RUNO ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT   TEMPLATE 4.4

PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Central African Republic
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER

Programme Title & Project Number
Programme Title: Community Violence Reduction in the Central African Republic (CVR-CAR)
Programme Number *(if applicable)*
MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[1]

Recipient UN Organizations	**Implementing Partners**
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: MINUSCA trough the International Organization for Migration (IOM).	List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: MINUSCA DDR Section and Office in Paoua; the Government of CAR/Office of High Commissioner for DDR & SSR; the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Mission to Central African Republic (IOM CAR),

Programme/Project Budget (US$)	**Programme Duration**
PBF contribution (by RUNO) **N/A**	Overall Duration *(months)* 18
	Start Date[2] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30 November 2015
Government Contribution *(if applicable)* **N/A**	Original End Date[3] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30 May 2017
Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)* **N/A**	Current End date[4] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 15 July 2017
TOTAL: N/A	

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	**Report Submitted By**
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* ☐ Yes ☒ No Date: Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach* ☒ Yes ☐ No Date: 26/08/2016	Name: Mario Tavolai Title: Programme Manager Participating Organization (Lead): IOM mtavolaj@iom.int

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[1] The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

[2] The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

[3] As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

[4] If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

Email address:

PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1   Assessment of the current project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.
Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project's overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

> **Outcome Statement 1:** Outcome I: Economic reinsertion of armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme achieved through skills training and income generation activities.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.
Local Committees (LCs) have been established, trained and are being assisted. 6980 beneficiaries registered + verified, 6340 pax profiled (21% women, 67% actors of violence, 33% most vulnerable). Temporary employment initiative covers all 10 target communities, with 14 work sites, 1986 beneficiaries already participated. Additional 40 beneficiaries are contributing to the rehabilitation of community priority infrastructures.
23 communal infrastructures have been selected by the communities of which 4 are already under implementation, 2 require ministerial approval.
The selection of the beneficiaries entitled for IGAs is complete: 10 lists with 586 individuals, out of the 600 programmed, have been submitted by LCs and verified by the project management. Beneficiaries were assisted in the elaboration of their own business plans and sectoral project profiles have been compiled. Procurement of materials for IGA (equipment, tools, material, livestock) is ongoing.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?
> Despite the difficult security environment, important operational and logistical challenges, the programme has achieved a high level of operationalization in 9 months of field work. 10 LC, instead of the original 7, were set up following an indepth conflict assessment carried out over the 1st 3 month. Intercommunal conflict dynamics required a restrucuturing of the LCs. LCs proactively participate in

developing and approving the SOPs for recruitment and eligibility verification of all categories of beneficiaries. A total of 6,980 beneficiaries of the 7,000 targeted (of which 4,800 armed groups members and 2,180 vulnerable) have been verified by IOM and formally presented by the LCs for registration. 6,380 registered and profiled in the CVR beneficiary database, and being issued participant ID cards. Women represent almost 23% of the overall target group (almost 60% in vulnerable category). Almost 30% of beneficiaries participated already in temporary employment acticities, which despite some criticism on low levels of benefits by beneficiaries and some stakeholders, represent an economic opportunity in a context of a flat economy. It is to be noted that temporary employment also covers the rehabilitation of communal infrastructures by providing manual labor and materials from the quaries opened by the project. Infrastructures include: 1 social center in Paoua Nord, 1school in Pende and 1 calvert in Pulao. The tenders for the rehabilitation of 4 additional schools have already been published and the material and equipment are under procurement. It needs to be noted that IOM closely coordinates infrastructure rehabilitation with the national authorities to ensure inclusion in the national development plans.

586 out of the 600 targeted beneficiares (60% from armed groups and 40% from most vulnerable, with over 60% of female) have been already selected for income generating activities. The IGA eligibility criteria have been agreed with LCs giving priority to the youth in the case of armed groups, and to widows and female head of HH in the case of vulnerable groups. These activities are in progress and the first initiatives will be launched in early 2017.

