

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 gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org

Click Next below to start

» Report Submission

Type of report *

- Semi-annual
- Annual
- Final
- Other

Date of submission of report *

2023-11-15

2023-11-15

Name and Title of Person submitting the report *

Kira Petersen, Senior GPRM Advisor, DCA HQ

Name and Title of Person who approved the report *

Kira Petersen, Senior Advisor, GPRM, DCA HQ (report prepared by Théophile Ngbaba, Peacebuilding Project Manager , DCA CAR)

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

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Asia and the Pacific | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Central & Southern Africa | <input type="radio"/> East Africa |
| <input type="radio"/> Europe and Central Asia | <input type="radio"/> Global | <input type="radio"/> Latin America and the Caribbean |
| <input type="radio"/> Middle East and North Africa | <input type="radio"/> West Africa | |

Country of project implementation *

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Burundi | <input type="radio"/> Cameroon |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Central African Republic | <input type="radio"/> Chad | <input type="radio"/> Congo, The Democratic Republic |
| <input type="radio"/> Gabon | <input type="radio"/> Lesotho | <input type="radio"/> Malawi |
| <input type="radio"/> Rwanda | <input type="radio"/> Zimbabwe | <input type="radio"/> 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
- 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
- 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 à 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
- 00140000: Soutien et renforcement des réseaux des défenseuses des droits humains pour une contribution durable à la consolidation de la paix en République Centrafricaine
- 00140235: SEDOUTI - Amélioration de l'environnement sécuritaire et consolidation de la paix par la réintégration à base communautaire des Ex-combattants en République Centrafricaine
- 00140263: Appui à la Cohésion sociale par les jeunes pour les jeunes en République Centrafricaine.
- 00140264: Réduire les tensions
- Other, Specify

Project Start Date (Date of first transfer)

*

2022-02-11

2022-02-11

Project end Date

*

2023-11-10

2023-11-10

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

Implementing Partners

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

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 <i>(calculated automatically)</i>
DanChurchAid	1500000 *	1050000 *	1363043 *	90.87 %
TOTAL	1500000	1050000	1363043	90.87%

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **90.87%**. 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)? *

45.37

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 \$ 680550**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

Correct Incorrect

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

680593

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US \$ 618412.61**. Is this correct? *

Correct Incorrect

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

552678

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. *

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

Annex D with revised NCE budget updated30092023-14_1_55.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

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?

0

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.)

N/A (cf last progress report)

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)

Youth capacities and skills have empowered them to become agents of peace, opened up spaces for dialogue and reconciliation, and created a conducive environment that promotes community resilience. Initiatives in Sibut to encourage cultural trauma healing facilitate reintegration of Muslims' returnees and agreement of local populations to welcome future returnees. It fostered a stronger sense of community engagement in addressing trauma and helped enable conflict transformation and promoting peace.

Within this reporting period:

- A learning workshop organized in November 2023 gathered 35 stakeholders in Bangui, including ministries representatives, NGOs, MHPSS and peacebuilding practitioners, and partners to share and learn from the project's experiences and best practices. Discussions around this thematic revealed the inherent link existing between MHPSS and peacebuilding. Local traditions and religion both play critical role in well-being and can help settle conflict or promote reconciliation and it is possible for traditional healers and psychologist to collaborate in supporting individual in need of psychosocial support.
- Improved access to market in terms of bread, soap, and basic needs products thanks to youth income-generating activities that the project supported them to establish.

Prior to this project has contributed to:

- Empowering youth to become agents of peace: The project has conducted 23 community dialogues in which 200 youth, including 50% women, participated. These dialogues have created opportunities for constructive discussions, conflict resolution, and the promotion of peaceful coexistence within communities. The project team has also provided trauma healing sessions and training programs to all 800 beneficiaries (49% female) affected by past experiences. This has helped them to cope with the challenges they face and enhanced their ability to actively participate in peacebuilding initiatives.
- Creating a conducive environment for dialogue and reconciliation: The project has 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 has fostered a stronger sense of community engagement in addressing conflicts and promoting peace.
- Fostering a stronger sense of community engagement: 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.

