

Peacebuilding Fund Project Progress Report (Updated template October 2022)



**PEACEBUILDING
FUND** 

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Thank you for taking the time to complete the PBF Progress report. For projects with more than one recipient, please consult among co-recipients prior to filling out the form to ensure collaboration on the responses. You can generate a print out of the blank form by clicking on the *print* icon on the top right corner of the page. If you have any questions or require technical assistance in filling out the form, please send an email to keshni.makoond@un.org

Click Next below to start

» Report Submission

Type of report *

- Semi-annual
 Annual
 Final
 Other

Date of submission of report *

2022-11-15

Name and Title of Person submitting the report *

Kira Petersen, Senior Advisor DanChurchAid, HQ

Name and Title of Person who approved the report *

Kira Petersen, Senior Advisor, DanChurchAid, HQ

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? *

- yes
 no

Did PBF Secretariat or the PBF Focal point in the resident coordinator office review the report? *

If there is no PBF secretariat in country, please select "Not applicable". If there is a PBF secretariat, you should normally ensure that they have an opportunity to review.

- yes
 no
 Not Applicable

Any additional comment from the PBF Secretariat/ RCO Focal point on this report

» Project Information and Geographical Scope

Is this a cross-border or regional project? *

- yes no

Please select the geographical region in which the project is implemented

- Asia and the Pacific Central & Southern Africa East Africa
 Europe and Central Asia Global Latin America and the Caribbean
 Middle East and North Africa West Africa

Country of project implementation *

- Angola Burundi Cameroon
 Central African Republic Chad Congo, The Democratic Republic
 Gabon Lesotho Rwanda
 Zimbabwe Other, Specify

Project Title

*

- 00106974: "Community Violence Reduction in Greater Bambari"
- 00116886: Appui à la phase de formation des ex-combattants incorporés dans les Unités Spéciales Mixtes de Sécurité (USMS) à la suite de l'Accord Politique de Paix et de Réconciliation en Centrafrique
- 00129009: Appui au dialogue social et communautaire inclusif pour la paix en République Centrafricaine
- 00129734: Appui au processus de guérison des traumatismes individuels et collectifs des communautés de Bria et Bangassou en vue de la prévention des conflits et des violences
- 00124597: Appui au renforcement des mécanismes de gestion concertée et apaisée de la transhumance pour la restauration du dialogue intercommunautaire et la consolidation de la paix dans les préfectures de l'Ouham et de l'Ouham-Pendé
- 00125954: Défenseuses des droits humains, actrices de la consolidation de la paix
- 00130464: Disarmament of the heart -Promoting young people's mental health and psychosocial well-being to build a peaceful future for the Central African Republic
- 00119347: Plaidoyer des OSC féminines pour la sécurité communautaire et une Stratégie nationale centrafricaine de Réforme du Secteur de la Sécurité sensibles au genre
- 00118060: Projet d'appui à la gouvernance locale et à l'accès équitable aux dividendes de la paix dans les préfectures de la Basse-Kotto et du Haut-Mbomou
- 00124596: Projet d'appui aux Solutions Durables pour les personnes déplacées ou retournées et leurs communautés d'accueil ainsi que pour les enfants libérés des groupes armés dans les préfectures de Ouham-Pendé et de la Basse-Kotto
- 00116887: Projet d'appui aux victimes et aux populations centrafricaines pour accéder à la justice et à la vérité
- 00119500: Projet Secretariat: Appui a la Coordination et au Suivi des Projets du Fonds pour la Consolidation de la Paix (PBF) en République centrafricaine (RCA)
- 00130570: Strengthening conflict prevention by increasing youth engagement in local mediation processes in the Bamingui-Bangoran Region in CAR
- 00119345: Towards Youth Inclusive and Gendered Peace Processes in the Central African Republic
- Other, Specify

Project Start Date

*

2022-02-11

Project end Date

*

2023-08-09

Has this project received an extension?

*

- YES, Cost Extension
- YES, No Cost Extension
- YES, Both Cost and No Cost extensions
- NO, No Extensions

Will this project be requesting an extension? *

- YES, Cost Extension
- YES, No Cost Extension
- YES, Both Cost and No Cost extensions
- NO, No Extensions

Is funding disbursed either into a national or regional trust fund *

- yes
- no

Recipients

Is the lead recipient a UN agency or a non UN entity? *

- UN entity
- Non-UN Entity

Please select the lead recipient *

- Action Aid The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)
- Agence de Coopération et de Recherche pour le Développement (ACORD)
- American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Avocats Sans Frontières
- Avocats Sans Frontières Belgium Avocats sans frontières Canada Christian Aid Ireland
- CARE International UK The Carter Center, Inc.
- Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale (CECI) - BF COIPRODEN
- Concern Worldwide CORDAID CORD Burundi
- DanChurchAid Fundacion Estudios Superior (FESU) Fund for Congolese Women
- Fundación Mi Sangre (FMS) Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH)
- Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP) HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI) Instituto Holandes para Democracia Multipartidaria (NIMD)
- International Alert Interpeace Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation
- Life and Peace Institute (LPI)
- (MDG-EISA) Institut Electoral pour une Démocratie Durable en Afrique (EISA), bureau de Madagascar
- Mercy Corps MSIS-TATAO Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- ONG AZHAR OXFAM Peace Direct
- PNG UN Country Fund Red de Instituciones por los Derechos de la Niñez
- Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana (SAF/FJKM) Saferworld
- Search for Common Ground (SFCG) SismaMujer Tearfund
- Trocaire World Vision International World Vision Myanmar
- ZOA Other, Please specify

Are there other recipients for this project? *

- No other recipients
- Yes, other UN recipients only
- Yes, other non-UN recipients only
- Yes, both UN and non-UN recipients

Implementing Partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date?

