



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

GREAT LAKES REGION CROSS-BORDER FUND (GLR MPTF) ANNUAL REPORT 2019

31 May 2020

www.glrfsf.org

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Org Migration



UNDP (MDTF/PUNO only).



United Nations Population Fund



UN High Commissioner for Refugees



UNWOMEN

CONTRIBUTORS



EUROPEAN UNION



Peacebuilding Fund

Contents

Introduction	4
PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT	4
The United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework	4
The Governance Structure of the GLRSF	5
Advocacy actions for the GLRSF from the GLRSF Secretariat in 2019	5
Programmes by Pillars	7
1.Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania - funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (GLRSF Pillar Three and Six).....	7
2.Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region - funded by the European Development Fund (Pillars Four, Five and Six)	9
PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT	10
1. Sources and uses of funds.....	10
2. Partner Contributions.....	11
3. Interest earned and Investment Income	12
4. Transfer of funds	12
5. Expenditure and financial delivery rates	13
6. Cost recovery	15
7. Accountability and transparency	15
ANNEXES	16

Introduction

This report provides an update of 2019 progress of the Great Lakes Region Cross-border Fund (GLR MPTF), which was set-up in 2017 to support regional and cross-border development efforts in the Great Lakes region. In November 2019, the GLRSF MPTF was extended of one year till 31 December 2020. This Fund contributes to the concretization of the United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF), launched in 2016 to align the development work of UN agencies with the Road Map of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes (SESG-GL) for the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the region (PSC-F). The GLRSF promotes a joint UN approach towards collective regional goals that address the root causes of conflict and instability in the region. This framework is a great example of implementing the New Way of Working at regional and cross-border level, and of how various UN entities can lend and complement each other in delivering the promise of the 2030 Agenda to 'Leave No One Behind'.

The report is divided in two parts. The first part is the consolidated Annual Narrative report, which has been developed by the GLR MPTF Secretariat, currently hosted by the UNDP Nairobi Hub on Resilience. The second part is the consolidated Annual Financial report, which has been developed by the UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), as Administrative Agent of the Fund.

PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

The United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework

The GLRSF was established as a programmatic approach to tackle the regional conflicts in the eastern DRC, and adopted as a regional, cross border, multi-agency set of projects along the most conflict affected DRC borders: the eastern DRC border with Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Efforts to achieve peaceful development in the region are often made in individual countries and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) traditionally act at national level, even though the underlying causes of conflicts are not contained within country borders. On the contrary, the border areas feed the drivers of conflict but are, at the same time, strategic locations which can be tapped to build confidence, create trust, and establish momentum for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

In light of this, the GLRSF was developed and validated in 2015 under the leadership of the SESG-GL, the Chair of the Regional UN Sustainable Development Group for East and Southern Africa (R-UNSDG-ESA), the five UN Resident Coordinators of the involved countries, the R-UNSDG-ESA and representatives of regional organisations. It was launched by the UN Secretary-General and endorsed by the UN Security Council in 2016. To support and strategically finance the implementation of the GLRSF, the GLR MPTF was established.



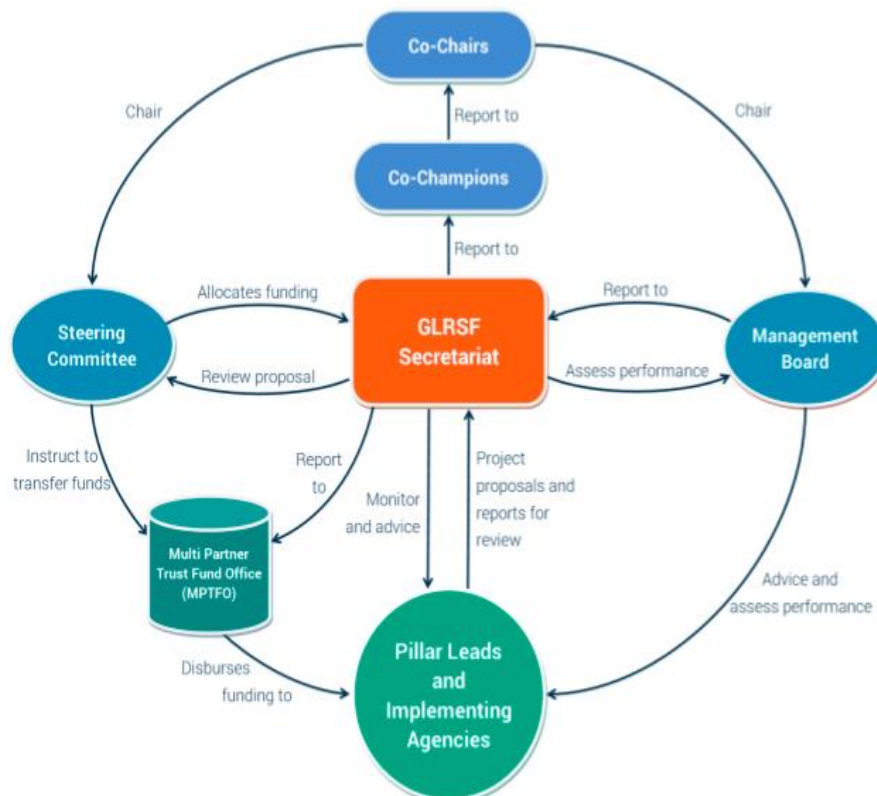
Six Pillars in line with SDGs



The GLRSF enables the UN to join forces across its Pillars when addressing root causes of conflict in the region, but this can't be implemented without the strong engagement of the international community, key donors and partners. The GLRSF is structured along the above six thematic Pillars: 1) sustainable natural resources and land management, co-led by UNEP, UN HABITAT and FAO; 2) economic integration, cross-border trade, food security, co-led by UNDP, WFP, FAO; 3) Mobility co-led by IOM, WHO, and UNHCR; 4) youth and adolescents, co-led by UNFPA and UNICEF; 5) gender and sexual and gender-based violence, co-led by UNWOMEN and UNFPA; and 6) justice and conflict prevention, co-led by UNDP and OHCHR.

The Governance Structure of the GLRSF

The GLRSF decision-making structures include the Co-Chairs (SESG-GL and Chair of the R-UNSDG-ESA), the Co-Champions (UNDP and WFP), the GLRSF Secretariat (Secretariat, currently hosted by UNDP Nairobi Hub on Resilience), the Steering Committee, the Management Board, the MPTFO, the Pillar Leads and the implementing agencies.



Advocacy actions for the GLRSF from the GLRSF Secretariat in 2019

In 2019, the Secretariat, in coordination with the Co-Chairs and the Co-Champions, continued to advocate for international support and resource mobilisation for the implementation of the six Pillars of the GLRSF through the GLR MPTF. All along 2019, presentations and discussions on the GLRSF and the GLR MPTF were organized with UN Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN Country Teams and other key actors, as further specified below. The third Management Board was held, and the Steering Committee was convened virtually to extend the duration of the GLRSF MPTF until 31 December 2020. At the same time, Pillar Leads continued leading resource mobilisation efforts with concerted design of proposals for the attention of donors. An updated booklet with the programs and projects in the pipeline was produced in March 2019 and is annexed to this report.

Furthermore, the GLRSF Communication and Advocacy Group, chaired by UNDP Nairobi Hub on Resilience, continued meeting and finalised the 2019 Communication Guidelines, annexed to this report. The dedicated GLRSF website (www.glrfsf.org), launched in 2017, was revised in 2019 and the Twitter and Facebook pages were launched in January 2018 and used to disseminate news on the Fund and projects in 2019. Several articles and posts were shared through

these platforms. An official address for the GLRSF (info.glrfsf@one.un.org) is available to facilitate communication from external audiences. Communication material on the GLRSF and the GLR MPTF was developed in collaboration with the Office of the SESG-GL and the GLRSF Communication and Advocacy Group and is annexed.

February: Pillar Leads' Preliminary Meeting, Third GLRSF Management Board and Meeting with the European Union

In preparation to the third Management Board, and as follow-up to the regular exchanges of the Secretariat with the Pillar Leads, a Pillar Leads' preliminary meeting was organized by the Secretariat on 1 February 2019 to discuss implementation and prepare the ground for the holding of the Management Board. The overall objectives of the preliminary meeting were to jointly discuss current and planned joined-up implementation and strategies to overcome existing bottlenecks; support the enhancement of coordination mechanisms, resource mobilisation efforts, update of regional analysis and programming and ensuring critical progress in implementation; agree on recommendations for the attention of the co-champions, the co-chairs and the Management Board. Participants included the Office of SESG-GL, GLRSF co-champions, R-UNSDG-ESA Secretariat, Pillar Leads. The Chief of the UN Peacebuilding Fund also participated to the final session and presented on the opportunities for funding cross-border as well as gender and youth initiatives. The list of proposed follow-up actions is annexed to this report.

On 19 February 2019, the third Management Board meeting was held. The Board discussed progress and performance made towards the implementation of the GLRSF since the second Board meeting in Nairobi, January 23, 2018; the prioritization for UNCTs and Pillar Leads; issues related to GLRSF Secretariat, coordination and management as well as 2019 resource mobilization and outreach initiatives.

The members agreed on a number of recommendations and action points to overcome current bottlenecks in three areas: i) coordination, management and implementation; ii) resource mobilization and communication; iii) prioritization of interventions. These recommendations aimed to enhance flexibility and coordination around the framework and the resource mobilization efforts as well as focus on concrete results in key priority areas for 2019. Among the key decisions it was decided to focus on regional and cross-border proposals for Pillar Four and Pillar Two; to enhance the framework as a space for sharing of information and reporting on all initiatives and not only on those initiatives funded through the GLR MPTF; that Regional Directors would advocate with R-UNSDG-ESA for sustainable financial support for GLRSF coordination and its Secretariat, while acknowledging the current contributions of the Co-Champions UNDP and WFP. The Board report is annexed and [here](#) is an article on this meeting.

The Management Board was followed by a meeting with the European Union representatives in the Great Lakes region to discuss common priorities and joint initiatives. On 19-20 February 2019, the Special Envoy and the Brussels-based EU Regional Coordinator convened the first UN-EU coordination meeting for the Great Lakes. Participants also included the EU Heads of Delegations from the five core countries and other Brussels-based representatives from the European External Action Service (EEAS), as well as the UN Resident Coordinators, UNOCA, UNOCHA and UNHCR. One session of the meeting was dedicated to presentation by the two GLRSF Co-Champions on the Six Pillars, the two projects under implementation and upcoming submissions to the EU. The EU expressed interest to support initiatives especially related to youth and natural resources. As a result, the EU has also supported O-SESG's initiatives for economic integration, trade and investment promotion in the Great Lakes region. On 19-20 September 2019, the Special Envoy Huang Xia, who took office on 1 April 2019, further exchanged and agreed with representatives of both the EEAS and the Commission in Brussels on programmatic cooperation, which needs to be followed up by specific proposals by GLRSF.

April, December: Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network meetings

The fourth meeting of the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network (Pillar Six) was held in Brazzaville from 4 to 5 April 2019, co-organized by the Office of the SESG-GL, UNODC and ICGLR. The meeting focused on illicit trafficking of natural resources and issued a series of recommendations presented in this Outcome Document.

The fifth GLJCN meeting in Nairobi, on 10-11 December 2019 was attended by senior prosecutors of a number of ICGLR countries and further consolidated the role of the focal points for judicial cooperation and identified concrete actions and a way forward, including addressing specific cases for cross-border judicial cooperation to address cross-border crimes.

October: Presentation at the R-UNSDG-ESA and DCO and Call with MPTFO

In October 2019 and as a follow-up to the Management Board recommendation to advocate with Regional Directors at the R-UNSDG-ESA, the Secretariat presented GLRSF progress updates and status of the Fund at the quarterly meeting of the R-UNSDG-ESA, at the presence of the Co-Chair, the Co-Champions and UN Development Coordination Office (DCO). Furthermore, both the Secretariat and the Office of the SESG-GL held bilateral meetings with DCO to discuss the GLRSF and potential role for DCO in line with the UN Reform as well as the need for learning lessons from the implementation of the GLRSF and its Fund.

As a follow-up, on 22 October 2019, the Secretariat organized a call between the co-champions and the Executive Director of MPTFO to present GLRSF progress updates and discuss the Fund's status. Among other decisions, it was agreed to extend the Fund's duration of 1 additional year, until 31 December 2020.

November: Virtual Steering Committee and Fund Extension

The Fund's Steering Committee was virtually convened to discuss the need for the Fund extension. By silence procedure, the GLRSF MPTF was extended until 31 December 2020.

Reports of the UN Secretary General on the Implementation of the PSC-F

The bi-annual Secretary General Reports on the implementation of the PSC-F, released in March and October 2019, continued to call upon the international community to support the implementation of the GLRSF and its ongoing project. The reports can be found [here S/2019/229](#) and [here S/2019/783](#).

Programmes by Pillars

The GLRSF has developed programmes and Project documents by Pillar (Programme documents can be found at www.glrslf.org). In January 2018 the first cross-border project officially started its activities across Burundi and Tanzania and its implementation ended in March 2019. A second regional initiative was launched in Burundi in December 2018 and implementation is ongoing.

1.Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania - funded by the UN Peace-building Fund (GLRSF Pillar Three and Six)

Implementation period: 1 January 2018 – 31 March 2019	Participating Agencies: UNHCR, IOM, UNDP	Total budget: USD 1,999,981.00	Countries involved: Burundi and Tanzania
Type of intervention: cross-border	Contribution to RRF and SDGs: Pillar Three – initiatives 1 and 3 Pillar Six – initiative 1		

The cross-border project Burundi-Tanzania funded by the UN PBF and implemented initiatives under Pillar Three and Six of the GLRSF. The project delivered on three outcomes:

- Outcome 1 - The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.
- Outcome 2 - Displaced persons and members of host communities, with specific attention to youth and women, have increased access to livelihood and employment and become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas.
- Outcome 3 - Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.

The project was granted a 3-month no-cost extension at the end of 2018 until 31 March 2019, when all activities were closed. The final report and the final external evaluation of the project can be found [here](#) and are annexed, with full detail on the results framework. PBF representatives contacted the European Union for potential engagement for continued financing and scaling up of this project.

During the project life cycle, various communication products have been produced and published on the GLRSF website and other media, including articles, presentations and videos:

- [Start of the Cross-border Mobility Project](#);
- [Community-based Conflict Resolution Solution to Preventing Conflict and Sustaining Peace](#);
- [Building Peace Across Borders](#) (article and video);
- [Building Peace Across Borders](#) (two-pager);
- Video long version ([EN](#) and [FR](#)) and short version ([EN](#) and [FR](#)).

The video showcases how the three UN implementing entities, UNHCR, UNDP and IOM worked in the field to enhance comprehensive refugees' protection, ensure returnees' skills building for new livelihood opportunities, as well as ensure successful community-based conflict resolution between refugees and host communities. The video will be further disseminated as an example of One UN collaboration across borders and the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

Key findings of the External Evaluation

The external evaluation was undertaken October - December 2019 in line with PBF guidelines¹ and is one of the first such evaluations of PBF-funded cross-border projects, contributing to global lessons learning. The evaluation found that project Outcomes 2 and 3 were achieved, but that the project period was too short for assessment of longer-term peacebuilding impact. Outcome 1 was partially achieved due to changes in the peacebuilding context and humanitarian access in the border areas during project implementation. The evaluation recommended the development of a scaled-up phase 2 of the project with a longer time frame, a larger budget, a wider geographical scope and a focus on the following thematic areas of work:

- Protection of human rights (for both refugees and mixed migrants) through the development of enhanced socio-economic reintegration schemes with mixed population groups (returnees, IDPs and host communities) in Burundi.
- Develop socio-economic protection of host communities in Tanzania to ensure fair and equitable attention to socio-economically vulnerable individuals, regardless of their legal status, as conflict prevention measure.
- Expand and consolidate the conflict resolution and Community-Based Conflict Resolution approaches on both sides of the border.

¹ The findings are based in 34 individual and group interviews with beneficiaries, implementing partners and UN agencies in UNHCR, IOM, UNDP at local, national and regional level. Field data collection was undertaken in Makamba and Ruyigi provinces, Burundi and Kibondo and Kakonko districts, Tanzania undertaken in October 2019.

2. Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region - funded by the European Development Fund (Pillars Four, Five and Six)

Implementation period: 21 November 2018/ 20 November 2020	Participating Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UN- Women	Total budget: USD 1,753,800.00	Countries involved: Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, DRC
Type of intervention: regional		Contribution to RRF and SDGs: Pillar Four – initiative 2 Pillar Five – initiatives 1 and 2 Pillar Six – initiative 1	

In December 2018, the EU funded project was jointly launched with the ICGLR and GIZ in Bujumbura, Burundi, with the attendance of the Special Envoy, the EU Head of the Burundi Delegation and the ICGLR Executive Secretary. The UN implementing agencies were represented by the SESG-GL and the 2019 annual report is annexed.

The UN component of the project implements two outcomes and four outputs as per below:

- Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened.
 - o Output 1.4: Creation of a network of regional mediators specialized in the subjects covered by DDR/RR
 - o Output 1.5: Support for the participation of the ICGLR Fora in the ICGLR consultative process
- Outcome 3: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region.
 - o Output 3.1: Domestication of the ICGLR protocols strengthened
 - o Output 3.3: Raising awareness of ICGLR Member States about the seriousness and severity of gender-based sexual violence and the severity of such crimes

In 2019, the UN participating agencies planned and implemented activities to deliver the above outcomes and outputs and a dedicated annual report is under finalization. A Strategic Planning Workshop was organized to plan support for ICGLR capacities in insider mediation and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reinsertion (DDR), defining options for insider mediation at local level and the creation of a Reference Group for the project. Activities were implemented to support engagement and institutional strengthening of four ICGLR Fora (Women, Youth, Private Sector and Civil Society). The support for the ICGLR Fora included an organizational assessment resulting in recommendations for the way forward, support for participation in regional consultative processes and support for the General Assembly of the Private Sector Forum. Finally, initiatives were developed for awareness of Gender-Based Violence in the region as well as the transcription of the related ICGLR Protocol into national laws, including the organization of a Prosecutors' Forum to discuss a draft model law on Establishment of Special Courts and Other Mechanisms to Fast Track SGBV cases and related best practices. The validation of the 2017 progress report on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration on SGBV was presented at and adopted by the Council of Gender Ministers of the ICGLR, at a sensitization meeting for judicial officers and prosecutors and subsequent ministerial meeting in Brazzaville, on 27 November 2019.

Communication material was produced and disseminated, including articles and social media posts. Some examples are provided below:

- [The International Community enhancing partnership with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region;](#)
- [Peace and Security in the Great Lakes region](#)

PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **GLR Cross-border Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2019** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **GLR Cross-border Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GLR00>).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

1. Sources and uses of funds

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **GLR Cross-border Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2019**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GLR00>. The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **2,817,711**. Of this amount, US\$ **2,805,024** has been net funded to 5 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **2,119,838** has been reported as expenditure. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **GLR Cross-border Fund** as of 31 December 2019. As of 31 December **2019**, 1 contributor deposited US\$ **813,200**, the Peacebuilding Fund deposited US\$ **1,999,981** and US\$ **4,530** was earned in interest.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	813,200	-	813,200
Contributions to MDTFs	-	-	1,999,981
- Sub-total Contributions	813,200	-	2,813,181
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	1,094	3,436	4,530
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	814,294	3,436	2,817,711
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	-	805,043	2,805,024
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount	-	805,043	2,805,024
Administrative Agent Fees	-	-	-
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	25	1	26
Other Expenditures	8,132	-	8,132

	Total: Uses of Funds	8,157	805,044	2,813,182
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent		806,137	(801,608)	4,529
Opening Fund balance (1 January)		0	806,137	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)		806,137	4,529	4,529
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)		-	805,043	2,805,024
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)		1,625,617	494,221	2,119,838
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations				685,186

2. Partner Contributions

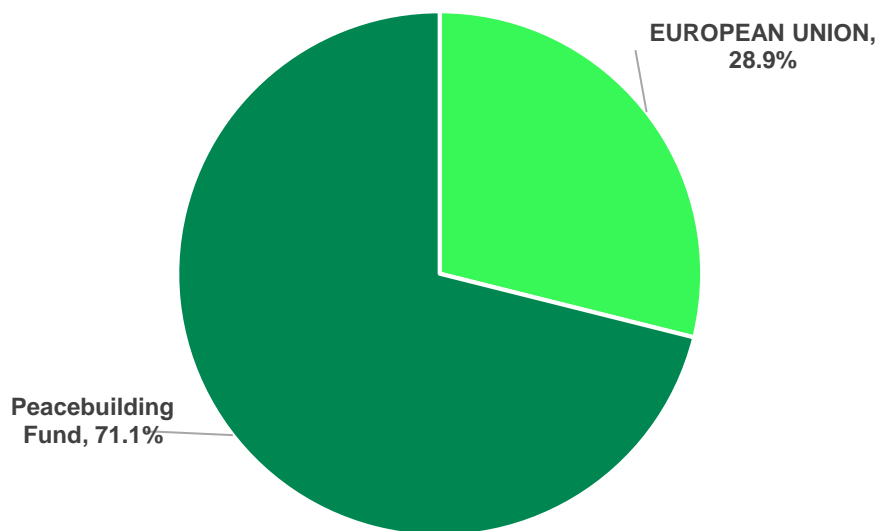
Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2019.

The **GLR Cross-border Fund** is currently being financed by **2** contributors, as listed in the table below. The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2019 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2019. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2019.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019 Deposits	Total Deposits
EUROPEAN UNION	1,753,800	813,200	-	813,200
Peacebuilding Fund	1,999,981	1,999,981	-	1,999,981
Grand Total	3,753,781	2,813,181	-	2,813,181

Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2019



3. Interest earned and Investment Income

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA. As of 31 December **2019**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **4,530**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	1,094	3,436	4,530
Total: Fund Earned Interest	1,094	3,436	4,530
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	1,094	3,436	4,530

4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2019**, the AA has transferred US\$ **2,805,024** to **5** Participating Organizations (see list below). Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018			Current Year Jan-Dec-2019			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	560,431		560,431				560,431		560,431
UNDP	845,284		845,284	418,424		418,424	1,263,707		1,263,707
UNFPA				137,684		137,684	137,684		137,684
UNHCR	594,266		594,266				594,266		594,266
UNWOMEN				248,936		248,936	248,936		248,936
Grand Total	1,999,981		1,999,981	805,043		805,043	2,805,024		2,805,024

5. Expenditure and financial delivery rates

All final expenditures reported for the year **2019** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office. Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2019** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GLR00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2019**, US\$ **805,043** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **494,221** was reported in expenditure. As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **2,805,024** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **2,119,838**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **76** percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNHCR (100%), IOM (93%) and UNDP (69%).

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Cumulative	
IOM	560,431	560,431	364,736	154,825	519,561	92.71
UNDP	1,613,819	1,263,707	666,615	210,269	876,884	69.39
UNFPA	470,444	137,684		86,089	86,089	62.53
UNHCR	594,266	594,266	594,267		594,267	100.00
UNWOMEN	469,270	248,936		43,038	43,038	17.29
Grand Total	3,708,229	2,805,024	1,625,617	494,221	2,119,838	75.57

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
3 Mobility							
00108156	BUR Preventing conflict and bu	IOM	On Going	140,000	140,000	99,293	70.92
00108156	BUR Preventing conflict and bu	UNDP	On Going	745,041	745,041	681,581	91.48
00108156	BUR Preventing conflict and bu	UNHCR	On Going	169,359	169,359	169,359	100.00
00108157	TAN Preventing conflict and bu	IOM	On Going	420,431	420,431	420,268	99.96
00108157	TAN Preventing conflict and bu	UNDP	On Going	100,243	100,243	100,071	99.83
00108157	TAN Preventing conflict and bu	UNHCR	On Going	424,908	424,908	424,908	100.00
3 Mobility: Total				1,999,981	1,999,981	1,895,480	94.77
4 Youth & Adolescents							
00115217	UNFPA_UN in support of peace a	UNFPA	On Going	470,444	137,684	86,089	62.53
4 Youth & Adolescents: Total				470,444	137,684	86,089	62.53
5 Gender & SGBV							
00115216	UN Women_UN in support of peac	UNWOMEN	On Going	469,270	248,936	43,038	17.29
5 Gender & SGBV: Total				469,270	248,936	43,038	17.29

6 Justice & Conflict Prev							
00115215	UNDP_UN in support of peace an	UNDP	On Going	768,535	418,424	95,231	22.76
6 Justice & Conflict Prev: Total				768,535	418,424	95,231	22.76

Grand Total				3,708,229	2,805,024	2,119,838	75.57
--------------------	--	--	--	------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN COUNTRY

Table 5.3 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.3 Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Country / Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Burundi						
00108156	BUR Preventing conflict and bu	IOM	140,000	140,000	99,293	70.92
00108156	BUR Preventing conflict and bu	UNDP	745,041	745,041	681,581	91.48
00108156	BUR Preventing conflict and bu	UNHCR	169,359	169,359	169,359	100.00
Burundi Total			1,054,399	1,054,399	950,233	90.12

Tanzania						
00108157	TAN Preventing conflict and bu	IOM	420,431	420,431	420,268	99.96
00108157	TAN Preventing conflict and bu	UNDP	100,243	100,243	100,071	99.83
00108157	TAN Preventing conflict and bu	UNHCR	424,908	424,908	424,908	100.00
Tanzania Total			945,581	945,581	945,247	99.96

United Nations						
00115215	UNDP_UN in support of peace an	UNDP	768,535	418,424	95,231	22.76
00115216	UN Women_UN in support of peac	UNWOMEN	469,270	248,936	43,038	17.29
00115217	UNFPA_UN in support of peace a	UNFPA	470,444	137,684	86,089	62.53
United Nations Total			1,708,248	805,043	224,358	27.87

Grand Total				3,708,229	2,805,024	2,119,838	75.57
--------------------	--	--	--	------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses

Indirect costs

Table 5.4 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	305,473	89,692	395,165	20.08
Suppl, Comm, Materials	84,592	77,576	162,168	8.24
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	28,729	10,227	38,956	1.98
Contractual Services	664,127	74,098	738,225	37.52
Travel	64,492	111,381	175,873	8.94
Transfers and Grants	133,519	26	133,545	6.79
General Operating	238,405	85,400	323,805	16.46
Programme Costs Total	1,519,336	448,400	1,967,736	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	106,282	45,821	152,102	7.73
Total	1,625,617	494,221	2,119,838	

6. Cost recovery

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December **2019**, were as follows:

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **45,821** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **152,102** as of 31 December **2019**.

7. Accountability and transparency

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness

ANNEXES

1. GLRSF 2019 Communication Guidelines
2. GLRSF Resource Mobilization Booklet – 2019 Edition
3. Pillar Leads Preliminary Meeting – Proposed follow-up actions
4. Third Management Board – Report
5. Report of the PBF Cross-border Project – Final External Evaluation
6. Final Report of the PBF Cross-border Project
7. Joint Steering Committee - Minutes EU Project
8. GLRSF Flyers – EN and FR
9. 2019 Annual Report of the EU/UN Joint Regional Project



UN GLRSF 2019 COMMUNICATION GUIDELINES

The United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF) Communication Guidelines (Guidelines) describe tools and measures to communicate internally and externally on the GLRSF, its related activities and events.

Summary

The GLRSF encapsulates a development approach to the peace and security issues in the core countries of the region, namely Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, built on a regional conflict and socio-economic analysis. It aligns the development efforts of the UN to the Roadmap of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Great Lakes (O-SESG GL) for the implementation of the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region.

The GLRSF identifies the following Six Thematic Pillars for development intervention:

1. Pillar One: Sustainable Land and Natural Resources;
2. Pillar Two: Economic Integration, Cross-border Trade, Food and Nutrition Security;
3. Pillar Three: Mobility;
4. Pillar Four: Youth and Adolescents;
5. Pillar Five: Gender and Sexual-based Violence;
6. Pillar Six: Justice and Conflict Prevention.

Objectives

The Guidelines define the GLRSF communication (i) strategic objectives and expected results as well as, (ii) target audiences to set a frame for the internal and external communications and dissemination. Then, it details the (iii) communications methods of the GLRSF, including design and language for both internal and external communications. Furthermore, it describes the different (iv) internal and external communications tools and products, as well as (v) monitoring and evaluation measures.

✓ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES and EXPECTED RESULTS

The **strategic objectives** of the GLRSF communication are:

- Promote external wide dissemination of the GLRSF and advocate for tis support;



- Enhance awareness and visibility of the GLRSF and the objectives/results under each Pillar.

The **expected results** of the GLRSF communication are:

- Effective and regular internal communication flow is ensured;
- Internal UN System as well as external understanding of and support to the GLRSF is enhanced;
- Appropriate visibility of the GLRSF intervention and its impact is ensured;
- Updates on the GLRSF and its activities are disseminated towards the wider public on regular basis.

✓ **TARGET AUDIENCES**

The target audiences of **internal communication** are:

- Focal points of participating agencies (pillar leads, communication focal points);
- Regional Directors of participating UN entities, UN Country Teams, Regional-UN Sustainable Development Group;
- Co-champions (WFP and UNDP) and O-SESG GL.

The target audiences of **external communication** are:

- Donor community;
- Policy makers and academia;
- Media;
- Interested citizens and stakeholders.

