

# Peacebuilding Fund Project Progress Report (Update May 2023)



**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 [alejandro.bonilvaca@un.org](mailto:alejandro.bonilvaca@un.org)

Click Next below to start

## » Report Submission

Type of report \*

- Semi-annual  
 Annual  
 Final  
 Other

Date of submission of report \*

2023-08-08

Name and Title of Person submitting the report \*

**Kira Petersen, Senior Advisor Global Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation (GPRM) DanChurchAid**

Name and Title of Person who approved the report \*

**Kira Petersen Senior Advisor Global Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation (GPRM) DanChurchAid**

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

- yes  
 no

Did PBF Secretariat 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

## » Project Information and Geographical Scope

Is this a cross-border 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 traumas 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 (Date of first transfer)

\*

2022-11-02

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 convening agency a UN agency or a non UN entity? \*

- UN entity
- Non-UN Entity

Please select the convening agency 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

# 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<br>(in US \$)<br><i>Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars</i> | Transfers to date<br>(in US \$)<br><i>Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars</i> | Expenditure to date<br>(in US \$)<br><i>Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars</i> | Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget<br><i>(calculated automatically)</i> |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| DanChurchAid | 1500000*   | 1050000*  | 1004703*  | 66.98 %  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>1500000</b>   | <b>1050000</b>  | <b>1004703</b>  | <b>66.9</b>  |
|              |  |   |   | <b>8%</b>  |

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **66.98%**. 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)? \*

41.1

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 \$ 616500**. Can you confirm that this is correct? \*

Correct  Incorrect

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

617125.93

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US \$ 412932.93**. Is this correct? \*

Correct  Incorrect

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

389941.21

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. \*

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

Annex D\_DCA\_UNPBF\_00130464\_project\_document\_budget and financial report semiannual\_June2023 incl. Indirect C 

## 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

## Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee? \*

- yes
- no

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

0



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 350 words.*

**The consortium team developed two engagement strategies with the government on this project, informal and formal. Three Ministries are targeted in this collaboration: the Ministry of Health through, the ministry of youth and the Ministry of "Action Humanitaire, de la Solidarité et de la Réconciliation Nationale".**

**Informally, we had 5 meetings (02 in Sibut with Sous prefet and Prefet, 02 in Kaga-Bandoro Sous prefet and Prefet and 01 at the national level with Direction de Reconciliation) between November 2022 and February 2023 in addition to the presence of the two sous-prefets (Sibut and Kaga Bandoro) at the mid-term review in January 2023. These local engagements with government representatives have positive effects on youth. In December 2022, youth from Ndenga commune experienced challenges to cross police check points but after meeting privately with the Sous prefet of Kaga Bandoro, who further spoke with police, his stamp and signature on the order of mission helped to facilitate youth free movement from their communes to participate in the project activities.**

**The steering committee though was not formally constituted, we have one representative from each of the three Ministries who are designated as focal point on this project and have worked closely with the consortium team : Dr Caleb KETTE, Coordinator of MHPSS and lead of cluster; Alain KODROH, Chef de Service Reconciliation et catenate and Flore Florece FALI, Directrices' Generale de la Jeunesse et du service civique.**

**Community and religious leaders were represented in the midterm review to give the project team their feedback and insights on the MHPSS approach to mitigate some sensitivity with the community cultural background.**

## PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

### 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.

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

#### Contracting of partners

- Not Started       Initiated       Partially Completed  
 Completed       Not Applicable

#### Staff Recruitment

- Not Started       Initiated       Partially Completed  
 Completed       Not Applicable

#### Collection of baselines

- Not Started       Initiated       Partially Completed  
 Completed       Not Applicable

Identification of beneficiaries \*

Not Started

Initiated

Partially Completed

Completed

Not Applicable

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

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

N/A

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 where evidence of contribution to outcomes is available if requested \*

*FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION ONLY (550 word limit)*