Stakeholders and beneficiaries in Paoua, despite recent worsening of the security situation in Paoua and surrounding communities (cattle raids and conflicts between two dominant armed groups and community self-defense groups), credit the CVR programme with having contributed to the improved security situation through its engagement with members of local armed groups and criminal gangs, and it is contributing to stabilization and peacebuilding in the project area even if in a regional context of volatile security.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Some delays in 1) the implementation of the rehabilitations and 2) temporary employment activities have been incurred. To 1) important delays in the ministerial approval of the infrastructure projects. To 2) as consequence of a) the difficult accessibility of remote zones particularly during the now ending rainy season (works were suspended for almost three months due to impossibility to send trucks to Doula, Talley and Bilakaré, and b) the reduced work capacities caused by the frequent (almost daily) rains. Intercommunal conflicts and security incidents have also affected the regularity of the works as in the case of Bambara, Gouzé and Paoua South. Some delays were also occured in the implementation of the IGAs component: apart from the environmental challenges as mentioned above, the IGA component also required a strong and fully functioning set up of the LCs, to ensure the LCs can monitor and verify the progress themselves. It needs to be noted further, that the project is covering extremely vast distances with limited to no existing means of communication, in a zone deemed high risk. IOM is required to move with MINUSCA escorts, which often are unavailable despite rigorous advanced planning. In order to mitigate these challenges, IOM has set up a a close collaboration with local partners, who facilitate information management with the LCs and dispatch riders and ensure close communication.

Outcome Statement 2:   Social reinsertion of armed group elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme and peaceful coexistence within their communities achieved through trainings and community dialogue in hotspots areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence; peaceful coexistence is achieved at community level, through the establishment of mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

103 capacity building sessions to LCs on principles and differences between CVR and DDR, ToRs and procedures for the functionning of the Committee;

105 training sessions to LCs and additional 7 training session to 160 religious leaders for the establishment of the "Relais ommunautaire" and to the 25 selected for the socialisation of beneficiaries;

56 weekly sessions of socialisation of the beneficiaries on all the work sites opened (8 as average);

3 radio spots, 3 sensitization campaigns; radio coverage on leader's religious workshop, and reconciliation ceremonies;

10 football teams, one for each community, have been created and is being distributed the equipment, for promotion of social cohesion through the sport, a risk assessmnet has been conducted;

Two reconciliation ceremonies after major intercommunal incidents were recently organized.

A monitoring system of the security incident has been established with already 195 incidents recorded since January 2015, data base established.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

The LCs were trained the differences between CVR and DDR principles. It needs to be highlighted that majority of beneficiaries expected to be included in a DDR process, which was often source of challenges. The understanding of CVR principles was increased through repeated sensitization of the community-based character and the ownership of the entire process by the communities. To this end, the responsabilities of the LCs, their ToR and SOP were specifically highlighted. Through capacity building measures, LCs were trained in selection criteria for all project components and beneficiaries, but also on themes related to violence and its reduction, notably: a) GBV prevention, psychosocial support to survivors, referral and community mobilisation; b) culture of peace and peaceful coexistence; c) rights and obligations of vulnerable groups; d) conflict prevention, analysis, management, mediation; e) fighting weapons proliferation and reduction of armed violence. The last

training sessions on control of weapons circulation was attended also by the religious leaders. LC are not renumerated and perform their tasks as a voluntary service. In partnership with CASAL, a NGO associated with the national Interreligious Platform, a training on the CVR project and its main themes of social cohesion, culture of peace, tolerance and reconciliation was conducted with all religious leaders of the communities. This training aimed at creating a network for the sensitisation of the population even in the most remote areas. 25 religious leaders representing the predominant religions (Catholic, Protestant, Muslim) were selected to carry out the socialisation activities. They received a training of trainers on the above topics and were grouped in teams of 2-3 to carry out the activities under the supervision of CASAL. Sensizitzation materials and methods were created jointly with this resource group, focusing on civic education, pacific coexistence, tolerance, peaceful solution of conflicts, culture of peace and development, and the risks of weapon proliferation and circulation, among others. This effort was supported by sensitisation campaigns through the community radio of Paoua, even if with a very limited coverage and by brochures and posters. Topics covered include GBV, reconciliation and peace and development; news reports on CVR project, and on reconciliation ceremonies with interviews of participants. Through this created network the CVR is able to conduct an intensive outreach activity, maintaining permanent contact with LCs, actors of violence and problematic groups/leaders to share information, monitor ongoing community dynamics and intervene rapidly as required. Further work with this network is intended to create a strong intercommunal link between the LCs to mitigate arising issues pre-emptively. The CVR project is often called upon to provide advice or facilitate mediation, reconciliations and social cohesion initiatives in arising community conflicts.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