✓ **COMMUNICATIONS METHODS**

The corporate identity for **internal/external communications** are:

- Official Logo;



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Version 1



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Version 2

- Typography;
 - Montserrat for Heading



- Roboto or Roboto Light for Text Body
- Colour;
 - Main Colours:
 - Grey #d1d3d4 or R209G211B212
 - Orange #f58220 or R245G130B32
 - Blue #4a8ecc or R74G142B204
 - Colours of the Pillars and for graphics:
 - Green #70b95b or R112G185B91
 - Red #f03f3d or R240G63B61
 - Orange #f26639 or R242G102B57
 - Turquoise #17b1a1 or R23G177B161
 - Blue #002d4d or R0G45R75
 - Yellow #fec33f or R254G195B63

The language methods for **internal/external communications** are:

- Main Language: (British) English;
- Additional Advisable Languages: French and Swahili;
- For external communication, language usage be Informal, short and clear

The wording methods for **internal/external communications** are:

- UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF);
 - “The UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF) allows the UN to work interdisciplinary at regional level, by having a comprehensive approach towards addressing peace, humanitarian needs and development in all cross-border activities”
- Six Pillars of the GLRSF;
 1. Sustainable Land and Natural Resources
 2. Economic Integration, Cross Border Trade, and Food and Nutrition Security
 3. Mobility
 4. Youth and Adolescents
 5. Gender and Sexual Based Violence
 6. Justice and Conflict Prevention
- Core countries of the region: Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda;
- Avoid using acronyms if possible (i.e. PSC-F → Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework)



✓ **COMMUNICATIONS TOOLS**

The tools for **internal communication** could include:

- GLRSF Internal Mailing Lists;
- GLRSF Communications Yammer Group or Skype Group;
- GLRSF regular Monthly/Quarterly Communications Meeting;
- GLRSF Planning Matrix ([Link here](#)).

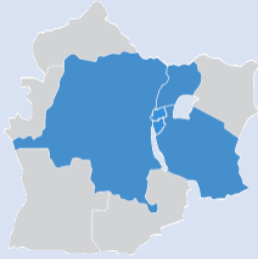
The tools for **external communication** could include:

- GLRSF Official Website;
- GLRSF Communications Channels (Facebook, Twitter and Youtube);
- GLRSF Corporate Identity (e.g. Official logo);
- Mailing List of External Audiences

✓ **COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS**

The communication products for **internal/external communications** include:

- One Factsheet per Pillar (six in total) and projects implemented within the GLRSF;
- Updated presentation and printed materials (Brochure and Booklet);
- Regular Monthly/Quarterly GLRSF Newsletter;
- Weekly Posts on GLRSF Communications Channels (Facebook and Twitter);
- One Article per Pillar on the Official Website of the GLRSF.



**UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

Programmes and Projects in the Pipeline



1

**Sustainable
Land and
Natural
Resources**

2

**Economic
Integration,
Cross-Border
Trade, Food
and Nutrition
Security**

3

Mobility



4

**Youth and
Adolescents**



5

**Gender and
Sexual-
Based
Violence**



6

**Justice
and
Conflict
Prevention**

March 2019 Edition

Table of Contents

About UN GLRSF	3
Pipeline Concept Notes	4-15
[Pillar 1] European Union and United Nations Partnership on Land, Natural Resources and Conflict Prevention in the Great Lakes region – Phase II.....	4-5
[Pillar 2] Promoting Smallholder Cross Border Trade on the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda Border	6-7
[Pillar 3 & 6] Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania – Phase Two	8-9
[Pillar 4] A Joint United Nations Programme for Building Resilience and Empowering Adolescents and Youth- a contribution towards implementing the Women, Peace and Security Regional Action Plan 2018-2023 for the Great Lakes Region.....	10-11
[Pillar 6] Sustainable Reintegration of Former Combatants and Associated Group within Communities of Return	12-13



In 2016, the United Nations (UN) launched the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF) based on a regional conflict and socio-economic analysis. Since then, this framework aligns the development work of UN agencies with the Road Map of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes. With the aim to address the root causes of peace and security issues and development challenges in the Great Lakes Region, the UN and its partners join forces at cross-border and regional level to address the diverse peacebuilding challenges of this region with a cross-pillar approach through the GLRSF.

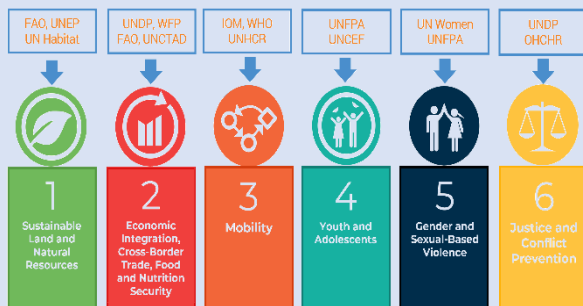


WHY REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK?

Based on the regional analysis, the identified conflict drivers are cross-border and regional in nature and thus need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner by ensuring a concerted and coordinated approach across state boundaries. Regional instability has resulted in tensions within and between communities and states, human rights violations and abuses, new and continuing cross-border movements of displaced persons and challenges to cross-border trade.

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The border areas between Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda remain the main theatre for instability in this region. Despite the complexities and the diversity of the drivers of conflict, local context and actors affecting the region, still there are similarities in the context and strong ties between actors. These areas represent an opportunity for building peace in the Great Lakes Region.



The 6 THEMATIC PILLARS

Six thematic Pillars have been identified to address the root causes of instability in this region. Each Pillar ensures a comprehensive and coordinated response to Triple Nexus issues. The Six thematic Pillars are co-led by the UN partnering agencies with expertise in the respective fields.

Pillar 1

Sustainable Land and Natural Resources



European Union and United Nations Partnership on Land, Natural Resources and Conflict Prevention in the Great Lakes region – Phase II



Participating UN agencies and other partners:
UN Environment, UNDP, UN Habitat

Countries involved: Burundi, DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania

Type of intervention: Regional intervention

Contribution to SDG: SDGs 1, 5, 7, 12 & 16

Implementation period: 2019-2021 (3 Years)

Estimated budget: EUR 5 million

Potential donors: Submitted to European Union

BRIEF BACKGROUND

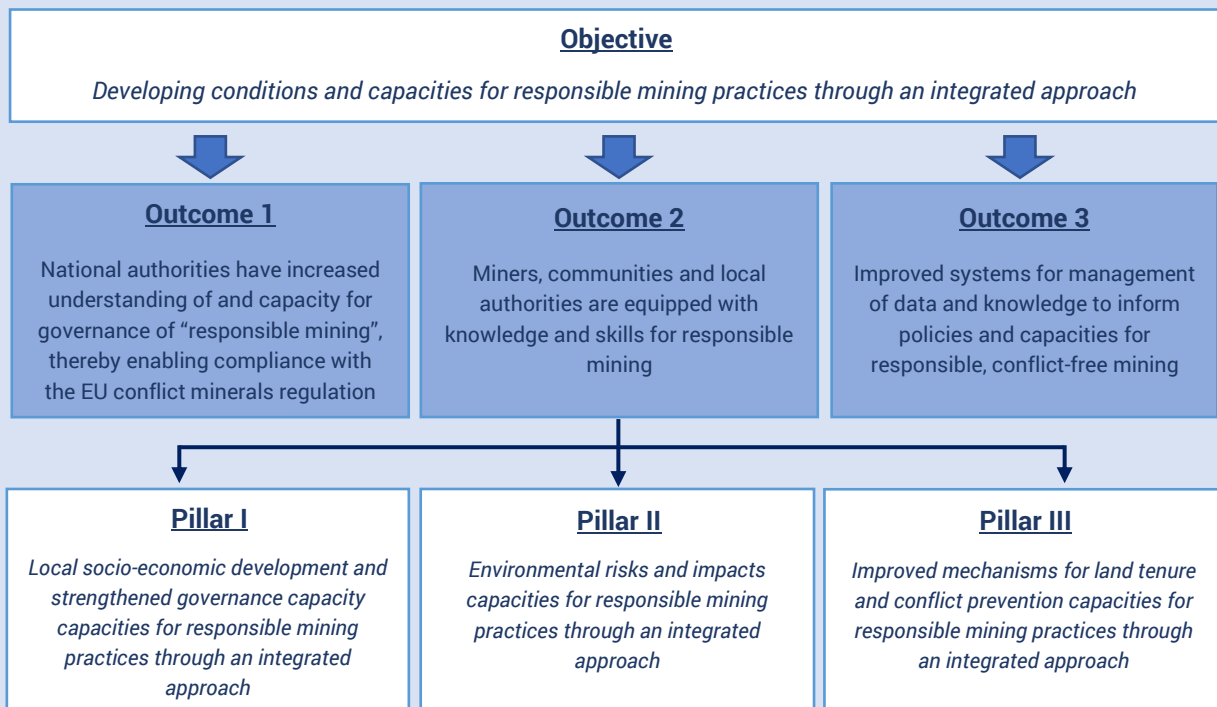
Violence in the Great Lakes region is rooted in a long history of exploitative governance and competition over land and natural resources with the emergence of transnational criminal networks involved in their illegal exploitation and illicit trafficking. Mining and illegal trade of high value minerals, notably tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (3TGs), provide a sustained source of conflict financing. Long-term durable peace will require addressing the core regional causes and drivers of conflict and the interlinkages between armed groups, criminal networks and their control over land and natural resources.

In June 2017, the European Union (EU) Regulation on Conflict Minerals (EU Regulation 2017/821) entered into force, laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for EU importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Even though this regulation has a global reach, the Great Lakes region represents a key focus area. A major challenge associated to its implementation consists in avoiding stigmatization of conflict affected areas, effectively blocking access to the European market and depriving local communities of a critical source of livelihoods.

This program proposes an integrated approach to help develop responsible mining practices at different pilot sites across the region. In this way, it will help create case examples of how responsibly sourced minerals from the region can enter European markets whilst creating local development and peacebuilding dividends. This approach is also aligned with the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (IcPS) one in providing assistance for conflict prevention, peace building and crisis prevention by supporting the efforts to curb the use of natural resources to finance conflicts. Furthermore, it will ensure compliance by stakeholders with existing

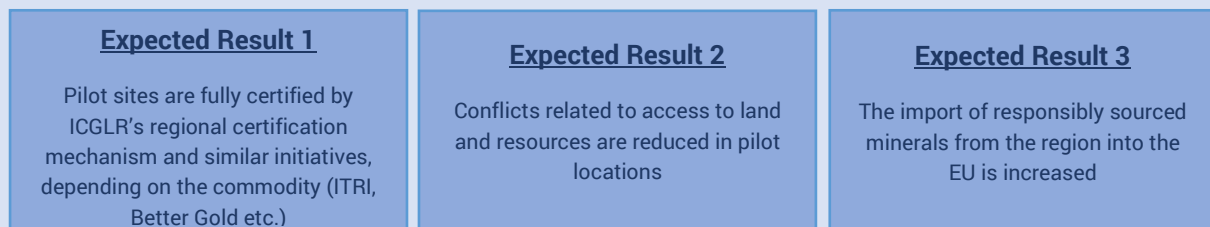
relevant initiatives in this field (i.e. Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR, Certified Trading Chains Initiative (CTC), iTSCi, Fairmined, Better Gold, etc.) that leads to implementation of efficient domestic controls over production of and trade in, natural resources.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME



This three-year program with an estimated budget of EUR 5 million, focusses on the recognition of this mineral resources' vital role for peace and development in the Great Lakes region, with a centrality attention to the mining industry. Therefore, it will result in the development of practices and capacities for responsible mining practices. Three pillars of work. A total of 10 sites in the participating countries will be supported by the project, covering a range of different mining conditions, minerals, scales and challenges. This will allow for lessons learnt from initial sites supported to be systematically applied for the benefit of subsequent beneficiary communities. Cross-cutting issues of gender equality, empowerment of women and human rights will be integrated across three main pillars of work, as outlined above.

Furthermore, the program will contribute to the following results:



The program will contribute to the implementation of Pillar One of the GLRSF on Sustainable Land and Natural Resources co-lead by FAO, UN Environment and UN Habitat.

The program will work in close liaison with host governments and international organizations (notably the ICGLR) and the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework. It will also seek to engage and cooperate with companies and relevant industry initiatives where feasible as well as with civil society. It will consolidate key findings in the form of policy recommendations.

Pillar 2

Economic Integration, Cross-Border Trade, Food and Nutrition Security



Promoting Smallholder Cross Border Trade on the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda Border



Participating UN agencies and other partners: FAO, UNCTAD, UNDP, WFP

Countries involved: DRC and Rwanda

Type of intervention: Cross-border intervention

Contribution to SDG: SDG 2

Implementation period: 1 June 2019 – 1 January 2021 (18 months)

Estimated budget: Initially USD 2,690,420, but potential for expansion

Potential donors: UN Peacebuilding Fund, European Union

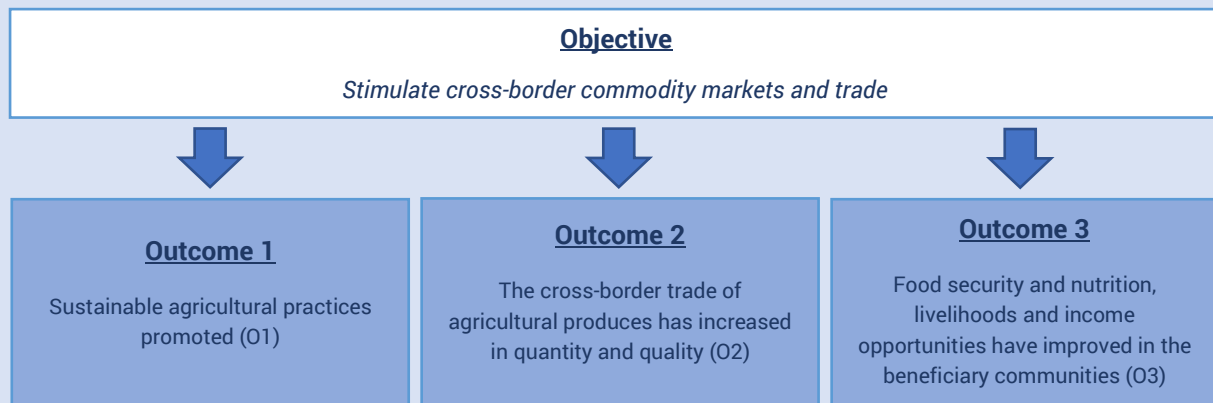
BRIEF BACKGROUND

Small and informal cross-border trade between the DRC and Rwanda is a very important source of revenue for local populations. However, structural challenges including fluctuations/seasonality of agricultural produce, limited access to financial capital, restrictions of movement of goods and services, corruption, lack of proper facilities for women traders (storage facilities, washrooms, market shades etc) make trading conditions very difficult for small traders, and women in particular. This situation has aggravated poverty and endangered food and nutrition security in these cross-border areas. Smallholder farmers and traders are the primary market actors in the suggested intervention zones and in rural areas in general. Developing their capacities along with increasing agricultural production is central to the promotion of economic growth and food and nutrition security to support peace.

About 90 percent of small-scale traders across Sub-Saharan Africa are women (Brenton and Isik 2012). Despite this major role, they face more challenges when crossing the borders than their male peers. On the other hand, youth in conflict-affected countries can be a tremendous force for agricultural production and economic growth yet is faced with living in violent and precarious conditions, and limited access to decent employment opportunities. Both groups, therefore, are exposed to a number of gender and age specific challenges and risks including sexual harassment and exposure to and involvement in violence and criminality respectively.

Easing those constraints faced by women and youth and ensuring the development of women and youth-friendly employment and income earning opportunities across selected value chains, can enhance formal and informal cross-border agricultural commodities trade and contribute to economic growth, promote livelihood diversifications and, food and nutrition security, as well as reduce poverty and exclusion among vulnerable households.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT



This project will make gender and age central to the planning and implementation of its activities. Specifically, the gender aspects of poverty, distribution of labour, food security and nutrition will be integrated into the project's activities and trainings.

WFP, FAO, UNDP and UNCTAD will work together to contribute to addressing in a coordinated and synergetic manner, the current challenges through the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and stimulating small-scale cross-border trade to strengthen food and nutrition security, increase livelihood options and employment opportunities and reduce poverty, inequality and exclusion. By doing so, the project will strengthen social and trade networks, promote shared prosperity, peace, stability and social cohesion amongst border communities and in the region.

The project falls under Pillar Two "Economic integration, cross border trade, food and nutrition security" of the GLRSF. Specifically, its activities will contribute to increased trade amongst border communities in the countries in the Great Lakes Region, and food security and nutrition are improved in border communities in the Great Lakes Region.

Status: The project Concept Note will be finalized in March 2019.

Pillar 3 Mobility

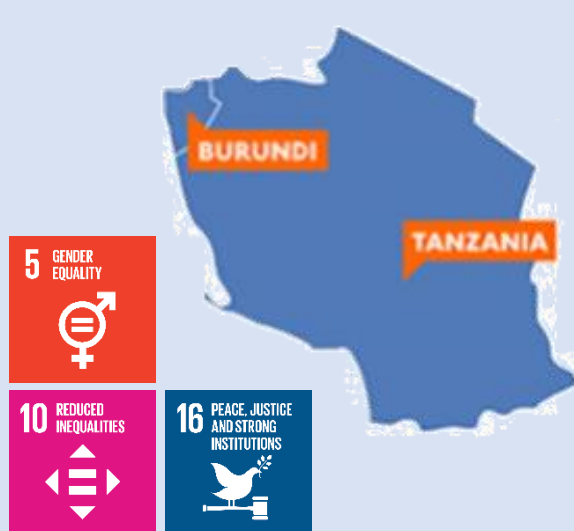
Pillar 6 Justice and Conflict Prevention



Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability



associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania – Phase Two



Participating UN agencies and other partners: UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF

Countries involved: Burundi and Tanzania

Type of intervention: Cross-border intervention

Contribution to SDG: SDGs 5,10 & 16

Implementation period: April 2019 to September 2020 [18 months]

Estimated budget: USD 3 Million

Potential donors: EU Conflict and Stability Instrument

BRIEF BACKGROUND

Since January 2018 thanks to a USD 2 million catalytic project supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR worked across the Tanzania - Burundi border utilising an innovative cross-pillar peacebuilding approach to address the tragedy of forced displacement.

The peacebuilding dynamics in Burundi and the Kigoma region of Tanzania have changed significantly since the launch of this project. The withdrawal of the Government of Tanzania (GoT) from the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in February 2018 and the subsequent reduction of support towards Burundian refugees resulted in an increased number of Burundian refugees opting to return to their home country. So far, until December 1st, 2018, 54,000 Burundian refugees have returned, with 13,104 arriving in 2017 and over 42,000 in 2018. Almost 51% of returnees who arrived in Burundi since last year are women and girls and 57% are children. In 2019, an additional 116,000 Burundian refugees are expected to return, of which 96,000 over the border from Tanzania. Approximately 59% of those are children. This large-scale return movement is adding immense socio-economic pressure on Burundi, in particular border regions and other areas previously affected by displacement, which also host large numbers of vulnerable groups of persons on the move, including IDP's and refugees from the DRC. Limited access to arable land, in combination with the lack of non-agricultural livelihood opportunities, create the foundation for instability. Burundian refugees who return to provinces located close to the Tanzanian border, such as Ruyigi, frequently (14%) report lack of land, and 10% of all returnees remain without access to

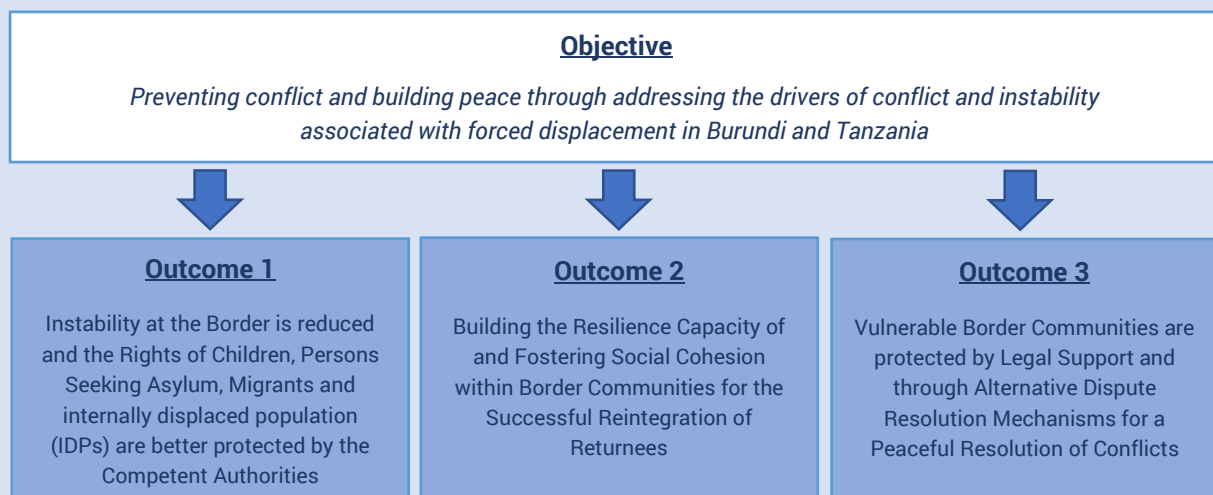
their land. Another growing challenge for the return of Burundian refugees is to ensure the adequate protection of children, who are especially vulnerable to a situation of displacement if they are not provided with adequate support and assistance throughout each step of their returns. As the dire socio-economic situation further fuels instability, there is a continued risk of the crisis turning into violence.

To ensure the durable reintegration of Burundian returnees and support to the host communities, it will be crucial to continue and expand the ongoing activities.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

Results from the pilot, which will end in March 2019, show the validity of the approach as a model for coordinated and integrated ONE UN delivery to improve mitigation of regional peace and security risks.

The project's phase two will enable the realization of the full potential of this pilot and will present an opportunity for UNICEF Burundi to engage as a new partner in order to address the growing concern regarding the continuum of care for refugee and returnee children in the framework of a joint approach to enhancing the durable reintegration of Burundians affected by a situation of displacement.



This project is a pilot under Pillars Three and Six of the GLRSF on Mobility, Justice and Conflict Prevention, to test inter-agency and cross border collaboration across the full continuum of the Humanitarian – Development – Peace Nexus.

Status: The project Concept Note is finalized.

Pillar 4

Youth and Adolescents



A Joint United Nations Programme for Building Resilience and Empowering Adolescents and Youth- a contribution towards implementing the Women, Peace and Security Regional Action Plan 2018-2023 for the Great Lakes Region



Participating UN agencies and other partners: UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and UNDP

Countries involved: Burundi, DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania

Type of intervention: 3- Regional intervention [and/or cross-border]

Contribution to SDG: SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8 & 16

Implementation period: 2019-2023 (5 Years)

Estimated budget: TBD

Potential donors: TBD

BRIEF BACKGROUND

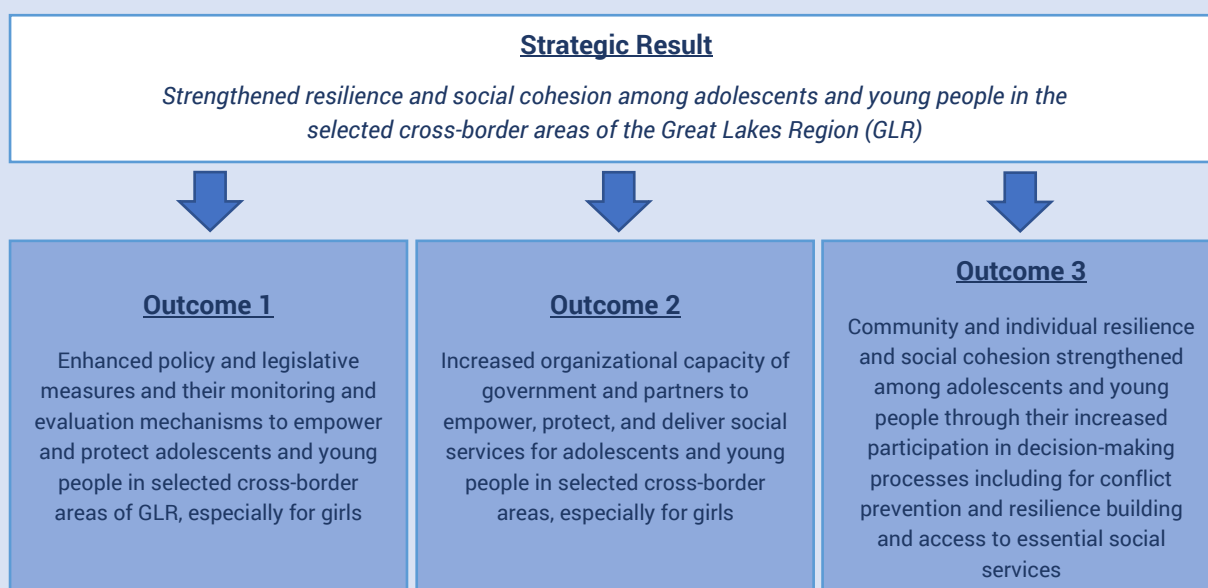
It is estimated that some 40% of the population of most Great Lakes region countries are “youth.” This population encompasses adolescents and young people between the ages of 10-24 yrs. Youth also account for many of the civilians adversely affected by armed conflict and instabilities. These conflicts and instabilities in the region are rupturing the conventional places of community-based belonging and social cohesion, shutting down educational and employment opportunities, leaving youth little with choice but to migrate or forcing them into displacement. Creating and supporting the resilience of young people in these communities of the region is vital to building and sustaining peace and empowering them with skills and knowledge to allow informed decisions about their lives.

Rapid growth in adolescents and youth is also expected to lead to a demographic dividend across Africa, including in states of the Great Lakes region. However, to reap this dividend, including increased productivity through decent work and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, governments must ensure political and social stability backed by inclusive and equitable economic and social policies. Success will hinge on effectively addressing pressing issues of poverty, reaching people on the move, protecting and empowering young people,

strengthening financing for social services through improved data and evidence, addressing risks of urbanization and climate change, and ensuring that young people are able to access quality basic social services in a sustainable manner.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

This five-year joint programme will focus on mobile and marginalized adolescent girls and youth, such as migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs), and those Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in cross-border areas, as well as youth in host communities to make them more resilient and enhance their participation in peacebuilding processes.



This programme will contribute to Pillar Four of the GLRSF and make a significant contribution towards the objectives of the Women, Peace and Security Regional Action Plan (2018-2023) for the region by focusing on adolescent girls and young women who are amongst the most vulnerable in the border areas, while also addressing risk factors affecting adolescent boys and young men. It will build resilience and empower adolescents and youth in order to enhance their contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, peace-keeping, peace-building and development.

The United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2419 and 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security recognize the vital role that adolescent and young people play in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security through the following five pillars of action: 1) participation; 2) protection; 3) prevention; 4) partnership; and 5) disengagement and reintegration. While the focus on youth participation in peacebuilding has been on their active role in conflict and post-conflict settings, the preventive role youth can play in building and sustaining peace has been somewhat ignored.

Status: the project Concept Note is under finalization.

Pillar 6 Justice and Conflict Prevention



Sustainable Reintegration of Former Combatants and Associated Group within Communities of Return



Participating UN agencies and other partners: UNDP, (potentially UNICEF, UNWomen]

Countries involved: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, [potentially Uganda]

Type of intervention: Cross-border intervention & Regional intervention

Contribution to SDG: SDG 16

Implementation period: June 2019 – December 2020 (18 months)

Estimated budget: USD 3 Million

Potential donors: UN Peacebuilding Fund, European Union

BRIEF BACKGROUND

Armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) constitute a source of instability to the entire Great Lakes region (GLR). Their large numbers, fragmentation and in some cases regional dimensions and cross-border influence with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi challenge stabilization efforts. This fragmentation calls for rescaling ambitions for national, top-down Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) approaches and exploring opportunities and strategies for the implementation of locally-embedded and sustainable reintegration initiatives led by communities and opinion leaders themselves.

Repatriation of former combatants and associated groups is currently ongoing in the region. The gap between the repatriation processes and exits from armed groups on the one hand and the community-based reintegration have the potential to create frustrations and pose a threat to the stability and security in the relocation areas and the region. Furthermore, the self-demobilized ex-combatants and former prisoners and the high number of women and children risk being left without support from national DDR programmes. Therefore, this project will support the fulfilment of this gap and timely contribute to the provisions under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region (PSC-F) and to the regional peace process itself, enabling conditions for peacebuilding and mitigating DDR/RR sequencing difficulties.

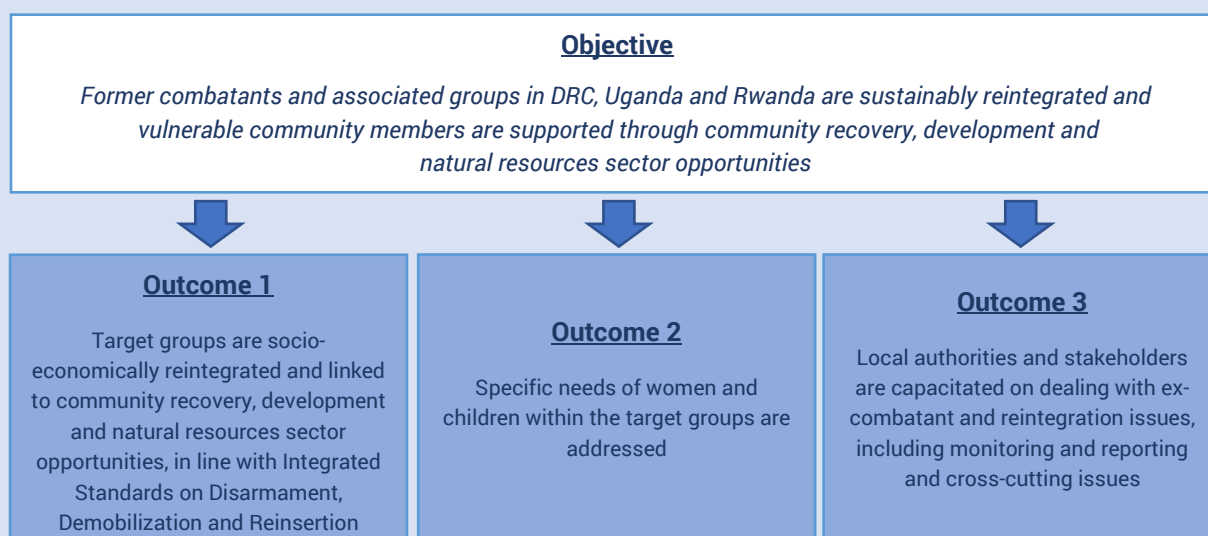
The project directly supports the implementation of the PSC-F and sustainable national ownership of the ongoing government-led efforts to disarm, repatriate and reintegrate former combatants as well as strengthen UN's collaboration with ICGLR and national DDR Commissions. In DRC, reintegration support will be well articulated with MONUSCO's assessed contribution allocated to reinsertion and resettlement, whereas in Rwanda reinsertion

and reintegration will be benefit from integrated support along the lines of the UN Approach to DDR outlined in the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS).