Overall, the project has made significant contributions to structural, institutional, and societal level change in the areas of youth engagement in peacebuilding, community resilience, and access to markets. These changes are essential for 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 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 3000 characters including spaces.

Over the past six months, the project has continued to make significant progress in helping conflict-affected youth to address their MHPSS needs and build resilience. One of the key achievements has been the adaptation of trauma healing sessions to incorporate communities' intrinsic relationship with the spiritual world. This has led to a significant increase in the willingness of young people to open up and share their experiences, as well as a reduction in fear and revenge.

Another key achievement has been the establishment of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). These groups have provided youth with a safe space to discuss their psychosocial needs and support each other financially.

To further support youth, the project has trained local individuals, including 33 women, on a community-based case management protocol. This will help to ensure that young people have access to the psychosocial support they need, even after the project ends.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the project has also conducted a number of capacity-building workshops for partners. In July, a three-day workshop on lifecycle project management was held for 15 partners, including 5 women. This workshop strengthened partners' capacity to design, plan, and monitor projects. In August, a training of trainers on good governance and management of income-generating activities in a sustainable way was held for 20 staff from DCA and partners, including 35% women.

To ensure that youth leaders and psychosocial counsellors are equipped to support youth in their psychosocial needs, the project organised a workshop in September to strengthen their skills and knowledge on psychosocial first aid and gender. This workshop was attended by 40 youth leaders, including 49% young women, and 16 psychosocial counsellors (35% female).

Finally, a learning workshop was held in September to discuss lessons learned from the project, best practices, and the link between MHPSS and peacebuilding. This workshop brought together 30 participants from ministries of health, national reconciliation, youth promotion, local partners, the university psychology department, traditional healers, psychologists, and peacebuilders. The workshop helped to formulate recommendations for future projects.

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 3000 characters including spaces.

The project has made significant efforts 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 partners' staff were equally represented in the training on basic business skills, and later training encouraged women's active participation (49%). Women also took equal part in discussions around the MHPSS report, gender 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 training and encourage women's leadership roles in community-based case management.

In addition to the specific activities mentioned above, the project has also ensured youth inclusion and responsiveness by:

- Ensuring that at least 90% of all project participants were youth.**
- Designing activities that were relevant to the needs and interests of youth and in particular young women.**
- Working with youth-led organizations and youth advocates helped reach out easily the target groups.**
- Providing youth with opportunities to lead and participate in decision-making**

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 through the past period empowers youth's capacity in conflict analysis and giving them a chance to overcome gender norms in accessing MPHSS and experiencing how the spiritual belief systems and patterns of violence affect conflict, and the relationship with community members. Our support to 40 youth groups enables the implementation of 31 (Kaga Bando:21/Sibut:10) action plans to effectively address trauma associated with conflict and establish channels of communication with duty bearers and community members. In Sibut, 20 youth groups opted to develop 9 action plans because the drivers of the conflict in the area are interconnected and 1 joint action plan with local authorities on land conflict and Muslim returnees were added later. 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 Ngrevai, one youth group working on ex combatants' wives' community reintegration opened after 3 years a space in town for the first time with local authorities, community counsellor, communal youth leader to discuss the process of reconciling them with Ngrevaye community. These 30 ex-combatants' wives aged between 17 and 33 experienced social hardship in town and stigmatisation, intimidation from boys, their children are not accepted. Both parties accepted to work for their return and reintegration and now ex combatants' wives travel to Ngrevaye fort food supply from their families while expecting dry season to definitely reintegrate. Testimonies from 17 years old, mother of a 3-year-old boy confirmed how she recovered from nightmare and economic hardship after various trips , Kaba village.

Youth are now able to share analysis and expertise including on MPHSS with community prefectural authorities and 34 additional examples from authorities confirm youth's ability to work as peacebuilders. In Sibut, steps defined in December 2022 have been consolidated in September by including cultural aspects of MHPSS to enable a safe return of displaced Muslims.

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 3000 characters including spaces.