> 1)While the risk matrix foresaw the security risk potentials of operating an area with high weapons and armed group prevalance, the change in conflict dynamics in the target zone needs to be noted specifically (e.g. Gouzé, Bambara and Paoua South). Several armed actors, incl. RJ and MPC changed modus operandi requiring adjustment to security prepardness. 2) The project launching phase required additional time to overcome the mistrust of local leaders and target beneficiaries. Explaining the difference between DDR and CVR required particular attention in light of previous DDR processes, prevalence of personal interest of local authorities, and necessity to readjust # of LC. 3) Accessibility to target zone remains a challenge, especially during rainy season (e.g. Doula), coupled with frequent delays caused by inavailability of security escorts despite extensive planning. 5) Communication with the LCs and timely submission of beneficiary lists, frequent last minute changes and lacking communication of LC with beneficiaries, resulting in absence of beneficiaries during registration and and profiling. These factors influence the overall implementation calendar, particularly of the IGA component. Security developments of the next weeks will determine whether the project might require a no cost extension.

Outcome Statement 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome: Please select one

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome: Please select one

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

1.2   Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period

<u>Evidence base</u>: What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has	Following the completion of the assessment, the preliminary training and sensitisation activities, all communities have endorsed a process of renouncing violence as means of conflict resolution. The CVR process continues to gain traction by

taken place on this report *(1000 character limit)?*	proving to be a reliable and consistently available resource for the communities, no matter the security developments. This presence is gaining the trust of armed group members in the target zone, who request to join the process. In several cases, local authorities have demonstrated their commitment by denouncing criminal activities to the security sector. Under supervision of the LC, the project is promoting and providing assistance material to the ongoing exercise of voluntary community-led arms control. CVR in partnership with CASAL has also facilitated several mediation activities between communities and 2 reconciliation ceremonies.
Funding gaps: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)*	The CVR Pilot Project in Paoua is the first stand-alone community violence reduction project in RCA. It was developed to bridge the gap between the formal DDR process and community-based violence reduction initiatives. The area south of Paoua was identified as pilot zone due to high prevalence of non-DDR conform armed actors. 19 hotspots were identified in the zone, however the project can only cover 10 due to funding constraints. The project remains the only transitional/stabilisation initiative in this region, a region critical for maintaining the stability of the peace process in RCA. It is worth mentioning that CVR is also complementary to ongoing initiatives such as the redeployment of state administration, some of which is funded by PBSO.
Catalytic effects: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)*	A Mission composed of the Deputy Secretary of State Department - Bureau of Conflict and the US Ambassador in RCA and of the Deputy Director of Office of Conflict and Stabilisation Operations visited Paoua. CVR was one of the main focus of the visit. IOM has been requested to submit a proposal for a possible contribution to the project, for strengthening the LC capacities to support the intercommunal dialogue, conflict prevention and mediation, and to improve the impact of the rehabilitation projects on the overall community. A proposal is being elaborated and will be coordinated with PBSO coordination in Bangui. An interim monitoring carried out, demonstrated the ability of the project to work with communities of high risk in an extremely challenging zone.Based on current developments in CAR, the project approach is being discussed on various levels as a best practice example, for example with the EU. It needs to be noted that the project is currently the only intiative of its kind in Ouham Pende and one of the initiatives country-wide that targets rural communities outside operational hubs. The economic and social impacts on these communities through the regular presence of an international actor is enormous and builds trust in the overall peace process in absence of strong representation of the national administration. A proposal was submitted to MINUSCA to repair farm-to-market bridges to increase the link between the more remote communities and the main markets/schools