The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes, through the Follow-up Mechanism on the Repatriation of Disarmed Combatants and in coordination with the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, is committed to continue engage in the regions to ensure adequate support and will support timely assistance. Moreover, the project supports UN engagement strategy in the region building on the recently launched EU-funded Peace and Security Programme in partnership with the ICGLR and complementing Community Violence Reduction interventions as MONUSCO drawdown. In fact, it provides an important grounding for the regional network of insider mediators on DDR/RR, which is among the key expected outcomes of the EU-funded project. As a result, it would be strategic for the UN to strengthen provision of technical and financial support for reintegration of ex-combatants in the Great Lakes region. The UN works in a coordinated fashion in the region under the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF), which provides a platform for UN engagement on various levels and ensure integrated multi-agency approach to sustaining peace in the region.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

Former combatants and associated groups as well as vulnerable community members in the relocation areas within the Great Lakes region will benefit from this project. Socio-economic support to ex-combatants and the hosting communities will provide the opportunity to promote economic revitalization as well as peace and social dividends to the whole community. The resulted increased security could potentially benefit economic activities and freedom of movement in the area close to the borders with DRC and Rwanda, while social cohesion and sensitization activities could promote a change in the attitudes and behaviours of the ex-combatants and their host communities.



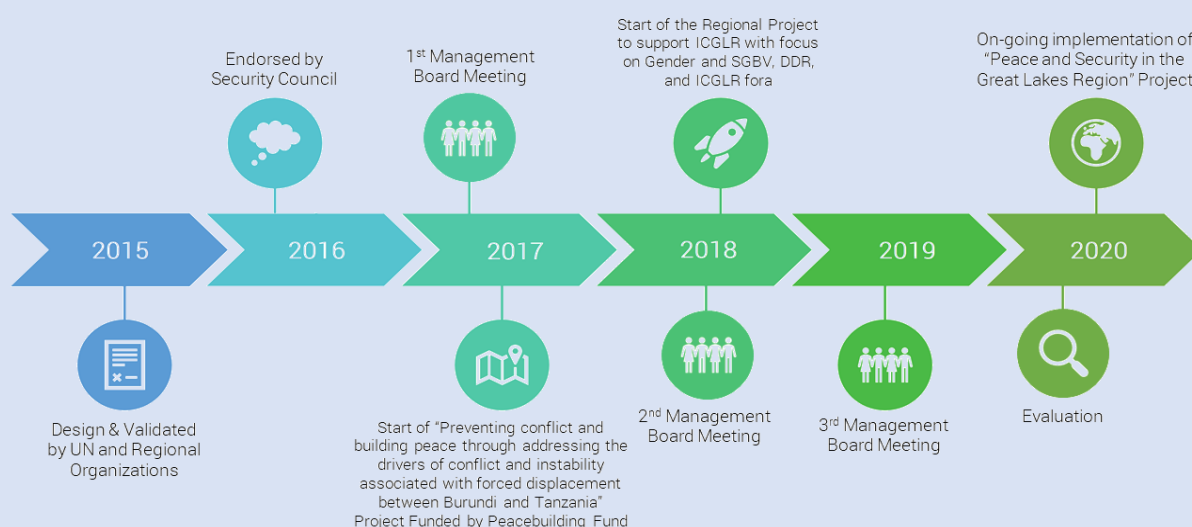
This initiative forms an integral part of Pillar Six of the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF), which focuses on Justice and Conflict Prevention. Furthermore, building on the existing European Union (EU)-UN Development Program (UNDP) guidance on insider mediation, UNDP in close cooperation with partners will support ICGLR in planning strategies aimed at complementing the high-level political engagement with armed groups, including on sustainable reintegration strategies. These strategies will build on the previous experiences of the already existing ICGLR and other mediators' networks and reintegration programs in the region, including women networks.

Status: A workshop to finalize the project Concept Note will be held in April 2019.

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT?

The Great Lakes region has long experienced diverse peace and development challenges and hosts a multitude of stakeholders, initiatives and investments from the international community. The GLRSF aims to address the diverse peacebuilding challenges of the region with an interdisciplinary, cross-cutting, multi-level approach. Furthermore, to support and finance cross-border and regional initiatives in a strategic and coherent way, in 2017 the Great Lakes Region Cross-Border Fund was established, administered by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, based on an estimated financial need of almost USD 95 million. This fund is a pooled funding mechanism that facilitates coherence and coordination among UN entities for cross-border and regional activities. Key donors are the European Union and UN Peacebuilding Fund (Website: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GLR00>).

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GLRSF PROCESS



OUR PARTNERING AGENCIES



Website: www.glrfsf.org | Twitter: @UN_GLRFSF | Facebook: @UNGLRSF

For more information, please contact us: info.glrfsf@un.one.org



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework

Preliminary Meeting of co-champions with Pillar Leads

NAIROBI, KENYA – UNON, Conference Room 8 - 1 February 2019

Proposal of actions to address raised concerns

Management and implementation at regional, country and cross-border levels

Challenges raised	Proposed action points	Responsible	Deadline
Weak engagement of country level (UNCTs and COs)	More frequent meetings of Management Board which brings together RDs and RCs	Co-champions	Ongoing
	RCs to facilitate the involvement of the UNCTs and report to co-champions	RCs and RCOs focal points	Ahead of MB and on regular basis
	Pillar Leads to engage directly with their country level counterparts	Pillar Leads	Ongoing
	GLRSF to be systematically integrated into UNDAFs and UNCTs held accountable for cross border and regional action	RCs/UNCTs/RDs	Ongoing
Lack of clarity on country focal points capacitated to support the GLRSF cross-border and interagency approach	Pillar leads to be informed of regular communication with RCOs by Secretariat and be encouraged to engage directly with country level counterparts	Secretariat / Pillar Leads	
Unclear role of and coordination with the O-SESG-GL	Collect inputs from co-champions and Pillar Leads ahead of coordination meetings with O-SESG-GL	Secretariat	Monthly basis



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NB: OSESG clarified that programme implementation is responsibility of R_UNSDG	Share information on political priorities in the region	O-SESG-GL	Every six months
Confused distinction of responsibilities among Secretariat and UNDP NB: Secretariat role at present is temporarily being directly undertaken by UNDP as no funding for secretariat MPTFO has distinct role on fund management	Secretariat to be reinforced and made interagency again	MB and SC	Next MB and SC
No meaningful engagement of ICGLR Secretariat	Discuss options to strengthen the engagement of the ICGLR Secretariat noting the very limited capacity of ICGLR	Co-champions	Before MB
Perception of heavy structures, discouraging involvement of agencies	Focus on delivery of cross border and regional operations Reiterate that the GLRSF is a framework for interagency action – all are welcome and encouraged to participate	Co-champions	Before MB

Resource Mobilisation, Communication and Advocacy

Challenge	Proposed action points	Responsible	Deadline
GLRSF Resource Mobilisation Strategy perceived as out of date and not owned by the Pillar leads and RCs	Update GLRSF RM Strategy integrating private sector	Secretariat with Pillar Leads and RCOs focal points	By 1 May
	Map interventions ongoing on border areas at country level which are aligned with the GLRSF	Secretariat with RCOs	By 1 May
	Encourage active engagement of Pillar	Pillar Leads	



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

	Leads in updating and implementing the RM strategy – this is a collective responsibility		
Unclear joint advocacy strategy and messaging	Reinforce advocacy component of the Communication Group Reinforce engagement of RCOs in advocacy Map key regional stakeholders	Secretariat with Communication Group and Pillar Leads Secretariat and co-champions Secretariat with Pillar Leads	By 1 May
Unclear role of Secretariat, co-champions and co-chairs in RM and advocacy	Encourage ownership by Pillar Leads of the RM strategy and to continue engage in communications group- this is a collective responsibility	Secretariat and Communication Group	
Unclear internal reporting and communication flow	Present an internal communication flow with clear internal communication products and distribution Ensure reporting on all interventions that contribute to the GLRSF Share updated mailing lists	Secretariat and Communication Group Secretariat and Pillar Leads Secretariat	Before MB Regularly as requested Before MB

Key recommendations for Pillar Leads:

- Pillar Six – Initiative 2 on SALW to be dropped out due to limited engagement from UNREC. OHCHR will be dropped as Pillar Lead unless there is further engagement. UNODC should work within the Pillar, reflecting the work they are delivering on judicial cooperation;
- Pillar Five – continue work on all initiatives, Leads fully onboard and UNDP and UNICEF being integrated under the Common Chapter Initiative to be presented at the upcoming Management Board **on 19 February**;
- Pillar Four – Strengthen engagement of UNWomen. A programming document is being prepared but concrete progress to be reported **by 1st May** – option to mainstreaming youth activities under all the other pillars in case of no progress;
- Pillar Three – continue work on all the initiatives, role of WHO to be discussed and need to ensure full reporting on all that is being done;
- Pillar Two – Initiative 1 to be dropped, roles of FAO and UNDP to be discussed, UNDP is developing a funding proposal to engage the private sector and UNCTAD under initiative 2. If there is no progress **by May** we may have to drop the non- food security element of Pillar Two.



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- Pillar One: continue work on all initiatives, UNEP role to be discussed.

Key recommendations for Secretariat:

- Update the RM strategy with component on private sector and reinforce advocacy component through the Communication Group;
- Continue sharing of information - share regular information with Pillar leads on RM, calls for proposals, political developments, exchanges with O-SESG-GL etc;
- Share updates on the PBF intervention, templates and guidelines with all Pillar Leads by 4 February;
- Liaise with O-SESG-GL and the GLRSF structures to prepare upcoming events [MB and SC, EU meeting, PBC briefing etc].

Key recommendations for co-champions:

- Discuss options for the outstanding issues, including support for coordination and Secretariat;
- Brief RDs, RCs and co-chairs on the recommendations from the Preliminary Coordination meeting – before MB;
- Integrate recommendations from RDs – before MB.

Key recommendations for Management Board:

- Decide on how to reinforce the GLRSF coordination and Secretariat;
- Decide on the future priorities for Pillars and the roles of Pillar Leads based on recommendations from Preliminary Coordination meeting and RDs.

United Nations Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework

Third Management Board Meeting - 19 February 2018, Nairobi, Kenya

Final Report

On February 19, 2019, **Amb. Said Djinnit**, United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region (SESG-GL) and co-chair of the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF) and **Lola Castro**, Regional Director of the World Food Program (WFP) for Southern Africa and co-champion of the GLRSF, – on behalf of the Chair of the Regional United Nations Sustainable Development Group (R-UNSDG) for Africa, **Ahunna Eziakonwa** – chaired the GLRSF Third Management Board Meeting¹ (MB).

The MB discussed progress and performance made towards the implementation of the GLRSF since the second Board meeting in Nairobi, January 23, 2018; the prioritization for UNCTs and Pillar Leads; issues related to GLRSF Secretariat, coordination and management as well as 2019 resource mobilization and outreach initiatives. The members agreed on a number of recommendations and action points to overcome current bottlenecks in three areas: i) coordination, management and implementation; ii) resource mobilization and communication; iii) prioritization of interventions. These recommendations aim to enhance flexibility and coordination around the framework and the resource mobilization efforts as well as focus on concrete results in key priority areas for 2019.

1. Summary of Opening Remarks

The Special Envoy **Amb Said Djinnit** opened the meeting by welcoming the progress under the GLRSF, including the ongoing implementation of the cross-border project Burundi-Tanzania, funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and the recent launch of a regional initiative funded by the European Union (EU) in support to the International Conference for the Great Lakes region (ICGLR). However, he called for increased flexibility and coordination in Delivering as One in the region and enhancing of cross-border collaboration to address the remaining critical challenges to peace and stability in the region. In this regard, he recalled the recent joint regional conflict analysis exercise to review the situation in the region and welcomed a number of positive developments in the region but noted lack of progress in some situations, such as the impasse of the Burundian dialogue and the continued activity of armed groups in Eastern DRC with impact over regional dynamics. Amb. Djinnit further updated on the ongoing efforts of his office to support the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Frameworks for the DRC and the region and outlined a series of upcoming events including a second dedicated session of the Peacebuilding Commission on the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework.

¹ Members of the Board include the co-chairs (SESG-GL and chair of R-UNSDG for Africa), the co-champions (UNDP and WFP), the Resident Coordinators (RCs) from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, and the Regional Directors (RDs) acting as focal point for those five countries: UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF. The International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the key GLRSF donors sit in the Board as observers.



Lola Castro thanked Amb. Djinnit for the sustained guidance as well as UN entities that have been voluntarily supporting the work of the framework, such as UNESCO. She called upon the members of the MB to make critical decisions and recalled, as a basis for discussion, the recommendations shared by co-champions and Pillar Leads following the preliminary meeting of 1 February 2019, as well as those from the previous MB. She recognized that, in addition to the two ongoing cross-border and regional initiatives under the GLRSF program, there have been a number of spinoff and country-level initiatives within the GLRSF on which effective reporting needs to be ensured. Furthermore, she noted that, as the UN embarks on a new regional strategy for the GLR, it is important to have a frank assessment of other existing strategies, and that we learn from them and any mistakes made. In this view, she asked the MB to be decisive in learning lessons from UN inter-agency and cross-border approach that could inform other regional strategies, acknowledging the strong coordination and management that is required to perform such an approach. To conclude, she underscored the critical role of the Management Board in assessing the relevance and performance of the GLRSF - thus ensuring oversight and accountability of our actions – and recommending ways to overcome bottlenecks.

ICGLR Executive Secretary, **Amb. Muita** welcomed the impetus brought by the GLRSF to ICGLR work and partnership with UN entities in addition to its longstanding partnership with the O-SESG-GL. In this view, the recent launch of the EU project represents a huge testament of the willingness to coordinate with the UN agencies and consulting with them. He indicated that there would be more focus from ICGLR in the upcoming period on regional peace and security challenges.

2. Summary of presentations

The opening remarks were followed by four presentations to share GLRSF key developments and results of 2018 with the MB members.

David Clapp, UNDP Sub-Regional Platform Coordinator, reviewed status of follow-up on the previous MB recommendations and articulated on 2018 progress highlights on behalf of the co-champions, as presented in the annexed GLRSF 2018 Progress Report and dedicated presentation (see annex). He highlighted the key challenges for the implementation of the GLRSF and existing opportunities to enhance it (GLRSF 2018 Progress). These include the need for i) structured and long-term coordination mechanisms; ii) strategic engagement with key donors and diversification of partnerships; iii) clear and regular reporting on all initiatives under the framework; iv) strengthened evidence-based analysis of developmental challenges, with a focus on cross-border areas.

Neven Knezevic, UNICEF Pillar Four co-lead, presented on Pillars progress on behalf of all Pillar Leads. He updated the attendees on the progress made under each Pillar, the challenges they faced in preparation and implementation and the proposed next steps. Progress on the delivery against the expected results (with reference to the GLRSF Results and Resources Framework approved in 2016) increased compared to 2017 but remained limited, with focus on Mobility, Gender as well as Justice and Conflict Prevention (Pillars Three, Five and Six) and increased support to the ICGLR. Furthermore, the

presentation portrayed a preliminary mapping of ongoing interventions under the framework and the GLRSF program. The presentation is annexed for further detail (GLRSF 2018 Progress per Pillar).

Stylianos Kostas, UNHCR Pillar Three co-lead, presented on key results and lessons learned from the ongoing implementation of the PBF cross-border project across Burundi and Tanzania. The project concretely realized the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus with improved cross-border coordination and access to livelihoods and employment opportunities for displaced and host communities as well as support for conflict management and social cohesion. The presentation underscored the key role of centralized coordination in the successful implementation and discussed potential areas to be enhanced in a phase two of this project. Full presentation is annexed (PBF cross-border presentation).

Amb. Muita, ICGLR Executive Secretary, presented on the main features of the EU-funded regional initiative in support to ICGLR with focus on the partnership with the three UN implementing entities in the areas of DDR, SGBV and support to the ICGLR forums. Full presentation is annexed (GLRSF EU project presentation).

3. Summary of key comments and decisions

Key comments:

- Members thanked Special Envoy Said Djinnit for his inspirational leadership of this cross pillar initiative and presented him with parting gifts;
- Members highlighted the importance of focussing on achievable results by end of 2019 in line with the prioritization proposed by Pillar Leads;
- The implications of the wider UN Development System reform and the request from the Secretary General for a new regional Prevention Strategy for the Great Lakes region would need to be worked through;
- RCs and R-UNSDG underscored the need to systematically and in a timely manner capture the three levels of interventions (country, cross-border and regional) and their direct contribution to the framework and its RRF, in this view RCs presented on some country-level ongoing initiatives: it was critical to understand the distinction between the framework and programmes to implement it. Members acknowledged that the GLRSF had played a key role as influencer of action in the region;
- Members discussed the need for continually strengthening synergies among GLRSF, country level programmes and the PSC-F – including through representation at the PSC-F Technical Support Committee and integrating into national UNDAFs;
- Members underlined that cross-border work was difficult and required effective regional based coordination to succeed;
- Members discussed at length the need to reinvigorate Resource mobilisation efforts. The Board thanked the SESG's effort in this regard but underlined also that resource mobilisation was a collective responsibility. Particular efforts would be needed to reach out to the private sector.



Key decisions:

- Pillar Four and Pillar Two are currently finalizing project proposals and will need to report to the MB on concrete progress by 1 May 2019;
- The framework is to be used as a space for sharing of information and reporting on all initiatives under the above-mentioned three levels and not only on those initiatives funded through the Great Lakes Region Cross-border Fund administered by the MPTFO;
- RDs present welcomed the contributions being made on management and coordination for the GLRSF by the co-champions WFP and UNDP and agreed to advocate with R-UNSDG for sustainable financial support for GLRSF coordination.

A list of recommended follow-up actions is presented below to address the above-mentioned comments and decisions. The co-chairs thanked all members, participants, and observers for attending the meeting and giving comments, ideas and further input for the ongoing implementation of the framework and the GLRSF program.

4. Summary of recommended actions for follow-up

Coordination, Management and Implementation		Actor(s)	Timeline
1	Alignment with UNDAFs – at least one outcome related to regional and cross-border initiatives	RCs and RDs	Update by 31 March
2	Enhance the engagement of UNCTs	RCOs and Secretariat	Update by 31 March
3	Advocate for appropriate funding for coordination and management	RDs	Update by 31 March
4	Ensure meaningful engagement of ICGLR Secretariat	Co-champions	Update by 31 March
5	Management Board to meet every six months	Co-champions	31 August 2019
6	Enhance the accountability of Pillar Leads through the Performance Appraisal	RDs	Update by 31 March
Resource Mobilization and Communication		Actor(s)	Timeline
7	Improve reporting and information sharing to track all that is being implemented at the three levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country level with regional implications; - Cross-border; - Regional. 	RCOs, Pillar Leads and Secretariat	Update by 31 March
8	Finalize an internal communication flow and share updated mailing lists	Secretariat	Update by 31 March
9	Ensure discussion on GLRSF Resource Mobilization in key fora	Co-champions, RCs, RDs, Pillar Leads	Update by 31 March



10	Update mapping of ongoing interventions	Secretariat with RCOs and Pillar Leads	Update by 31 March
11	Update the Resource Mobilization and Advocacy Strategy and map key regional donors and stakeholders. Include Private Sector	Secretariat	Update by 1 May
12	Sharing information on political priorities in the region	O-SESG-GL	Every six months
Prioritization for UNCTs and Pillar Leads		Actor(s)	Timeline
	Pillar One – enhance engagement of UNEP	Pillar Leads	By 1 May
	Pillar Two – focus on initiative two and three	Pillar Leads	By 1 May
	Pillar Three – role of WHO at regional level to be enhanced	Pillar Leads	By 1 May
	Pillar Four – update on concrete progress	Pillar Leads	By 1 May
	Pillar Five – continue reporting on all initiatives	Pillar Leads	By 1 May
	Pillar Six – focus on initiatives one and three, enhance engagement of OHCHR and UNODC	Pillar Leads	By 1 May

Annexes:

- GLRSF 2018 Annual Progress Report;
- GLRSF RRF updated as of February 2019;
- Four presentations done at the Management Board;
- List of participants.

Final Evaluation Report



Final Independent Evaluation of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project entitled: Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



IOM
UN MIGRATION



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project entitled “Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania”

The project was funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and implemented by three UN Agencies both in Burundi and Tanzania (UNHCR Burundi and Tanzania, IOM Burundi and Tanzania, UNDP Burundi and Tanzania).

Evaluation commissioned by the UNDP Thematic Hub on Resilience in Nairobi, in-charge of cross-border project coordination

Data collection was undertaken in Burundi and Tanzania: 13th -22nd October 2019

Independent evaluator: Christian Bugnion de Moreta

Date: 19 December 2019

Note: the contents of this report reflect the views of the evaluator and not necessarily those of the commissioning agency

Table of content

Acronyms and abbreviations	iii
1. Executive Summary.....	1
2. Object of the evaluation.....	4
2.1. Intervention logic.....	4
2.2. Key social, political, economic and institutional factors.....	5
2.3. Scale and complexity of the project.....	6
2.4. Key stakeholders involved and audience of the evaluation report.....	7
2.5. Project implementation status.....	8
3. Evaluation purpose, objectives and scope.....	9
3.1. Purpose and objectives.....	9
3.2. Scope.....	9
3.3. Evaluation criteria.....	9
4. Evaluation Methodology.....	11
4.1. Approach to the evaluation.....	11
4.2. Tools and methodology.....	11
4.3. Risks and limitations.....	13
5. Findings.....	15
5.1. Relevance.....	15
5.2. Effectiveness.....	17
5.3. Outcome level results (instead of impact).....	26
5.4. Sustainability.....	28
5.5. Coherence and coordination.....	30
5.6. Cross-cutting questions.....	31
6. Conclusions.....	32
7. Recommendations.....	33
7.1. <i>To the PBF:</i>	33
7.2. Proposed content to an expanded phase 2 of the PBF cross-border project:.....	34
Annexes:	
- ToR	
- Bibliography	
- Mission agenda and list of interviews	
- PPT presentation and PPT debrief	
- Evaluator's CV	

Acronyms and abbreviations

CBCR:	Community-Based Conflict Resolution
CRRF:	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DAC:	Development Assistance Committee
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GoB:	Government of Burundi
GoT:	Government of Tanzania
HA:	Humanitarian Assistance
HBM:	Humanitarian Border Management
HDP:	Humanitarian-Development-Peace
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
JRRP:	Joint Refugee Response Plan
KII:	Key Informant Interview
MOI:	Ministry of Interior
MOJ:	Ministry of Justice
MSC:	Most Significant Change
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
OECD:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PB:	Peacebuilding
PBF:	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO:	Peacebuilding Support Office
RBM:	Results-Based Management
RC:	Resident Coordinator
ToC:	Theory of Change
ToR :	Terms of Reference
UNDG:	United Nations Development Group
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG :	United Nations Evaluation Group

1. Executive Summary¹

This is one of the first independent evaluations on PBF cross-border projects. As such it will contribute to global lessons learning on cross-border projects, aiming to inform both future PBSO and wider peacebuilding programming. The overall project objective was to mitigate instability and conflict linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas, improve protection and support to displaced persons, and enhance the resilience of host communities, contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region. Three UN Agencies were funded: IOM, UNHCR, UNDP in both Burundi and Tanzania.


Key findings

The PBF project has brought an innovative modality by working cross-border with three agencies with different approaches including peacebuilding, humanitarian aid and development. The evaluation found that the project highlighted the need for enhanced coordination and communication between the two countries' implementing agencies and provided a potential model of an integrated approach around the HDP nexus that could be further analyzed to identify different synergies that can stem from such an approach.

The support of the Government of Tanzania and the Government of Burundi to the project is ensured, and positive feedback on the project was received from the limited sample of government authorities interviewed. Head of Agencies (3) showed a keen interest in a continuation of the project, but at the same time a recognition that the project's budget was too small and the duration of the project too short to achieve a significant impact. As a result, a strategic scaling-up is recommended in line with the detailed recommendations made at the end of the report.

On the ground in Burundi and Tanzania, the gradual rebuilding of trust and strengthening of social cohesion, coupled with small income generation through cash for work and agricultural activities, may in fact be the most significant change that the project contributed to achieving. The Community-Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR) approach has created venues for peaceful conflict resolution both between refugees and host communities, but also amongst communities themselves.

The cross-border project was divided into three outcomes. The findings for each outcome are presented hereunder.

Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities. 

The outcome was only partially achieved given the changing context and shrinking protection space. Output 1 labelled as "*Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms on both sides of the border through direct support and training of immigration officers from Burundi and Tanzania (IOM Tanzania and Burundi)*" was achieved by IOM. Interviews with immigration officials in two

¹ At the request of the evaluation manager, the executive summary does not follow the lay-out indicated in the UNEG quality proforma

border points in Burundi and two border points in Tanzania showed that the support and training led to increased and better communication between immigration authorities. Anecdotal evidence was shared that immigration officials would travel to the other country's border post for problem solving, and that the joint trainings' major result was to create direct communication channels. However, it is also evident that expectations regarding border management mechanisms are different on each side, particularly relating to the issue of documents when dealing with mixed migration flows, specifically for Burundians crossing into Tanzania.

Output 2 was *"Effective and efficient protection, monitoring and assessments are carried out on both sides of the border (UNHCR Burundi and Tanzania)"*. Access restriction to the border area hampered protection monitoring and impeded more complete data collection. The reported number of cases of refoulement in 2018 was recorded at 173, a decrease in relation to 2017, but thwarted by restricted access to border areas. This means that the actual number of cases is likely higher than the reported number, and therefore the decrease as related to 2017 figures should be taken with caution. The protection space has shrunk given the change in context since the beginning of the project.

Outcome 2: "The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened".



Social cohesion was enhanced by an approach that combined in the beneficiary groups; returnees, displaced and host communities, as well as a quota of minimum 50% women in productive schemes (cash for work, community rehabilitation, agricultural cooperatives creation). This was necessary to establish venues for communication and interaction between the different groups and to alleviate their immediate economic vulnerability. IOM reintegration snapshot monitoring shows that the percentage of returnees who felt strongly reintegrated or welcome by the host community increased by 10 percentage points (67% to 77%) as a result of the project activities. The wording used to define the outcome does not capture its importance in terms of preventing conflict and contributing to social cohesion, in addition to providing beneficiaries with some income. Two different approaches in terms of cash for work were used, a more humanitarian focus by IOM and more development-oriented interventions by UNDP. The Director-General of Repatriation, Resettlement and Reinstatement of Returnees and Displaced Persons by war showed great appreciation for the support provided but requested an expansion of the socio-economic reintegration to all ten communes with the highest returns. Performance indicators were all achieved or exceeded: UNDP undertook cash for work activities assisting 260 beneficiaries in Mabanda and 260 in Kayogoro communes, for a total of 520 beneficiaries, half of them women. IOM undertook cash for work activities with 105 beneficiaries, and 250 beneficiaries benefited from agricultural vocational training, including 50% women.

Outcome 3: "Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances."



An effective combination of legal assistance and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms were used to obtain very effective results.

Interviews with legal aid beneficiaries in Burundi showed the relevance and usefulness of the free legal assistance provided. Going to court can be costly and time-consuming. Therefore, receiving free legal assistance allows beneficiaries to keep their assets. The challenge is linked

to sustainability of the legal assistance. It is important to consider sustainability mechanisms when the project finishes so that the beneficiaries are not left in a vulnerable situation. A total of 5,415 beneficiaries, of which 2,552 women, benefitted from legal support, information and sensitization workshops in Burundi. A similar component was also undertaken by UNDP in Tanzania, through the Community-Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR) committees were established in host communities and in the refugee camps. The approach showed to be very useful and effective. It is important to note that the conflict resolution skills can be used as much for inter as well as for intra-community conflicts, and for any type of conflict. DRC (Danish Refugee Council) is tasked with overseeing activities in two of the three refugee camps in Tanzania. They have also adopted the CBCR methodology for protection work, based on the materials and approach developed by the UNDP, thereby contributing to sustainability and ensuring a catalytic effect of this component of the project. The conflict resolution skills for peaceful dispute resolution is much appreciated, but there is no reliable monitoring system to collect and track data, although the performance indicators reportedly has been exceeded by 85.6% (2,784 conflicts solved of which 41% concerning men and 59% women versus a target of 1,500).

The main recommendations for a scaled-up phase 2 is that the current environment is found to be conducive to a strategically focused and targeted upscaling of the project around two major axes:

- 1) Protection of human rights (for both refugees and mixed migrants) through the development of enhanced socio-economic reintegration schemes with mixed population groups (returnees, IDPs and host communities) in Burundi. Develop socio-economic protection of host communities in Tanzania to ensure fair and equitable attention to socio-economically vulnerable individuals, regardless of their legal status, as conflict prevention measure.
- 2) Expand and consolidate the conflict resolution and CBCR approaches on both sides of the border. Increase the number of committees trained; Ensure a visible commitment to peace by the PBF, through construction of "peace houses" that can be built by community members themselves using cash for work modalities and equipped with the necessary material to hold meetings; Keep the statistics and ensure the necessary support in order to develop a strong data monitoring system that provides evidence about the usefulness of the conflict resolution approaches.

2. Object of the evaluation

The PBF project started on 15th December 2017 and was implemented until 31st March 2019. Three UN agencies, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR in the two countries received funding from the PBF to undertake project implementation in Burundi and in Tanzania. The total budget was USD 1,999,981 and the project title *“Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania”*.

