

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



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Burundi and Tanzania
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL :Annual
DATE OF REPORT: 15 November, 2018

<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: 00108194</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 12</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 :USD 140 000</p> <p>IOM Tanzania : USD 420 431</p> <p>Total: USD 1999 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: One(1)</p>	
<p>Report preparation:</p> <p>Project report prepared by: Cyriaque NDAYISENGA & Evance SIANGICHA</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:</p> <p>Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: 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.

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 are under implementation by UNDP, UNHCR and IOM in both countries. All activities are planned to be completed by the end of 2018. Below find a status by component:

Outcome 1: Support to humanitarian border management is ongoing, delivered by UNHCR and IOM. In Tanzania UNHCR conducted border monitoring activities while IOM has completed several assessments at border points. The two agencies have coordinated and carried out capacity building and training for border officials of both countries.

Outcome 2: The socioeconomic reintegration component implemented by IOM and UNDP is on track. Cash for work and Quick Impact Projects activities are finalized. UNDP Income Generating Activities and the creation of cooperatives are ongoing as well as the Community Dialogues and Agricultural Vocational Training scheme implemented by IOM.

Outcome 3: Peace building and conflict resolution activities are on track. In Tanzania UNDP delivered tailored Training of Trainers on Community Based Conflict Prevention and Resolution. In Burundi UNCHR implemented border monitoring missions in Ruyigi and Makamba provinces as well as protection monitoring. Rule of Law and Conflict Resolution activities are on track. UNDP partners have identified community spaces for dialogue and exchange between host and returnee communities, and offer legal and administrative support to beneficiaries in need.

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 contexts and dynamics that led to the creation of the project have changed with Tanzania pulling out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and closure of the refugee reception centres. These developments also resulted in additional needs in terms of planning for a large number of returns and supporting reintegration. The increasing number of refugee returnees from Tanzania to Burundi in 2018 coupled with the forecast return figures for 2019 (116,000) as well as the on-going spontaneous return movements will make the project even more relevant for resilience and peace-building interventions at community level. Robust efforts on protection continue.

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 both countries working together offers a unique opportunity to realize the humanitarian - development – peace nexus - building peace across borders.

The collaboration allows for a shift from initial humanitarian responses, to a more development-oriented and peace-building approach consisting in sustainable economic recovery of vulnerable population groups and durable transformation of conflicts. All within a single project.

The approach is to place people at the center of action across all three outcomes:

This in terms of prohibition of refoulement, respecting the right to return as well as protecting vulnerable individuals through referrals to local services, ensuring security in both countries, in Outcome 1.

It is the guiding principle behind the approach to socioeconomic reintegration of returnees and IDP into host communities, using community-based, community driven and community led approaches, under Outcome 2.

And it the principle behind supporting the two countries in delivering and fully complying with their humanitarian obligations for a protection-sensitive management of population cross-border movements, under Outcome 3. Specifically, humanitarian border management seeks to help Burundi and Tanzania balance the tension between humanitarian responsibilities towards protection-sensitive migration movements, and concerns for the safety and security of the two countries.

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 and conflict resolution systems have been established and helped ensure that 300 cases were peacefully resolved
- ii) resilience of border communities improved by socioeconomic reintegration of returnees and IDPs through short-term employment and job training for 625 persons, aimed at improving existing community infrastructure.
- iii) designed an operational crisis management guide/manual;
- iv) new SOPs for humanitarian border and crisis management contributes to more sustainable cross-border collaboration
- v) joint training between immigration and border police officers increase knowledge in protection sensitive humanitarian border management
- vi) improved facilities at points of entry, in order to adequately manage a crisis situation and support border police with relevant equipment including vehicles and IT/office items;
- vii) Promotion and strengthening of coordination between local administration, police services, health services, civil protection help prevent and strengthen preparedness for a 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 improves 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):

Although the real impact on peacebuilding progress cannot be measured at this stage of implementation, the interventions of the project have led to improved co-existence between returnees, refugees and host communities in target border areas highly affected by population movements. Establishing peace-building and conflict resolution systems have led to improved coexistence between refugees/returnees and host communities. Livelihood activities have contributed to reducing pressure on target areas of return, easing the social tensions that arise between host communities, returnees and IDPs sharing scarce resources. Working together to improve small infrastructures, can be a way to strengthen the sense of unity and togetherness, while the project supported infrastructure rehabilitation with short-term employment of members of the three groups. Antoine Gahungu, a returnee from Ruyigi and father of six temporarily employed on the project says; “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 adds, “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 has 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).