3

1

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner

*

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner

*

Conciliation Resources

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date

*

199524

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner

*

Please limit your response to 175 words

Between April and August, Conciliation Resources (CR) led a research process on community perspectives on mental health in Kaga Bandoro and Sibut, in collaboration with DCA, Fondation Vegas Jeunes pour le Développement (FVJD) and Vision Enfant Republique Centrafrique (VERCA). Following data analysis, CR worked with DCA, FVJD and VERCA on the integration of the research findings into the project intervention strategy. In July, CR trained 40 youth leaders in conflict analysis. Together with FVJD and VERCA, CR supported the 40 youth leaders to validate their conflict analysis with their 760 peers. Conciliation Resources further supported FVJD and VERCA in delivering action plan development workshops for the 40 youth leaders providing feedback and guidance on the action plans developed by the youth. In October, CR delivered a ToT on gender-sensitive peacebuilding programming, including how to facilitate discussions around gender norms and MHPSS. CR then supported the trainers to deliver this training with 31 people (VERCA and FVJD project staff and community counsellors) in Kaga Bandoro and Sibut in early November (12 women, 19 men).

2

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Fondation Vegas Jeunes pour le Développement

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date *

32586

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 175 words

In collaboration with DCA, Fondation Vegas Jeunes pour le Développement (FVJD) supported the project launch ceremony in the Kemo prefecture as well as prospect visits in about 4 communes to collect initial data to enable the scoping of the baseline studies. In April and May, FVJD led community-based sensitization to present the Disarmament of the Heart project to local community representatives and later on to the 400 final beneficiaries with technical support from DCA. FVJD also contributed in preparing local communities for the baseline field data collection in May. Following a CR-led training on conflict analysis, FVJD supported 40 youth group leaders in conducting conflict analysis with 760 peers and developing action plans based on the analysis. Building on young people's action plans, FVJD facilitated brainstorming sessions with each of the 40 youth groups (with 20 members each) to identify business ideas to be financially and technically supported by DCA.

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Vision Enfant Republique Centrafricaine

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date *

32586

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 175 words

Project implementation in Kaga Bangoro sub-prefecture is supported by local partner VERCA. VERCA led the project launch ceremony in March and prospect visits in 5 communes (Botto, Ouandago, Ndengua, Grevai and Kaga Bandoro) to collect initial data enabling scoping for the baseline studies. Being better placed to inform the community, VERCA led on sensitising members of the community on project objectives to seek acceptance and buy-in. After identifying 400 final beneficiaries, with support from DCA, VERCA conducted a series of youth sensitisations on the project. In May VERCA contributed to the recruitment process of local data collectors and field work in the 4 project communes. With DCA, VERCA led the structuring of the 400 project participants in 20 groups. Following a CR-led training on conflict analysis, VERCA supported the 40 youth group leaders to conduct conflict analysis and develop action plans together with the 760 youth. Building on these action plans, VERCA facilitated brainstorming sessions with each of the groups to identify business ideas to be financially and technically supported by DCA.

Does the project have an active steering committee? *

- yes
 no

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months? Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with? *

Please limit your response to 275 words

Engagement with the government was key from the onset of the project inception. In March, we conducted field visits to Kaga-Bandoro and Sibut sub-prefectures to present the project (approach and beneficiaries' profiles) to the administrative authorities (prefect, sub-prefects and mayors). Various government services including social affairs, representatives of various ministries and health districts were invited to partake in the project launch in March. Similarly, the project team engaged closely with government authorities for the baseline study and the research on community perspectives on MHPSS We also worked closely with government services such as national coordination of MHPSS to deliver the Mental health Gap action programme training for staff in Sibut. The national coordinator for MHPSS also reviewed the cognitive trauma therapy protocols. The project team also discussed the initial findings of the community research with the national coordinator of MHPSS. We are currently developing a policy brief summarising the research which will be submitted to this service for review.

We also engaged closely with Government authorities to follow up on conflict issues identified by young people. For example, in November we held discussions with the prefect of Kémo about the discrimination experienced by Muslim communities in Sibut, which had been the subject of young people's conflict analyses and action plans. We discussed possible entry points for peacebuilding with the Prefect

A small internally funded project built on this project to strengthen the capacity of youth advocacy in Kaga Bandoro. DCA and VERCA supported youth who engaged with government officials in constructive advocacy. About twelve officials from the Prefecture, Sub prefecture, court, Police and Gendarmerie engaged with youth.

Financial Reporting

» Delivery by Recipient

Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization

Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.

*Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in **US Dollars***

Recipients	Total Project Budget (in US \$) <i>Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars</i>	Transfers to date (in US \$) <i>Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars</i>	Expenditure to date (in US \$) <i>Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars</i>	Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget (calculated automatically)

DanChurchA id	1500000 *	525000 *	455343.71 *	30.36 %
TOTAL	1500000	525000	455343.71	30.3 6%

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **30.36%**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

Correct Incorrect

» Gender-responsive Budgeting

Indicate what **percentage (%)** of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? *

46.91

The dollar amount of the budget contributing to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) based on percentage entered above and total project budget is **US \$ 703650**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

Correct Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *budget amount* allocated to GEWE in US Dollars *

703690.19

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US \$ 213601.73**. Is this correct? *

Correct Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *expenditure to date* on GEWE in US dollars *

173525.58

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. *

The templates for the budget are available [here](#)

220608_Annex D_220603_DCA_UNPBF_project_document_2020_annex semestriel Sept2022 (1)-15_31_4.xlsx



Project Markers

Please select the Gender Marker Associated with this project *

- Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
- Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
- Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Please select the Risk Marker Associated with this project *

- Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
- Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
- Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Please select the PBF Focus Area associated with this project *

- (1.1) Security Sector Reform
- (1.2) Rule of Law
- (1.3) Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
- (1.4) Political Dialogue
- (2.1) National reconciliation
- (2.2) Democratic Governance
- (2.3) Conflict prevention/management
- (3.1) Employment
- (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity
- (4.2) Extension of state authority/Local Administration
- (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Is the project part of one or more PBF priority windows? *

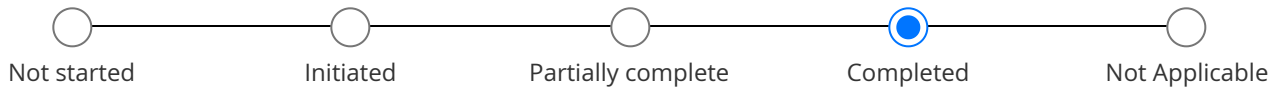
Select all that apply

- Gender promotion initiative
- Youth promotion initiative
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project
- None

PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities

Contracting of Partners *

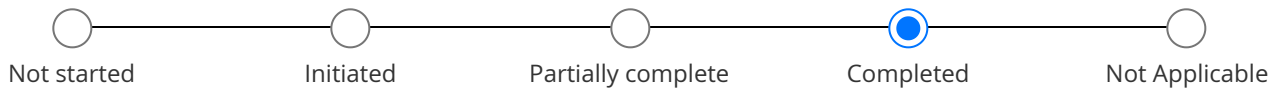


Staff Recruitment *



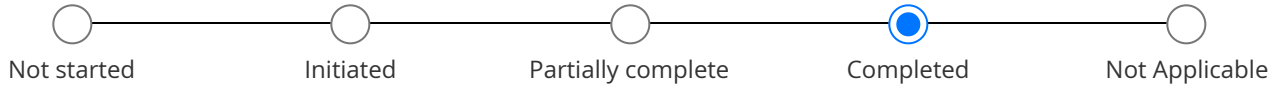
Collection of baselines

*



Identification of beneficiaries

*



Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the *status of the project* Briefly outline the *status of the project* in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.)

Please limit your response to 250 words

- **Staff recruitment for the 4 consortium partners and contracting with all partners is completed.**
- **Most procurement (including the acquisition of the project vehicle) is completed.**
- **The baseline study was completed between April and June**
- **The project team carried out research on community perspectives on mental health, reaching 264 people (62% male, 38% females). Findings were used to develop a culturally and gender-sensitive integrated MHPSS-peacebuilding approach.**
- **In July, project staff were trained in a mental health gap action program in collaboration with the CAR Ministry of Health.**
- **In October 8 VERCA and FVJD staff were trained in HR, Finance and Logistics and key project staff/consultants were trained in gender-sensitive peacebuilding (4 female and 7 male). This core group then delivered similar training to teams in Kaga-Bandoro and Sibut (12 female, 19 male). 18 project staff received training on village saving and loan association methodology in November and will be training youth groups**
- **The project is now implementing the following: Conflict analysis and peacebuilding action plan development with 40 young leaders; validation with their 760 peers and local authorities; training of 16 community counsellors and 40 youth leaders in psychosocial first aid; support 40 youth groups to identify income generating activities; identification of 7 spaces to set up Cognitive Behavioural Trauma therapy and psychosocial counselling services**
- **In August, a reflection workshop with partners was held discussing the integration of findings of the baseline and research on community perspectives on MHPSS in the project strategy.**

Summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project

*

Please limit your response to 550 words

N/A as the project is more than 6 months away from completion

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.
- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.
- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.
- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.
- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

- "On track" refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.
- "On track with peacebuilding results" refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

How many OUTCOMES does this project have *

0 1 2 3 4 5 more than 5

Please write out the project outcomes as they are in the project results framework found in the project document

Outcome 1: *

Conflict affected youth, particularly those in the informal economy, are able to address their MHPSS needs and are supported by local authorities and communities to take positive steps towards breaking cycles of fear and revenge.

Outcome 2: *

Young women and men, in particular those working in the informal economy who have access to MHPSS use their increased resilience and strengthened connection with their community to act as agents for peaceful change

Outcome 1: Conflict affected youth, particularly those in the informal economy, are able to address their MHPSS needs and are supported by local authorities and communities to take positive steps towards breaking cycles of fear and revenge.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress

*

1. Off Track 2. On Track 3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

Progress summary

Please limit your response to 350 words

Our research found that the spiritual world is a central dimension of individual and collective well-being and distress. Community MHPSS resources are centred around traditional and religious healers. Gender norms, in particular social expectations around physical and mental strength and bravery, limit young men's uptake of MHPSS. Using these insights, we trained partners on facilitating discussions on gender norms and MHPSS. We also used the findings to design the cognitive behavioural trauma therapy protocols.