Risk taking/ innovation: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? *(1500 character limit)*	The project is placing special attention on intra and inter-communal dialogue, mediation and reconciliation initiatives. Recent weeks have seen an increase in armed group activities in the project implementation area mainly centred on cattle raids. The project is working directly with the LC, which enables a flexible and rapid adjustment of the project implementation in line with developing dynamics. E.g. IOM has been called to intervene on various occasions to facilitate intercommunal mediation followed by organized reconciliation ceremonies. To this end, IOM is working in close coordination with CASAL, member of National Interreligious Platform, and set up, the "Relais Communautaire" a network of religious leaders that is engaged in the CVR community-oriented activities throughout all communities of the project area even the most remote (an estimated number of over 250 villages and a population of around 100,000 individuals). CASAL provided training to almost 160 religious leaders of the project area, who are part of the communal sensitization network. 25 have of them been selected to receive further specific training, and then were charged with the socialization activities of the beneficiaries in the working sites. The first feedbacks are positive on the impact of the initiative that allow the project to disseminate sensitisation materials and information within the overall project area. A first evaluation based on survey will be carried by January 2017.
Gender: How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. *(1500 character limit)*	Out of 4,803 arme elements registered the estimated number of women is only 377 individuals, or 8%. The number of women selected by the LC as part of vulnerable group is almost 60%(1,185 out of 2,005). The temporary employment activities are focusing on rehabilitation of infrastructures identified as community priorities by the respective LCs (with 21 % of women) in participatory and inclusive needs assessments, including gender analysis. For the selection of temporary employment activities and beneficiaries, this project takes into account age and gender considerations, including those targeting youth-at-risk, girls and women and other vulnerable members of the communities, to ensure coherence, synergy and cost-effectiveness. In the IGAs component for 600 participants 50% are women (agriculture, livestock, service sector, small business, and other context-specific market opportunities). Training of members of LC and of community leaders are taking into consideration gender issues: GBV prevention, psychosocial assistance, referral, community mobilisation. The GBV prevention is a focus of the sensitisation campaigns with spots on radio, through the Relais Communautaire.
Other issues: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or	The CVR programme, designed as a pilot experience for a community-based socio-economic (re)insertion of armed elements/gangs members, local authority-led arms control and promotion of community reconciliation and peaceful co-existence, is beginning to deliver results that are strong indicators

other issues which have not been included in the report so far. *(1500 character limit)*	of a successful approach to this difficult and challenging task. Based on good practices and lessons learned this experience will contribute to develop an integrated DDRR/CVR strategy to guide the future roll-out to the whole country. The initiative by MINUSCA/DDR to develop a Pre-DDR intervention in Northern Municipalities of Paoua, as interim measure waiting for DDRR, together with an advisable strengthen of benefits and extension of the CVR activities to the northern municipalities of the Sub-Prefecture, offers the opportunity to develop the initial blue-print for such an integrated strategy (and it is recommended also from a risk mitigation point of view as indicated in the Risk Matrix of the midterm Evaluation report). A successful implementation of an integrated approach in Paoua could then be leveraged into a national programme with a high probability of success

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document**-provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.* (300 characters max per entry)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Economic reinsertion of armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme achieved through skills training and income generation activities.	Indicator 1.1 The armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme are economically integrated and not recycled in illicit activities	0	4,200 armed elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme have received support for their socio-economic reinsertion	1966 members of armed elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme have completed a 24 day cycle of work and 360 of them are already selected for implementing sustainable IGAs.	Some initial reluctance of some of the potential beneficiaries thinking to be entitled to DDR, presence of spoilers, fear of someto declare themselves as element involved in violence. for more info see attached logframe	4,800 armed elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme have completed a 24 day cycle of work and 360 had access to training and/or sustainable IGAs
	Indicator 1.2 At the end of the project the community members perceive their economic situation improved.	Quality survey still ongoing: almost the 100 % of the LCs and local authorities' members	At the end of the project 80% of the community members interviewed perceive the economic situation	tbc	tbc	The economic situation perception survey will in fact capture the comparison between the situation before start of the project and at the end of