2.1. Intervention logic

The project’s intervention logic is expressed hereunder, with one overall objective, supported by three outcomes, articulated through a total of five different outputs:

Table 1 – from the initial IRF Results Framework PBF project document

Overall Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instability and conflict linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas are mitigated, displaced persons are better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and the resilience of host communities is enhanced contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region
Outcome 1	1. The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.
Outputs	1.1. Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) mechanisms on both sides of the border through direct support and training of national security forces (IOM Tanzania and Burundi) 1.2. Effective and efficient protection, monitoring and assessments are carried out on both sides of the border (UNHCR Burundi and Tanzania)
Outcome 2	2. The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened
Output	2.1. Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short-term employment and long-term livelihood opportunities contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities and to reinforce social cohesion (IOM and UNDP Burundi)
Outcome 3	3. Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.
Outputs	3.1. Returnees and host communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolution of conflicts to resolve displacement issues and disputes in a peaceful way (UNDP Burundi) 3.2. Community-based conflict resolution mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of return and return areas (UNDP Tanzania)

A skeleton Theory of Change (ToC) is presented in the project document, but it does not meet the UN Guidance on the structure of a Theory of Change.

The evaluator has recreated the TOC based on the understanding of the documents reviewed as follows:

IF

- Improved protection monitoring is able to reduce cross-border instability,

PROVIDED

- The vulnerability of IDPs and host communities are addressed in a conflict-responsive manner,

AND

IF

- Resilience of local communities in areas of return is enhanced,

PROVIDED

- Local reintegration offers, such as dispute resolution mechanisms, income generation and livelihood development are strengthened in a conflict-responsive manner,

THEN

- Instability and conflict linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas are mitigated, displaced persons are better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and the resilience of host communities is enhanced contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region.

2.2. Key social, political, economic and institutional factors

The project document was prepared in a different political context and the operating environment has changed since the project was designed. Two major changes that have taken place are; 1. The withdrawal of the Tanzanian Government from the CRRF, and its clear desire to support rapid repatriation of the Burundian refugees, and 2. the closure of refugee reception centers. According to the MoI in Burundi, 77,660 Burundians have been repatriated from Tanzania since August 1st, 2017 until early November 2019; The holding of presidential and legislative elections in Burundi foreseen for May 2020 are also seen as a factor that could affect population displacement. In the current context, the protection environment has been shrinking due to access limitations in border areas, meaning that not all the initially foreseen activities under outcome 1 were fully undertaken. The situation is quite volatile and unpredictable and contingency planning should be undertaken for the immediate post-election period. Regardless of the context, the project objective is directly aligned with the governmental priorities and the agencies' corporate goals and priorities, even if donor attention seems to be dwindling, given the recurrent crises that have affected the region since 1993.

2.3. Scale and complexity of the project

The project is a cross-border project in two countries: Burundi is a country that experienced an outflow of 400,000 Burundians in 2015, of which about 200,000 remain in Tanzania. There is further a displaced population in different provinces of Burundi, refugee camps in Burundi, host communities and returnees (77,660 since August 2017) along with refugees from the DRC, so the number and variety of vulnerable persons is high, and they have differing needs. In addition, there are mixed migration flows across the border. Tanzania has traditionally been hosting refugees since the early crises in the Great Lakes Regions (as early as 1959, but again after 1993 and 1994 with large population influx to Ngora/Benaco, and then in 2015). Burundi is a francophone country with a public administration very much in the style of the French, while Tanzania is an anglophone country with a public service aligned to the model used in the United Kingdom. There are therefore more differences in the way that public sector institutions and government agencies work in each country than, say, between Burundi and DRC, or between Tanzania and Kenya. This means that it may be more difficult to address expectations from the government agencies, as they may have different concerns on each side of the border (for example, regarding the issue of documentation of Burundian migrants). Language difference is also underpinning different mentalities and lifestyles, although the population on both sides of the border are quite vulnerable from a socio-economic perspective. Land pressure is particularly high in Burundi given its high population density, and almost all the rural population in Burundi survives on the basis of subsistence agriculture. Most Burundians excel at farming, the source of most of the livelihoods for those who do not benefit from formal employment.

The project is engaging three different UN agencies: UNHCR in line with its mandate for refugees and persons of concern, IOM for the mixed migration flows and in line with international migration law and socio-economic reintegration, and the UNDP for the socio-economic (re)integration, legal assistance, social cohesion and community-based conflict resolution approaches in line with the UN normative frameworks (Human Rights Based Approach – HRBA- assistance to vulnerable groups, gender considerations, etc.). Each agency is used to work with a number of projects in each country, but the PBF project is innovative as a cross-border initiative. Therefore, it requires enhanced coordination and communication both within agencies on both sides of the border, but also between the three agencies in each country.

The project is ambitious but, as a pilot, it only covers a very limited number of areas of return and communes in Burundi (three communes in two provinces of Makamba and Ruyigi), and a very limited number of villages in Tanzania for the CBCR component (10 in Kakonko and Kibondo districts) and in two refugee camps (Nduta and Mtendeli).

According to the project document, funding allocation per agency was divided as follows:

Table 2 from the PBF project documents, pages 56 to 63

Agency country		amount USD	Burundi	Tanzania
UNDP	Burundi	585697	585697	
UNDP	Burundi M&E, transferred to R-UNDG	159344	159344	
UNDP	Tanzania	100243		100243
UNHCR	Burundi	169359	169359	
UNHCR	Tanzania	424908		424908
IOM	Burundi	140000	140000	
IOM	Tanzania	420431		420431
total		1999982	1054400	945582

53% of the total budget was allocated for interventions in Burundi, and 47% for interventions in Tanzania. However, IOM Tanzania budget included activities linked to HBM in both countries, and the M&E and coordination costs allocated to Burundi as mentioned in the above table is cross-border in nature, so the exact allocation per country is not detailed

The evaluator could not obtain an indication regarding the contribution of the GoB or GoT to the project, particularly for outcome 2. Communes in Burundi now have funds and responsibilities to support cooperatives. Since the UNDP component of outcome two supported the creation of ten mixed agricultural cooperatives composed of returnees/IDPs/host population, it would have been useful to know if specific support from the communes had been granted. As part of the sustainability component the communal administration is also supposed to provide some support to ensure the success of the micro-finance scheme, which is something that could not be fully appraised during the evaluation given time constraints.

2.4. Key stakeholders involved and audience of the evaluation report

The project was developed in the fall of 2017 for the PBF on the basis of a joint conflict and stakeholder analysis by UNDP, IOM, and UNHCR in Tanzania and Burundi, with the support of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General for the Great Lakes (SESG-GL), Regional UN Sustainable Development Group for East and Southern Africa (R-UNSDG ESA), the UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) for Burundi and Tanzania, the co-champions of the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework, (the UNDP and WFP Regional Directors) (GLRSF) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). The aim of the project was to respond to the worsened humanitarian, developmental and peacebuilding crisis in the border areas, by applying a regional and cross-border analysis and solution to the protracted crises, combining approaches from the humanitarian, peacebuilding and developmental toolbox. While all the aforementioned actors may have an interest in the contents of the report, the evaluation commissioner and evaluation manager are the UNDP Resilience Platform, in Nairobi, which took over the cross-border coordination role of the project since October 2018, following the departure of the R-UNDG dedicated coordinator. Other stakeholders such as the SESG-GL, the two Resident Coordinators, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR at Regional level in Nairobi, Burundi and Tanzania as well as country and field offices in Burundi and Tanzania may be

interested in the evaluation contents, along with the ICGLR and the Governments of the two countries where the project was implemented. Local implementing partners of UNDP have also expressed their interest in the evaluation process. Other key audience include the PBF Secretariat and the Peacebuilding Support Office in New York (PBSO), especially as the funding window of the PBF dedicated for cross-border interventions is relatively new. PBF/PBSO is therefore currently interested in collecting lessons and evidence from concluded cross-border projects to further refine the funding tool. Finally, international donors are an audience as some have expressed increasing interest in applying integrated cross-border approaches in a range of contexts and some are looking in to doing so specifically in the Burundi – Tanzania context.

2.5. Project implementation status

The project started on 1st January 2018 and was originally implemented for 12 months until 31st December 2018. A no-cost extension was given for three months until 31st March 2019, date on which the project was closed.

3. Evaluation purpose, objectives and scope

3.1. Purpose and objectives

The evaluation has three overall objectives:

1. Evaluate the results of joint analysis and programming on the ground for project beneficiaries in relation to peacebuilding, development and humanitarian relief activities as described in the project document, at outcome level;
2. Identify key lessons for the design of a scaled-up phase 2 of the project which can deepen UN-wide collaboration cross-border, focusing on those elements that are found to be most relevant and effective in the cross-border context of Burundi and Tanzania;
3. Identify action-oriented key learning messages that can be used to generate future inter-agency work across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in cross-border settings or at regional level in Africa and beyond.

3.2. Scope

The scope of the evaluation is the entire duration of project implementation since its start on 15th December 2017 until the end of the project on 31st March 2019.

This final evaluation has been contractually requested as per the 2018 PBF Guidelines that stipulates that an external independent evaluation shall take place towards the end of any supported project. The UNDP Resilience Platform in Nairobi therefore hired an independent consultant to carry out this evaluation, from the budget line in the project allocated for M&E managed by the R UNDG.

3.3. Evaluation criteria

The five criteria for undertaking the assessment are mentioned in the ToR and are the standard criteria used for project evaluations: relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, impact, and coherence/coordination.

The definition of each of the evaluation criteria has been given by the OECD/DAC glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management in 2002 as follows² :

“Relevance: The extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries’ requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners’ and donors’ policies.

² OECD/DAC, glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, Evaluation and Aid Effectiveness series, 2002

Effectiveness: The extent to which the development intervention’s objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.

Impact: Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended

Sustainability: The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed.

Coherence³: The need to assess security, developmental, trade and military policies, as well as humanitarian policies, to ensure that there is consistency and in particular that all policies take into account humanitarian and human-rights considerations”

In addition, and to the extent possible, the evaluation will also assess to what extent gender concerns were included in the project and appraise its partnership strategy.

³ This definition is from ALNAP, Evaluating humanitarian action using the OECD-DAC criteria, An ALNAP guide for humanitarian agencies, 2006

4. Evaluation Methodology

4.1. Approach to the evaluation

The evaluation follows the PBF Guidelines from 2018 and the OECD/DAC quality standards for Development evaluation (2010). However, given the nature of the project the OECD/DAC publication *Evaluating Peacebuilding Activities in Settings of Conflict and Fragility, improving learning for results, 2012* seems more adequate for this exercise. Furthermore, the evaluation is aligned to “PME Handbook” established by the UNDP in 2009, which is compatible with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) evaluation norms and standards (2017 revision) and the UNDG RBM guidance (2012). The final evaluation also adheres to the UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation. The approach follows also a “utilization-focused evaluation” approach that is described by M. Q. Patton in his book “utilization-focused evaluation⁴” that continues to be a good practice reference material for the conduct of evaluations.

Considering the above-mentioned DAC definitions, it would be technically incorrect to evaluate impact since not enough time has passed to appraise long-term results. Therefore, the evaluator focused on the **outcome** results (direct and indirect, positive and negative).⁵ UNDP defines an outcome-level result as “*the intended changes in development conditions that result from the interventions of governments and other stakeholders, including international development agencies. They are medium-term development results created through the delivery of outputs and the contributions of various partners and non-partners. Outcomes provide a clear vision of what has changed or will change in the country, a particular region, or community within a period of time. They normally relate to changes in institutional performance or behaviour among individuals or groups*”.⁶ It is through this perspective that the outcome-level results will be appraised and using in some cases with the direct beneficiary population an adaptation of the Most Significant Change (MSC) approach as described in the methodological section hereunder.

4.2. Tools and methodology

The evaluation used a combination of methods that included:

- a) Documentary review of project documentation shared by the evaluation manager (included in the bibliographical annex);
- b) Field data collection including Individual Key Informant Interviews (KII) with key stakeholders: UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM, UNDP), government, partners and primary stakeholders, as well as Focus Group Discussions, as detailed hereafter;
- c) On-site observation for triangulation/validation purposes.

⁴ “Utilization-focused Evaluation”, Michael Quinn Patton, 3rd Edition, Sage publications, 1997

⁵ <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

⁶ UNDP (2011); Outcome-level Evaluation: A companion guide to the handbook on planning monitoring and evaluating for development results for programme units and evaluators, p 3.

PBF Cross-border evaluation respondents								Group interviews		
#	Country	Name	Sex	Category	Place	Date	Minutes	Women	Men	total
1	Burundi	IOM, PBF, UNDP		focal points presentation	Bujumbura	14.10.19	90	2	5	7
2	Burundi	Jacqueline O'connor	F	PBF	Bujumbura	15.19.19	30			
3	Burundi	Nestor Bimenyimana	M	DG Rept, MOI	Bujumbura	15.10.19	40			
4	Burundi	Name missing	M	Makamba Gov Office	Makamba	16.10.19	20			
5	Burundi	Danielle Katimoni	F	UNHCR Head of Office a.i.	Makamba	16.10.19	40			
6	Burundi	Cecile Kwizera	F	legal aid benef+CBCR	Makamba	16.10.19	20			
7	Burundi	cooperative	2F	agric. Cooperative	Makamba	16.10.19	30			
8	Burundi	Salacien Kwizera	M	immigration chief	Mugina	16.10.19	20			
9	Burundi	Innocent Niyonkuru	M	DG Dukuze micro-finance	Mabanda	16.19.19	20			
	Burundi	Leonidas Niyonkuru	M	chef d'agence Dukuze	Mabanda	16.19.19				
10	Burundi	Annonciate Nimpagarit	F	coop. Tugwize Ibikogwa	Kayogoro/Mk	17.10.19	25			
11	Burundi	Janvier Niyonsaba	M	COOPED	Kayogoro/Mk	17.10.19	20			
11	Burundi	Ramadzadi Miche	M	legal aid benef+CBCR ACCORD	Kayogoro/Mk	17.10.19	20			
12	Burundi	Valery Nkuzimana	M	Gov. Office chief advisor	Ruyigi	17.10.19	20			
13	Burundi	Eliphase Ntakarutimana	M	Gisuru comm. Social advisor	Ruyigi	17.10.19	30			
14	Burundi	FGD Josephine, Lea, Esperance, Amos Fideri		3 conflict mediators, 2 legal aid benef.	Gisuru/Ruyigi	17.10.19	35	3	2	5
15	Burundi	FGD Appollinaire, Philippe		2 immigration PAF staff	Gisuru/Ruyigi	18.10.19	30		2	
16	Burundi	Nadège Ntibarekerwa	F	IOM Burundi	Gisuru/Ruyigi	18.10.19	30			
17	Tanzania	Name missing	M	Head of immigration	Kibondo	18.10.19	30			
18	Tanzania	Zakiya Aloyce	F	former UNDP TZ CBCR	Kibondo	18.10.19	45			
	Tanzania	Msafiri Manongi	F	UN RC Office	Kibondo					
19	Tanzania	Col. Hosea Maloda Ngagala	M	district commissioner	Kakonko	18.10.19				
	Tanzania	Jabil Timbako	M	comm. Dev. Officer	Kakonko		50			
20	Tanzania	Stephane Musumbuko	M	DG DED Mukurugenzi	Kakonko	19.10.19	10			
21	Tanzania	Mayuzila Zuhura	F	DED Mukurugenzi legal officer	Kakonko	19.10.19				
	Tanzania	Frodia Mwita	F	DED social welfare officer	Kakonko					
	Tanzania	Nestor Mwita	M	DED comm. Dev. Officer	Kakonko		30			
22	Tanzania	Christopher Mlemeza	M	Head of immigration	Kakonko	19.10.19	25			
23	Tanzania	Lyola Kitalonja Proches	M	Division secretary (for DC)	Kibundo	19.10.19				
	Tanzania	Felista Revocatus	F	comm. Dev. Officer	Kibundo	19.10.19	30			
24	Tanzania	Dim Rutema	M	DG DED	Kibundo	19.10.19	10			
25	Tanzania	Agnes Lazaro	F	social welfare department	Kibundo	19.10.19	20			
	Tanzania	Masebyia Magubiki	M	social welfare department	Kibundo					
26	Tanzania	group interview		UNHCR Sabina, Louisa, Patrick	Kibondo	19.10.19	60			
27	Tanzania	Stefania Rigotto	F	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	Kibondo	19.10.19	50			
28	Tanzania	FGD Names in annex		CBCR committee Kasanda	Kakonko	20.10.19	85	4	9	13
29	Tanzania	FGD Names in annex		CBCR committee Biturana	Kibondo	20.10.19	75	6	8	14
30	Tanzania	Nirina Kiplagat	F	former UNDP TZ project coord	Skype	31.10.19	60			
31	Cross-border	Mads Knudsen	M	Cross-border pproject coordinator, R_UNDP, Nairobi	Bujumbura	21.10.19	80			
32	Cross-border	Matteo Frontini	M	former regional project coord.	Skype	28.10.19	40			
33	Cross-border	Group discussion debrief		FP agencies, GoB, IPs	Bujumbura/Sk	21.10.19	75	4	6	10
34	Cross-border	Group discussion debrief		HoAs Burundi/Tanzania	Skype	29.10.19	90	4	4	8
Individual interview participants								15	20	35
Additional group interviews / discussions								15	26	41
Total								23	36	57
# Participants in Individual interviews								15	20	35
# Participants in Group interviews								15	26	41
Total interview hours								23		
Average time per / interview in min								41		

Figure 1: List of Evaluation respondents. Source: evaluation notes and evaluation agenda. Note: average interview time over 40 minutes, totally 23 hours of interview time

The evaluator made a presentation to the project stakeholders upon arrival in the country, supported by a Power Point Presentation, to ensure all stakeholders were aware of the evaluation approach, process, methodology and tools (interview Nr 1). Similarly, on the last day of the field data collection mission, a validation/debriefing of preliminary findings and conclusions was held with the agencies' technical focal points, GoB representatives from MOI and MOJ, and two implementing partners (COPEL and ACCORD) in Bujumbura (interview Nr 33). Stakeholders from Tanzania also participated by skype, including both IOM, UNHCR and UNDP and the Kigoma Joint Programme / RCO. The aim was to present preliminary findings and conclusions and obtain stakeholders' feedback, based on a Power Point Presentation. Similarly, a debrief was done for the Heads of Agencies on 29.10.19 through a skype call (interview Nr 34). The Power Point Presentation had been disseminated prior to the skype debrief.

Given the limited time available for the in-country data collection, (9 days) it was not possible to design a representative sample of beneficiaries to be interviewed. The evaluator focused on obtaining at least some good case results for components 2 and 3 (socio-economic (re)integration, social cohesion, legal aid, CBCR), as it was not possible to triangulate results for component 1 (Humanitarian Border Monitoring and Protection Monitoring). It was also advised that the evaluator should not enter the refugee camps in Tanzania to avoid any potentially negative perception from the authorities in Tanzania. However all four provinces covered by the project (Makamba/Ruyigi in Burundi and Kakonko/Kibondo in Tanzania) were visited and anecdotal evidence was collected from purposive sampling of cases (cooperative selected as good case scenarios), examples of community mediators (Burundi) and CBCR (Tanzania) that were able to solve conflicts, and obtaining feedback from the three agencies (IOM, UNHCR, UNDP) as well as from the authorities and some of the implementing partners.

The evaluator used personalized interview questions and probing during the discussions to ensure that the required information was obtained from the meeting, and that they were in line with the evaluation questions that are contained in the Evaluation Terms of Reference and further elaborated in the inception report.

The evaluator: Christian Bugnion de Moreta is bilingual (French-English) and has undertaken over one hundred evaluations for donors, UN agencies, NGOs and private sector organizations since 1995. He has worked in Burundi in 1994-5 and was the team leader of the Thematic Cluster evaluation of the Livelihoods and Economic Recovery interventions for BCPR New York in 2014 which included an analysis of the 3x6 approach in Burundi. He has undertaken many evaluations for each of the project partners: UNHCR, IOM and UNDP, and he is a vetted RBM trainer and M&E expert for UNDP Panama and Istanbul regional hubs. His CV appears as annex to the inception report.

4.3. Risks and limitations

The main limitation was the compressed timeframe and limited evaluation budget. While the field dates were planned from 13 to 22nd of October, both 14th and 21st October were public holidays in Burundi, which limited the number of consultations that could be held on both dates. Except for the presentation of the evaluation with the focal points on 14th October, no other interview could take place that day. Similarly, on 21st October 2019, only an interview with the evaluation manager was possible, given the public holiday. In practice, this means

that field data collection was undertaken from 15th October to 20th October 2019. Considering that the evaluation route covered over 1,000 km of travel during these days and the travel time to reach the different destinations, the number of interviews at field level was satisfactory. However, some respondents at field level were not available to meet with the evaluation team, and therefore no feedback was received for example from the authorities in Makamba at province or communal level. It is estimated that a better planning of the field activities could have somewhat enhanced the number of respondents met during the evaluation.

Exogenous constraints were linked to the current context leading to elections in Burundi in May 2020, and the political situation in Tanzania, which had impact on the refugee camps, affecting the environment in the border regions. The lack of access to the refugee camps in Tanzania also represented a major challenge and did not allow triangulation to take place.

The evaluation was composed of one international evaluator for the PBF project. However, a national consultant was recruited by the PBF apparently to support the evaluator. Neither the evaluation manager nor the international evaluator were aware of this. The consultant did not have any terms of reference to justify his participation in the evaluation mission, although he was introduced by the PBF in the initial presentation meeting, nor was his CV shared with the international evaluator. This shows that better planning and coordination is necessary when undertaking evaluations.

Another challenge was interpretation, as the interviews in Tanzania involved a mix of different languages. Sometimes the interpretation was ensured by the former UNDP Tanzania project staff into English, and at times other members of the evaluation mission translated in French the contents of the discussion. Apparently, there is more than one type of Swahili spoken in the border areas, such as Kiha. Therefore, future evaluations should be mindful of the need to ensure that the necessary language skills are included in the evaluation team to avoid any bias or incomplete data collection information at field level.

Finally, administrative readiness should be ensured for the support team accompanying the international evaluator, as in this case, there were difficulties linked to payment of DSA and incomplete preparation of lodging and administrative modalities for crossing the border into Tanzania. Because of this, the team lost many hours at the immigration post in Kibondo before being able to enter the country.

5. Findings

This section is structured according to the evaluation criteria and along the key evaluation questions that were mentioned in the inception report.

5.1. Relevance

E.Q. 5.1. How relevant was the joint analysis and planning of the project in contributing to the New Way of Working?

Extensive consultations were initially undertaken for the development of the project, although the rationale behind the budgetary allocations for each UN agency could have been explained further. This shows that actors working together in a peacebuilding context were aligned to the NWO idea. Without a cross-border project, agencies would have been unlikely to position themselves in a similar manner or maintain the level of communication and coordination developed under the project. The two countries have wider programming instruments: in Tanzania the Kigoma Joint Programme, which links with the approach to the New Way of Working, while in Burundi the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRP) between UNHCR and UNDP also lead towards a more integrated approach between humanitarian and development agencies. Interviews at field level did not yield any feedback regarding the New Way of Working, something that apparently is discussed at the regional or national level but was not mentioned during the field interviews in either country. Even when discussing with UN staff on their planning framework, no reference was made to the New Way of Working, and it is not very clear how the project is expected to contribute to this. What is clear is that the need for a cross-border project remains fully justified in the current context and that the joint analysis and planning during the project design contributed to a common vision regarding the project objective, even if it did contain three different, albeit related, components.

E.Q. 5.1.2. Has the project updated its conflict analysis, and how, during implementation in light of changing conditions?

The initial conditions at the time of the project development have changed, and both in Tanzania and Burundi the context has changed. On the one hand, the political change in Tanzania with regards to the Burundian refugees, with the withdrawal of the country from the CRRF and the closure of refugee reception centers, has limited the access to border areas and protection monitoring. Nonetheless, under the Tripartite Agreement between UNHCR, GoB and GoT, since August 2017 a total of over 77,000 Burundians have repatriated to Burundi from Tanzania, with the support of the UNHCR and the logistical contribution of IOM. There remain 200,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania at present in three refugee camps, and the upcoming presidential and legislative elections in six months in Burundi are factors which needs to be analyzed and a contingency plan should be prepared in view of the likelihood of future population movements⁷. The project did not undertake a review of the conflict analysis per say, but it did recognize the limitations stemming from the change of context regarding the activities under outcome 1 in its reporting. This led to a three-months no-cost extension of the project, to enable the agencies to complete its activities.

⁷ Note that UNHCR Tanzania indicates having developed a contingency plan

The other two components under the project outcomes 2 and 3 did not significantly suffer from the changes of the political situation and could still be undertaken within the project framework as foreseen. However, the small size and catchment area of the project (geographical coverage only in 3 communes in Makamba and Ruyigi in Burundi, and in five villages in each of the two districts in Tanzania – Kakonko and Kibondo) and the short timeframe for project implementation also means that a full update of the conflict analysis during the implementation was perhaps not entirely realistic. The project adapted to the changes in the conditions with the request for the extension of the implementation period, but it did not review its Theory of Change or results framework formally, to reflect the change in the conflict dynamics. At the same time, it is not clear what advantages an update on the conflict analysis during project implementation would have yielded. The main change would have been to review the indicators for the first outcome and at the overall objective levels, but considering the short implementation period, the overall objective cannot be reached in such a short time and the other two outcomes would not have been affected by the changing conditions, inasmuch as the activities are even more relevant and necessary in the changed context.

E.Q.5.1.3. How relevant is the project’s intervention logic in terms of informing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus?

The project intervention logic ties the three different types of intervention – humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development – into an integrated intervention that does indeed provide an added-value. The logic of the intervention is fully justified in the combination of the three types of support articulated into a single project. Development interventions take place in longer-term settings and one year is too short to appraise the likelihood of sustainability of the livelihoods/cooperative schemes (undertaken by UNDP Burundi), or even of aspects such as social cohesion, which is linked to the peacebuilding component but must be monitored over a longer period to determine its likely outcome. The size of the project and limited geographical scope means that, while it was conceived as a pilot cross-border project, the resources employed might not have been sufficient to create a critical mass in order to ensure the sustainability of the benefits, and there is limited evidence that it was actually embedded in larger programming frameworks from the UN agencies involved to maximize its potential synergies. One exception was the additional funding from UNDP Tanzania of USD 38,600 to complete the USD 100,234 allocation under the project. An expansion of the project in scope, budget size and length, is fully justified in the current context. Regarding social cohesion, the monitoring of returnee beneficiaries done by the IOM in Burundi provided evidence that the project components (in particular outcome 2) contributed to increasing social cohesion (Reintegration Snapshot of 230 Burundian returnees interview between April and June 2019, i.e. after the end of the PBF project).

From the perspective of the accountability to beneficiaries, the project is entirely responsive to the needs of the beneficiary population in both countries. Particularly in Burundi where host communities, returnees and IDPs have come together to undertake cash for work activities and rehabilitation of public spaces and address traditional sources of conflict. This is exemplified through activities such as bridge rehabilitation and water catchment protection, under the Quick Impact Projects undertaken by IOM. The approach is contributing to conflict prevention, as addressing community priorities through inclusive targeting of the different vulnerable groups, taking joint decisions and working together, is highly conducive to addressing conflict drivers (such as water sources). Kigoma is one of the poorest regions of the country, according to UNDP’s Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, with an HDI

(Human Development Index) of 0.47, placing it in second position after the Kagera (0.44) and a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of 56, ranking as 8th lowest of the 27 regions surveyed. The CBCR approach is directly supportive of needs to address conflicts between refugees and economically vulnerable host communities. To strengthen the project in addressing intra-community and intra-refugee conflicts it would be relevant to include socio-economic activities for refugees as well as host communities in Tanzania in a future phase 2.

5.2. Effectiveness

E.Q. 5.2.1. To which degree have the performance targets of the results framework been achieved?

Given the changing political and operational context during the project implementation, in particularly the closure of the refugee reception centers, the **first outcome** of reducing the instability along the Tanzania-Burundi border and enhancing protection of persons of concerns and stranded and vulnerable migrants, was only partly achieved. Three indicators were identified to measure the outcome:

- 1.1. % of trained personnel that can point to concrete cases that demonstrate that training information improved their efficacy and service delivery six months after the trainings: target 100%, result report in the final project report is 50%. There was some pushback from the GoT in border management-related activities. The GoT closed reception and transit centers at border points with Burundi and no new arrivals were recorded since May 2018. 2 Joint UNHCR/IOM trainings on Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) procedures for border officials took place on 5-9 November in Bujumbura and 12-16 November 2018 in Kigoma. In addition, UNHCR conducted 2 trainings with local authorities to strengthen working relations. Outcome level information is based on the PBF final report as no meetings were held with representatives of UNHCR Burundi or Tanzania during the evaluation, only with field staff on specific project activities. Considering the external project limitations, achieving half of the target can be considered acceptable.
- 1.2. % of protection issues recorded in the border area. The initial baseline was 1,362 and the target a reduction by 50%. It is questionable if this indicator is actually measuring project results, as many other factors influence the achievements. Maybe a different indicator should be identified for measuring protection issues. The final project report indicates that the target was achieved. In 2018, the refoulement of a total of 173 individuals, of which 59 from Burundi, was recorded. While 2018 numbers constitute a significant decrease in relation to 2017, it must be stated that it was difficult to compile records of incidents of refoulement as border points remained closed. As indicated in the final PBF report, the restricted access to border areas hampered protection monitoring activities, therefore the reported cases are the ones UNHCR was aware of and the numbers are likely much higher. This means that speaking of a significant decrease is a bit misleading in the absence of more comprehensive data. UNHCR kept close collaboration with partners on the ground and intervened on occasions where there was information about arrivals from Burundi through unofficial border points and routes. UNHCR intervened in 96 cases.
- 1.3. Number of vulnerable persons crossing the border who are identified and referred to assistance mechanisms per quarter. For this indicator, the lack of access to border areas due to official border points closure hampered protection activities. Nonetheless, 1774 asylum seekers were registered in Tanzania in 2018, 1773 from DRC and 1 from Burundi.