Identifications and training of the community counsellors on psychosocial first aid were based on these lessons learned. Few months later it appeared evident that strengthening capacities of community counsellors and youth leaders on psychosocial first aid provided easy access to youth in need of support. Young people structured in 40 groups (20 in Kaga Bandoro and 20 in Sibut) received technical support in October and developed 40 entrepreneurial ideas based on their conflict analysis. Youth conflict analysis revealed lack of occupation and financial stability among one of the main factors triggering conflicts. Young people use violence in cattle theft or land usurpation as a way to get profit. On the one hand, income generated activities (IGAs) will enable young people to be financially independent. On the other, young people's analysis also showed that intercommunity divisions and mistrust currently prevent dialogue across conflict divides. IGAs implemented by diverse youth groups will therefore provide a space in which youth from various backgrounds (including across conflict divides) come together around a common objective. Opportunities offered by the village saving and loan associations will support young people to further expand their entrepreneurial activities.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

Please limit your response to 350 words

The research on mental health conducted in Kaga Bandoro and Sibut was a key step in addressing gender barriers to MHPSS (output 1.3). It demonstrated how initiation rituals construct and promote gender values around physical bravery and social duty. For example, young men learn during initiation processes that they need to endure pain without showing signs of distress. This clashes with the culture of emotional disclosure underpinning many counselling approaches. This provides us with valuable insights to navigate the upcoming dialogues with youth and their families on gender norms and MHPSS.

Through the process of community-based identification, about 28% women agreed to be part of identification committee members despite their initial reluctance. This number increased with the identification of the community counsellors, with 50 % women who received later, a series of training on psychosocial first aid and gender to help them better support young people participating in the project. About 25% of minorities including returnees were identified as community counsellors.

The undertaken approach to deliver the entire activities was gender centred with keen attention to encouraging participation of younger ones, less privileged, returnees in particular women to speak up and get engaged. About 50% of the youth groups leaders are young women including returnees, mbororo women and in each group 36 to 50% are young women.

Project partners work closely with the youth to manage gender power dynamics within the group. In Kaga Bandoro for instance, a Muslim young woman struggled to lead one of the group groups, made up to 64 % by young men. The young men struggled to accept a woman in the leadership position as a sign of negative masculinity. This group power dynamic is far better today after sensitising youth on mutual respect.

While brainstorming through their entrepreneurial ideas, youth have been sensitised on the importance of identifying IGA without gender barriers. This approach has permitted youth to brainstorm their project ideas with an open mind. Most youth ideas presented the objective of their IGA as aiming to support women, fight inequality, and provide women with opportunities to be less marginalised.

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for **Outcome 1** in the table below

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators , select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

» Outcome 1: Conflict affected youth, particularly those in the informal economy, are able to address their MHPSS needs and are supported by local authorities and communities to take positive steps towards breaking cycles of fear and revenge.

Outcome 1	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1.1	% of project beneficiaries reporting improved psychological wellbeing (disaggregated by gender and location)	0	70%	68%	Data found during beneficiaries identification psychosocial screening showed that 68% of youth from both project areas have an improved psychological wellbeing. Another psychosocial screening will be conducted around February 2023 to help measure project beneficiaries reporting improved psychological wellbeing.

1.2	Number and description of case studies which describe young people who are experiencing less fear and/or a reduced desire for revenge after receiving MHPSS (disaggregated by gender and location)	0	10	5	
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1.3	Number of local authorities and community leaders supporting young people, particularly those facing socio-cultural barriers to access MHPSS (disaggregated by gender and Location)	0	16	16	
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How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

0 1 2 **3** 4 5 more than 5

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1

Output 1.1

Young people have access to psychosocial support

Output 1.2

Young people dealing with trauma are linked to community support groups, including through gender-responsive income-generating activities

Output 1.3

Young people and their families have a better understanding about gendered needs of and barriers to psychosocial support (incl. stigma and masculinities) and find ways to address them

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» Output 1.1

Output 1.1: Young people have access to psychosocial support	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1.1.1	Number of community-based psychosocial counsellors trained in MHPSS (disaggregated by gender and Location)	0	16	16	

1.1.2	<p>Number of young people attending cognitive behaviours trauma therapy and psychosocial counselling (individual and group sessions) (disaggregated by gender and Location)</p>	0	650	0	<p>In collaboration with the National coordination of MHPSS, DCA has prepared a protocol on cognitive behaviours trauma therapy schedule to take place from the 3rd week of November in Kaga Bando then later on in Sibut, data on this will be shared in the next report.</p>
1.1.3	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of local partner staff trained on organizational development-specific topics which include organizational development, project management, gender sensitive programming and peacebuilding skills, MHPSS and the link between MHPSS and peacebuilding (disaggregated by gender)</p>	0	16 (8 in Sibut and 8 in Kaga Bando)	4 in Sibut and 4 in KB 1 lady per location	

» Output 1.2

<p>Output 1.2: Young people dealing with trauma are linked to community support groups, including through gender-responsive income-generating activities</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <p><i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline</p> <p><i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target</p> <p><i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date</p> <p><i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</p> <p><i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
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<p>1.2.1</p>	<p>Number of young people's business ideas funded and start entrepreneurship (Disaggregated by location).</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Brainstorming sessions on business ideas have been conducted in each of the youth groups and youth groups will be supported to implement their entrepreneurial ideas after review from the project team.</p>
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1.2.2	Number of youth that complete the training on VSLA methodology (disaggregated by gender and Location)	0	320	0	In November, 18 staff including 22% women among local partners staff (VERCA and VEGAS) as well as DCA received village saving and loan association training of trainers in Sibut. Following this training partners will start training the 40 youth groups on the VSLA methodology in Kaga Bando and Sibut.
1.2.3	Percentage of surveyed young people who express that they feel "somewhat comfortable", "comfortable" or "very comfortable" talking to their peers about mental health issues. (disaggregated by gender)	Not yet calculated	Target: 40% surveyed young people (of which at least 50% female) who express that they feel "somewhat comfortable", "comfortable" or "very comfortable" talking to their peers about mental health issues. (disaggregated by gender)	0	