		attribute the main causes of the violence and banditries to lack of employment and sources of revenues other ethnic and historical rivalries	improved thanks to project activities			the project, so setting a baseline in not necessary or practical.
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Priority target groups engaged in Cash for Work (CFW) and enabled to improve living conditions and local community infrastructures	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of participants enrolled in cash for work	0	7000 across the7 target communities: 4,200 members of armed groups non eligible for national DDR program and 2,800 vulnerable community.	1966 already occupied in CfW 40 occupied in rehabilitations works	10 communities instead of 7 4,800 members of armed groups non eligible for national DDR program and 2,200 vulnerable 5instead of 4,200 and 2,800); Registered women part of armed groups represents only the 7% of the total	Increase of number of communities due to the dispersion of the communities and to conflicts among them/respective armed groups. Reach at least the 25% of women over the total of beneficiaries.

	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day	168,000 Man/day	0	47,280 Man/day		
Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2.1					
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme and peaceful coexistence within their communities achieved through trainings and community	Indicator 2.1 Number of inter-intra-communal violence incidents reported during the project life span	Baseline assessment in progress: CVR Incident tracking system report from 2015. Period to be considered as baseline May December 2016.	tbc	195 incidents tracked from January 2015, organized in 9 categories. Criteria and methodology currently under review based on results and lessons.	Critical security incidents occurred in the communities decreased of 25% during the life span of the project	
	Indicator 2.2 Number of inter and intra communities disputes resolved by peaceful means	0	Inter and intra communities disputes resolved by peaceful means	Several mediations sessions and 3 reconciliation ceremonies already organized and on the records.	The target expressed as "increase of 30%" cannot be used, as the baseline is effectively 0, given that no records exist of previous dispute resolutions. Therefore the target is expressed as 10 such dispute resolutions carried out and	Peaceful means of inter and intra-community dispute resolution are used in at least 10 cases, and the community

dialogue in hotspots areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence; peaceful coexistence is	and reported by the Community Committees		reported increase of 30% during the project life span		recorded during the life of the project.	committee keep records of these dispute resolution paths for future applications
Output 2.1 Local committee have a key role in community project implementation decisions (community priority needs, beneficiaries selection (40% of community	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of coordination meetings with peacebuilding and social-cohesion actors including Min. of Reconciliation	10	30 meetings (Central and regional level)	30	IOM as member of the UNCT participate at the national level UN Coordination mechanisms and at the local level (for the latter to HCT, CM Coord., protection Cluster) and established coordination mechanism with several international actors in Paoua (MINUSCA Office and bilaterally with INGOs and NGOs,	60 meetings
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of local community committee set up and/or empowered	0	7 Local Community Committees are set up or empowered	10 Local Committees already established, empowered and trained. SOPs agreed.	High fragmentation of communities, dispersion of population, difficulties of movements and lack of transports; rivalries between groups	10 Local community committee are established with clear roles and responsibilities and workable SOPs in

members beneficiaries), M&E etc..) and in community dispute mediation						regard of the project
Output 2.2 Community-based sensitization campaigns launched to inform on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of sensitization sessions carried out to inform on risk related to illegal circulation of weapons	0	At least 70 sensitization sessions are held on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons in the 7 community	Training to LCs and "Relais Communautaires" members done. Sensitisation campaigns to beneficiaries ongoing. 40 sessions already done. Sensitisation to communities by the means of the 160 members of the "Relais Communautaires" ongoing.	Number of communities targeted by the project increased therefore at least 10 sensibilisation sessions should be undertaken per community.	At least 70sensitization sessions are held on risk related to illegal circulation of weapons in the 10 community
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of local authorities-led initiatives	0	At the end of the project at least 7 local authorities-(1	1 weapons collection and storage initiative already done in a	number of Local Committee increased from 7 to 10 (one community too far away from the LC base requested to have its own initiative)	At the end of the project at least 7 local authorities-led initiatives are