GEWE, youth inclusion and responsiveness approach was influenced by research documenting gendered barriers to accessing MPHSS support providing valuable insights into specific challenges faced by women and youth in conflict-affected communities. Research also contributed to understanding links between gender, peacebuilding, and mental health, valuable for informing future programming and policy initiatives. Facilitation & selection criteria of youth action plans were gender sensitive and intersectional, considering sex, religion, ethnicity and locale perspectives (rural vs urban). 20 out of 29 action plans are focused on gender responsive peacebuilding - 09 that are led by women IDPs. The project trained 16 (50% F) community counsellors who supported youth to conduct 20 community dialogue sessions (on gender, peacebuilding + access to MPHSS) with 325 F/398 M participants. In November 2022, 31 youth and community counsellors were trained (19M/12F) on 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 is challenging in the project areas as gender is often seen as an issue only relevant to females. To overcome these challenges the project facilitates gender and MPHSS work sensitive to the context i.e, we use broader questions like "what creates differences between human beings?" to initiate less hard-line and 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 1	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	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	
-----	--	---	----	----	--

How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

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

.....

» 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	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	0	100	36	36 are exclusively written examples but verbal statements during the workshop are estimated to 50.

How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

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

How many outputs does outcome 3 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 3

How many outputs does outcome 4 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 4

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.)

<p>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)</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Event Description</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Tentative Date</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Target Audience</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Event Objectives</p> <p>.....</p>
--	--	---	-------------------------------------	--	---

Event 1	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.
Event 2	Animation video capitalising major lessons learned and key recommendations for MHPSS project in CA	August 2023	Sibut and 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.

Event 3	Learning event on the role of the MHPSS (cultural practices and scientific) in the conflict transformation	November 7-8 2023	Bangui	University, psychologists, traditional healers, donors and peacebuilding practices	The objective is to attempt to contextualize the narrative of the role MHPSS can play in the conflict transformation in CAR and explore steps of collaboration between psychologists and traditional healers.
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

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

<p>1</p>	<p>Young people from the informal economy</p>	<p>Youth have difficulty to accept security forces and ex combatants' relatives in Kaga Bandoro in particular. They neglect authority and look down on FACA/Gendarmes and refer to violences (verbal and physical) to respond to these forces. Given the fact that Youth usually benefit mostly from project that provide material or financial support it has been challenging for them to take part in a project that focusses on supporting them through soft activities such peacebuilding and MHPSS</p>	<p>Youth identified this tension to address which brings significant change in Ngrevaye, Kaga Bandoro sub - prefecture. Security forces detached in Ngrevaye support one youth leader to facilitate the return of 2 ex combatants' wives from Chad. In September during workshops and sensitization campaign, youth express their desire for the project to be extended since they realised how their behaviours have changed</p>	<p>A 26 years old, working as charger of trucks in Kaga Bandoro brings into the association peace message and new practices to deal with travellers. they used to request high payment for small luggage and even steal some but never recognise their act. According to them, it is an act of bravery. According to him who expected materials benefits from this project and was part of the youth groups who strongly argue for it, the trauma healing seminar allows him to see things differently and be kind to clients. Today, clients give him more than what he indicates. FACA commander, in Ngrevaye accepted to receive me when his elements wanted to take these girls to jail. I explained the situation and the disarmament project, the role we youths play to change and to avoid violence. the commander realises these two girls and decide to support our peacebuilding work. part of the story from a male youth girl from Ngrevaye.</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

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:

limited by his involvement. This 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

<p>3</p>	<p>Community and Local leaders</p>	<p>In 2010, Ngrevaye populations have been forced by a rebellion to displace. Girls married to these combatants seen as complicit have been violented and forced in return to leave Ngrevaye when populations return in February 2022. Since that day, these girls are seen unclean and not worthy to live again in this village despite socio economic hardship they experience in their refuge locations. Nobody cares for these girls and their children for this part three years.</p>	<p>Youth male leader and her group in identifying conflict to address. Decided to address the challenging reintegration of these ex-combatants girls. She requests CR and VERCA support in September and a conciliation session has brought the mayor, sous prefet, youth leaders and the girls to explore the process of their reintegration.</p>	<p>I must admit stated the mayor of Ngrevaye, " this meeting reinforces my position to talk to community members and sub prefectural authorities on the fate of these girls". the mayor encourages these girls to go back to Ngrevaye and he will meet with their relatives, parents and male youths to facilitate their reintegration. "Difficulty have been going through cases because after this meeting in September, I am able to supply from food at Ngrevaye" from 17 years old girl.</p>
-----------------	------------------------------------	--	--	---

Muslim community in Sibut

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 shared 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.