» Output 1.3

<p>Output 1.3: Young people and their families have a better understanding about gendered needs of and barriers to psychosocial support (incl. stigma and masculinities) and find ways to address them</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
<p>1.3.1</p>	<p>Number and description of practical examples of gendered needs and barriers to MHPSS identified by young people and their families (disaggregated by location)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The dialogues with young people and their families on gender norms and mental health will take place from November 2022 onwards. The data for this indicator will therefore be collected as part of activity implementation.</p>

1.3.2	Number of young people and family members who attend the dialogues to discuss strategies to overcome gendered barriers to MHPSS (Disaggregated by gender and location)	0	500	0	The dialogues with young people and their families on gender norms and mental health will take place from November 2022 onwards. The data for this indicator will therefore be collected as part of activity implementation.
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1.3.3					
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Outcome 2: Young women and men, in particular those working in the informal economy who have access to MHPSS use their increased resilience and strengthened connection with their community to act as agents for peaceful change

Rate the current status of the outcome progress

*

1. Off Track
 2. On Track
 3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

Progress summary

Please limit your response to 350 words

Since young people tend to be seen as troublemakers, their contribution to peacebuilding has long been neglected in the project areas. Many youth have internalised this and lack confidence about their own ability to positively impact peace and security dynamics. Through peacebuilding training for 40 youth leaders and participatory conflict analysis/action planning with 760 of their peers, we have seen significant changes in youth's self-confidence. In early project stages some participants feared that illiteracy would prevent participation. One participant commented "We thought that it is a purely academic thing [but] the methodology used [...] is easy and moreover in Sango". Others commented that it is their first time feeling comfortable to share their stories publicly. We've also marked a rise in the capabilities of the youth leaders, with increased ability to identify sources of conflict and actors but more importantly an increased sense of their own capacity to facilitate discussions on conflict and act as peacemakers. 75% of trained youth self-rated their knowledge in conflict analysis and peacebuilding as "good" or "excellent" (95% of men, 63% of women). We observed a change in young people's behaviour, highlighted by a young woman from Galafondo: "I changed myself, I used to be aggressive but I am not like before." Someone from Sibut explains: "I am very grateful for the Disarmament of the Heart project. Before I was a beneficiary, I was very nervous and aggressive. In my village, everyone was afraid of me, but after sensitization, I have totally changed." The project also strengthened inter-youth relationships. Woman from Sibut said: " Before we were not together. There was no cohesion between us, but the Disarmament of the heart project brought us together." A chief from Kaga Bando observed similar changes: "Now we can say that it's getting better. Those [youth] who were never together in the past can be seen in the same group doing actions together." Another chief confirmed: "Since the beginning of the project we see an improvement in the young people who were enemies yesterday. Now they are together doing their business"

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

Please limit your response to 350 words

Selection criteria for youth leaders was gender-sensitive and intersectional, taking into account sex, religion, ethnicity and locale (rural vs urban) among the wider category of young people from the informal economy. At the leadership level a total of 19 young women and 21 young men were chosen to represent their communities. The same principles were applied to wider youth beneficiaries. Within the wider category of young people in the informal economy, they represented a broad cross-section of Central African society in and around Kaga Bando and Sibut. Activities were also centred around gender-sensitivity. Training in conflict analysis and peacebuilding included an intersectional definition of gender, an analysis of gender dynamics (including masculinities) in the community and how these relate to conflict and peace. In the youth-led conflict analysis session, which incorporated this training, the wider youth groups identified gendered elements of their community conflicts (e.g. gender inequity, gender-based violence) and some groups carried these forward as conflicts they wished to focus on in their action plans. The presentation of action plans involved a diversity of community members, including representatives of the OFCA (Organisation of Central African Women) and the Prefectural Youth Council, ensuring that feedback and validation included both gender and youth considerations.

Early on, the hesitation of female youth was apparent in some workshops, along with domination of the discussions by young males. The facilitators took time to remind the youth that peacebuilding is not only done by men and that active participation across societal differences was crucial for sustainable and inclusive peace. This led to a much more participatory environment. One female Muslim youth leader later commented that ordinarily she does not have the chance to speak in front of men but that the training was giving her the necessary space to do so which gave her 'peace of heart'. Other more marginalised groups, such as returnees and those from the more rural communes, experienced similar initial hesitations before gaining a sense of belonging to the project via the work of the facilitators and through the active encouragement of their peers

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for **Outcome 2** in the table below

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators , select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

» Outcome 2: Young women and men, in particular those working in the informal economy who have access to MHPSS use their increased resilience and strengthened connection with their community to act as agents for peaceful change

Outcome 2	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
2.1	Percentage of young people trained who feel “confident” (level 4) or “very confident” (level 5) about their role as peacebuilders eight months after the training. (disaggregated by gender and Location)	42,54%	60	0	The training took place in July 2022. The data will therefore be collected in February 2023 and included in the next progress report.