**The project has facilitated the engagement of communities, including youth, in addressing the root causes and drivers of violent conflicts. It has empowered youth to become agents of peace, opened up spaces for dialogue and reconciliation, and created a conducive environment that promotes community resilience. In addition, the project has also fostered a stronger sense of community engagement in addressing conflicts and promoting peace. This positive change is recognized by the Sous Prefet of Kaga Bando who said: "I am really happy that youth are taking the lead in resolving conflict in their community. It is a great change, and we have to support these youth..." Youths conducted 23 community dialogues in which 200 youth, including 50% women, participated. These dialogues created opportunities for constructive discussions, conflict resolution, and the promotion of peaceful coexistence within communities.**

**The project team provided trauma healing sessions and training programs to all 800 beneficiaries (49% female) affected by past experiences. This helped them to cope with the challenges they face and enhanced their ability to actively participate in peacebuilding initiatives.**

**The project collaborated with the Prefet, Sous Prefets, mayors of all communes and medical district as well as Presidents of Youth prefectural council of both project areas. This fostered a stronger sense of community engagement in addressing conflicts and promoting peace.**

**The project's efforts have contributed to a reduction in violence and improved security in specific areas. For example, in Sibut, the Mayor has collaborated with youth to mitigate incidents between herders and farmers, resulting in a more peaceful coexistence.**

**The project has also engaged with key stakeholders, practitioners, and donors both at the national and international level (Belgium bureau of international affairs, European External services, EU commission, Echo at Head quarter level, MHPSS cluster, EU ambassador in CAR, USA and French embassy) through meetings, reflection session to have discussions around the research report. This has helped to build support for the project's work and to ensure that its findings are shared with a wider audience.**

**Overall, the project has empowered youth to become agents of peace, created a conducive environment for dialogue and reconciliation, and fostered a stronger sense of community engagement. These are all essential steps towards building a more peaceful and prosperous future for the country.**

## PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

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 \*

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  more than 8.

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 3000 characters including spaces.*

**Over the past six months, significant attention was paid to adapting recommendations from the research report on MHPSS in the activities enabling the project team to improve on our approach. The recommendation “MHPSS and peacebuilding approaches need to incorporate communities’ intrinsic relationship with the spiritual world.” shaped the design of the Cognitive behavioural trauma healing session conducted by DCA to the 800 youth (49% women) in Sibut and Kaga Bandoro from December to February. Considerable results were observed due to this adaptation: for example, an increased desire to open up and express their deep trauma experience was observed during focus group discussions organized in Sibut and Kaga Bandoro in January 2023. For instance, a young man from Ndénga 1 in Kaga shared his story as follow: After four years in the Seleka group, I joined the Anti-Balaka to seek revenge because the Seleka killed my three brothers, I committed harm to several members of the Muslim community and even the Christians who tried to collaborate with the Muslims. (...)**

**All aspect of the project have positively influenced a change in me. The sessions organized on community healing has permanently eradicated negative idea from my thoughts and strengthened my resilience, motivating me to be an agent of positive change in my locality.’**

**From the screening results conducted during the trauma healing with the 800 youth 87% youth reported improved psychosocial wellbeing compared to 68% initially. Case studies (8) elaborated also revealed that that young people are experiencing less fear and reduced desire for revenge after these sessions.**

**Additionally, an improved relationship is seen among the 618 youth who voluntarily chose to join village saving and loan associations. They have reported improved desire to support each other in case of psychological needs or during loss through contributing funds to support their fellows. In Sibut, out of 17 VSLA groups 11 have supported their members in need through the solidarity mechanism a total amount of 44650 XAF. Furthermore to provide more support to youth a community based case management protocol training was delivered to youth local individual including 33 women.**

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 1500 characters including spaces.*

**Efforts were made to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment in all activities. Approximately 45% of participants in all project activities were women. Trauma healing sessions were tailored to address the specific needs of women, and 390 women out of 800 beneficiaries participated. Both male and female partner staff were equally represented in the training on basic business skills, and later trainings encouraged women's active participation (49%). Women also took equal part in discussions around the MHPSS report and peacebuilding. The training on Community-Based Case Management targeted men and women, but women's participation (33%) was lower than planned due to a lack of women personnel in targeted services. The project will continue to promote gender balance in such trainings and encourage women's leadership roles in community-based case management. This can enhance the effectiveness of MHPSS interventions and ensure that women's and girls' needs are adequately addressed.**