At the **output level**, the two expected results were 1) HBM mechanisms strengthened through training and support of national security forces (IOM) and 2) Effective and efficient protection monitoring on both sides of the border is ensured

For the first output (HBM), the two indicators in the project document were⁸:

- 1.1.1. Number of HBM assessment conducted, with a baseline of one and a target of 2. IOM reported on its achievements in an HBM report on Mugina (Makamba) and Gisuru (Ruyigi) border points in Burundi. The target indicator was reached.
- 1.1.2. Number of security committee members, immigration and police officers from both countries at the border demonstrated increased knowledge in protection sensitive HBM, including GBV. The baseline was 0 and the target indicator was 60, which was exceeded as 66 immigration officers from Gisuru, Mugina, Mabamba and Manvovu have been trained.

Beyond the numbers, interviews with immigration officials at two border points in Burundi (Mugina and Gisuru) as well as at two border points in Tanzania (Mabamba and Manvovu) confirm that the main effect of the support provided was to improve the communication and information flow between the immigration services on the two sides. Therefore, closer and more efficient communication venues have been established across the border for security forces in Burundi and Tanzania. Beyond the welcome material support provided, there remains however a certain amount of work to facilitate the understanding in the two countries about the documentation needs of the Burundian population and migrants that cross into Tanzania. While the PAFE (Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangers) in Burundi was very appreciative of the support received under the project by the IOM, in Tanzania the immigration services had mixed views of the effectiveness of the collaboration and criticized the lack of proper documentation of Burundian nationals entering Tanzania. In fact, one of the contentious issues is the provision of a paper Laisser-Passer (LP) which is delivered by the PAFE at border points and is only valid for 14 days in border regions, whereas the immigration services in Tanzania would like Burundians to carry one-year Laisser-Passer (requires payment) which is valid in the whole country for an entire year to minimize the number of migrants that do not possess valid documents. The issue of undocumented or inadequately documented migrants is still a concern for the immigration services in Tanzania. The structures of the immigration services in both countries are different and they have different public administration services.

⁸ Comment from IOM: We need to add additional indicator which are not in this template, but in the project document and project report: Output Indicator 1.1.3

SOP produced and cross-border meetings held to increase its application by national and local security committees, immigration, police officers, and – where established- cross-border management committee. Baseline 0- Target 1. This activity has been achieved a final draft has been developed. Output indicator 1.1.4 At least 3 cross-border meetings between immigration officers at regional and district levels held, which result in enhanced coordination and information shared between both countries about cases to be assisted and cross-border flows. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Target has been reached. 3 coordination meeting have been organized in November and December with immigration officers from Burundi and Tanzania, Bujumbura, Kigoma and Kibondo. Finally, electricity and IT equipment have been provided to Gisuru and Mugina border posts and equipment in Mabamba and Mayovu border post in Tanzania

For the **second outcome**, aiming at strengthening the resilience of displaced persons and host communities, results were aligned with the three performance indicators:

2.1. Number of cash for work beneficiaries working in the rehabilitation of communities' infrastructure, with a baseline of 0 and a target of 105. The target of 105 was reached by IOM.

2.2. Number of vulnerable displaced, returnees and host communities in Mabanda and Kayogoro benefitting from strengthened livelihoods. The baseline was 0 and the aggregate target 520, attained. 520 workers (260 from each commune) worked over 75 days on Cash for Work schemes.

2.3. Number of community-based professional associations composed of 20-25 persons each created and provided with support through business incubators. The baseline was 0 and the target 10, which was reached.

The targets were fully reached, with a total of 625 beneficiaries under both types of activities (2.1 and 2.2), and an additional 250 persons under activity 2.3, bringing the overall total to 875 beneficiaries. On a quantitative note, it is difficult to appraise how this result alleviates the situation in the communities of return. Even if a household size of 6 persons is counted, the number of beneficiaries under this outcome can be estimated at 3,750, or some 4% of the returnee population since 2017. Coverage information is critical to understand how other projects and actors are contributing to this result and to what extent this component should be scaled-up in a future project.

It is important to report on the coverage of the various actors who undertake socio-economic activities in the region (including the same UN agencies with other projects) to give a sense of what kind of gap coverage is being provided by the project as it is clearly only addressing a fraction of the socio-economic needs, while its entry point is set on contributing to social cohesion. The project should be able to provide information on how the vulnerable groups not covered by the activities under this project are being supported through other programmes and other actors so their needs are being met (for social cohesion through socio-economic reintegration, to ensure the inclusive approach of the different population groups is being applied by other actors as part of the process of rebuilding community cohesion). If the project's inclusive approach is not being applied by other actors in Burundi, there should be a discussion at the UNCT level regarding where such an approach needs to be applied (specific geographical locations).

The GoB through the Mol expressed their full support for socio-economic (re)integration schemes and community cohesion, but also indicated that there are ten communes which receive the largest number of returns, so that an expansion from the PBF target of three communes to the ten communes would be particularly appreciated. In view of the evaluation, it is necessary that UNDP and IOM provide a comprehensive map of the coverage of the humanitarian and development actors in Burundi working on socio-economic (re)integration. This will be used to better target, design and implement a second phase of the project, and expand strategically in line with the identified gaps that are not being covered by other projects or other actors (using the inclusive approach of mixed beneficiary targeting to foment social cohesion).

This also raises the definition of resilience, a term that has been repeatedly used in the project design in defining the overall objective as well as defining outcome 2. Evidence from the evaluation has shown that activities undertaken by the project played a positive role for project beneficiaries, regardless of whether they are IOM short-term humanitarian

beneficiaries or UNDP development 3x6 longer-term beneficiaries. But to be able to identify whether the short-term humanitarian approach, or the longer-term developmental approach is preferable to develop resilience, the term has to be defined (or the project overall objective and outcome statements changed to reflect another focus). According to the United Nations, “Resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and function”. This definition stems from the disaster risk reduction world and has been coined in May 2012 in a UN document “UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN development agenda”, Disaster Risk and Resilience, Thematic Think Piece, UNISDR/WMO, May 2012. The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has written in its working paper 245 on psychological resilience: “The term resilience has been conceptualized in various different but related ways, across a range of disciplines including engineering, ecology, economics and psychology. Psychological resilience has been defined as a dynamic psychosocial process through which individuals exposed to sustained adversity or potentially traumatic events experience positive psychological adaptation over time. Experts in the field have described psychological resilience as involving the interaction of protective mechanisms across levels, including factors such as supportive family and relationships, effective coping skills, culture and neurobiology.”⁹ Since there are different types of resilience, the United Nations should specify which resilience it is targeting – or rather, which discipline embodies better the UN objectives of “enhancing resilience”.

From an evaluative perspective it becomes therefore impossible, without any specific indicators to measure resilience, to identify which approach (humanitarian or developmental) is best suited to the stated objective.

Beneficiaries have clearly expressed their satisfaction with the money earned from the cash for work activities, which contributed to avoid further depletion of their already scant assets, as well as the structuring of beneficiaries into productive agricultural associations. Regarding the indicator 2.3, the evaluation was able to visit two cooperatives supported by the project in Makamba province: The first comprised only ten members (although according to the implementation modalities the size should be between 20 and 25 members) and was supported by the Scouts Association and the Dukuze micro-finance institution. A discussion with two women members of the cooperative showed that they were satisfied with the results of their work. The members included returnees, displaced and host communities, and they had been exploiting successfully the goat rearing and agricultural production, so that each member was able to obtain, on average some Fbu 4,000 per week for her/his own use (e.g. Fbu 16,000 per month per member equivalent to US\$ 8, or Fbu 160,000 per month for the cooperative – US\$ 80.--). The amount is not very high, but the two interviewees were quite satisfied with the results. One aspect on which they were not satisfied was with the micro-finance institution, and they did not deposit their earnings as planned on the account that was opened for them. Further discussions with the micro-finance institutions showed that the initial Fbu 50 million deposit that was provided to support the credit to the cooperatives had been fully withdrawn but no reimbursement had taken place (e.g. repayment rate 0%). This indicates that the micro-credit scheme is not working as envisaged. There was no time for the evaluation to further triangulate the data with the Scouts or the communal authorities. Micro-finance is always a challenging endeavor in the context of instability and cross-border returns,

⁹ ODI, Psychological Resilience, working paper 245, State of knowledge and future research agendas Rebecca Graber, Florence Pichon and Elizabeth Carabine, October 2015

and in view of upcoming elections, the developmental approach should be better equipped to respond to the challenges on the ground. The second cooperative was interviewed in Kayogoro, Makamba, and supported by the implementing partner COPED. The cooperative was shown as a good example model, and the members (25) included returnees, displaced and host communities, in an effort to develop livestock activities (mainly goats and pigs). The cooperative has not yet made any declared profits, but each member has received a goat or piglet when the animals bred, which was their initial objective. The land on which the cooperative is located has been purchased and belongs to them. So far, they have not yet requested a credit from the Post Office (acting as micro-finance partner), but it is because the group is mixed, and it takes time to develop the level of trust necessary to jointly ask for a loan. However, they do plan an expansion and now they deem the level of trust amongst cooperative members is sufficiently strong to request a bank loan and make their cooperative more successful.

At the **output level**, there was one output and two indicators of success for the output, as follows:

2.1. Number of rehabilitated community infrastructures – baseline 0, target reached 3.

The three projects were selected by the communities in Munyinya, Niyabitaka and Rukobe hill. The first two prioritized the rehabilitation of the water sources (directly contributing to conflict reduction) and the third opted for the rehabilitation of an inter-communal bridge. Given time constraints, the evaluation was unable to visit the locations and interview the beneficiaries, but on-line videos, documented reports with photographs give evidence of a high level of satisfaction with the results achieved through this output. The video also explains how it has contributed to inter-community peace, as they do not fight over water any longer, which is a good result linked to the peacebuilding aspect.

2.2. Number of mixed associations (encompassing members from the different returnees, displaced, and host communities) created and supported to diversify livelihood opportunities in host communities. From a target of 15, the project was able to achieve 37 associations (UNDP and implementing partners). While this is certainly a positive result, the total number of registered cooperatives in Ruyigi province only is 250, according to the Governor's office. Again, the issue of coverage provided by the project should be addressed to understand which gaps are being filled and where/how expansion should be considered. Since now communes have fund to support the cooperatives, it is particularly important to assess how the commune may contribute to the sustainability of the cooperatives created by the PBF project.

For the **third outcome** whereby refugees, returnees, host communities' members are supported to use alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as a part of peaceful conflict resolution, the three performance indicators were as follows:

3.1. Number of cases peacefully solved by project-supported conflict resolution mechanisms. The baseline was 0 and the target was 300. The final project report mentions "TBC" because it proved extremely difficult to obtain reliable data. While evidence from field interview shows that this outcome has been in fact the most successful component carried out on both sides of the border under this project, the PBF project did not foresee development of a monitoring system to ensure reliable data collection. Thus, communities only mention the major conflicts that have been solved at ward/village level but forget the multiple smaller conflicts that were addressed at village or sub-village levels. Data availability is therefore not guaranteed, and a

major gap in being able to document success of this component is the lack of evidence regarding the results achieved. This is both a lesson learned and a recommendation for the next phase of the project.

Most of the interviewees in Burundi and Tanzania indicated a low level of conflict when asked how many conflicts had been solved, but after probing it was apparent that only the “serious and large-scale” conflicts were considered. Those that could be solved at the village or sub-village level were not recorded clearly, because the need was not felt to document these results. Although the evaluation could not triangulate the findings in host communities with the refugee camp committees, given that the access to camps was not recommended in the current situation, there were clear examples provided of how agreements had been reached with the refugees on a number of conflicts (land, but also personal and family-related).

An important element in understanding the success of the CBCR (term used here for conflict mediation activities in both Burundi and Tanzania) is that the process is much more transparent, open, participatory and free of charge. Traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution exist, but they come at a cost and are not always transparent. Therefore, the CBCR approach allows to address conflicts of both inter and intra-communal nature for free, which is highly appreciated by the community members. Examples have been given in both Burundi and Tanzania in which conflicts have been resolved without going to court, as a direct result of the presence of the project. Many conflicts relate to land issues, but many are also linked to family and private matters, particularly when dealing with refugees and host communities (Tanzania) or returnees, displaced and host communities (Burundi). The CBCR approach has shown to be a win/win mechanism that has contributed to a decrease in the number of court proceedings and cases referred to the court system, both in Burundi and Tanzania. Unfortunately the absence of a structured case monitoring system does not allow to have credible statistics about the results, but from interviews in Burundi (5 different mediators, 3 beneficiaries of CBCR services) and in Tanzania (13 CBCR committee members in Kasanda, 14 in Biturana) it is a major contributor to social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, while contributing to preserve the scant monetary earnings that project beneficiaries have. The training of conflict mediators within the population was also mentioned as an added value by the communities in Burundi. Two men involved in two cases of land disputes were interviewed and they indicated their cases were successfully solved outside the courts through the conflict mediators trained by the project.

A special mention must be made of Kasanda village CBCR committee in Tanzania, which showed a full understanding of the scope and uses of the CBCR approach and an impressive mastery of the tools and instruments for peaceful conflict resolution. During the FGD they were able to recreate a land conflict resolution through role-play and showed the maps and written agreement that were signed to end the conflict peacefully. Furthermore, several examples of conflicts with the refugees living in camps were mentioned (land use related, personal and family conflicts, firewood, etc.) and illustrations of how they were solved by working together with the refugee CBCR committees in the camps. Unfortunately, the lack of access to the refugee camps meant that the evaluation could not triangulate this information. However, anecdotal evidence from interviews with UNHCR camp partners indicate that conflicts between refugee camp populations and host communities are being solved peacefully through meetings of these committees. The project also supported and trained the creation of CBCR committee in the refugee camps of Nduta (56 leaders trained, including 25 female) and Mtendeli (51 leaders trained, including 19 female).

3.2. Level of trust of displaced and returnees disaggregated by age and sex in legal aid mechanisms set in place, disaggregated by age and sex.

No baseline was mentioned, but the target was 1,500. According to the final PBF report, 5,415 people received legal support, information and sensitization workshops in Burundi, of which 2,552 women. However, the project reports on a different type of indicator as the original indicator relates to the “level of trust”, something that the number of assisted legal aid beneficiaries does not reflect.

Legal aid and paralegal assistance have been important components in Burundi and have allowed to solve a high number of cases. Interviews with legal aid beneficiaries indicate that the process was extremely beneficial, as all the legal assistance was provided free of charge, unlike the court system which requires payment. A direct benefit to the beneficiaries of legal assistance is that free legal assistance contributes to fight asset depletion as no costs are involved in the proceedings. On the negative side, some of the court verdicts regarding legal aid beneficiaries have been appealed, and as the project is finished there is no longer a legal protection or assistance provided to the former project beneficiaries.

As a result, both the CBCR approach and the legal assistance are key in preserving the assets of vulnerable beneficiaries given that all services are provided free of charge, contrary to what would happen if court proceedings or traditional conflict resolution mechanisms were used. This indirectly plays an important protection role in the sense that beneficiaries do not have to resort to illegal or negative coping mechanisms to cover the costs related to the provision of services. Here again the issue of coverage remains, as only a small number of villages (5 in Kakonko district, 5 in Kibondo) were covered by the project activities. A strategic and targeted expansion should be able to contribute to a consolidation of the work of the mediators/committee members in Burundi and Tanzania and trigger a commitment by the international community to the cause of peace in both countries.

E.Q. 5.2.2. How can the M&E framework be improved to support, monitor and document evidence of results?

Insufficient time and resources have been devoted to the development of the M&E framework and the theory of change. The UN has guidance documents on developing a ToC, which has not been used in the PBF ToC statement, and on the establishment of a Results-Based Management (RBM) framework. The initial results-indicators identified are not SMART and were not developed from the perspective of the meaningful results of the activities. Some of the indicators are not peacebuilding oriented and lack means of verification, others are poor proxies for what is supposed to be measured. The wording of some of the outcome statements (such as for outcome three) is not in line with the UNDG guidance and does not show the change process that the peacebuilding project seeks to achieve. It seems as if the project M&E and results framework was hastily put together, without field validation or partnership meetings with implementing partners and agencies to refine it. While the initial project document indicates that “the results framework will be further developed and refined through the development of an M&E plan at the beginning of the project”¹⁰, the evaluator has not

¹⁰ PBF Project document template 2.1 signed, Annex B, IRF Results Framework, p. 48. Comments from UNDP Tanzania: At the kick-off meeting the outputs, activities and indicators were reviewed and some slight adjustments made. Comment from the evaluation manager: There was an attempt done in November 2018 by a consultant hired to do a solid M&E plan and tool, which was prepared and handed-over to the agencies, but not applied in practice.

received any documented evidence showing the refining of the IRF or the development of an M&E plan. It is doubtless a challenging endeavor to coordinate and communicate across two countries and with three UN agencies, each using its own project framework for appraising and reporting on results. But the development of the PBF IRF and M&E plan should at least build on the existing tools used by the participating UN agencies, in order to ensure coherence and consistency between the PBF document and planning and implementation framework of each of the participating UN agencies, in both countries.

E.Q. 5.2.3. Under which outcomes were the best results achieved, and why?

As mentioned above, the shrinking protection space means that access to border areas was restricted, which constrained and delayed the protection monitoring under outcome one. The best results were achieved under outcomes 2 and 3, with the caveat that resilience has not been defined in the context of the project, which makes benchmarking extremely difficult. It is found that the outputs under outcome two; cash for work and income generating opportunities and structuring of cooperatives across the variety of vulnerable population (returnees, displaced and host communities) has been extremely useful and relevant for peacebuilding, in a context of high economic vulnerability. Both IOM and UNDP were largely successful in the development of social cohesion through joint projects that provided a much-needed source of income. It is too early to appraise whether the developmental approach used by UNDP with cooperatives provided “longer term livelihood opportunities” as mentioned in the RF. The issues relating to the micro-finance schemes should be closely reviewed and possibly revised, since the anecdotal evidence from the field and discussions with the micro-finance institutions shows that associations are not depositing their earnings as foreseen. This considering the fact that communes now can provide funding to cooperatives in Burundi, and that most of the rural population is engaged in agricultural cooperatives in one form or another.

The outcome three, through provision of free legal service and creation of conflict mediators/CBCR committees has also strongly contributed to solving conflicts peacefully and avoiding court proceedings. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the number of cases referred to the courts were on the decrease. Both free legal assistance and free conflict resolution contributed to preservation of economic assets of the vulnerable population, an important result in the current context.

E.Q.5.2.4. How effective was the coordination of peacebuilding, development and humanitarian activities at national and regional level?

A cross-border project that works in two countries with three UN agencies in both countries, requires a substantial effort of coordination and communication at national and regional level. Both Resident Coordinators in Burundi and Tanzania were empowered to engage in the strategic cross-border coordination of the project. They were supported by the Nairobi based programme coordination specialist of the GLRSF (40%) and two national officers (30%) posted in Burundi and Tanzania, as described in the project document. The programme coordination specialist changed during the implementation period, and substantial efforts of coordination between the new programme coordination specialist and the national coordinators in the two countries took place to ensure a continued smooth project implementation. Coordination of donor dialogue, quality assurance of deliverables and reports, communication and results dissemination, including a professional video production about the project targeted donors and the Peacebuilding Commission was done at the regional level in Nairobi. As a pilot project, the PBF was testing coordination approaches for a cross-border project. While the PBF project

stated that the Resident Coordinators in Burundi and Tanzania were empowered to engage in the strategic cross-border coordination of the project, there was limited evidence to that effect available¹¹. Despite the efforts deployed at regional and national level, the progress reports stated as recommendations to increase regular communication and information sharing between project implementors in Tanzania and Burundi, and a systematic skype call once a month between agency focal points and RCOs was done, during the last part of the project.

Evidence for in-country data collection suggests that even closer coordination and communication are required for future cross-border projects. Even though mechanisms existed as well as venues for collaboration and joint planning, including through the holding of joint cross-border activities, more ownership and commitment are required from the participating agencies. In part, reduced coordination happened as some activities were already budgeted in sub-projects of each agency and could be undertaken without necessarily stronger coordination. However, closer coordination would allow to generate greater synergies amongst the project components, something that the UN agencies field staff and regional programme coordinator readily recognized. In particular, the issue of vocational education and skills training for the Burundian refugees in Tanzania should be responding the demand side in the communities of return, and the tools and kits given should be as easily transportable as the skills they acquired. As an overriding majority of returnees are primarily engaged in agricultural activities, the skills development and vocational training should also be mindful of the conditions of return and be applicable to the areas of return. Hence the need for cross-border planning in the socio-economic reintegration component, and the development of business skills training for engaging in cooperatives and agricultural activities.

The evaluation did not have access to information regarding the coordination aspect from the perspective of the heads of agencies, so the feedback is mainly from the regional project coordinator and the national officers in Burundi and Tanzania. It was also challenging for the evaluator to be able to gauge on the strategic importance of this project for each UN agency, particularly as the funding amount and geographical coverage was limited, therefore it is difficult to comment on the level of ownership of the UN agencies to this project. During the debriefing with some of the Heads of Agencies, it appeared that there was a general consensus on the fact that the PBF project was filling strategic gaps (particularly on the outcomes 2 and 3) and that the results were encouraging and should be expanded, so as to consolidate the early gains and drive deeper into the communities the approaches towards social cohesion, socio-economic reintegration and conflict mediation.

¹¹ Comment from the evaluation manager: There were monthly calls which RCs took part in during the last 3 months of 2018, ahead of the no-cost extension

5.3. Outcome level results (instead of impact)

E.Q. 5.3.1. What has been the biggest change brought about by the project (MSC)?

Outcome one, about enhanced protection and stability in border areas, is particularly challenging as the change in the context and the operating conditions have constrained the results that could have been achieved under this outcome. In particular, field data revealed that the closing of the “common markets” where refugees and host population came together in Tanzania contributed to less social interaction and increased isolation of the refugee population. Conversely, this actually reinforced the linkages and communication through the CBCR committees in host communities and refugee camps, as the limited interaction between host communities and refugees became more important for creating venues for peaceful conflict solving. From the persons of concern and the mixed migrants’ protection perspective, the evaluation did not interview any beneficiary of these categories and is therefore unable to provide concrete direct evidence from the field regarding the international protection aspects (based on the UNHCR Refugee Convention or the International Migration Law for mixed migrant flows). Documentary evidence does indicate that protection monitoring continued even if it was constrained by the change in conditions and access limitation to border areas.

For the **second outcome**, regarding enhancing resilience capacity, the major change is that the interventions of the IOM were very useful in providing both an economic injection of cash during a short period (75 days) to alleviate the difficult economy of the beneficiaries, and that different groups of beneficiaries (returnees, displaced and host communities) were able to benefit from the interventions. In the case of the infrastructure rehabilitation identified by the communities in the IOM scheme, two were water sources, which often are a cause of conflict for the communities, and one inter-communal bridge. For the UNDP interventions, the economic injection of cash with the cash for work scheme was also appreciated, and the support to the articulation of the agricultural cooperatives, again using an inclusive approach with returnees, displaced and host population benefiting from the interventions. The gradual rebuilding of trust and strengthening of social cohesion, coupled with small income generation through cash for work and agricultural activities, may in fact be the most significant change that the project contributed to achieving. Anecdotal evidence of the development of trust was mentioned with examples from one cooperative, and the IOM reintegration snapshot provides further evidence about the contribution of the project towards social cohesion.

The most significant change for the **third outcome** may be that the CBCR approach has created venues for peaceful conflict resolution both between refugees and host communities, but also amongst communities themselves. Both the provision of free legal aid and of free conflict mediation mechanisms allows the communities to address all types of conflicts with a different perspective and an apparently high level of local resolution capacity. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the number of cases that are being brought to court for conflicts is diminishing in both countries, which should be seen as a positive trend of achievement. Conflict is found across all walks of life and is not defined by the category of people (resident, refugees, displaced) so the methodology developed by the UNDP is clearly used for all types of conflict, including family conflicts. Some examples in Kasanda village have evidenced the extent to which the committee owns the process and uses it regularly to address its conflict with serious commitment and motivation. The UNHCR camp manager for two of the Burundians refugee camps in Tanzania (Ntuda and Mtelendi) and the Danish Refugee Council

(DRC) also incorporated the methodology from the UNDP toolkit for CBCR given its good results. It is important to note that all CBCR members participate voluntarily in the committees, and that the only material support that was given by UNDP in Tanzania is the distribution of a limited number of toolkits for CBCR. While in Burundi, UNDP's partner ACCORD was responsible for the training of the conflict mediators. In both cases, work has been done on voluntary basis, although from interviews in Burundi two of the five conflict mediators were also beneficiaries of legal aid. The evaluator further considers the results of the CBCR in Tanzania as excellent in view of the very limited budget allocation.

At the global level, the PBF project has brought an innovative modality by working cross-border with three agencies with different approaches including peacebuilding, humanitarian aid and development. The project highlighted the need for enhanced coordination and communication between the two countries' implementing agencies and provided a potential model of integrated approach around the HDP nexus that could be further analyzed to identify the different synergies that can stem from such an approach. At the same time, the financial allocation for each agency in each country should be more strategically formulated in line with the outcome results that the PBF seeks to achieve, and therefore more resources should be placed where the main positive changes are taking place.

E.Q. 5.3.2. To what extent has the project achieved each of the three outcomes?

The project was constrained by the changing scenarios, operational context and political situation regarding the achievement of the first outcome. For this reason, the PBF project received a three-months extension which allowed to achieve part of the anticipated result (hence the 50% for the first of three indicator ratings for outcome 1). The other two outcomes were achieved, although the size of the intervention and short timeframe did not necessarily create the conditions for the sustainability of the social cohesion and conflict management processes without some further support to consolidate the basis which has been established.

E.Q. 5.3.3. To what extent has the project affected cross-border inter-agency work? And at regional level?

The PBF cross-border project is a pilot given its cross-border nature and an approach encompassing the HDP nexus in one single project. It has reinforced the coordination and communication across the two countries as a cross-border project should, but at the same time it went through a lot of pressure to deliver because of its very short project life. The extent to which this project actually affected cross-border inter-agency work is not known, as there was no specific evidence or comments during the field data collection that informed such a finding. However, interviews with agencies at the field level indicated that they understood that unexploited synergies remained regarding the cross-border communication and coordination, particularly in profiling the vocational training for Burundian refugees in the camps in Tanzania ahead of their return. More joint training could be held with IOM/UNHCR with government institutions and security forces across both sides of the border as was done in November 2018 in the two workshops held in Bujumbura and Kigoma, something that could be achieved given the cross-border nature of the project. From a need's perspective, greater interaction when planning the returns and the profiling of the beneficiaries in the camps in Tanzania could be undertaken in line with the idea of using transferable skills to the areas of return. UNHCR has invested substantially in hardware in the camps and the partners offer a range of services and support (including VET, skills development, language courses, etc.). However, the provision of services to camp's refugees is not based on an analysis of the likely demand for services linked to their return. In other words, there is some disconnection

between the skills and supplies that refugees receive in the camps and the conditions in which they will develop their livelihoods upon return in Burundi, which is mostly linked to agricultural sector production. There could be improved cross-border planning between the agencies to ensure that the support provided in Tanzania will be adapted to the situation in the communes of return. It would be desirable to increase cross-border collaboration for a profiling of refugees' capabilities in order to focus on transportable and adapted skills acquisition that will help the reintegration of returnees in the communes of return. For this, UNHCR could facilitate cross-border meetings with the camp managers, and UNDP/IOM/implementing partners on the Burundi side, to ensure better provision of services suited to the conditions of return.

The evaluation did not meet or interview the regional instances involved in the project, so there is limited information apart from the documents supplied and in particular the soft launch of the project in February 2018 in Bujumbura, attended by both countries' UN Resident Coordinators, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, GLRSSF co-champions and the ICGLR. There does not appear to have been a final regional workshop on the lessons learned from the PBF at the end of the project¹², something which should be considered for a future cross-border project, as it is useful to identify the venues for sustainability or replication building on the dynamics of the project's achievements.

5.4. Sustainability

E.Q.5.4.1. How sustainable are the new cooperation modalities and how can they be reinforced to strengthen New Way of Working (NWoW)?

If the UN RCs in each country and head of agencies are committed to cross-border project implementation, the modalities can be embedded as a system for cross-border collaboration. However, the level of complexity in such a project requires a higher percentage of dedication from the regional project coordinator (40%) and the two national officers (30%). PBF progress reports mention the need to intensify communication and coordination, and possibly joint exercises cross-border, in order to develop a culture of regular cross-border communication. There are of course costs involved with an increased coordination and communication structure, but it is important that the Agency focal points, the national officers and the regional project coordinator maintain close contact and physically meet in each country alternatively every two months, until all the pending issues, joint planning, and workplan development, have been fully discussed amongst partners. This of course entails larger budgets for project implementation. Another question is to what extent it would be useful to create a functional project management board to oversee the steering in the implementation of the project. While such a board was to be created according to the PBF project document p. 35, composed of the UN RCs, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, a member of the ICGLR, local authorities, implementing partners from both countries and CSOs, the evaluator did not receive documented evidence of any such meetings or minutes of any project management board meeting.

¹² Comment from UNDP Tanzania : This is correct. However, under Output 3 (the component led by UNDP Tanzania) we had a review workshop only with project beneficiaries and then a final review workshop including other stakeholders, local government and also UNDP Burundi.

Ideally in the view of the evaluator, a cross-border integrated project working on the HDP nexus should be designed over a three-year timeframe, to allow sufficient time to design the project, recruit the staff, develop a baseline and a RBM-compliant monitoring and evaluation framework, informed by SMART indicators.