2.2	Percentage of trained youth who believe dialogue is an effective way to resolve tensions and conflict, disaggregated by gender and location	93,49%	70	0	This indicator will be measured eight months after the training in order to be better able to assess long-term change.
2.3	Number and description of testimonies of young people which demonstrate a positive link between MHPSS and young people's ability to engage in peacebuilding disaggregated by gender and location	0	100	0	Data for this indicator will be collected in the next reporting period.

How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

0 1 2 **3** 4 5 more than 5

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2

Output 2.1

Young people who have access to MHPSS have increased capacities, knowledge, confidence and commitment to deal peacefully with conflict

Output 2.2

Young people who have access to MHPSS have the space to implement peace initiatives at the local level on issues that they identify

Output 2.3

Local authorities, community leaders and wider community have an increased awareness of young people's engagement for peace in the community and the importance of MHPSS to foster this

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» **Output 2.1**

<p>Output 2.1: Young people who have access to MHPSS have increased capacities, knowledge, confidence and commitment to deal peacefully with conflict</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
<p>2.1.1</p>	<p>Percentage of young people trained that rate their knowledge and skills as "good" (level 4) or "excellent" (level 5) immediately after the training. (disaggregated by training event, gender and location)</p>	<p>19,18% (out of which 11,30% young men and 7,88% young women)</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>75% of trained youth (95% of trained young men and 65% of trained young women).</p>	

2.1.2	Examples demonstrating that the trained young people have applied the skills during the training in their communities (disaggregated by gender and location)	0	50	8	This is a cumulative indicator and we will continue collecting examples throughout the project.
2.1.3					

» Output 2.2

Output 2.2: Young people who have access to MHPSS have the space to implement peace initiatives at the local level on issues that they identify	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

2.2.1	Number of conflict issues, reflecting the needs, concerns, insights and experiences of young men and women identified by young people within the lifetime of the project, disaggregated by type of conflict and location.	0	8	29	
2.2.2	Number and description of peace initiatives carried out by young people who have access to MHPSS (Disaggregated by location)	0	16	29	
1.2.3	Indicator 2.2.3 Number of people reached through the young people's peace initiatives, disaggregated by gender	0	At least 600 people (including at least 50% women) reached through the young people's peace initiatives.	778 (378 female, 400 male)	This figure refers to number of people reached during the community validation meetings of young people's conflict analysis which were held by the 40 young leaders in Kaga Bandoro sub-prefecture (Botto, Grevai, Ndenga) and Sibut sub-prefecture (Sibut, Ngoumbele, Galafondo).

Output 2.3: Local authorities, community leaders and wider community have an increased awareness of young people's engagement for peace in the community and the importance of MHPSS to foster this	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
2.3.1	Number of visibility and communication activities carried out by young people about their peace initiatives, including the importance of MHPSS (Disaggregated by location)	0	16	7 (3 in Sibut sub-prefecture and 4 in Kaga Bandoro sub-prefecture)	

2.3.2	Number of local authorities and community members who report awareness of and/or engagement in the peace initiatives led by young people (disaggregated by gender; role in the community and location)	0	200	13	The reported number refers to 13 out of 16 authorities who were interviewed in November 2022. We will continue doing interviews throughout the project duration to collect data feeding into this indicator
2.3.3					

PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)

- yes
- no

Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
- ii. The impact of the project on their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

How many key stakeholders does this project have? *

2

Key Stakeholder :

Young people from the informal economy

What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation?

In Sibut, young people from the informal economy are involved in the tensions surrounding the return of displaced communities. Many of Sibut's young inhabitants experienced violence at the hand of the Séléka in 2013/14 and lost loved ones and property. As a result, they developed deep mistrust against members of the Muslim community.

Those young people from the displaced Muslim community who already returned to Sibut in recent years and months face discrimination from the rest of the community. Tensions are particularly high around the recovery of land that used to belong to displaced people and was taken over in their absence. As members of a minority, young Muslim returnees lack spaces in which they can openly discuss their grievances and fears. This negatively affects their wellbeing and sense of belonging.

In Kaga Bandoro some young people wish to return to Sibut but are worried about resistance from the predominantly Christian inhabitants of Sibut. As they wait for positive signs from Sibut, they are unable to progress in their life. Other young people in Kaga Bandoro, especially those in the rural communes, experience insecurity and violence linked to herder-farmer conflicts and armed group presence.

Young people's emotional wellbeing is affected by traumatic experiences of violence, fear and mistrust towards other communities as well as day-to-day stressors (lacking money, food, security). The young people's daily life is shaped by anxiety and the sentiment of no way out breaks all hope in the future establishing many in drug addiction as refuge. While this situation affects their body and mainly their mental health, youth, especially young men, experience these stressors without help due to the demanding socio-cultural aspect of masculinity not permitting them to show weakness and seek help.

What has been the impact of the project on their lives *

Please limit your response to 350 words

The project has brought young people from different identity groups together in youth groups (for peer-to-peer mental health support, youth conflict analysis, youth-led peace initiatives etc.). This provided young people with an opportunity to share their own stories and to be listened to by their peers. In doing so, the project contributes to creating a better understanding among young people across identity and conflict divides. Young people who previously did not interact now have a chance to see how conflict affects others and develop empathy towards different groups.

Some youth also reported that this opportunity to share stories with peers provides them with a chance to gain emotional relief.

Young people's increased acceptance towards each other is visible across one of the major conflict divides in Kaga Bando and Sibut.