**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 3000 characters including spaces.*

**The project continued to work with youth supporting their capacity to analyze how the spiritual belief systems and patterns of violence affect gender, conflict, access to MPHSS and the relationship with community members. Based on analysis, youth led action plans were developed and implemented to effectively address trauma associated with conflict and establish channels of communication with duty bearers and community members. We supported 40 youth groups to develop and implement 29 action plans. In Sibut, 20 youth groups opted to develop 9 action plans because the drivers of the conflict in the area are interconnected. Action plans are focused on community conflict, displaced people and properties, transhumance, GBV. To date, the project has reached out to 4363 people (56% men/ 44 % women).**

**In Ngoumbele, violence linked to transhumance was recurrent until trained youth together with authorities developed a mechanism to mitigate these incidents. Youth, communities, gendarmerie and Fulani herders jointly created dialogue, reported stolen animals to authorities and engaged authorities and local leaders to later recover stolen animals. This now allows Fulani herders access to Ngoumbele village where they can freely access the market which was not possible in 2021. Testimonies from youth and herders confirmed that this close working relationship significantly reduced violence.**

**Youth are now able to share analysis and expertise including on MPHSS with community and prefectural authorities. In Sibut, during a joint workshop, youth and authorities, defined steps for safer return for displaced Muslims. A tracer study on 38 youth leaders provided evidence of relevance and impact of the project. Out of 38 respondents (45% females) 22% feel "confident"; 47% feel "very confident" about their role as peacebuilders after training on peacebuilding, dialogue, sensitization and gender.**

**Additionally, 89,47% of trained youth believe in dialogue as an effective tool to resolve conflict. From the 12 testimonies collected from youth there is a clear link between MPHSS and peacebuilding. A 24-year-old female participant says, "if you have peace in your heart, it follows that your behavior will express positive things" to explain her group name naming, "Peace of heart" .**

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 1500 characters including spaces.*

**The approach to gender equity, women empowerment and youth inclusion and responsiveness was influenced by the research report that documented the gendered barriers to accessing MPHSS support. Facilitation, selection criteria of youth action plans was gender sensitive and intersectional, taking into account sex, religion, ethnicity and locale perspectives (rural vs urban). Out of the 29 action plans that are currently being implemented 20 action plans are specifically focused on gender responsive peacebuilding. It includes 09 action plans that are led by women IDPs.**

**The project trained 16 (08 male/08 female) community counsellors who supported then youth to conduct 20 community dialogue sessions (on gender, peacebuilding and access to MPHSS) with 723 (325 female/398 males). In November 2022, 31 youth and community counsellors were trained (19 male/ 12 female) in gender responsive peacebuilding- that identified and provided tools to respond to the effects of gender inequality and conflict- such as exclusions, stigma, and GBV.**

**Gender work in Kaga Bandoro and Sibut is challenging because gender is often seen as an issue only relevant to females or as encouraging women to rebel against their husbands. We are overcoming these challenges by facilitating gender and MPHSS work sensitive to context. For example, we use broader questions like "what creates differences between human beings?" to initiate less hard-line and less confrontational discussions.**

## INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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

- If an 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 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 | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baseline | End of Project Indicator Target | Indicator Milestone | Current Indicator progress | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) |
|---------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.1     | % of project beneficiaries reporting improved psychological wellbeing (disaggregated by gender and location) | 68%                | 70%                             |                     | 87%                        |                                       |

|     |  |   |    |  |    |  |
|-----|--|---|----|--|----|--|
| 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 |  | 8  |  |
| 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 |  |

» 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 | Indicator Baseline | End of Project Indicator Target | Indicator Milestone | Current Indicator progress | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|           |                        |                    |                                 |                     |                            |                                       |

|     |   |        |     |  |  |  |
|-----|---|--------|-----|--|--|--|
| 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% |  | 69% feel "confident" (level 4) or "very confident" (level 5) |  |
| 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% |  | 80%  |  |
| 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 |  | 12   | The data collection which started was paused to prioritise youth action plan implementation. We will resume in mid June 2023. This indicator will be collected in the next reporting period. |