	supported by the project for voluntary handover of weapons to local authorities		per each location) led initiatives are undertaken for voluntary handover of weapons	community; 5 already under construction..		undertaken for voluntary handover of weapons
Output 2.3 Armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme and the community are engaged in community dialogue on peaceful means of dispute resolution, as an alternative to violence	Indicator 2.3.1 Social/cultural/sport events organized by the project at community level	0	70 social/cultural/sport events are organized in the 7 communities during the life span of the project		Mismatch between original Output indicator (social/ cultural/sport events organized) and the related milestone (21,000 community members sensitized on community dialogue).	21,000 community members, attended community cohesion events during the implementation of 70 social/cultural/sport events in their communities
	Indicator 2.3.2 Number of civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions organized at the benefit of members associated with armed groups	0	350 civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions in the 7 communities	40 Socialisation sessions already conducted with beneficiaries in 10 communities, including peaceful coexistence and civic education		350 civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions in the 10 communities
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					

	Indicator 3.2					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 *(1000 character limit)*	CVR intervention should include in their comprehensive approach a strategy for minors associated to the conflict and for youth and minor at risk of recruitment by armed groups and/or criminal gangs. Under current circumstances the project was unable to provide answers to this issue which remained pending. They were found and listed 737 minors, the 16% of the self-declared combatants, of which 199 girls and 599 boys. The project however could not provide assistance and in absence of any strategy or project they were simply rejected. This is also a risk for the project itself and for the staff as adding frustration to frustrations they could react violently to the exclusion. The gangs around Paoua are indeed composed mainly by young people. This questions were discussed in several different locations, including the CPP and the Protection Cluster, without any concrete solution. A proposed inclusion of this group through a joint IOM-UNICEF proposal to PBSO was rejected.
Lesson 2 *(1000 character limit)*	With the aim to ensure sustainability to the (re)integration of armed elements and the improvement of the security environment in a community stabilisation and recovery framework the experience of this first 10 months shows that the components of engagement of the CVR with its targeted groups and communities should be strengthened. Temporary Employment Initiatives, should be able to retain its participants (60% combatants and 40% vulnerable) for at least 3 of the current cycles, retaining them as in a "virtual cantonment" for a period of 4-6 months for developing socialisation initiatives, strengthening civid education, providing business start up/alphabetisation training and strengthening durable investment into IGA. Various models are possible to engage youth for longer periods with more durable results, combining socialization methods, vocational training with IGA in a holistic and community-centred manner to deepen the impact.
Lesson 3 *(1000 character limit)*	CVR initiatives should be part of a comprehensive strategy of peacebuilding and implemented simultaneously with DDR (or Pre-DDR as interim measures) programmes and be supported by parallel law enforcement ensured by security forces, fighting against the culture of impunity. Sensitisation campaigns would be considered as complementary measures. An efficient system of protection of the civil population should be also ensured and supported by community based early warning system, to be include also to the most remote areas, lacking of communication systems. To this end, the Local Committees should play an important role of facilitation and support to the often weak local administration and ensure the connection with the decision making levels.