At present the most likely benefit, that appears to be sustainable, is the continuation of peaceful conflict resolution activities in Burundi and Tanzania even though the project has ended. In Kibondo district, the local administration social welfare officers shared their database in which they had 110 conflict reported cases from April to June 2019 of which 90 had been solved through the intervention of the CBCR committees. While the statistics may not be entirely reliable, it does show that more than 82% of the reported conflicts to the local administration were solved peacefully by CBCR committees, representing a major achievement.

At the same time, not all leaders and committee members have been trained or possess sufficient skills to mediate in conflicts, and a more structured and consolidated approach to the training would be conducive to longer-term sustainability, especially if all return communes in Burundi and the wards hosting refugee camps in Tanzania could be covered. Interviewees reported that neighboring communes (Burundi) or villages (Tanzania) would also be interested in possessing the tools for CBCR.

E.Q.5.4.2. What are the project's outputs that contributed to sustainable change?

At this stage it is difficult to identify sustainable changes apart from the work in peaceful conflict resolution. The legal assistance component is not sustainable, as when the project finished the legal staff were no longer available to provide free legal aid services. The contribution of the project to the community social cohesion in areas of return is part of a dynamic process which should be accompanied further. The social fabric that is being rebuilt requires a longer timeframe, particularly with additional returns taking place. The enhanced communication between the immigration services (PAFE in Burundi and Tanzania Immigration) have led to a closer relationship and the establishment of direct contacts, which are useful to maintain a better cross-border communication amongst the security forces. Future joint trainings would contribute to furthering the improved communications.

E.Q. 5.4.3. Are there lessons regarding coordination to sustain results for beneficiaries?

This question relates to size and scope of the project. As a pilot, the amount of funding was very small for the two countries when looking at the uncovered peacebuilding needs, and the timeframe was excessively short to achieve sustainable results in any component. The first lesson should be therefore to have a clear and realistic timeline to achieve results – which given the nature of the project, should be no less than three years to ensure the creation of a critical mass in every component of the project. In Burundi, communes now have funding available for cooperatives, so a closer involvement of local/provincial authorities in the socio-economic reintegration scheme of UNDP should be assured to contribute to the sustainability of the efforts. In Tanzania, one of the reasons for the GoT's desire for Burundians to repatriate is linked to the fact that the Kigoma region is one of the poorest of the country, and the perception is that refugees have all the necessary support from the international community, while host communities are largely overlooked by international assistance. It can be argued that to ensure the sustainability of the conflict resolution mechanisms the drivers of conflict be tackled. In this case the poverty level of the host communities could be addressed through

socio-economic development schemes, the same as is being done in Burundi for returnees/displaced/host populations. The difference is that in Tanzania enabling conditions exist for a developmental approach to socio-economic development. This could support other on-going UN programmes or be supported by other UN programmes. (or at least ensuring that another UN intervention is providing this kind of support).

5.5. Coherence and coordination

E.Q.5.5.1. How can delivery of results be practically strengthened across the HDP nexus?

The project needs to be upscaled in scope and size and have a clear indication of its coverage and that of other projects working with similar peacebuilding issues. The strongest results have been leveraged regarding social cohesion and socio-economic reintegration, peaceful conflict resolution and addressing conflict drivers through rehabilitation of community infrastructures such as water sources and bridge, and the provision of legal assistance. The approach is proven to generate positive results, but it must be scaled to needs and geographically expanded to avoid any gaps. This can be done by revising and dimensioning outcomes 2 and 3 with some rewording regarding the outcome statements, a technical review of the performance indicators, and a clarity about how the outputs support the achievement of the outcome, through a properly devised Theory of Change for the project.

Staff changes took place in the regional project coordination during the project implementation. Coordination with the PBF Secretariat in Burundi and the cross-border project coordination in Nairobi could be strengthened, as neither the evaluation manager nor the international evaluator was aware that a national consultant had been recruited to, *inter alia*, support the evaluation.

E.Q.5.5.2. How effective is cross-border communication amongst the implementing partners?

As evidenced from the interviews at field level, the implementing partners did have some level of cross-border communication, as some activities were undertaken jointly (for example, UNHCR/IOM with security forces from both countries). Nonetheless, it was also recognized that greater cross-border communication would be favorable, and more efforts could be deployed to that end. The level of communication was in part because some of the activities did not require cross-border coordination to be implemented. However, when perceived through a lens of maximizing synergies between the implementing partners, it appears that a more intensive communication effort could have contributed to higher synergies amongst the implementing partners. The lesson is that there is room for improvement in strengthening cross-border communication, and maybe it would be useful to develop a model communication structure for cross-border operations.

5.6. Cross-cutting questions

E.Q.5.6.1. What lessons can be drawn for cross-border inter-agency projects aiming at delivering across the HDP nexus?

The PBF project has shown the relevance of an integrated approach across the HDP nexus. While in reality this is a conceptual discussion, the relevance of the results is grounded on the type of interventions that took place, more than per say on the fact that they addressed the HDP nexus. It is not possible to appraise, for example, what would have been the result if all the socio-economic reintegration support had been based on a humanitarian approach (short-term, IOM implemented) instead of applying the developmental 3x6 approach used by UNDP in Burundi. Only over the long-term can an evaluation inform of whether the developmental objectives have been reached, which was clearly impossible in the context of a short one-year project. The question may therefore not be currently targeted to the fact that the HDP nexus actors worked together, but rather on the composition and synergies between the interventions undertaken under the nexus. The activities were clearly in line with identified needs and agencies' mandates and comparative advantages. The project is building upon the combination of skills and experience in attempt to provide comprehensive peacebuilding assistance to the vulnerable population on both sides of the border, in some cases facing important constraints.

A lesson for new cross-border projects is that they should not be considered as standard projects, as they are more intensive in planning, coordination and communication. Cross-border projects could be used to provide better mutual understanding between the needs of selected institutions of the two countries (e.g. for example regarding the issue of undocumented migrants in Tanzania), when this affects the level of protection of the target beneficiaries.

In the context of Burundi and Tanzania, the development of peacebuilding mechanisms that allow for conflict resolution through the CBCR approach is a strong winner that needs to be supported further and benefits equally the two countries. As PBF is a Peacebuilding Fund, it should naturally focus on this aspect and commit larger resources to this component, as other components may be funded from other projects or programmes.

5.6.2. To what extent has the project applied a gender and age approach (UNHCR AGDM approach)?

Interviews and observation during the field data collection indicate that the issue of gender was largely considered in the project implementation. All statistics are gender disaggregated, women quotas were insured for the committees that were formed (although apparently there is a legal requirement in Tanzania regarding women participation in public associations) and women were largely represented in the mediators interviewed (4 of 5 were women in Burundi) and in the two FGD with CBCR committees in Tanzania (10 women of 27 members of both committees). Women were also guaranteed to participate in the cash for work schemes, and cooperative members interviewed by the evaluation were also women. The PBF project was gender sensitive with regards to the specific protection aspects and from the needs-based approach to beneficiary assistance, although it could do more to be gender transformative. The activities in Burundi and Tanzania were also mindful to include youth and women as specific categories requiring support to be empowered, hence their inclusion in the criteria for selecting the CBCR trainees.

6. Conclusions

The project was a pilot of applying a cross-border integrated HDP approach in a complex context compounded by changing conditions at political and field level during implementation. Despite many challenges and limitations, including a small budget, fragmented geographical scope of interventions, and a too short implementation timeframe that did not allow developmental approaches to reach objectives, the project was able to obtain concrete results. The evaluation finds the best results particularly linked to peaceful conflict resolution, social cohesion and reintegration. The cross-border activities were able to take place with some joint trainings in which both countries' security sector institutions participated. Feedback from interviewees confirmed a positive appraisal of the GoB regarding the project, in particular the socio-economic reintegration aspects. According to the UN agencies feedback, the GoT was also supportive of the approach and efforts undertaken. Because of its small size and timeframe, the project could not develop in a manner to become a general model for cross-border peacebuilding projects for other contexts. However, elements of the project design, in particular the HDP nexus approach to peacebuilding, is something that has a strong potential for expansion and consolidation. The desk review of documents, interviews held during the evaluation and videos produced in connection with the project demonstrate that important achievements have been made. However, it is too early and too little to establish a critical mass that will generate the dynamics towards longer-term sustainability of results, if further resources are not invested.

It is not clear to what extent, after the soft launch, the UN RCs and regional stakeholders contributed to the strategic piloting of the project. A closer supervision by the identified decision makers through a Project Board with clear ToR, roles and responsibilities could have contributed to more regular review and meetings around implementation, to enhance synergies between project components. It may be useful to develop a specific model for technical coordination and communication for cross-border projects, as the PBF project did not have a specific model that it could use to facilitate coordination and communication instruments and tools.

The upscaling of the current project to a wider area-based programme in the borderlands, that is also supporting and being supported by other projects would allow such an upscaling. The seeds of peaceful conflict resolution and social cohesion have been planted in Burundi and Tanzania, but the process remains fragile and plagued by a number of risks. Results obtained, particularly for outcome three, but also for outcome two, indicate that an expansion of the project based on the CBCR component as the key focus would be highly relevant. Such programme, complemented by legal assistance and supported by the social cohesion component through socio-economic reintegration and conflict mediation, can be developed as a trademark for cross-border HDP interventions in protracted crisis situations and fragile environments. This would allow PBF to coin a specific type of intervention, a kind of branding in which conflict prevention and resolution and social cohesion are the visible and measurable results of the project, which may also support other components, and can also be used to support other wider programmes. In any case the PBF project obtained sufficiently meaningful results to continue and expand its approach until it becomes rooted in the refugees, displaced, host communities as an integral part of their resilience toolbox.

7. Recommendations

Essentially based on the documentary review and the field data collection, the evaluator makes the following recommendations, in line with the stated project objective and mindful of the outcomes that are sought as per the Terms of Reference for this evaluation:

7.1. To the PBF:

1. Hold a regional workshop with the three agencies, OSESG-GL, the GLRSF co-champions, the two RCs and ICGLR in order to strategically engage on the development of an expanded second phase; substantially larger in volume, in terms of geographical scope, and with a minimum implementation period of three years. It is not realistic to achieve peacebuilding and development objectives over a 12 months project period when population movements are expected to continue over the short to medium term (e.g. further returns from Tanzania).
2. Develop specific involvement of the PBF Secretariat in Burundi to support the expanded second phase of the PBF project, through definition of clear roles and responsibilities. While the PBF Secretariat is not even mentioned in the composition of the PBF project management board, the fact that Burundi hosts other PBF funded project makes it a necessary partner in the way in which projects are slotted to be mutually supportive in line with their expected outcomes. The project document does mention that *"this project is expected to be complemented by a national peacebuilding project also funded by PBSO focused on supporting community resilience building efforts and enhancing the protection environment in Burundi"*¹³. The brief meeting with the PBF Secretariat in Burundi did not yield any information regarding any complementary project funding.
3. Within the portfolio of projects, funded by the PBF, a higher percentage of time should be ensured for regional and cross-border communication and information exchange. This is needed to ensure stronger provision of data and statistics and address the issue of geographical coverage, in particular regarding the PBF funded projects and how they relate to the cross-border project. Considering resource limitations and PBF guidelines regarding the share of funding that can be allocated to staff, a larger overall budget would allow to consider a 100% post for the project coordinator.
4. Invest corporate resources in developing an RBM friendly M&E plan and results framework, with SMART indicators, and a theory of change that is developed along the lines of the UNDG corporate guidance.

To the UN Resident Coordinators

1. *As decision-makers with full authority over the cross-border project, dedicate a percentage of time of the UNRCO in facilitating information exchange, communication and coordination cross-border and with the regional project coordinator.*
2. *Hold an end of project workshop in Kigoma or Burundi, with participation from all stakeholders and government representatives, to review the final project results based on*

¹³ PBF Project document p 20

the external evaluation and identify the lessons learnt from the cross-border project, and how it could be made more effective and efficient in reaching its objectives.

3. *Ensure regular Project Board meetings take place every six months with a set agenda and provide minutes of the meetings.*

To the UN implementing agencies

1. *Devote enough resources for information and communication across the organization, with other partners and on cross-border issues.*
2. *Intensify the level of joint planning and implementation to maximize synergies across the agencies and in cross-border operations.*
3. *Address protection to encompass the socio-economic vulnerability of target beneficiaries and consider income generation and livelihoods as part of the protection mandate of the UN.*

7.2. Proposed content to an expanded phase 2 of the PBF cross-border project:

- A. Articulate the theory of change to prevent conflict and build peace on two axes: 1) Community-Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR) on cross-border basis in both Burundi and Tanzania, and the provision of legal assistance, and 2) social cohesion through protection and socio-economic empowerment.
- B. Project expansion should be financial and geographical to cover all high return communes in Burundi (10 according to the Mol instead of the current 3 communes) and in the wards of the districts where the two refugee camps of Nduta and Mtendeli are located in Tanzania (Kibondo and Kakonko) in the border area. The oldest camp in Tanzania is Nyarugusu which was not part of the PBF phase I but could be considered for a phase 2 expansion. The project should be implemented over a 36 months period (three years) to ensure the outcome of the HDP nexus is visible and can be evaluated. At minimum it should increase its funding to US\$ 6 million to ensure an annual delivery of US\$ 1 million in both countries, for both components.
- C. Under component one, PBF should obtain buy-in from the different UN agencies to construct "peace houses" in Tanzania or "maison de la paix" in Burundi. This should be done in communes and villages where CBCR training has taken place and mediation committees have been structured in line with the UNDP toolkit and the CBCR approach that has yielded clear results in the first phase of the PBF project. The houses could be built by the committee members themselves using a cash for work approach, which would show that the international community (and the PBF) is committed to peaceful conflict resolution and willing to place resources in the construction of a house using local materials that would serve for holding the conflict resolution activities, meeting of the committee members, dissemination activities, and more importantly to collect and store the monitoring statistics regarding the conflicts solved through the work of the committee members. Committee members in both Burundi and Tanzania need to use the same training approach for CBCR. A joint meeting with ACCORD who was the NGO in charge of the training in Burundi together with UNDP Burundi and Tanzania should be undertaken to facilitate a single cross-

- border approach to CBCR based on the lessons from the current project. Basic identification (such as T-shirts indicating “conflict resolution committee member”, certificates of participation in CBCR training) should be ensured to all those who have been trained, and basic equipment and supplies should be provided (at least benches, chairs, one table and a cabinet to store files safely).
- D. A major shortfall in the provision of evidence regarding the effectiveness of the CBCR activities is the lack of a structured monitoring system to collect conflict resolution statistics. As a result, committee members do not have the habit to systematically collect data and have statistics that allow to appraise the results obtained. This should be addressed together with the local authorities and the implementing NGO partners so that the UN system, the GoT and GoB, and IPs come together to develop a structured data collection and reporting system regarding CBCR activities. One computer per province/district should be provided to the local authorities as the focal point for centralizing the data collected. Given the transportation constraints and the fact that distances to conflict sites is sometimes long (for example for land conflicts which require a presence on the spot), the project could also consider investing in electrical bicycles that can be recharged with solar panel energy, for ward/commune focal points, in order to avoid addressing the issue of paying for fuel and maintenance of motorcycles. A fully rolled-out and structured monitoring system of conflict resolution cases would allow to confirm the anecdotal evidence received about the decreasing number of cases referred to courts, and also show the capacity of the population (hence their resilience) in solving peacefully conflicts which affect the refugee, host and displaced communities.
- E. Under a new component two, the project could invest in social cohesion and protection through the different approaches for socio-economic integration. Both approaches (IOM short-term and UNDP long-term) should be maintained but specifically monitored in order to be able to draw the lessons regarding the effectiveness of each approach over the life of the project. A joint monitoring between IOM/UNDP and its implementing partners of the socio-economic reintegration should be ensured in Burundi. In Tanzania, the project should also consider developing socio-economic activities with the host communities, in order to further contribute to the development of social cohesion, and to offset the perception that Burundians are receiving more assistance than vulnerable Tanzanians, which leads to tensions and can become a source of conflict or influence the political agenda. One such socio-economic activity could be, for example, the construction of the “peace house” referred to under point C above. Alternatively working on issues which can be a source of conflict (land, firewood, water) between refugees and host communities in an inclusive approach should be studied. At the same time, closer planning between the UN agencies in the two countries to favor the support of transferable skills development for refugees, which can be used in their areas of return. There are currently several services offered in the refugee camps in terms of vocational and skills training and ensuring that the courses/services obtained are conducive to application in the areas of return requires strengthened coordination and communication amongst the cross-border actors.
- F. Costing of the above activities (A. to E.) should be undertaken before the budget is allocated to specific agencies, in line with their contribution to expected results. In the current environment, where the protection space has been shrinking, and it may be preferable to have the protection component addressing more directly the project beneficiaries through economic empowerment than through capacity building of

security forces on cross-border basis. This is unless the UN agencies have the capacity to solve some of the outstanding cross-border issues, such as ensuring that Burundians have proper documentation when entering Tanzania. The project is unable to cover all aspects of protection, and UNCHR should, given its mandate, necessarily carry out protection monitoring. It is unclear that the PBF project brought a clear added value to UNCHR in this aspect as the work done is part of its regular responsibilities and duties in line with its mandate. Therefore, it is suggested that the focus be placed more on the profiling of refugee repatriation (e.g. preparing them for transportable and transferable skills) as the main protection component.

- G. A longer-term and upscaled PBF projects needs to have a dynamic Project Board or Steering Committee, that should meet at least twice per year, and ensure that regular monitoring visits and cross-border coordination and communications meetings (once every three months at least) take place. There will be a need to strengthen the M&E and results framework for the project to include SMART indicators – all of which should be vetted by RMB experts- , and to develop a proper theory of change to show the change process that the project seeks to achieve. There should also be a provision for a mid-term and final evaluation, encompassing both components and measuring results from both types of socio-economic reintegration approaches. The perception survey undertaken by the IOM after the end of the project with returnees (April to June 2019) is a good practice example which should be maintained as part of the tools to appraise the results of the second phase of the PBF project.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTRY: Burundi, Tanzania

TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL FINAL REPORT

DATE OF REPORT: 20/12/2019

<p>Project Title: Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania</p> <p>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</p>	
<p>PBF project modality:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PRF</p>	<p>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p>Name of Recipient Fund:</p>
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, IOM, UNHCR (Burundi & Tanzania)</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: COPED, ACCORD, Burundi Scouts Association, BAR Association, ZOA International</p>	
<p>Project commencement date¹: 15.12.2017</p> <p>Project duration in months:² 15</p>	
<p>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	
<p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</p> <p>UNDP Burundi: \$ 745 041</p> <p>UNDP Tanzania : \$ 100 243</p> <p>UNHCR Burundi : \$ 169 359</p> <p>UNHCR Tanzania : \$ 424 908</p> <p>IOM Burundi : \$ 140 000</p> <p>IOM Tanzania : \$ 420 431</p> <p>Total: USD 1 999 981</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i></p> <p>How many tranches have been received so far:</p>	
<p>Report preparation:</p> <p>Project report prepared by: UNHCR, UNDP, IOM Burundi and Tanzania</p> <p>Project report approved by: Mads Knudsen</p> <p>Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes</p> <p>Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: No</p>	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:

An independent evaluation was undertaken October - December 2020 by independent evaluator Christian Bugnion de Moreta.

The evaluation finds that Outcome and 2 and 3 were achieved, but that the project period was too short for assessment of longer term peacebuilding impact. Outcome 1 was partially achieved as changes in the peacebuilding context and humanitarian access in the border areas changed during project implementation. The independent evaluation recommends the development of a scaled-up phase 2 of the project with a longer time frame and larger budget.

Based in the findings, the independent evaluation recommends that partners scale-up the project targeted the most successful components, with new donors. It is recommended that a such phase 2 should have an increased budget, a wider geographical scope and longer implementation period and focus on the following thematic areas of work:

- 1) Protection of human rights (for both refugees and mixed migrants) through the development of enhanced socio-economic reintegration schemes with mixed population groups (returnees, IDPs and host communities) in Burundi. Develop socio-economic protection of host communities in Tanzania to ensure fair and equitable attention to socio-economically vulnerable individuals, regardless of their legal status, as conflict prevention measure.
- 2) Expand and consolidate the conflict resolution and CBCR approaches on both sides of the border. Increase the number of committees trained; Ensure a visible commitment to peace by the PBF, through construction of “peace houses” that can be built by community members themselves using cash for work modalities and equipped with the necessary material to hold meetings; Keep the statistics and ensure the necessary support in order to develop a strong data monitoring system that provides evidence about the usefulness of the conflict resolution approaches. recommends to target such a project towards the most successful identified in the evaluation, including

The evaluation is based in 34 individual and group interviews with beneficiaries, implementing partners and UN agencies in UNHCR, IOM, UNDP at local, national and regional level. Field data collection was undertaken in Makamba and Ruyigi provinces, Burundi and Kibondo and Kakonko districts, Tanzania undertaken in October 2020. The report finds the

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit): All components of the programme were implemented by UNDP, UNHCR and IOM in Burundi and Tanzania and completed in March 2019.

Below the components;

Outcome 1: Support to humanitarian border management (HBM) was delivered by UNHCR and IOM. UNHCR Tanzania conducted a total of 28 border monitoring activities while IOM completed several assessments at border points. The two agencies coordinated and carried out joint capacity building trainings for border officials of both countries. In addition, UNHCR conducted 2 trainings with local authorities to strengthen working relations and capacitate participants with a basic understanding on refugee matters

Outcome 2: The socioeconomic reintegration component was implemented by IOM and UNDP in Burundi. IOM Cash for Work and Quick Impact Projects activities were finalized and an Agricultural Vocational Training scheme was implemented by IOM in Ruyigi. UNDP delivered Income Generating Activities and supported 37 producer associations in Makamba.

Outcome 3: Conflict analysis and capacity assessment of existing conflict resolution/prevention and peacebuilding capacities as well as 3 toolkits for training on Community Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR) were developed in Tanzania by UNDP used for 8 trainings and workshops for refugee & host community members. UNHCR undertook border monitoring missions in the borderlands as well as protection monitoring. Conflict Resolution and Access to Justice activities reached over 5000 beneficiaries.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

The context and dynamics that led to the creation of the project changed during project implementation as Tanzania pulled out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and closed refugee reception centres. This led to additional needs in terms of planning for a large number of returns and supporting reintegration. A large number of refugees returning from Tanzania to Burundi in 2018 coupled with a forecast of further significant returnee movement in 2019 made the project even more relevant, as demand for resilience and peacebuilding interventions at community level was high. In the lead-up to presidential elections in early 2020, there is a significant need for continued and strong sustaining peace efforts.

In the start of 2019 lessons from the project as such supported the formulation of a Joint UN Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan in Burundi, in line with the National Strategy for the Reintegration of Disaster Affected People and the National Development Plan.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The comparative advantage of having UNHCR, IOM and UNDP from Burundi and Tanzania working jointly offered an opportunity to realize the humanitarian - development – peace nexus - to sustain and build peace across the border. The three agencies were able to deliver jointly across the Triple Nexis reaching integrated peacebuilding results:

The collaboration allowed for planning a transitional shift from initial humanitarian responses, to a development-oriented and peace-building focused approach shared jointly by the agencies. This approach was based in solid coordination to ensure sustainable livelihood recovery of vulnerable groups and durable transformation of local and cross-border conflicts.

The project placed people at the centre of action across the three outcomes:

1. In terms of prohibition of refolement, respecting the right to return as well as protecting vulnerable individuals through referrals to local services, ensuring security in both countries, under Outcome 1
2. A people-centred approach laid behind socio-economic reintegration of returnees and IDP's in to Burundian host communities, using community-based, community driven and community led approaches, under Outcome 2
3. The people-centered approach underpinned the work with governments to fully comply with their humanitarian obligations for a protection-sensitive management of population cross-border movements, and with regards to local conflict resolution, under Outcome 3.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**
on track

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Key Achievements include;

- i) Peace-making community based conflict resolution systems established helped ensure that 300 cases were peacefully resolved
- ii) Resilience of border communities improved by socio-economic reintegration of returnees and IDPs through short-term employment and job training for 625 persons,
- iii) Legal and conflict mediation support to 5000 returnees, IDP's and host community members

- iv) Crisis management guide designed and new SOP's for humanitarian border management contributed to more sustainable cross-border collaboration
- v) Joint trainings between immigration and border police officers increased knowledge in protection sensitive humanitarian border management
- vi) Improved facilities at points of entry to adequately manage a crisis situation and support border police with relevant equipment including vehicles and IT/office items
- vii) Promoting and strengthening of coordination between local administration, police services, health services, civil protection help prevent and strengthen preparedness for crisis involving population flows across the border
- viii) Monitoring of protection situation of refugee returnees and facilitating access to basic services, including health, education, administrative documentation, justice and legal assistance, including related to GBV, child protection and land disputes' resolution
- ix) Better contingency plan for disaster management at the national, provincial and municipal levels improved resilience

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project positively affected to improved co-existence between refugees, returnees, IDP's and host communities in target border areas highly affected by population movements. The established peace-building and conflict resolution systems combined with livelihood activities and legal and mediation support contributed to building social cohesion and reducing pressure on target areas of return. The result being easing of social tensions which arise between host communities, returnees and IDP's sharing scarce resources. Working together on infrastructure rehabilitation through short-term employment of members of the three groups improved the sense of unity and togetherness. As an example, Antoine Gahungu, a returnee from Ruyigi and father of six, temporarily employed on the Quick Impact Project of the Rukobe inter-communal bridge rehabilitation said; "This bridge which connects Gahinga and Rukobe hills is very important for the community. The bridge used to be made of wooden logs and would get destroyed every rainy season." He added, "It was very difficult to walk across the bridge with our merchandise to reach the market or with a sick person that needs to get to the health centre in Gisuru." Gahungu was employed in one of the short-term jobs that the project created;" I have been able to work and earn some money. This allowed me to prepare my children for the new school year".

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

Changes in the political environment led to delays in the implementation of some aspects of the project. On the Burundi side, the referendum and temporary suspension of International Non-Governmental Organizations caused delays to delivery of some activities.

On the Tanzania side, implementing partners were confronted with a shrinking protection environment, including lack of access for the UN and implementing partners to areas hosting refugees from Burundi and DRC, as well as limited access to border areas for humanitarian

actors. This situation hampered UNHCR’s ability to document protection needs for newly arrived refugees, including persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities. It also limited the ability to assess the extent to which border authorities implemented the legal framework governing humanitarian border management. In January 2018, the Government of Tanzania withdrew from the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which was followed by measures to restrict livelihood opportunities for refugees, such as the closure of common markets. Since, the Government of Tanzania has articulated in several instances the wish for all Burundian refugees to return, before the end of 2019, most recently in End August 2019, laying out a plan to return all refugees by the end of the year from October 1st.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

The challenges faced by the project were exogenous, but participating UN agencies used different fora and advocacy opportunities to ensure that as many project's activities as possible were carried out in a timely manner. The no-cost extension until 31 March 2019 by PBF was very helpful in this context as it allowed for finalisation of the remaining activities, thus strengthening results within and between the three Outcomes. The extension also allowed project partners to consolidate results of activities already concluded in the original project period, as sustainability and ownership could be built through handover to local stakeholders and workshops focused on lessons learned.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

Annex 1 Monitoring Mission Report, September 2018 (Tanzania and Burundi)

Annex 2 Humanitarian Border Management Assessment Reports

Annex 3 Progress photos of Quick Impact Projects and Agricultural Income Generating Activities

Annex 4 Annual report, 15 November 2018

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

To strengthen the capacity of border police in both countries, needs assessment and designing of training modules in consultation of governmental counterparts were conducted. UNHCR Burundi conducted border monitoring missions at border posts of Ruyigi and Makamba provinces and protection monitoring activities were implemented through community monitors' data collection on protection needs of refugee returnees.

UNHCR conducted 28 border monitoring activities at four border entry points in Kabanga, Kasange, Bugarama and Murusagamba. UNHCR also conducted key information interviews (including with local authorities) on the capacity of basic support services in the targeted areas of return.

IOM identified relevant Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) focal points in Burundi and in Tanzania (IOM) who possessed specialized and extensive knowledge on border management in general and humanitarian and border management in particular. These Government officials were valuable sources of information and contributed to the delivery of activities related to HBM in both countries.

Technical working meetings with HBM focal points in Burundi were organized out, as part of the HBM border assessments in July 2018, and at Manyovu and Mabamba in July 2018 for Tanzania to understand the existing national procedures and measure in both countries, taking into account regional and national political stability economic indicators, development and exposure to natural disasters.

Humanitarian border assessments were also conducted by IOM at Mugina (Makamba province) and at Gisuru (Ruyigi province) in 2018 for Burundi, and at Manyovu and Makamba for Tanzania in July 2018. The assessments identified concerns, challenges and needs (trainings, equipment, etc.) faced by police officers of border management operating at the entry points targeted by the project. The border missions identified existing mechanisms (committees, meetings and ad hoc meetings with authorities, security services and communities, also with Tanzania) aimed at strengthening border security and cooperation.

All information collected during these two above mentioned activities are compiled on the two HBM assessment reports (Annex).

Additionally, IOM carried out a technical border assessment on infrastructure and equipment needs in September 2018, identifying specific needs and guiding future activities, such as purchase of needed equipment. Following this assessment, donation of IT equipment and solar electricity connection were done. Joint trainings on HBM best practices in Burundi and Tanzania and coordination meetings were organized bringing together the immigration services from both countries and setting grounds for SOPs development on HBM to enhance and promote sustainable cross-border collaboration, especially on HBM issues. Finally, those assessments have allowed UNHCR and IOM carry out Capacity Building on Humanitarian Border Management for border officials.