### **PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues**

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

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**If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)**

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**Event Description**

**Tentative Date**

**Location**

**Target Audience**

**Event Objectives**

|                |   |                |                                |   |  |
|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Event 1</b> | Enhancing and supporting traditional & community-based healing processes and coping mechanisms identified in the listening exercise | June/July 2023 | Sibut and Kaga Bandoro         | Traditional healers, community counsellors, parents, health technicians, government officials from Bangui | Lessons learnt and recommendations from the first and second reports on MHPSS and gender will be discussed to facilitate to make concrete the link between MHPSS (culturally accepted by communities) and peacebuilding. National authorities will learn from this discussion to assure the sustainability of the outcomes |
| <b>Event 2</b> | Animation video capitalising major lessons learned and key recommendations for MHPSS project in CAR                                 | August 2023    | Sibut, Kaga Bandoro and Bangui | Donors and practitioners  | As one of the project deliverables, the video 3D animation aims at sharing lessons learned, good practices and especially raise awareness at the decision making level. Targeted audience needs to learn from the approach taken in the project areas by including communities perspective in MHPSS activities.            |
| <b>Event 3</b> |   |                |                                |   |  |

**Event 4****Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries, etc.) 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 in their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

*This is an optional question. You may leave it unanswered if not relevant*

| <b>Human Impact</b> | <b>Key Stakeholder</b> | <b>What were the challenges they faced prior to project implementation? (350 words)</b> | <b>What has been the impact of the project on their lives? (350 words)</b> | <b>Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words)</b> |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
|                     |                        |   |  |  |

|                 |   |  |   |   |
|-----------------|---|--|---|---|
| <p><b>1</b></p> | <p>Young people from the informal economy</p> | <p>Youth generally from Nana Gribizi and Kemo prefectures based on information and baseline result was not taken as a serious actor by authorities nor community leaders. Youth role in the past violence continues to influence its relationship with governmental authorities and chiefs. The experience of humanitarian aid actions which for emergency period used to donate food, NFI kits to save people's live build in youth some kind of dependence habits. According to youth every projects outputs must be material or financial</p> | <p>Conflict analysis training and various communication to youth reinforce their confidence to play the role of peacebuilder by accepting to implement peace initiatives they developed. These actions really impact the perception authorities or local leaders had for youth. After the seminar on trauma healing and first aid psychosocial, youth temporarily abandons the idea of financial benefits they claim as participants on this project. they acknowledge the importance of being mentally healed in order to contribute to peace and security before they start development</p> | <p>"I decided to replace hatred with love and I feel like I am free in my life" says a 22 year old Mbororo girl to explain why she didn't complain after her 12 goats have been stolen by Sibut youth who think as a Muslim she has no right to take them to court.</p> |
|-----------------|---|--|---|---|

## Local authorities

In Kaga Bandoro and Sibut, the immense potential of young people for peacebuilding has long been overlooked. Instead of recognizing them as catalysts for positive change, local leaders have viewed them as troublemakers. Additionally, there is a tendency among local authorities to consider conflict resolution and peacebuilding as their exclusive responsibility, leading to apprehension regarding youth involvement. Therefore, it is crucial for local leaders to regain trust in the youth and actively support their actions and aspirations in order to create a space for meaningful youth engagement in peacebuilding initiatives.

Through persistent efforts to involve local authorities, a remarkable transformation has taken place in the relationship between young people and the authorities in Sibut and Kaga Bandoro. In a ground-breaking move, the prefect of Nana Gribizi accepted an invitation to inaugurate a youth outcome harvesting event and engage directly with the youth from various communes. His presence and message left a lasting impact. The government authorities were provided with feedback, which the prefect found immensely valuable, expressing his desire to stay informed about future activities. In a reciprocal gesture, the youth extended an invitation to him in May to join their group discussions on "youth misbehaviour in the community." Not only did he participate actively, but he also assumed the role of facilitator, continuing the following day with other groups. The community, both youth, and members alike, were genuinely thrilled by his involvement. This

There is currently a better relationship between youth and local leaders as a young man in Kaga Bandoro testifies: "I feel confident today to share this thanks to Prefet's advice and his simplicity to seat with us and has this discussion. I would like expose this so that you can help me." A local authorities also show satisfaction in youth involvement in peace initiatives: The sous préfet of KG confirms in his interview : "This youth activity is a proof that young people are ready to build the peace that has been undermined between communities. On their parts as well youth provider evidence of being actors of peace:

significant participation in youth activities has had a profound influence on how the community perceives the prefect, fostering a newfound respect and appreciation for his engagement.