The project was delayed due to a changing political environment including referendum in Burundi and suspension of International Non-Governmental Organizations, lack of access to the territory and to the asylum procedure for Burundian asylum seekers in Tanzania, withdrawal of Tanzania from Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and limited access to border areas for humanitarian actors in Tanzania.

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):

While these challenges are exogenous to the project, participating UN Agencies are using different forums and advocacy opportunities to ensure that as many of the project's activities as possible are carried out in a timely manner but also that there is a buy in and support from both Governments . This has allowed all project activities to be finally on track but have taken off from different starting points.

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

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, refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons 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)?*

Needs assessments and design of training modules in consultation with relevant governmental counterparts have been realized in order to strengthen the capacity of border police in both countries. In Burundi, UNHCR implemented border monitoring missions at the border posts of Ruyigi and Makamba provinces and protection monitoring activities were implemented through community monitors' data collection on the protection needs of the refugee returnees. A total of 105 border monitoring missions have been carried out so far. UNHCR also conducted key informant interviews (including local authorities and stakeholders) on the current capacity of basic support services in the targeted areas of return.

IOM has identified relevant Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) focal points in Burundi and in Tanzania (IOM) with extensive knowledge about border management in general, humanitarian and border management, in particular. These relevant Government officials were valuable sources of information to the overall activities related to HBM in both countries.

Technical working meetings with HBM focal points in Burundi were carried out, as part of the HBM border assessment which was organized in July 2018 to reinforce inter-service collaboration and coordination on Humanitarian issues and between involved services. This activity also led to the understanding of 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 June 2018 for Burundi and at Manyovu and Mabamba for Tanzania in July 2018. These have identified concerns, issues, challenges and needs (in training, equipment, etc.) faced by police officers in charge of border management operating at the entry points targeted by the project. The border missions have also identified existing mechanisms (committees, meetings and ad hoc meetings with authorities, security services and communities, but also with Tanzania) aimed at strengthening border security and cooperation. All information collected during these two above activities are compiled on the two HBM assessment reports (Annex).

Additionally, IOM carried out a Technical border assessment on infrastructure and equipment needs organized in September 2018, identifying specific needs and guiding future activities, such as purchase of needed equipment. Also, IOM is finalizing HBM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Burundi and Tanzania and facilitating of cross-border meetings and workshops (Burundi/Tanzania) between police officers at

the border to enhance and promote sustainable cross-border collaboration, especially on HBM issues. Finally, those assessments have allowed UNHCR and IOM to 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, IDPs and vulnerable host communities UNDP and IOM have implemented cash for work activities in Mabanda and Kayogoro (Makamba Province) and Gisuru (Ruyigi province), 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. Beneficiaries selection was community based and at least 50% of beneficiaries were women. Moreover, as a way to foster social cohesion, the cash for work groups in all areas of work included returnees, IDPs and host communities members.

The identification of cash for work projects was done through community dialogues, which created an open exchange to collectively determine and prioritize projects that will increase the capacity of host communities to absorb returnees and internally displaced populations.

Communities' representatives in the areas of UNDP work (Makamba and Kayogoro) preferred to choose the rehabilitation of feeder roads as a way to improve access to markets and schools.

Communities supported by IOM work in Munyinya and Niyabitaka hill 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 selected the rehabilitation of the inter-communal bridge. Engineering studies were conducted to determine an appropriate strategy that resulted in solid and long-lasting infrastructure projects.

These interventions are implemented with the support and inclusion of local Maintenance Committees to ensure ownership, maintenance and sustainability. 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 receive training focused on modern and sustainable agricultural techniques. These new skills support micro-businesses, which in turn are designed to provide livelihood activities. The agency also supported Income Generating Activities (IGA) to secure parcels of land so that the 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.