Outcome 2: Displaced persons and members of host communities, with specific attention to youth and women, have increased access to livelihood and employment and become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

To enhance access to livelihood and employment for the returnees, IDP's and vulnerable host communities, UNDP and IOM implemented Cash for Work and Income Generating Activities in Mabanda and Kayogoro (Makamba province) and Gisuru (Ruyigi province) in Burundi. Through its implementing partners COPED and Burundi Scouts Association, UNDP cash for work activities assisted 520 people (260 beneficiaries in Mabanda and 260 in Kayogoro) while IOM worked with 105 beneficiaries in Ruyigi. Beneficiary selection was community based and at least 50% of beneficiaries were women. Moreover, as a way to foster social cohesion, Cash for Work groups in all areas of work included returnees, IDP's and host community members. Identification of projects was done through community dialogues, which created an open exchange to collectively determine and prioritize Quick Impact Projects (QIP) that would increase the capacity of host communities to absorb returnees and internally displaced population. Community representatives in the area of UNDP work (Mabamda and Kayogoro, Makamba province) chose the rehabilitation of feeder roads as a way to improve access to markets and schools.

Communities supported by IOM in Munyinya and Niyabitaka Hills, (Ruyigi province) prioritized the rehabilitation of 15 water sources that were partially or completely damaged, or newly constructed after capping water springs, and the community in Rukobe Hill selected rehabilitation of an inter-communal bridge. Engineering studies were conducted to design and build solid and long-lasting infrastructure structures. The structures were built with the support and inclusion of local QIP Maintenance Committees to ensure sustainability through ownership and maintenance.

IOM and UNDP also supported income-generating associations by providing trainings and business support packages and then linking them to local markets. Members of the associations supported by IOM, received a training focused on modern and sustainable agricultural techniques in Niyabitaka Hill. These new skills supported micro-businesses, which in turn were designed to provide livelihood activities. IOM also delivered Income Generating Activities to secure parcels of land so beneficiaries could immediately put their skills to use. Further, agricultural tool-kits were distributed, comprised of two hoes, a shovel, a watering can and fertilizer. Each of the 250 members of the IGAs also received a goat as part of their kits.

UNDP partners facilitated the creation of 37 cooperatives and producer associations (Income generating Association) initiated by beneficiaries. At the end of the project, in February 2019 a workshop focused on exchange of experience between older and newer cooperatives and associations took place in Makamba. This allowed successful beneficiaries to share testimonies to new ones on their experience with different entrepreneurship strategies. As an outcome, a Platform for Entrepreneurs was created.

Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Based on a mapping of conflict resolution, prevention and peacebuilding capacity of local leaders, youth, community-based organizations and CSO's in the project areas, UNDP Burundi, through its implementing partner ACCORD, delivered dialogue and conflict resolution trainings as well as conflict prevention and social cohesion activities in Mabanda and Kayogoro communes in Makamba Province and Gisuru commune of Ruyigi province.

Through 3 offices providing free legal support, the Burundi BAR Association handled for UNDP 270 cases related to land conflicts, 81 of which involved returnees (180 female and 90 male). 115 of cases were judged by the time of project closure. 1200 persons, half of which were women, were supported with legal assistance and support to obtain administrative documents. 5415 people were reached by information and sensitization workshops of which 2552 were women.

UNDP Tanzania undertook a mapping of conflict resolution / prevention and peacebuilding capacity of local leaders, youths and of community-based organizations and CSO's in the project areas as well as a regional conflict analysis. Findings were used to inform design of trainings and capacity development, leading to the development of 3 toolkits on Community-Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR).

14 trainings were done targeting community-based organizations, religious leaders, regional and district authorities from Kakonko, Kibondo and Kigoma. The objective was to strengthen capacity on community-based conflict prevention and enable participants to facilitate dialogues as well as strengthen social and gender integration, cooperation and coordination among actors. Following training of trainers, 5 CBCR training sessions with 201 participants for leaders and community members of both host communities and refugee camps were conducted. 2 in Nduta's and in Mtendeli's refugee camps and 3 in host communities in Kibondo and Kakonko districts. Participants were equipped with skills on effective participation in community-based conflict resolution, community dialogues, articulation of gender issues and appreciation of their important roles in mitigating tensions and violence in societies.

Participants were required to prepare action plans on how to use the acquired knowledge and skills in conflict resolution. The 6 CBCR trainings culminated in two districts stakeholders' training workshops (86 participants) in which existing approaches were reviewed and the principles of Community Dialogues for Sustainable Peace (CDSP) model were integrated. In Kibondo; 45 sub-villages CBCR committees, 5 Village CBCR Committees and 3 Ward CBCR committees were formed. In Kakonko 32 sub-village CBCR committees and 5 village committees.

In Mtendeli Camp local leaders attributed the decline in the number of conflicts from 7 to 3 to the trainings. The approach has inspired other partners, including local government and CSO's to continue to apply this approach, hence making results sustainable.

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>National and local authorities in both countries consistently expressed their acceptance of project's activities. In a public meeting between Governor of Ruyigi province and District Commissioner of Kibondo (26 October 2018) with UN presence, the provincial officials expressed support and commendment of the project and called for its expansion, given the large and growing needs, stemming from an increasing number of returnees and IDP's in Burundi and tensions between refugees and hoset communities on the Tanzania side of the border. During other meetings with authorities, government has shown support and offered office spaces to implementing partners.</p> <p>In Tanzania local community leaders openly supported peacebuilding and conflict resolution in their areas. In Burundi, local authorities expressed their support and provided valuable collaboration. In Gisuru commune, Ruyigi province, UNDP's implementing partner used and worked in communal offices. In the same province, local authorities collaborated with IOM for the identification of areas with the highest number of vulnerable populations. The local authorities also accompanied IOM during various field missions to conduct quick needs assessments and case studies.</p>
<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>Although the project had a specific M&E framework developed at the beginning of the project, agencies used their own plans and modalities. Methods and sources of collecting evidence varied across activities from satisfaction surveys and Focus Group Discussions to assess beneficiary satisfaction. o follow up with the implementing partner. Furthermore progress reports and visits to visually appreciate progress was used.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The evaluation process is currently ongoing.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from</p>	<p>Both country teams, as well as the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework Secretariat constantly provided advocacy and resource mobilization support in view to</p>

<p>whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>increase funding to cover for increased needs and population caseload in both Burundi and Tanzania. A mission from US embassy in Dar es Salaam was carried out to project areas in Tanzania. There were also discussions with ECHO, the EU Conflict and Stability Instrument, the Burundi US embassy and DFID Tanzania to develop a follow up project</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Governments of Tanzania and Burundi contributed to project outcomes in terms of human resources (border monitoring officers). In Burundi authorities of targeted provinces contributed by seconding personnel to participate to missions and by availing administrative offices to support the setting up of implementing partners activities. A Ministry of Interiors and Justice representative were always engaged to missions and livelihood and Rule of Law activities are part of the National Reintegration Strategy and therefore under the government coordination and responsibility.</p> <p>The changing and evolving contexts in both Tanzania and Burundi, during the project, called for strengthened and coordinated inter-agency efforts to support peaceful reintegration.</p> <p>In Tanzania, the Community Based Conflict Resolution model was adopted and applied by the Danish Refugee Council.</p> <p>The project approach demonstrated its worth and was supported by government representatives in the different targeted provinces. Additional peacebuilding interventions adapted to the evolved context needed to ensure the sustainability of the success achieved through this project.</p>
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Alignment of project activities with National and Local Development Plans have facilitated the handover of the project components to local authorities and government agencies. Collaboration with existing local administrative offices and hiring of local paralegals have ensured that the capacity will remain in the provinces after the end of the project. Strengthened focus on the capacity development of local administration was created to ensure a smooth exit and sustainability of the achieved results.</p>
<p>Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Constant dialogue between agencies and Tanzanian authorities helped clarify the objectives of the planned activities that were to be implemented at border areas (Humanitarian Border Management training), which were initially suspended due to Tanzania's withdrawal from CRRF and of the closure of entry points. In Burundi many different situations did put project elements at risk: the presidential referendum and suspension of INGO's in the</p>

	last quarter of 2018, being key examples. Negotiations and compliance with government requests facilitated the resumption of activities.
Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)	This project is Gender Marker 2. Livelihood and Economic Recovery and Rule of Law activities implemented in Burundi by IOM and UNDP had a strong focus on gender. Participation of selected women for the implementation of those activities were above 50%. In Tanzania capacity building for border officials and local communities on peacebuilding were adhering to gender equality principle by ensuring at least 50% of beneficiaries were women.
Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)	The implementation of this cross-border project was instrumental in highlighting the added value and comparative advantage of inter-agency collaboration. Several elements of coordination were tested, and they offered important lessons for future similar projects. One of the central aspects learnt is the importance of regular and improved communication as a tool for project quality.

1.3 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 both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the 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)*

	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 The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border was reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other	Indicator 1.1 % of trained personnel that can point to concrete cases that demonstrate that information disseminated during trainings improved the efficacy of their service delivery and the way displaced persons are dealt with 6 months after they received training	n/a	100 %	50%. 1 joint UNHCR/IOM training on Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) procedures for border officials took place from 12-15 November. In addition, UNHCR conducted 2 trainings with local authorities to strengthen working relations.	Pushback from the Government of Tanzania (GoT) with regard to border management-related activities: The GoT has closed reception and transit centers at border points with Burundi. No new arrivals have been recorded since May 2018.	
	Indicator 1.2 # of protection issues recorded in the border area.	1,362	Reduction by 50%.	Target achieved: In 2018, the refoulement of a total of 173	The restricted access to border areas hampered protection monitoring activities. UNHCR kept close collaboration with Partners on the ground	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
relevant authorities.				individuals, 59 from Burundi and 114 from DRC, was recorded. While 2018 numbers constitute a significant decrease in relation to 2017. Note that it's difficult to compile records of incidents of refoulement as border points remained closed.	and intervened on occasions when there was information about arrivals from Burundi through unofficial border points and routes. UNHCR intervened to 96 cases	
	Indicator 1.3 of vulnerable persons crossing the border who are identified and referred to assistance mechanisms per quarter.	Below 100	n/a	In 2018, 1774 asylum seekers were registered in Tanzania, 1773 from DRC, 1 from Burundi. The new arrivals were provided with registration and	The lack of access to border areas due to official border points closed hampered protection activities.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				assistance. UNHCR recorded the refoulement of 173 individuals, 59 from Burundi and 114 from DRC. UNHCR tried to intervene in at least 96 cases of refoulement.		
Output 1.1 Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms are strengthened through direct support and training of national security forces (IOM)	Indicator 1.1.1 # of Humanitarian border management assessment conducted	1	2	2		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Security committee members, immigration and police officers from both countries at the Tz-Burundi border	0	60	60		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	demonstrate increased knowledge in protection sensitive humanitarian border management, including GBV.					
Output 1.2 Effective and efficient protection monitoring and assessments are carried out and on both sides of the border between Tanzania and Burundi;	Indicator 1.2.1 # of border monitoring visits conducted and recorded.	0	1	134	Target reached:A joint (IOM TZA, UNHCR TZA,Commissioner of Immigration)border assessment mission took place in July. UNHCR conducted 29 border monitoring activities at the 4 border entry points; Kabanga, Kasange, Bugarama and Murusagamba from Jan.– May 2018. In Burundi 105 border monitoring visits.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of protection training workshops carried out	0	2	2	Target reached: UNHCR conducted 2 trainings with local authorities to strengthen working relations and capacitate the community with a basic understanding on refugees and asylum seekers.	
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened	Indicator 2.1 Number of Cash for Work beneficiaries working in the rehabilitation of communities' infrastructure.	0	105	105	Target reached	
	Indicator 2.2 Number vulnerable displaced, returnees and members of host communities, disaggregated by age and sex, in Mabanda and Kayogoro benefiting from strengthened livelihoods	0	520	520	Pilot emergency job creation through Cash for Work for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures benefiting the most vulnerable members of the displacement affected communities (IDPs, returned and host communities); 520 workers over 75 days (260 workers for each "commune" (Kayogoro and Maband)	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 2.3 #of community based professional associations composed 20-25 persons each created and provided support through business incubators.	0	10	10	as above	
Output 2.1 Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with a specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short	Indicator 2.1.1 # of rehabilitated community infrastructures	0	3	3	These three projects were selected by the communities; Munyinya and Niyabitaka hill and Rukobe. Munyinya and Niyabitaka prioritized the rehabilitation of their water sources as Rukobe selected the rehabilitation of inter-communal bridge.	
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of mixed associations created and supported to diversify livelihood opportunities in		15	37		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
term employment and long-term livelihood opportunities contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities and to reinforce social cohesion	host communities					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3 Refugee and	Indicator 3.1 Number of cases	0	tbc	300		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.	peacefully resolved by created or strengthened conflict resolution mechanisms					
	Indicator 3.2 Level of trust of displaced and returnees disaggregated by age and sex in legal aid mechanisms set in place, disaggregated by age and sex.		1500	5415 2552 women 2863 men	The indicator shows how many beneficiarieis were reached in total by legal support, information and sentisization workshops in Burundi	
	Indicator 3.3 % of returnees and displaced persons, disaggregated by age and sex, who participate into community based organizations	0	tbc	0		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	(including cultural associations, women's' and youth groups, local meetings etc.)					
Output 3.1 Returnees and host communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolutions of conflict to resolve displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of paralegals trained and on board. Data disaggregated by sex	0	90	90	Target reached	
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of displacement related conflict and land conflict solved. Data disaggregated by sex and age.	0	1500	2784 41% men 59% women		
Output 3.2 Community	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of toolkits	0	3	3		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of return and return areas.	/training curriculums developed to train peace committees					
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of participants successfully trained on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue. Data disaggregated by sex.	Low levels of knowledge on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue	Increased capacities on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue by more than 50%	Total 213 (108 female and 105 male).	The trainings have brought positive results in changing the host community and refugees' knowledge on community-based conflict resolution through community dialogue in Kibando and Kakonko districts, Tanzania. The CDSP approach used, was inspirational to other partners involved.	
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	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: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding:

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

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date:

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.



Co-funded by the European Union



Implemented by



REGIONAL PROJECT ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

Joint Steering Committee

Minutes of the Meeting

Date: 8 MAY 2019

Time: 10:30 – 13:00

Location: ICGLR Secretariat Bujumbura

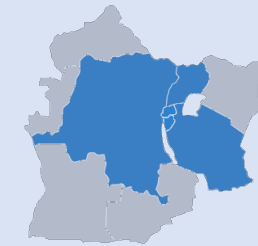
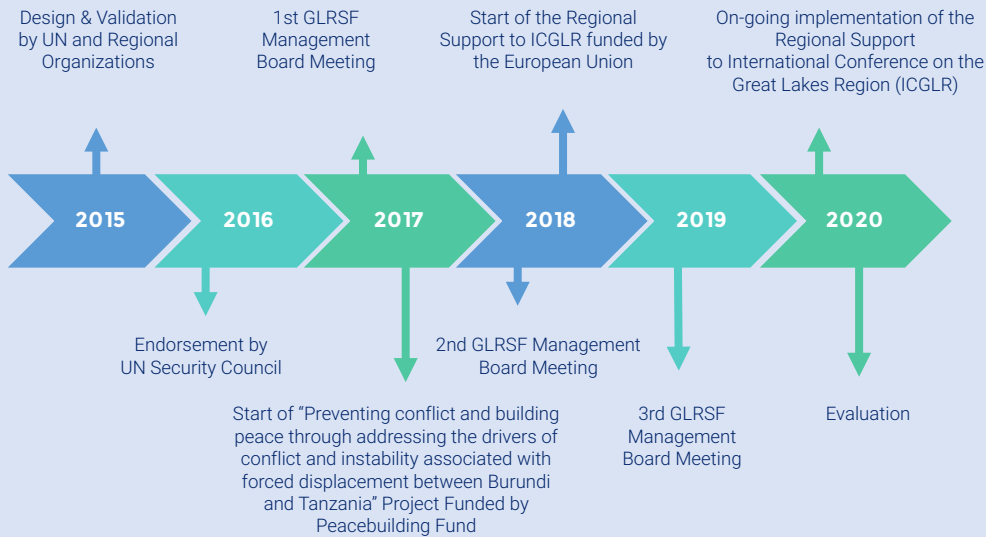
Participants: Zachary Muburi-Muita (ES ICGLR); Wolfram Vetter (EU Amb.); Huang Xia (UN SESG); Astrid Karamira (Chair, GIZ); Gabor Beszterczey (UN); Zdenka Doviasova (EU); Mateusz Prorok (EU); Amb. Eliane Mokodopo (ICGLR); Parek Maduout (ICGLR); Amb. Ambeyi Ligabo (ICGLR); Sabrina Nizigama (Minutes, GIZ)

Agenda points	Follow-up / Decisions
<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>The Steering Committee started with a few introductory remarks from the representatives of each of the partner organizations involved in the implementation of the regional project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The ICGLR Executive Secretary</u> first welcomed the Special Envoy of the OSEG and congratulated him on taking up his new functions. He highlighted the vast experience of the ICGLR on addressing issues related to the exploitation of natural resources, peace and security as well as issues related to the prevention and suppression of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). He also indicated that the issues which will be tackled on are key to the progress and development of the Member States (MS) in the region as they rely greatly on sustainable peace and security to prosper. • <u>The EU ambassador</u> recalled the aim of the EU project which implementation will enable to consolidate the stability in the Great Lakes region. He also highlighted that the project would be an opportunity for the ICGLR to strengthen its capacities while mobilizing the role and involvement of the ICGLR MS. • <u>The Special Envoy of the UN to the Great Lakes Region</u> noted the positive evolution and the encouraging momentum in the region with regards to efforts towards the protection of human rights. He stressed the need to encourage and support these efforts and emphasized the need to create synergy between actors involved in the region. • <u>The Chair of the Steering Committee</u> in her remarks gave a brief overview of the objective and goal of the Joint Steering Committee, which is to provide strategic direction and advice with regards to project interventions and methods of implementation. 	
<p>2. Project Work Plans</p> <p>Two work plans were presented: (i) the Global Work Plan 2019-2021, which covers the entire</p>	

<p>project and (ii) the Annual Work Plan 2019.</p> <p>Global Work Plan The Global Work Plan is based on the Description of Action and the matrix that was developed in 2017, the outcomes and outputs thus remain the same. The chair presented the main lines of the Global Work Plan as a first step, then presented the proposed new indicators for some of the project outcomes.</p> <p>Proposed new indicators The initial indicators proposed in the Description of Action did partially not properly reflect the work which was going to be done. A set of indicators were thus proposed for Outcome 1 specifically with regards to mediation strategy and peace education.</p> <p>The proposed new indicators were agreed upon, it was however recommended to include targets as part of the indicators (as it is the case for the indicators proposed in the DoA). These will be presented and discussed in the next JSC meeting. The proposed new indicators for Outcome 3 with regard to strengthening the institutional capacities of the ICGLR Gender Directorate and RTF were approved by the Committee.</p> <p>2019 Work Plan This plan is the result of the planning sessions that the ICGLR convened together with the GIZ and UN as well as other partners. The planning workshop with the Democracy and Good Governance Directorate took place in November 2018, the Peace and Security and Gender Program Planning in January 2019. It was agreed that this year both planning workshops shall take place in November, to ensure activities can start in January.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> It was recommended to share in advance a calendar for these planning sessions with the EU. A save the date will be sent out once the dates are fixed.</p>	
<p>3. Project Governance Structures</p> <p>A brief overview of the project governance structures was presented highlighting the respective roles and composition of the two mechanisms. The Joint Coordination Committee meetings which comprises technical experts from all partners involved discusses technical matters that arise during implementation. They prepare and pre-discuss general documents which will be presented to the Steering Committee for evaluation and approval. Emphasis was also put on the necessity to keep the Steering Committee meeting to a small and efficient forum for the validation of documents. It should thus have one person representing each organization.</p> <p><u>Decision:</u> The terms of reference for both mechanisms – JSC and JCC – were approved and adopted by the Committee.</p> <p><u>Amendment to the document:</u> The terms of reference should read “Protocol on SGBV” instead of Pact on SGBV.</p>	<p>GIZ by 17.05.2019</p>
<p>4. Communication & Visibility Plan</p> <p>Communication Matrix For each EU project, in the first year or six months, a communication and visibility plan is fixed. Deloitte is currently working with the EU Delegation in Burundi to help its partners develop certain tools, strategies and ways to go about communication. A strategy was developed and will improve the knowledge of people about the project and the impact of the</p>	

<p>activities that the EU is leading.</p> <p>Based on the communication and visibility plan developed by GIZ and UN as Annex VI of the Special Conditions. The overall objectives for elaborating this communication strategy were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create awareness on activities implemented under the EU project through development of classic communication materials 2. Support the ICGLR in elaborating an advocacy strategy on the international as well as on regional level. ICGLR participation in international events would also improve their visibility. <p><u>Recommendations:</u></p> <p>A working calendar to help inform partners, especially the EU, on potential events that may be happening and involving the project would be a useful tool in that regard. It was agreed that the ICGLR will share a calendar of events once a month to inform partners about upcoming events.</p> <p>Once the ICGLR website is updated, it would be useful to envisage creating a space where information on such events may be shared through a calendar of public events. It would be also important to know the person who is responsible for the activity to get appropriate information</p> <p>The EU pointed out their interest in receiving pictures from events/activities financed under the regional project.</p> <p>Advocacy Meeting (Brussels)</p> <p>Since the project has just started, the meeting dates have been planned for the second half of the year once the new EU ambassador will have taken place. The advocacy meeting in Brussels this year will thus take place probably between late October and early November.</p>	
<p>5. AOB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date Next Steering Committee: The next Steering Committee Meeting will take place in the first week of October. • Date next Joint Coordination Meeting: July 8th in Bujumbura. <p>The EU stressed again the possibility to hold the meetings virtually through Video Conference.</p>	<p>GIZ will send out save the dates</p>

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GLRSF PROCESS



UNITED NATIONS GREAT LAKES REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

UNITED NATIONS GREAT LAKES REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



Website: www.glrfsf.org | Twitter: @UN_GLRFSF | Facebook: @UNGLRFSF

For more information, please contact us:
info.glrfsf@one.un.org

2019 Edition



**UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

The United Nations developed the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF) based on a regional analysis of conflict drivers. The framework aligns the development work of UN agencies with the Road Map of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes which supports the Governments in the region in implementing the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the region. In a cross-pillar approach, the UN and its partners have joined forces at cross-border and regional level to address the diverse peacebuilding challenges of the region with an interdisciplinary, cross-cutting, multi-level approach.



WHY A REGIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK?

The drivers of conflict in the Great Lakes region are cross-border in nature and thus need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner by ensuring a concerted and coordinated approach across state boundaries. Therefore, the United Nations is acting increasingly as ONE in the Great Lakes region, within the context of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the region and the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (GLRSF). The regional cross-border political advocacy efforts and development efforts go hand in hand.

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The border areas between Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda remain the main theatre for instability in this region. Such instability has resulted in tensions within and between communities, human rights violations and abuses, new and continuing cross-border movements of displaced persons and challenges to cross-border trade.

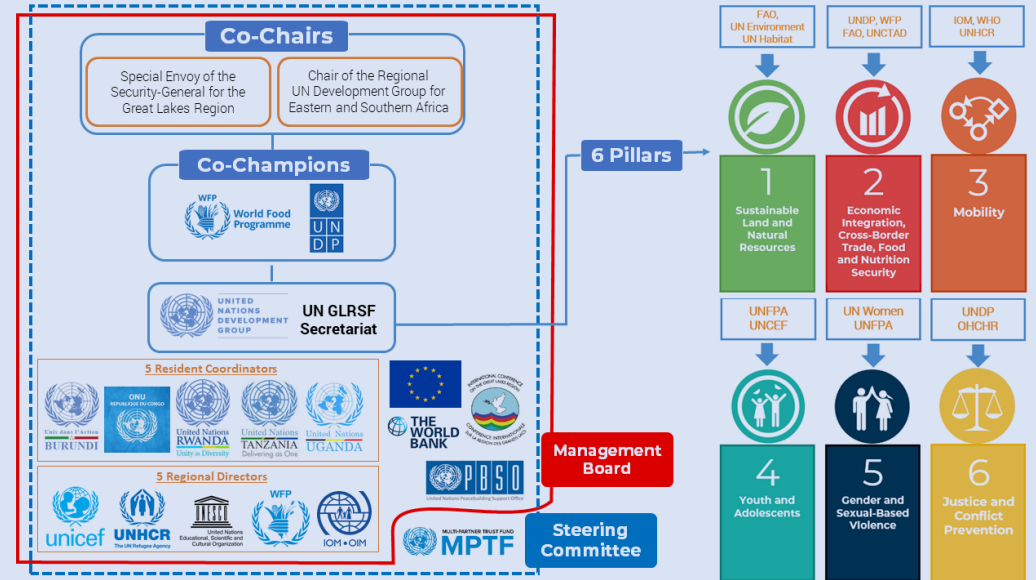


OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE & THE 6 THEMATIC PILLARS

The Management Board and the Steering Committee ensure effective management, implementation and accountability of the framework. Each of the 6 thematic Pillars provide a complementary approach to ensure comprehensive response to both humanitarian and development issues.



HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT?

GLRSF KEY DONORS



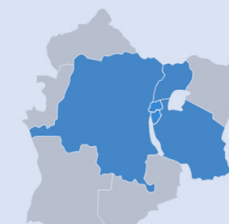
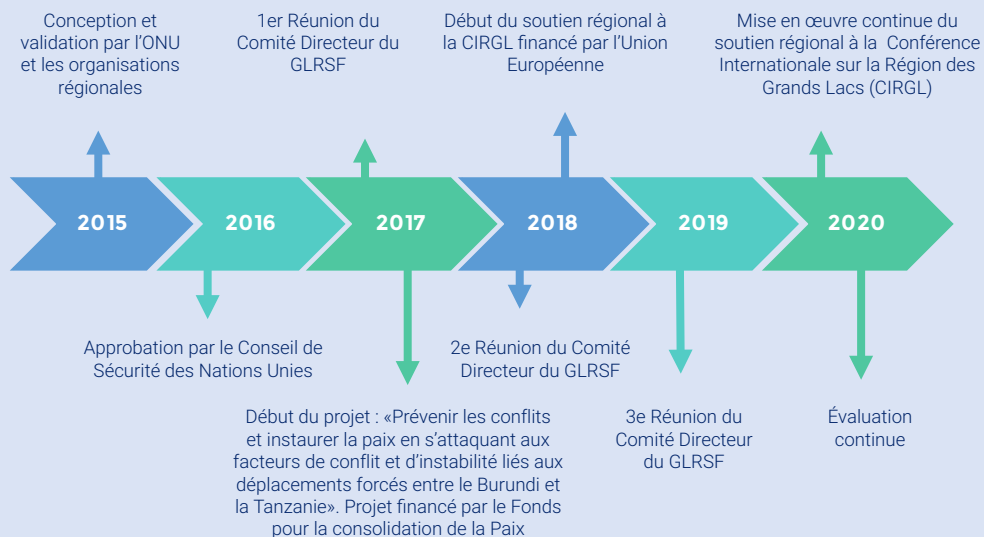
The Great Lakes region hosts diverse challenges and a multitude of stakeholders, initiatives and investments. The GLRSF estimates a financial need of almost USD 95 million. To support and finance the GLRSF in a strategic way, the Great Lakes Region Cross Border Fund was established. This fund is a pooled funding mechanism that facilitates coherence and coordination among UN entities for cross-border and regional activities.

(<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/GLR00>)

For more information, please contact us:

info.glrfs@one.un.org

FAITS MARQUANTS DU PROCESSUS GLRSF



NATIONS UNIES CADRE STRATÉGIQUE RÉGION DES GRANDS LACS



Site Internet: www.glrfsf.org | Twitter: @UN_GLRFSF | Facebook: @UNGLRSF

Pour plus d'informations, contactez-nous:
info.glrfsf@one.un.org

Édition 2019



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UN in Support of Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region EU/UN JOINT REGIONAL PROJECT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 21 NOVEMBER 2018 – 31 DECEMBER 2019

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: UN in Support of Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region • Programme Number: CRIS CTR/FED/2018/395627 • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region</p> <hr/> <p>Priority area/ strategic results</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Nairobi Thematic Hub on Resilience • UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office • UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Office 	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Conference on the Great Lakes Region-Regional Training Facility (ICGLR-RTF)
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> <p>Other Contributions (donors) USD 1,725,503.52 <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: USD 1,725,503.52</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 48 months</p> <p>Start Date: 22.11.2018¹</p> <p>Original End Date: 21.11.2022</p> <p>Current End date: 21.11.2022</p>
<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p>Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Sara Bottin ○ Title: Programme Analyst ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP Nairobi Thematic Hub on Resilience ○ Email address: info.glrfs@one.un.org



FUNDED BY



IMPLEMENTED BY



UNITED NATIONS
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

¹ EU Delegation Agreement - Article 2, 2.2 specifies “The implementation period of the agreement shall commence on the day after the last Party signs”.

SUMMARY OF CONTEXT

Throughout the past decades, political and security developments in the African Great Lakes region (GLR) have, amongst others, presented significant challenges to civilians, communities, and governments. These developments, such as, violent conflicts, and the consequential instability in the region, led to the protracted displacement of thousands of people, destruction of infrastructure, widespread poverty, illegal exploitation of natural resources, human rights violations, lack of rule of law, corruption and impunity.

The drivers of conflict in the GLR have regional implications and thus need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner by ensuring a concerted and coordinated approach across state boundaries. Therefore, the United Nations is acting increasingly as ONE in the region, within the context of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the region (PSC Framework) and the [Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework](#) (GLRSF).

The work of the ICGLR to promote peace and stability in the Great Lakes region is hampered by its insufficient human and technical capacities. This Action therefore focusses on building and strengthening the capacities within the structures of the ICGLR, including its fora.

This Action's specific relevance:

- the creation of a network of insider mediators innovates in achieving DDR/RR results complementing national efforts with a more proactive, flexible, locally embedded solutions approach to engaging armed groups;
- the support to ICGLR fora builds cross-border cooperation and promotion of regional discussions and sharing of best practices, inclusive of women and youth, civil society organisations and business representatives in order to address issues of confidence building, resilience, peace and security, including via the challenging issue of good governance of natural resources management;
- the strengthening of regional advocacy on women's rights, especially by regional women's organisations and NGOs working at country and regional level for greater recognition, protection and promotions of women's rights and engagement in decision-making processes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Purpose






The Action's main objective is the promotion of peace, equality and stability in the GLR, through the support to ongoing peacebuilding and peace consolidation efforts. More specifically, the action aims at strengthening regional peace-building structures that are already in place - in particular the International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR) and its [Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes region](#).