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|                 |                                  |   |  |  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <p><b>3</b></p> | <p>Muslim community in Sibut</p> | <p>Sibut has been one of the prefectures which have chased away Muslim community members in 2014. From that year to the time we started writing this project, Muslim subjects are not accepted in Sibut even though some came back. we had a focus group with youth leaders from the Muslim communities who share with us their living conditions and constant insecurity they are in. One youth at the end of the training on conflict analysis in July 2022 confirms how annoyed he was to sit next to a female Mbororo. Later she confirms that during the crisis, a mbororo man attempted to rape her and violented her and that is why she feels annoyed. It was during that discussion that we understand that Muslim community members present in Sibut can't access their land, go through insecurity in public service, hospital and even in markets. People deny that they benefit from their rights as citizens.</p> | <p>In December, youth groups in Sibut conducted a series of focus group discussion in towns around land conflict and the return of displaced people. These discussions have given opportunities to youth to measure community position on the question of return and property. they expose them to the Prefet, Police and other local authorities. A reflexion day with youth leaders and authorities facilitate to develop a community response to Muslim return in Sibut and steps to follow and actors engaged in this process. This will be further discussed by prefect and land service and conclusions will be given to youth for radio broadcast and sensitisation for a peaceful return and easy reintegration.</p> | <p>The former Anti-Balaka commander living in Sibut and invited in this reflexion day confirms his engagement to support this initiative in order to allow the return of displaced people. according to him, "there is time for everything, so we can block them to come back mostly those who think they don't commit any crime</p> |
| <p><b>4</b></p> |                                  |   |  |  |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had (650 words)

**In this reporting period significant evidence was seen proving positive high level change at the youth as well as community level. From the conversations with diverse members of the community and from our observation mental health and psychosocial support system established at the local level has enabled participants and the community to become aware of mental health importance and to foster resilience and reconciliation. We have observed an increased number of youth and parents for instance 723 instead of 500 planned for both Sibut & Kaga Bandoro (45% females 55,% males) who attended dialogue sessions to discuss strategies to overcome gender barriers to MHPSS. Youth capacity building had improved their confidence to play greater roles as peacebuilders (69% compare to 42% at the beginning of this project now feel confident or very confident about their roles as peacebuilders. During the tracer study in Kaga Bandoro one of the female youth leaders shared that “Before the project, I kept an attitude of hatred towards my paternal parents because my mother was abandoned by her in-laws after the death of my father. This made me reject my uncles, but today, various activities on this project helped me free my heart and accept the entire family”**

**A young Christian woman was rejected by her family after having a child with a Muslim man. She received psychosocial support and was able to forgive her parents, restoring her relationship with her family. The results of the Tracer study revealed that there have been significant changes in the target communities of the aforementioned project. These changes are primarily related to shifts in mindset, such as the reduction of intercommunity conflicts (fights at water distribution points, theft, etc.) and improved social cohesion. In Sibut, the Chief of the Socada neighbourhood testified that he has observed a decrease in water-related disputes in his area. Previously, there were numerous cases of conflicts due to a lack of social cohesion and harmonious coexistence. Difficult collaboration described by Muslim leaders back in July 2022 in terms of easy accessibility to water point and burning of their houses are now resolved**

**Joint actions from authorities and youth on land conflict and displaced people in three districts, including Socada quartier, have shown positive results. In the past, Fulani makeshift camps used to be burned down at least three times during the dry season, but there were no such incidents this past season. This is a positive sign that the joint actions are having an effect.**