In December, youth groups in Sibut conducted a series of focus group discussions 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.

The former Anti-Balaka commander living in Sibut and invited in this reflection 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"

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)

Positive evidence was reported by the community leaders in recent discussions around high-level changes as far as mental health and psychosocial support in peacebuilding are concerned. Madame Ndoma from Grevai, who is one of the psychosocial counsellors shared with us during the learning event that " suite aux multiples activités du projet, la mentalité des jeunes a changé. Par le passé, ils se promènent toujours avec les armes blanche. Nous avons remarqué beaucoup de changement. Les jeunes ont pris conscience de leur responsabilité et la manière de faire commence a considérablement changer...() les vols de bœuf et cabris ne sont pas comme avant, la libre circulation des peuhls dans les zones est assurée"

The tracer study demonstrated changes that 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. Recent testimonies shared by the Sous prefet of Kaga Bando confirmed the observations we had. "From 2003 the Nana Gribizi prefecture has been lacking legal administrative authorities due to the violent conflict, has the Sous Prefet of the past 6 years I have witnessed youth violence to the point they destroyed the Prefet's resident however with this project unlike previous interventions that left the MHPSS aside youth have significantly contribute to change in the Kaga Bando prefecture. He went on to further testify a significant reduction in violence shared during the learning event. "Nous avons constaté la réduction de vol de bétails, la destruction d'édifices publiques n'existe plus, les jeunes se sont rassemblés pour faire des recommandations à l'endroit des autorités. Nous aussi, s'il y a des rencontres on invite ces jeunes pour participer. Suivant nos discussions, les armes de guerres ont été restituées volontairement par les jeunes."

Difficult collaboration described by Muslim leaders back in July 2022 regarding easy accessibility to water point and burning of houses are now resolved. Joint actions from authorities and youth on land conflict and displaced people in 3 districts, including Socada, have shown positive results. Past violence around cattle theft, physical violence or house burning were not recently reported in the areas. This is a positive sign testified by a community leader of Grevai in Kaga Bando: "In September 2023, rebels appeared near the village and kidnapped more than 100 kids and their parents and released them few days later, and they then kidnapped 3 youth and killed them. Faced with diverse opinion between revenge, youth participants of the "Disarmament of the heart" took the initiative to sensitize on nonviolent actions and went to the farm to bury the diseased individuals after 5 days. Such peaceful behaviour was not possible few years back."

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)

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

OPTIONAL

Link 1

OPTIONAL

Link 2

OPTIONAL

Link 3

OPTIONAL

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.

The consortium has undertaken high level collaboration with various categories of stakeholders around the thematic of MHPSS and peacebuilding. Through the mapping of the traditional healers and various meetings including learning workshop where practitioners from traditional approach to MHPSS and scientific approach as well as academic and peace building expert

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

We have two local partners (Fondation Vegas jeunes pour le deveppement and Vision Enfant en Centrafrique) implementing the project in Sibut and Kaga Bandoro

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.

N/A

Please explain (If UN Agencies)

Please limit your response to 350 words.

N/A

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.

After 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 in March 2023, continued monitoring is carried out. Interviews were conducted with community leaders including. And about 105 youth were touched by the Monitoring and Evaluation conducted by the Meal team. two workshops in Sibut and Kaga Bandoro have allowed us to measure effects of the project.

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, last session planned in November 2023. 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 teams, 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 reports 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

Please provide a brief description

Please limit your response to 350 words.

Yes, as part of the preparation of the annual and final project report, an evaluation focusing on outcome level change was carried out.

*

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 including green line call and bill board posting 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

0

*

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.

As DCA is included in the 2nd Global Evaluation cohort for projects which are a part of GYPI 2021, no external endline evaluation have been done for this project however, an internal evaluation was done in November. These data will help document impact, success stories and best practices for future interventions.

NA as our project budget is NOT above 1.5 million USD

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

N/A

» 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 *

European Union. DCA & Conciliation Resources) for a 18-months project called Strengthening local capacities for peaceful dialogue in CAR

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 (for VERCA)

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.