The Action's expected impact is to:

- Contribute to regional security and stabilisation in the Great Lakes region by supporting the emergence of locally embedded DDR/RR solutions through a regional network of insider mediators capable of engaging with armed groups;
- Enhance cross-border cooperation between ICGLR civil groups;
- Contribute to regional prevention and punishment for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) crimes;
- Support National governments to actively implement recommendations of the Kampala Declaration.

A specific focus is given to regional experiences of insider mediation applied to Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDR/RR), support for an inclusive engagement of the ICGLR fora in the organizations' consultative processes and the implementation of the ICGLR Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children², including awareness raising. In a joint effort with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), the expected results of this action are a stronger ICGLR, the realization of its Programme on Peace and Security and the implementation of measures preventing and protecting women and children from SGBV.

Based on the Description of Action (DoA), here are the four UN-led activities (A 1.2 is led by GIZ):

Fields of intervention – Outcomes & Activities	Responsible
Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened.	
A 1.2: Support for the development and implementation of an EJVM action plan.	
A 1.4: Creation of a network of regional mediators specialized in the subjects covered by Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDR/RR).	
A 1.5: Support for the participation of the ICGLR fora (multifunctional youth forum, women's forum, civil society forum, private sector forum) in the ICGLR consultative process.	
Outcome 3: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region.	
A 3.1: Transcription of the Protocol on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Violence against Women and Children into national law of the ICGLR member states.	
A 3.3: Raising awareness among member states about the seriousness and severity of gender-based sexual violence and the impact of such crimes.	

These activities are led and implemented by three regional UN agencies, funds and programs and coordinated under the GLRSF, co-chaired by the UN Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes region and the Chair of the Regional UN Sustainable Development Group for East and Southern Africa. The UN implementing entities are UNDP Nairobi Thematic Hub on Resilience (A 1.4), UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office (A 1.5), and UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Office (A 3.1 and A 3.3). The UNDP Nairobi Thematic Hub on Resilience coordinates all Action initiatives and ensures the communication and cooperation among the different stakeholders.

² The 2006 ICGLR Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children was signed by all member states of the Great Lakes, including Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. It aims to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) crimes by addressing impunity.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results

In 2019, to ensure coordination among the various partners and regular updates on key results and challenges, the UN participated actively in the joint planning workshops for the Regional Project on Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region held in January and November 2019 in Bujumbura, Burundi. Furthermore, it participated in the Joint Steering Committee in May 2019 and in the virtual Joint Coordination Committees in July and December 2019. As a result, all implemented activities have been coordinated with partners, both from a substantial and a financial point of view.

An internal Monitoring and Evaluation quarterly report, based on the logical framework and the indicators of this Action, was developed during the first six months of project implementation. It is utilized by the implementation entities on a quarterly basis and informs this annual report.

Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened.

The implemented activities provided the basis for further strengthening the [ICGLR Peace and Security Programme](#), with a focus on the engagement capacity of the ICGLR Mediators' pool, the Enhanced Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM)³ and the Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora. These activities were implemented under the overall guidance of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region and in close collaboration with the GIZ.

Key results achieved under Outcome 1 include agreed EJVM capacity building initiatives, strategic consultations, planning and partnerships for a regional network of mediators specialized in DDR/RR, the finalization of an organizational assessment of the four above-mentioned for a and support to their participation in ICGLR consultative processes. Strategic partnerships were initiated with specialized training institutions, such as the Clingendael Academy and the Folke Bernadotte Academy, as well as the GIZ and collaboration was enhanced with ICGLR Secretariat and other national and regional stakeholders. These included National DDR Commissions/Institutions and the African Union.

This project's outcome is implemented under the Pillars Two, Four, Five and Six of the GLRSF⁴.

Output 1.2: Support for the development and implementation of an EJVM action plan.

As per DoA, in 2019 support to the EJVM was limited to advisory and technical support for the development and implementation of the EJVM action plan at the level of the Programme for Peace and Security at the ICGLR Secretariat. This output is led by GIZ.

Technical support was provided during a workshop in May 2019, organized by the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region in partnership with the ICGLR for the strengthening of the EJVM. The workshop provided the opportunity for a needs' assessment, the identification of technical support for the EJVM as well as the assessment of synergies with the other project components, such as the Output 1.4. As a follow-up to the workshop, various bilateral consultations were held with the ICGLR Secretariat and the EJVM Commander, defining the scope of the technical support for the implementation of its mandate.

³ The EJVM was launched in September 2012 in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo. It is a technical body of the ICGLR, comprising military experts from both DRC and Rwanda, as well as other ICGLR countries, and supported by the African Union and the UN.

⁴ The activities under the GRLSF are grouped in six thematic pillars: 1) sustainable natural resources and land management, co-led by UNEP, UN HABITAT and FAO; 2) economic integration, cross-border trade, food security, co-led by UNDP, WFP, FAO; UNCTAD 3) border management and cross-border mobility co-led by IOM, WHO, and UNHCR; 4) youth and adolescents, co-led by UNFPA and UNICEF; 5) gender and sexual and gender-based violence, co-led by UNWOMEN and UNFPA; and 6) justice and conflict prevention, co-led by UNDP and OHCHR.

As a result, complementary activities have been planned for implementation in 2020 with specialized training institutions, aimed at strengthening the EJVM staff capacities on i) mediation and insider mediation as per the revised EU/UN Guidance Note; and ii) DDR/RR as per the revised UN Integrated DDR Standards (UN IDDRS). These activities will focus on training and exchanges of practices in the two mentioned fields, including through a dedicated regional Community of Practice (CoP). Further details of the planned activities are provided under Output 1.4.

Output 1.4: Creation of a network of regional mediators specialized in the subjects covered by DDR/RR

In 2019, implemented activities focused on engaging with key regional and national stakeholders as well as potential implementing partners, to set agreed basis for implementation and initiate activities for the realization of the expected outputs under this output⁵. Furthermore, specific attention was given to ensuring complementary reintegration support where needed, including through mobilization of additional resources. These activities included i) interviews with regional, national and international stakeholders and partners, including the ICGLR, the EJVM and DDR national Commissions/Institutions; ii) a desk review aimed at finalizing a regional conflict analysis and mapping of armed group and ongoing initiatives; iii) a Strategic Planning Workshop and iv) consultations for the identification of potential partners and implementation pilot areas. All activities are guided by the EU/UN Guidance Note '[Engaging with Insider Mediators](#)' and the [UN IDDRS Framework](#).

To steer the effective and collaborative implementation of Output 1.4, a Core Team⁶ has been established since May 2019 and hold regular calls to advance co-creation of the initiatives. In order to share experiences, to assess the role insider mediation can play in supporting existing DDR/RR programmes in Rwanda, Uganda and DRC and to jointly plan the implementation, a Strategic Planning Workshop, titled '[Towards the Effective Implementation of the ICGLR Network of Regional Mediators for Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration](#)'⁷, was held on 10 – 12 September 2019 in Nairobi and attended by approximately 40 participants, including EU representatives. Participants shared experiences, lessons and gaps from i) existing mediation networks established in Africa and the Great Lakes region and ii) DDR/RR and related initiatives and programmes in DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda, with an emphasis on reintegration. Participants proposed a “roadmap” for selecting and capacitating a group of insider mediators specialized for DDR/RR processes that will be developed with the key national stakeholders in 2020.

As a result of the workshop, a Reference Group has been also identified for the creation of the regional network, and specific individuals volunteered to be part of it. It is expected that the Core Team and the Reference Group will guide implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation all along the project cycle, facilitating synergies with ongoing interventions and ensuring dissemination and capitalization of the achieved results. Furthermore, and as a follow-up to the workshop, few members of the Core Team initiated design of joint training modules combining insider mediation and DDR/RR. The joint training will be designed and

⁵ Activities include the following: 1.Prepare/update a regional conflict analysis and relevant assessments focused on mapping and profiling armed groups and DDR/RR; 2.Develop a capacity building and engagement strategy, making use of DDR and Inside Mediation trainings already developed with a gender perspective, accompanied by robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; 3.Undertake the DDR/RR - Mediation training and develop with participants localised mediation engagement strategies; 4.Support inside mediation efforts with armed groups in selected situations; 5.Support a regional online community of practice among the insider mediators focused on DDR/RR; 6.Track results, conduct evaluation of the localised, insider mediation to engaging armed groups in DDR/RR with a view to developing an approach/guidance on using insider mediators in DDR/RR; 7.Facilitate dialogue between the different armed-groups and their respective alienated communities to increase understanding and create a better environment to allow a comprehensive disarmament process.

⁶ The Core Team is composed by identified individuals with expertise in the project thematic and representative of key actors, such as the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region, the ICGLR, MONUSCO, UN Departments of Peace Operations and Political Affairs, Folke Bernadotte Academy, Clingendael Academy, UNDP, the European Union, GIZ, Secretariat of one Joint Program implemented by UN Environment, UN Women, UNDP and Peacebuilding Support Office.

⁷ See Annex 1 - Strategic Planning Workshop report and annexes.

delivered in 2020, with a testing of the modules through a regional training targeting the ICGLR Mediators' pool, the EJVM and key individuals identified at the workshop. The training will be part of the wider support package for the regional network and the CoP. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for a consultant dedicated to establishing the regional CoP and develop the regional trainings were finalized for a consultancy to start in 2020.

It is worth recalling that this output focuses on supporting and creating synergies among insider mediators involved in promoting DDR/RR processes in the region, that will also include a gender perspective in their work. In this view, this output complements calls for MONUSCO to change the 'political calculus' in engaging with armed groups in the DRC and strengthening DDR/RR and, in particular reintegration prospects, through collaboration with regional organisations. It also complements initiatives supported by the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region aimed to address the negative impact on human security and on the regional stability and prospects for socio-economic development, posed by the persistent activities of foreign armed groups in eastern DRC. These initiatives have the potential to further ensure sustainability of this Action's result and include the establishment, at the end of 2019, of a Coordination Contact Group to coordinate non-military measures to address these challenges. It will be critical to continue monitor the progress of these initiatives and how they can build upon the initiatives of this Action. The importance of availing reintegration support to ensure the sustainability of efforts under this output should not be underestimated and will require continuous dialogue and collaboration with relevant stakeholders in this sense.

Output 1.5: Support for the participation of the ICGLR fora in the ICGLR consultative process.

In 2019, implemented activities focused on the organizational assessment of four ICGLR fora (youth, women, civil society and private sector) and support to their institutional strengthening, in order to better enable the fora to fulfil their mandate of representing their constituencies in the ICGLR consultative process and promoting peace and security in the region.

The activities were implemented in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders and under the overall guidance of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region. In addition to the participatory and consultative approaches outlined below, a virtual Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for activities under output 1.5 was established. The TAG is comprised of representatives from ICGLR structures and participating organizations and has been engaged throughout implementation. The inclusive ways of working that have been established and utilized in 2019 will remain critical to ensure key stakeholders' ownership of the results of the Action, in particular among the ICGLR structures. This first year of implementation has often focused on assessment and consensus building regarding the way forward, while in parallel also supporting the institutional strengthening of the fora. The results of the assessment and consensus building contributed to a well-founded and strategic approach to respond to the needs of the fora.

To gather background information and inform the overall implementation under output 1.5, an Orientation Meeting with representatives from ICGLR structures and participating organizations was held in March 2019. The meeting guided the development of the Terms of Reference for the subsequent organizational assessment and resulted in the adaptation of the sequence of planned activities. This entailed that the organizational assessment during 2019 was expanded to include all four Fora (instead of focusing on two fora in each of 2019 and 2020 as originally planned). This was done to benefit efficiency in the implementation and respond to the identified need of strengthening the links between the fora. It means that some assessment activities were frontloaded while some follow up activities initially envisioned to take place in 2019 are now planned for 2020 so that they can benefit from the outcome of the assessment. The organizational assessment was carried out in the second half of 2019 and aimed to assess the current status of the fora, propose priority deliverables and formulate recommendations for the strengthening of the fora. The work included extensive consultations with various stakeholders, review of literature and fact-finding missions in the region. Furthermore, a Consultation Workshop attended by representatives from ICGLR structures and participating

organizations was held in Bujumbura, Burundi in November 2019 to gather supplementary information and inform the finalization of the assessment report.

The report of the [Organizational Assessment](#) highlights achievements of the fora and supports the relevance of involving their respective constituencies in the ICGLR consultative processes.⁸ However, the assessment also underlines several gaps and challenges and concludes that the fora have not functioned as well as they should have. The reasons are multifaceted and relate, for example, to the complex institutional set-up of the fora, inadequate human and financial resources resulting in dependency on external resources, and heavy and cumbersome work processes that often depend on physical meetings. The challenges experienced by the fora also hamper the implementation of activities under output 1.5. The recommendations emanating from the assessment aim to address the gaps and challenges and to enhance the functionality of the fora. For example, the recommendations speak to the strengthening of the national level of the fora, the development of lean and efficient ways of working and institutional strengthening by means of holding General Assemblies and developing regional action plans of the fora. General Assemblies provide opportunities to re-energize the fora leadership, engage the national level of the fora and address capacity building needs. The General Assemblies should also be used to develop virtual approaches to reduce the dependency on physical meetings. Furthermore, the General Assemblies can be used make further progress as regards the regional action plans, which are intended to address for example partnership, resource mobilization, monitoring and accountability and the foras' secretariat functionalities.

The Action supported the organization of the General Assembly of the Regional Private Sector Forum of the Great Lakes Region (GLRPSF) in September 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya, organized by the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) the ICGLR Executive Secretariat, and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region (OESG-GL). The overall objective of the General Assembly was to support further operationalization of the GLRPSF. The Assembly was well attended by national fora representatives and ICGLR officials. The outcome of the Assembly included the election of new leadership of the forum and decisions in support of the objectives of the Action, e.g. a commitment to develop a regional action plan.

The Action also supported the participation of ICGLR fora in the Technical Meeting of civil society organizations and regional fora (youth, women and civil society), held in September 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya, organized by the OESG-GL. Among other outcomes, the meeting recommended the ICGLR Executive Secretariat to review and harmonize the Terms of Reference of the fora, to operationalize their secretariats and to formalize the host country agreements.

The results achieved in 2019 served as an important basis for the 2020 work plan. Future activities under the Action will focus on support to the organization of General Assemblies and the development and implementation of regional action plans, with a view to contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the fora in a sustainable and innovative manner. The Action will continue to provide support to the fora, mindful of the fact that successful completion of the activities and the sustainability of the results largely relies on the ICGLR and its Member States.

Outcome 3: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region.

The implemented activities supported the systematic and effective application of the provisions of the Protocol by the Member States in the GLR and provided the opportunity to strengthen collaboration between the ICGLR, governments and civil society organisations for greater knowledge on the extent and impact of SGBV in the region and the high political commitment and actions required to address it.

⁸ See Annex 2 - Executive Summary of the ICGLR Fora Organizational Assessment.

Key results include a joint solidarity mission to Burundi of the OSESG-GL, FEMWISE and UN WOMEN to advocate for full participation of women in the electoral process in the upcoming elections; sensitization of judicial officers, prosecutors and probation officers in Great Lakes Region on existing ICGLR instruments on SGBV; development of a draft model law on establishment of special courts and other mechanisms to fast track trial of cases of sexual violence against women and children; and an updated and validated report on progress of implementation of the Kampala Declaration. The draft Model Law and Updated and validated Report of progress on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration were approved by the Council of Ministers of Gender and Justice in the Great Lakes Region in their meeting in Brazzaville in November 2019.

For the implementation of this Outcome, a Letter of Agreement (LOA) was signed by UN WOMEN with ICGLR in July 2019 for the activities to be implemented by its [Regional Training Facility](#) (RTF) based in Kampala, Uganda. An inception/orientation meeting⁹ was held in July 2019 with the RTF to achieve a common understanding of the project's objectives. Concept notes were developed for implementation of the various activities, including a budget and a workplan. Moreover, the RTF programme and operations staff underwent a one-week training on Results-based Management (RBM) and financial reporting to enhance their capacity in programme implementation and reporting.

This project's outcome is implemented under the Pillar Five of the GLRSF.

Output 3.1: Domestication of the ICGLR protocol strengthened.

Key results include identification of best practices and lessons learned in the region for the prosecution of SGBV cases and the development of a draft model law for the establishment of special courts and other mechanisms to fast track prosecution of SGBV cases.

In November 2019, a regional workshop¹⁰ was organized by the RTF for 28 judicial officers and prosecutors from the 12 Member States in the format of a platform to share experiences on national prosecution of SGBV and the development of a model/guide on establishment of special courts and other mechanisms to fast track prosecution of SGBV cases. Key findings from the meeting highlight that 9¹¹ out of 12 Member States had adopted and or strengthened mechanisms to fast track prosecution of SGBV cases. These mechanisms include special courts that have special chambers to hear SGBV cases that are supported by specially trained police officers; special sessions that aim to clear backlog of existing SGBV cases and special procedures for prosecution of SGBV cases that are in the form of legislations, practices or services to survivors. During the meeting, the participants finalized a draft model legislation on establishment of Special Courts and other mechanisms for fast tracking prosecution of SGBV cases.

This model legislation incorporates good practices and lessons learned and responds to commitment 8 of the [Kampala Declaration](#) to end impunity for SGBV. Features of the draft law include:

- A definition of special courts and functions of the court;
- Procedures and measures for fast tracking the prosecution and hearing of sexual offences and;
- Guidelines for judicial officers and prosecutors, investigating officers and medical personnel in handling sexual offences to ensure proper management of sexual offences.

⁹ Refer Annex 3 - Report on Inception Meeting with ICGLR.

¹⁰ See Annexes 4, 4a and 4b - Report of the Judicial Officers Meeting, Draft Model Law and Progress on Special Courts.

¹¹ Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Output 3.3: Raising awareness among member states about the seriousness and severity of gender-based sexual violence and the severity of such crimes.

Key results include a validated report on the status of implementation of the Kampala Declaration, a joint solidarity mission of the OSESG-GL, ICGLR, UN WOMEN and FEMWISE to Burundi to advocate for and raise awareness for a conducive environment for women's increased participation in the 2020 presidential and parliamentary elections and approval of the draft model law for fast tracking of SGBV cases and the validated status report of the implementation of the Kampala Declaration by the ICGLR Council of Ministers of Justice and Gender meeting in Brazzaville in November 2019.

Within this Action, one solidarity mission to Burundi¹² was supported, which took place on 5-8th June 2019. The solidarity mission was undertaken by representatives of the AU, ICGLR, and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region, acting on behalf of the Women's Platform Advisory. The mission was led by Her Excellency Catherine Samba-Panza, former President of the Central African Republic, Co-Chair of FEMWISE-Africa, accompanied by Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, former Executive Secretary of the ICGLR, both members of the Framework Agreement's Women's Platform Advisory Committee. The mission's objective was to conduct advocacy for the promotion of the status of women in Burundi for their full participation in the electoral process, decision-making mechanisms, and peace and security consolidation dynamics at both the national and community levels. The mission encouraged various stakeholders to invest in the priorities of women and girls and urged them to maintain accountability standards for SGBV and to strengthen legal measures to combat impunity. It also urged the women leaders to be supportive and to reach out to women at grassroots level to conduct awareness sessions before and during national consultations for peacebuilding.

The 2017 report on implementation of the Kampala Declaration was updated using additional data provided by Member States and desk research. Data was collected through literature review and interviews using a standard questionnaire addressed to Member States. A two-day Validation Meeting was held in November 2019. The meeting was attended by 25 participants from all ICGLR Member States. Discussions focused on the progress made in implementation by each Member State which can be found in the annexed updated report.

The meeting of the ICGLR Council of Ministers of Gender and Justice, organized by the ICGLR, was held in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo on 24th- 27th November 2019. The 'Updated Report on Progress on Implementation of the Kampala Declaration'¹³ was presented together with the draft Model Law for the Establishment of Special Courts for the Prosecution of SGBV Cases. Among others, the objective of meeting was to assess actions for the implementation of the Kampala Declaration. Both the updated report and the model legislation were approved and will go to the next stage of presentation to the Heads of States for adoption. The acceptance was included in the final *communiqué*¹⁴ of the meeting. This Action included facilitation of one of the discussions at the meeting as well as the participation of the Gender Unit of the ICGLR Secretariat and the ICGLR- RTF to the overall meeting.

¹² Refer Annex 5 - Report on Solidarity Mission to Burundi.

¹³ See Annex 6 - Report of Progress on the Implementation of the Kampala Declaration.

¹⁴ Refer Annex 7 - Final Communiqué Ministerial Meeting Gender and Justice.

b) Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned and best practices

A number of challenges and lessons learned have been identified during project implementation.

Key challenges:

- Limited capacity of ICGLR Secretariat, ICGLR Fora and decentralized structures as well as the RTF that remain highly dependent on external resources, with absence of a Peace and Security Program Director that should be in charge of the project. This resulted in the lack of a project counterpart in ICGLR and its weak capacity to engage in the Action and provide access to information and follow-up. In the medium and longer term it may hamper sustainability of the Action's results;
- Weak accountability of the ICGLR fora towards both the ICGLR Secretariat and their constituencies. This poses challenges for the project in the sense that it calls for significant effort to strengthen the fora in functioning as a link between the national constituencies and the regional ICGLR processes;
- Weak engagement of Member States in providing documents to be reviewed and gaining access to key informants on implementation of Kampala Declaration. This made it difficult to get information during the process of updating the Kampala Declaration report. The organizational assessment regarding the ICGLR fora and the desk review regarding the use of insider mediation for DDR/RR in the region was also hampered by low responsiveness of some key stakeholders;
- Dependency on physical meetings to make progress limits efficiency in project implementation;
- Political sensitivity of initiatives in support to DDR/RR processes.

These challenges have been addressed by i) adjusting implementation plans and log-frame to ensure longer timeframes for consultations with ICGLR structures; ii) creating groups (such as the Core Team and the TAG) to move ahead initiatives in a co-creation and consultative manner despite the weak ICGLR engagement; iii) engaging in follow-up and consultations for the most sensitive elements of the project; iv) promotion of virtual approaches to convening and v) provision of technical support to the Gender Unit of the ICGLR Secretariat by GIZ in 2019 and a commitment to provide technical support to the RTF in Kampala in 2020.

ICGLR has a strong mandate for peace and security in the Great Lakes region and also a strong convening power of Ministers and Heads of State of the region. Its human resource base and financial capacity to execute its mandate is however limited. This Action is strengthening the capacity of the Secretariat and the RTF to achieve the key results detailed above.

c) Implementation of Visibility and Communications Plan

This Action is featured on the dedicated Great Lakes Cross Border Multi partner trust fund [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#) and on the GLRSF website. Different communication activities were implemented in 2019:

- The Project Description was uploaded on websites of GLRSF and O/SESG-GL
 - GLRSF Website ([Link](#))
 - O/SESG-GL Website ([Link](#))
- The articles on the events related to the action were published on the website of ICGLR
 - The official launch of the joint project ([Link](#))
 - High-level Consultation of Ministers of Gender and Justice from ICGLR Member States ([Link](#))
- The article on the events related to project implementation was published on website and social media
 - Project Description ([Facebook](#) / [Twitter](#))
 - Great Lakes region - ICGLR Youth Delegates meeting ([Facebook](#) / [Twitter](#))
 - Joint launch of EU/GIZ/UN Project ([Facebook](#)/ [Twitter](#))

- Output 1.4 - The strategic planning workshop article ([Website](#))
- Output 3.1 - Gender Based Violence Regional Workshop on SGBV Special Courts for Judicial Officers & Prosecutors ([Twitter](#))
- Output 3.3 - Workshop to validate the report on implementation of the Kampala Declaration ([Twitter](#))
- Introduction of Updated Kampala Declaration commitment
- Joint planning workshop 2020 ([Twitter](#))
- PowerPoints on the project presented during relevant events
 - ICGLR Peace & Security Program Planning Workshop (January 2019)
 - UN-EU Coordination Meeting on the Great Lakes Region (February 2019)
 - Output 1.4 – The Strategic Planning Workshop (September 2010)
 - Output 1.5 – Orientation Meeting (March 2019)
 - Output 1.5 – General Assembly (September 2019)
 - Output 1.5 – Consultation Workshop (November 2019)
 - Joint Planning Workshop (November 2019)
- Communications materials were produced:
 - Joint Project brochures (Annex 8).

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened			
Output 1.4 - Creation of a network of regional mediators specialized in the subjects covered by DDR/RR Indicator 1.4.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of insider mediators (m/f) trained on DDR/RR and members of the regional network Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50 (2021): 25 men and 25 women	0/50	No variances In addition, at least 36 staff members of the EJVM will be trained (reported by GIZ under output 1.2)	Training and workshop reports, online network platform
Indicator 1.4.2 # of ongoing/successful pilot mediation processes strategies carried out at the local level Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3 (2021)	0/3	No variances	Monitoring reports, external evaluation report
Indicator 1.4.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of case studies and guidance notes on insider mediation (applied to DDR) Baseline: 2 Planned Target: 5 (2021)	2/5	One revised Guidance Note had been produced in 2019, not as part of this project. This explains the change in the baseline from 1 to 2	UNDP corporate website, case study and guidance reports available
Output 1.5 - Support for the participation of the ICGLR for a (youth forum, women's forum, civil society forum, private sector forum) in the ICGLR consultative process Indicator 1.5.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of consultative processes in which the ICGLR Fora have participated Baseline: 4	Total: 4 1 consultative process have participated by ICGLR Fora Women Forum: 4 Youth Forum: 4 Civil Society Forum: 2 Private Sector Forum: 2	No variances	TOR for a consultancy on organizational assessment and strengthening of the fora Workshop documents on the consultation workshop Draft report on the organizational assessment of ICGLR Fora Documentation (e.g. meeting)

<p>Planned Target: 2 per year for each of the Fora 1</p>			<p>reports/outcome documents) indicating the participation of Fora in ICGLR consultative processing</p>
<p>Indicator 1.5.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Fora initiatives contributing to the strengthening and operationalization of the Fora <p>Baseline: 53 Planned Target: 6 (3 Fora initiatives per year in 2019 and 2020)</p>	<p>Total: 5 Women Forum: 4 Youth Forum: 4 Civil Society Forum: 4 Private Sector Forum: 4 3 Fora initiatives were supported by the contribution</p>	<p>No variances</p>	<p>Documentation (e.g. meeting reports/outcome documents) indicating the participation of Fora in initiatives contributing to the strengthening and operationalization of the Fora Meeting documents on Technical Meeting of Women's, Youth, Civil Society and Regional Fora Organizations</p> <p>Meeting documents on General Assembly of the Regional Private Sector Forum of the Great Lakes Region</p> <p>Meeting documents on Planning Workshop</p>
<p>Outcome 3: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region</p>			
<p>Output 3.1 - Domestication of the ICGLR protocol strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>i) # of countries that have adopted and strengthened legislation and or fast track policies/mechanisms to fast track prosecution of SGBV cases</p> <p>Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 12</p>	<p>9 out of 12 member states have adopted and strengthened mechanisms to fast track prosecution of SGBV cases (Angola, Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia)¹⁵</p>	<p>No variances</p>	<p>Draft report on High Level Judicial and Prosecutors meeting</p> <p>Draft report on Kampala Declaration Progress Implementation (2019)</p>
<p>Output 3.3 - Raising awareness MS about the seriousness and severity of gender-based sexual violence and the severity of such crimes</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of stakeholders that are sensitized on the provisions of the protocol <p>Baseline: 3</p>	<p>4 stakeholders were sensitized on the provisions of the ICGLR protocol (i.e. Civil Society, Judicial Officers, Prosecutors, guarantors of PCSF and ministers)</p>	<p>No variances</p>	<p>Solidarity mission to Burundi Report</p> <p>Draft report on High Level Judicial and Prosecutors meeting</p> <p>Draft report on Kampala Declaration Progress Implementation (2019)</p>

¹⁵ You can find this information in “Draft report on Kampala Declaration Progress Implementation (2019)”.

Planned Target: 8			Final communique relating to High-level Consultation of the Ministers of Gender and Justice from the ICGLR MS on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration
--------------------------	--	--	--

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Not Applicable. An external evaluation will be carried out by the EU in 2020.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Light revisions to the sequencing of activities and the M&E framework were discussed and presented during the joint planning workshop in Bujumbura, in November 2019. The revised M&E framework¹⁶ was approved by the Joint Steering Committee in January 2020.

V. NEXT REPORTING PERIOD (1 January – 31 December 2020)

i) Updated Work Plan

For detailed 2020 workplan, see Annex 10¹⁷.

ii) Forecast Budget

A request for the second tranche will be submitted to the EU in Q3 of 2020. The overall budget for 2020, as per Annex 10, is of EUR993,591.

VI. LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Strategic Planning Workshop Report and Annexes (Output 1.4)

Annex 2 – Executive Summary of the ICGLR Fora Organizational Assessment (Output 1.5)

Annex 3 - Report on Inception Meeting with ICGLR (Outcome 3)

Annex 4 - Report on the proceedings of the Regional Workshop for Judicial Officers and Prosecution and annexes 4a (Draft Model Law) and 4b (Progress on Special Courts) (Output 3.1)

Annex 5 - Report on Solidarity Mission to Burundi (Output 3.1)

Annex 6 - Updated report on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration on sexual and gender-based violence (Output 3.3)

Annex 7 - Final Communiqué Ministerial Meeting Gender and Justice (Output 3.1)

Annex 8 – Joint Project Flyer

Annex 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework_Revised December 2019

Annex 10 - Consolidated 2020 Work Plan

¹⁶ Annex 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework_Revised December 2019

¹⁷ Annex 10 - Consolidated 2020 Work Plan