A young woman from Sibut explained "After the training there is a big change in my life. I lost my family in the events of the Séléka in Sibut by the Muslims. I did not want to live in cohesion with them, but today I accept them". Another woman recounted: "This project has radically changed the way of seeing and thinking of young people. In the name of peace, they want that all those who see their houses occupied can take steps to recover their property". A young woman from the Fulani herder community in Sibut said: "We Fulani needed to collaborate with the Christians but it was not easy." She continued: "Before we were not together. There was no cohesion between us. But the Disarmament of the heart project has united us". The young woman linked this change to the fact that youth groups bring different people together: "Today we are together and in the same group".

In Kaga Bando, a village chief testified: "In the past, young people did not get along with the Muslims who were passing through. But now they are the ones who welcome them. Even if some of them are still reluctant, the young people of the Disarmament of the Heart project advise them."

Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group *

Please limit your response to 350 words

A quote A young returnee from Adramane neighbourhood in Sibut: "Since my return to the city, it is the first time that I am taken into account so that I can share my experience with the resident community, the harms of living outside one's village. Today I am at the same time the courage to forgive my tormentors and to make peace to all those who have hurt me"

Testimonies:

A 23 years old young Muslim male displaced from Bangassou who arrived in Sibut commune 8 months after the murder of his father, approached one of the psychosocial counsellors for support reported "before my meeting with this woman I was lost, dispirited, having no need to live, all was black for me, after my meeting with this her I have understood life has to continue and I have had hope practising the advice and I feel better today to the point I have accepted being one of the community counsellors in Sibut"

In Kaga Bando one of the youth leaders who received training on conflict analysis and psychosocial first aid shared with us:

"In the past I was anti-balaka, I committed lots of damage on people... I robbed people, they didn't recognize me but after following these trainings and advice, my mentality changed, I went to ask for forgiveness to those I robbed, they wanted to cause me problems and take revenge, other people recognized my good faith, however I was also ready to accept if they decided to bring me to justice (gendarmerie). Today my life has changed and I want to stay in this project so that my mentality really changes because before I was delinquent and caused problems at the slightest thing but now I am the first to give advice to others who are in conflict "

Key Stakeholder :

Local Authorities

What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation?

Young people's potential for peacebuilding has for long not been recognised in Kaga Bandoro and Sibut. Local authorities tend to see young people troublemakers rather than agents for peaceful change. Furthermore, local authorities tend to see conflict resolution and peacebuilding as their traditional domain and can be wary of young people taking a greater role in this area. This is why the space for youth engagement in peacebuilding strongly depends on the buy-in of (often male) traditional leaders and local authorities. Opening this space for youth, especially young women, therefore requires building awareness among local authorities and community leaders on young people's positive contributions to peace.

What has been the impact of the project on their lives

Please limit your response to 350 words

In recent months, we saw a change in local authorities' towards young people. In Faya in Kaga Bandoro sub prefecture, the village chief was initially reluctant to let participants take part in the project because he was aggrieved of not being able to select the community's beneficiaries himself. The Ndenga village chief intervened, which resulted in understanding and acceptance of the project by the Faya chief and led to him joining the activities, offering advice to youth and conveying the project's importance to the wider community.

Similar scenarios played out in other localities with youth leaders and their peers contributing to a change in attitude and behaviour of local authorities through presenting the project rationale. In Sibut Ngoumbélé, the mayor expressed pride at the youth's endeavour for peace and urged the wider community to "soak up what these brave sons and daughters of the country are demonstrating". In the Village of Boukouté 4, the village chief publicly commented that "these young people are becoming more and more responsible" and further, that previously young people in the community were seen to be aggressive, disrespectful and violent but that through the continuation of projects such as this, he feels his neighbourhood could become a peaceful one.

Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

Please limit your response to 350 words

"From the beginning of the project until now we see an improvement in the young people. They used to be enemies yesterday, now they are together doing their business." (village chief, Kaga Bandoro)

"I noticed a lot of changes in the locality, An example is that in the past, young people of my commune are too brutal, they do not accept social cohesion, they occupied the plots of returnees even their orange trees but thanks to this project some have just made restitution to the returnees." (The Mayor of Galafondo in the Kemo Prefecture shared his impression of the change observed on youth.)

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had

Please limit your response to 650 words

Young people and local authorities report behavioural change. A young man from Sibut recounted: "I have seen a big change in my life and also in my community. Because before young people used to go around with knives but now they don't." A village chief from Grevai observed a similar change: "I've seen big changes from the project, before the young people were walking with knives in their hands they were very aggressive towards Muslims, even towards their wives. But this is not the case anymore." A young woman from Sibut described the change as follows: "I am in a neighbourhood where theft is recurrent but for some time now I have not heard about cases of theft. Young people know the value of peace and have become agents of change." A young man from Galafondo reported: "I can say that the youth in our community have changed their behaviour. Before, they preferred to climb on trucks to steal items from travellers. But after the sensitization on the Disarmament of the Heart project, they have changed."

Some youth leaders also noticed changes in dealing with personal stress and emotions following psychological first aid training. A young man from Ndenga explained: "Before when I had a problem I didn't talk to anyone, and I used to take alcohol or isolate myself. But after the training I know that for my mental health when I have a problem I have to share it with my confidants to get advice".