The project's bottom-up approach has had a significant catalytic effect in the project areas. This is evident in the following ways:

- **Addressing the scarcity of trained psychosocial support agents:** The project has engaged community counsellors to support youth and the wider community in their psychological needs. This has helped to address the scarcity of trained first-level psychosocial support agents.
 - **Challenging taboos around MHPSS:** MHPSS is often seen as being linked only to gender-based violence (GBV). However, the project is challenging this taboo by framing MHPSS as a key factor in peacebuilding. This is helping to open up opportunities for reconciliation and access to psychological support.
 - **Raising awareness of cultural aspects of MHPSS:** The MHPSS and peacebuilding report published under the project has raised awareness of the importance of cultural aspects of MHPSS among donors and stakeholders.
 - **Promoting ownership from partners:** Project partners have used the gained skills in terms of the VSLA approach to create additional groups of non-Disarmament of the Heart project beneficiaries. They have also used the technical skills on various income-generating activities (soap making, bakery, ...) to seek new funding.
 - **Improving communication between youth and local authorities:** Youth and local authorities have found new ways of working thanks to the communication skills gained as part of the project. Authorities now seek youth opinions before taking critical decisions, which has created a positive interaction between both youth and the authorities.
- Overall, the project is having a significant catalytic effect in the project areas. The project is addressing important gaps in psychosocial support, challenging taboos, and raising awareness among donors and stakeholders. The project is also promoting ownership from partners and improving communication between youth and local authorities
-

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.

From the inception, the project was meticulously design with a robust exit strategy in mind, guaranteeing the sustainability of its impact even beyond its official closure. A key aspect of this strategy was the capacity building of local partners, empowering them to seamlessly continue the project's work independently. This encompassed a comprehensive range of training programs dedicated to income-generating activities (IGAs), community-based case management, Village Saving and Loan association development, gender and inclusion, and conflict analysis. By equipping local partners with these indispensable skills, the project aimed to establish a self-sustaining support system capable of operating effectively long after the project's end.

Recognizing the pivotal role of stakeholder engagement in ensuring the project's enduring impact, the project actively engaged with policymakers and stakeholders at both national and international levels. This included the launch of a report on MHPSS and peacebuilding, which facilitated insightful discussions with practitioners and donors. Through these engagements, the project diligently sought to raise awareness and advocate for the integration of MHPSS and peacebuilding strategies into broader policy frameworks and future interventions. This proactive approach ensured that the project's achievements in peacebuilding would be recognized and incorporated into long-term plans, guaranteeing the sustainability of its impact.

Empowering youth to assume ownership of the peacebuilding process was a fundamental element of the project's exit strategy. This was accomplished through a bottom-up approach, supporting 40 youth groups in developing and implementing their own action plans. These action plans meticulously addressed trauma associated with the conflict and fostered communication channels between youth groups, duty bearers, and community members. By placing young people at the forefront of peacebuilding efforts, the project aimed to cultivate a sustainable network of youth peacebuilders capable of carrying on the work long after the project's end.

Further reinforcing the project's sustainability, the project engaged with youth leaders from local youth councils in Kaga Bando and Sibut. These engagements served to introduce the project to the youth leaders and highlight the initiatives undertaken by youth groups. A mechanism for collaboration between these 40 youth leaders, formal youth structures, and local partner organizations is currently under development. This collaborative framework will ensure the continued engagement and support of youth in peacebuilding efforts, even after the project's closure.

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.

N/A

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, a methodology that systematically collects and analyses changes brought about by a program, proved instrumental in documenting the project's significant impacts at individual, community, and national levels. This data-driven approach enabled the Monitoring and Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) team to compile a comprehensive impact-oriented report for internal learning and donor communication.	Outcome Harvesting, a methodology that systematically collects and analyses changes brought about by a program, proved instrumental in documenting the project's significant impacts at individual, community, and national levels. This data-driven approach enabled the Monitoring and Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) team to compile a comprehensive impact-oriented report for internal learning and donor communication.
Event 2			
Event 3			
Event 4			
Event 5			
Event 6			
Event 7			

Event 8			
----------------	--	--	--

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 Gabriel Velastegui gabriel.velasteguimoya@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.