**Other testimonies from the youth shows that they are ready to take on greater responsibility to provide support for their peers and foster peace through dialogue and mediation: A young man from Ndomete in Kaga Bandoro said: “.It is my role as a peace agent to facilitate dialogue between the different parties in order to bring about peace.”**

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

***OPTIONAL***

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

File 2

***OPTIONAL***

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)



File 3

**OPTIONAL**

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

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

**OPTIONAL**

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Link 1

**OPTIONAL**

---

Link 2

**OPTIONAL**

---

Link 3

**OPTIONAL**

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Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

---

How we worked:

\*

*Please select up to 3.*

- Enhanced digitization
- Innovative ways of working
- Mobilized additional resources
- Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- Strengthened capacities
- Partnered with Civil Society Organizations
- Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will
- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- Strengthened partnerships with UN Agencies

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Throughout the project implementation,, we developed a strategy of constant communication with other stakeholders and donors at the national and international level . With the launch of the report we were able to mobilized significant number of donors in Brussels and also in CAR to raise awareness and show need in funding MHPSS and Peacebuilding funding. At this date, we have ongoing discussion with US Embassy on some of the learning from this report with hope to mobilise additional resources**

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**We have strengthen capacities of our partners on various thematics such as Finance, project management, gender and conflict sensitivity, Mental Healt Gap Action Programme, Community base case management protocol.**

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

Who are we working with (in addition to the implementing partners) \*

- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies
- Partnered with local civil society organizations
- Partnered with local academia
- Partnered with sub-national entities
- Partnered with national entities
- Partnered with local volunteers

Please explain (If IFIs)

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

Please explain (If UN Agencies)

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

## Leave No one Behind

Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative \*

### Mandatory

- Unemployed persons
- Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- Indigenous communities
- Persons with Disabilities
- Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- Women
- Youth
- Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- People living in and around border areas
- Persons affected by natural disasters
- Persons affected by armed conflicts
- Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

## PART IV: Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance

### » Monitoring

Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**In March 2023 a monitoring and evaluation activity was conducted by the project MEAL team during which a tracer studies were conducted with 38 youth leaders out of the 40. Interviews were conducted with community leaders including. And about 105 youth were touched by the Monitoring and Evaluation conducted by the Meal team. Findings of these evaluation and monitoring activities are 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.**

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 except for Outcome Indicator 1.1. The baseline evaluation did not collect data to provide the baseline figures for this indicator so the M&E team during the psychosocial screening through the identification collected data which gives the baseline percentage. The baseline values are included in this report.**

Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request)

*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 reports and meetings with field team, activity reports and partners monthly narrative reports are all used as sources of data. Additional sources of data used to report are as well the kobo collect platform that houses field data collected, monthly local partners narrative reports, weekly report from the psychological agents as well as reports from the counsellors are used as sources of data.**

Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives? e.g. perception surveys

yes

no

Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms?

yes

no

Please provide a brief description

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**With the aim to fully implicate the community especially youth and community leaders, constant conversation formal (through surveys and interviews) or informal discussion while visiting activities on the field permit to collect feedback that are reflected upon during weekly meeting. Such feedback help identify gaps, issues in order to provide immediate solutions In addition, DCA has a feedback mechanism through posting board with information in field offices that allows project beneficiaries and stakeholder to contact specific complaining panels in Bangui through email or call.**

## » Evaluation

Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation?

yes

no

Not Applicable

Evaluation budget (in USD):

*Response required*

147398.66

If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track? (Preparations)

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

Please mention the focal person accountable for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF, name and email.

## » Catalytic Effect

Catalytic Effect (financial): Indicate funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. (y/n) \*

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.

*Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately*

Name of Funder \*

**Union European**

Amount in USD \*

1870777

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

*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? \*

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

If relevant, 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.*

**If relevant, 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.**

**The MHPSS and peacebuilding report published under this project in March 2023, communicated in Brussels with and Bangui stakeholders and donors have some catalytic effects. On programming, the French Embassy unit in charge of humanitarian... recognised that cultural aspects of the MHPSS was not perceived by the donor or her unit in their funding design or monitoring tools design. Through this report they will explore the possibility of considering these aspects.**

**At this point of time, we had two follow up classification discussions on the content of the report and the possible link on transitional justice with CVJRR and UNDP in CAR.**

**From CR we already had ongoing discussions with the US Embassy on the follow up project to support criminality reduction and building a link with MHPSS for youth.**

## Sustainability

Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?