Young people cited examples of how they used conflict analysis and peacebuilding skills in practice. A young woman from Ndomété said: "At the fountain some girls who come later prefer to serve themselves before the first ones [in the queue]. I bring solutions." A man from Galafondo reported: "As I have become a peace advocate, I have vouched to go to the people who are at the root of this inter-ethnic conflict to sensitise them. I have already started to do this." Another young man from Galafondo explained: "Every week I hold a meeting and I try to talk more about peace and non-violent problem solutions with the members of my group." A village chief from Boto commune reported: "Now I can see that young people are organised and ready to pay attention to what is happening in the village. They organise meetings and do sensitisation. I notice a real change."

Finally, youth explained how the project helped them engage with groups they did not previously talk to: A man from Galafondo said: "Before this project, I didn't know the character of some of the young people in the community very well. But as we were put together in groups, I had the team spirit and the ability to work together with brothers and sisters who are in the group." These group activities increased young people's self-confidence and ability to connect with their peers, as illustrated by the same young man's testimony: "I used to be very shy and did not want to get to know the young people in the community. But now I have become active and courageous."

We are also seeing first signs that the project is starting to have a multiplier effect: An ex-combatant from Kaga-Bandoro who is not a direct project beneficiary reported: "I was part of an anti-balaka group. When I realised there was no interest, I left [...]. I have done a lot of wrong in the past and hearing about the activities of group 4, I insisted with them to join their meetings for guidance. I'm there to listen to advice to change my ideas and my life so that I don't do these bad things again."

You can also upload upto 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project

OPTIONAL

File 1

For photos, please use high resolution JPEG format

20221022110929_IMG_6407-17_13_43.JPG



File 2

For photos, please use high resolution JPEG format

20221022183613_IMG_7260-17_14_1.JPG



File 3

For photos, please use high resolution JPEG format

MicrosoftTeams-image (2)-17_14_27.png



You can also add upto 3 links to online resources which illustrate the human impact of the project

OPTIONAL

Link 1

Link 2

Link 3

Monitoring

Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *

Please limit your response to 350 words

'No monitoring activities were undertaken in this reporting period'

Do outcome indicators have baselines? *

If only some of the outcome indicators have baselines, select 'yes'

yes

no

Please provide a brief description *

Please limit your response to 350 words

A comprehensive baseline study was carried out between April and June 2022. The study provided baseline data for all indicators. The baseline values are included in this report.

Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? *

yes

no

Please provide a brief description *

Please limit your response to 350 words

As a key aspect of this project approach, data is systematically collected during all project activities including workshops, youth meetings, and regular field visits. This data is shared in various forms including weekly meetings, activity reports or monthly narrative reports and are used to inform implementation decisions.

In October and November 2022, we conducted interviews with 19 of the 40 youth leaders, 25 of the 760 young people and 21 local authorities in the two project areas. Interviews sought to understand the project's contribution to individual and communal behavioural and attitudinal change. This activity was more focussed on qualitative data used to inform this report.

In addition to the interviews, the project uses the outcome harvesting methodology. The outcome harvesting methodology focuses on peacebuilding changes as opposed to activities. It collects evidence of what has changed (outcomes) and then works backwards to determine whether and how the project has contributed to these changes. Outcome Harvesting facilitates systematic monitoring as outcomes are harvested on a regular basis and the team does not have to wait for specific M&E or evaluation activities to capture change. Project narrative reporting templates have been adapted to allow for monthly harvesting and analysis of project-related changes.

Evaluation

Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? *

yes

no

Evaluation budget (in USD): *

30000

If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *

Please limit your response to 350 words

While the project is not ending within the next 6 months, during this reporting period, qualitative data collected through outcome harvesting and qualitative data collection were used to evaluate the project early impact presented in this report. We are currently preparing an internal mid-term review which will allow the project team to review and analyse the project outcomes harvested in the first part of project implementation. The internal review workshop is planned for January. More details will be found in the next reporting period.

Catalytic Effect

Catalytic Effect (financial): Has the project led to additional funding from other sources? *

yes

no

If yes, how many additional grants or donors has the project leveraged? *

2

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since the project started.

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

European Union

Amount in USD *

1870777

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since the project started.

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

DANIDA

Amount in USD *

5454

Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur (Ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system)? *

- No catalytic effect
- Some catalytic effect
- Significant catalytic effect
- Very Significant catalytic effect
- Don't Know
- Too early to tell

Please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect, i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system *

Please limit your response to 350 words

The project's bottom-up approach represents a key factor in the non-financial catalytic effect that we are starting to observe in the project areas. The scarcity of trained first-level psychosocial support agents willing to provide support to the community has been addressed by engaging community counsellors to support youth and the wider community in their psychological needs. We are also seeing first signs that the project is starting to have a multiplier effect: Similar examples are seen in various areas of the project where taboo around MHPSS being framed usually as linked only to GBV is now understood in the sphere of peacebuilding as a key factor to opening opportunities to reconciliation and accessing psychological support. Discourses are being less demanding around men not supposed to present their weaknesses openly. A female community counsellor in Sibut town who supported a young man totally hopeless in life shared during gender sensitive training how important her paradigm shift due to the first aid training made her understand the young man's problem and helped her support him though it wasn't linked to GBV.

Does the project have an explicit exit strategy. *

- yes
- no

Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project *

Please limit your response to 350 words

We do not have an exit strategy as of now but we are working on one. We are building the organizational capacities and reinforcing the capacities of the partners for sustainability as well.

Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?

N/A

Annex: Please use this space to upload any additional document you may want to the report (ex. Additional detail on indicator reporting)

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Thank You. You have finished the report. Please Click on the SUBMIT button below. When the report is submitted, a confirmation note will appear on a yellow banner on top of the page. This can take a few seconds.