Lesson 4 *(1000 character limit)*	
Lesson 5 *(1000 character limit)*	

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

The Pende community, composed of a group of 7 villages and a total population of 4,400 inhabitants. They were visited for the first time by the Project Team and MINUSCA at the beginning of 2016, when the project was starting up and the assessment on communities was ongoing as preliminary activity. After several sensitization meetings on CVR and its differences with DDR, the leader of the armed group understood that he and his group were not eligible for the DDR process. While this initially caused significant disruption, the continuous dialogue with the LC, local authorities and the armed group slowly built trust between the project management, the LC and the armed group. Following a joined conflict assessment, it transpired, that all community members were ultimately concerned by the high level of unemployment of its youth. Once this was clear to all, the process of identification and registration of beneficiaries, of priority rehabilitation projects as well the selection of the projects and beneficiaries for IGA proceeded quickly and smoothly. The Local Committee was fully involved in the planning and organization of the activities and demonstrated interest and commitment in the training sessions. Fidel, the former Colonel Fifi of the group of Patriots of Pende, was instrumental in this process, by acting as a peer mentor for youth active in armed groups. Other groups of Patriots were based in Pulao, Paoua South, Poubandji, Bambara, Gouzé, all villages located in the neighborhood of Paoua (max 25 km). The Patriots are a dissidence of RJ for problems of leadership and ethnical rivalries. More recently they are functioning as separated community based groups with their own leadership, and some of them are acting often as criminal gangs. With the support of Fidel, they took the initiative jointly with the LC and local authorities to create a weapons-free zone in the community, by requesting the support of the project for the construction of one weapon shelter. Pende was therewith the first community to launch a full CVR process with temporary employment, and infrastructure rehabilitation (2 schools). Fidel remains instrumental and personally committed to mediation initiatives with other groups of Patriots. in this capacity, he has also been chosen as an ambassador for the peace process with the recommendation of the President of the Republic, who had invited him together with other leaders for consultations in Bangui. Fidel is now acting as facilitator of the CVR Project. The Committee is engaged in providing information to MINUSCA, by the means of CVR, on security threats notably by RJ/MPC from Pougol, instead than recur to violence.

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1   Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.[5]

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Economic reinsertion of armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme achieved through skills training and income generation activities.					
Output 1.1	Priority target groups engaged in Cash for Work (CFW) and enabled to improve living conditions and local community infrastructures		2,660,760	789,154	
Output 1.2					
Output 1.3					
Outcome 2: Social reinsertion of armed group elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme and peaceful coexistence within their communities achieved through trainings and community dialogue in hotspots areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence; peaceful coexistence is achieved at community level, through the establishment of mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence.					
Output 2.1	Local committee have a key role in community project implementation decisions (community priority needs, beneficiaries selection (40% of community members beneficiaries), M&E etc..) and in community dispute mediation		174,842	47,922	
Output 2.2	Community-		489,557	134,180	

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[5] Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

			174,842	47,922	
	based sensitization campaigns launched to inform on risks related to illegal circulation of weapon				
Output 2.3	Armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme and the community are engaged in community dialogue on peaceful means of dispute resolution, as an alternative to violence		174,842	47,922	
Outcome 3:					
Output 3.1					
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4:					
Output 4.1					
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total:					

3.2   Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future (2000 character maximum):

The project is implemented in close coordination with MINUSCA DDR and the Office of the High Commissioner for DDR and SSR. The coordination is ensured at the Central Level by the CoM of IOM, the Director of the MINUSCA Section of DDR and the High Commissioner. The two latter are co-chairing the Steering Committee. The Technical Secretariat is ensured by the DDR Officer in Paoua and the ProjectManager IOM based in Paoua. Three sessions of the Steering Committees have been held, the last at the end of the last month of July. The MINUSCA DDR Officer

has resigned since last June, therefore now the Project Manager is directly reporting to Bangui. The IOM CVR Office is located in the MINUSCA base of Paoua, only a dependence is outside, in the WFP compound. IOM member of the UNCT and the HCT. In Paoua IOM is attending regularly the meetings of CIMCORD and Humanitarian Coordination, and attends as guest the meetings of the MINUSCA Office. Only UNCHR and WFP among specialised UN Agencies, and DRC, Oxfam, Mentor and MSF among INGO have presence in Paoua.

The team is composed by 2 international staff (Project Manager and Operation Officer), 5 Programme Assistants, 2 Civil Engineers, 10 Junior Engineers, 1 Data Base Manager, 1 Log/Adm. Assistant, 5 Drivers, 2 truck drivers, 13 enumerators, 3 data entry.

IOM has established a partnership with the Organisation of the Civil Society CASAL (Cadre d'Appui Spirituel aux Autorités Locales) member of the national Interreligious Platform strengthening its capacities, for facilitating the liaison with local administration and communities and for supporting the sensitisation, social cohesion, promotion of the intercommunal dialogue, mediation, and reconciliation activities. By the means of this partnership was created the "Relais Communautaire" composed by the religious leaders of the project area (178). This is a proactive tool for collection of information and sensitisation of the overall population.