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

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**In our plan of sustainability of the impact of the project we focused on Capacity building of local partners. various training programs were conducted to enhance the capacity of local partners and stakeholders. By equipping them with the necessary skills for implementing income-generating activities (IGAs) and community-based case management, Village Saving and Loan association, gender and inclusion, conflict analysis added to other trainings received early in the project, we aimed to create a sustainable support system. This capacity building will enable the partners to continue providing assistance even after the project is closed.**

**Our engagement with stakeholders and policymakers in the case of the launch of the report on MHPSS and peacebuilding where we initiated discussions with practitioners and donors at national and international levels was to help raise awareness and promote the integration of MHPSS and peacebuilding strategies into broader policy frameworks and future interventions. By engaging key stakeholders, the project sought to ensure that the gains achieved in peacebuilding are recognized and incorporated into long-term plans and interventions. The bottom-up approach in the implementation of Youth-led action plans is another strategy to sustain key outcomes of this project. We supported 40 youth groups in developing and implementing action plans that effectively address trauma associated with the conflict and establish channels of communication with duty bearers and community members. By empowering young men and women to become drivers of change, the project aimed to create a sustainable network of peacebuilders.**

**A tracer study conducted with project participants provided evidence of the relevance and impact of the project. The study revealed that a significant percentage of trained youth felt confident or very confident about their role as peacebuilders, and the majority believed that dialogue is an effective way to resolve tensions. These steps indicate a focus on building local capacity, engaging stakeholders, and empowering youth to sustain the peacebuilding gains achieved by the project. Through working with our local partners, the government structures and with the capacity building we are implementing throughout the project we are putting in place the exit strategy for sustainability of the project.**

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

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Given the necessity to support partners and youth in the implementations of their activities, a no cost extension is required to provide the project team the necessary time to use skills and capacities, from training to monitor project effects or impacts.**

**This no cost period will also enter into the exit strategy that seeks to formally reinforce the bond between youth, authorities, community counsellors and their families to continue attending to youth needs on MHPSS. One practical example is the necessity, in Sibut to discuss steps suggested by the joint workshop (youth and authorities, communities' leaders) on displaced people return and their property, to get communities' feedback to make the process inclusive and less risky for future reconciliation project (if any).**

## Monitoring and Oversight Activities

Please describe any key event related to monitoring and oversight. Please click next if no activities have yet taken place.

| Monitoring and oversight activities | Name of the Event   | Summary  | Key Findings |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
| Event 1                             | Outcome Harvesting joint with data collection in Sibut and Kaga Bandoro | Outcome Harvesting is a methodology that allows the program team to collect changes and impacts (it states the changes, significance for individual, community and the country, contribution from the project). Various changes will be documented and one final report will be developed by the MEAL team for internal learning but also for communication with the donor. Data collection will focus on reaching some indicators of the project to be able to give a comprehensive impact oriented report at the end of the project. |              |
| Event 2                             |   |  |              |
| Event 3                             |   |  |              |
| Event 4                             |   |  |              |
| Event 5                             |   |  |              |



**Event 6**

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**Event 7**

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**Event 8**

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**Final Steps**

- Please save a pdf copy of the form by clicking on the *Printer* icon on the top right corner of the page.
- A dialogue box will appear: Please select the A4 size and portrait orientation.
- Click "prepare" and save the document as a PDF (if on first attempt, the generated page is not readable, close the pop up page and try again. If the problem persists, you can contact technical support at the email address below)
- **Please upload the pdf version of the report as well as your financial report in excel format on the MPTF-O gateway.**

*If you encounter any difficulty in filling the form or generating the print-out for MPTFO gateway, please contact Alejandro Bonil Vaca [alejandro.bonilvaca@un.org](mailto:alejandro.bonilvaca@un.org)*

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.