UNDP partners have already facilitated the creation of 37 cooperatives (Income Generating Association) initiated by the beneficiaries and both agencies will provide Business Management assistance and training.

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 assessment and mapping of the existing conflict resolution/prevention and peacebuilding capacity of local leaders and youths and of Community Based Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in the project areas, UNDP Burundi through its implementing partner, ACCORD are implementing dialogue and conflict resolution techniques, conflict prevention and social cohesion activities in Mabanda and Kayogoro communes of Makamba Province and in Gisuru commune of Ruyigi province. In total 94 land cases have been treated among them 7 cases concluded with successful mediation agreement. UNDP have also set up a pool of 90 para-legal to play role of preventing social conflict and ensuring social cohesion. Through the Burundi BAR association, legal aid and administrative assistance is ongoing. A total of 300 people have been assisted (67% of women) by lawyers and 469 beneficiaries with 53% of women have had access to administrative documents in the three communes Mabanda, kayogoro and Gisuru.

In Tanzania, the assessment and mapping of the existing conflict resolution/prevention and peacebuilding capacity of local leaders and youths and of Community Based Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in the project areas was undertaken and findings used to inform the design of the trainings and capacity building, as well as the target group. A training of 14 trainers which included community-based organisations, religious leaders, regional and district authorities from Kakonko, Kibondo and Kigoma was implemented and it was followed by a Community Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR) training for 30 host community leaders from project districts. The main objective of the CBCR training was to strengthen their capacity on community-based conflict prevention to enable them to facilitate dialogues as well as to strengthen social and gender integration, cooperation and coordination among actors in their respective areas. Another Community Based Conflict Resolution (CBCR) training has also been conducted for 30 representatives of women from host communities, security and welfare committees, community-based organisations, IGA and Village Community Banking (VICOBA) groups. The main objective was to strengthen the host community women’s knowledge and 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 their societies. At the end of each training, participants were required to prepare action plans on how they would be using the acquired knowledge and skills in facilitating conflict resolution.

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 have consistently expressed their acceptance of the proposed project activities. In a public meeting between Governor of Ruyigi province and District Commissioner of Kibondo, 26 October, 2018 with UN presence, the provincial officials</p>
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	<p>expressed their support and commendation of the project and called for its expanded implementation, given the large and growing needs of refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities.</p> <p>During other meetings with authorities, these have shown support and in some cases also offered office spaces to implementing partners.</p> <p>In Tanzania local community including leaders have been openly supporting peace building and conflict resolution in their areas.</p> <p>In Burundi, local authorities have expressed their support and have provided valuable collaboration. In Gisuru commune of Ruyigi province UNDP implementing partner use and works in communal office. 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>Monitoring: 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>The M&E is on track. Although the project has its specific M&E framework, agencies use their own plans. Methods and sources of collecting evidence vary from satisfaction surveys and Focus Group Discussion, forms to assess beneficiary satisfaction, Project Monitoring Visit Checklists to follow up with the Implementing Partner. Also, more traditional reports and visits to visually appreciate progresses are used.</p>
<p>Evaluation: 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>Discussions are ongoing between partners on the arrangement of the external evaluation, for which funds are allocated in the project budget</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from 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>Both country teams as well as the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework Secretariat is constantly providing advocacy and resource mobilization in view to increase funding to cover for the 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 and discussion for supporting upscaling of the activities is ongoing. There have also been discussions with ECHO, the EU Conflict and Stability, the Burundi US Embassy and DFID Tanzania.</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 contribute to the project outcomes in terms of human resources (border monitoring officers). In Burundi authorities of targeted provinces contribute by seconding personnel to participate to missions and by availing administrative offices to support the setting up of implementing partners activities. A Ministry of Interior and justice representative is always engaged in missions as livelihood and rule of law activities are part of the National Reintegration Strategy and</p>

	<p>therefore under the government coordination and responsibility.</p> <p>The changing and evolving contexts in both Tanzania and Burundi call for strengthened and coordinated inter-agency efforts to support peaceful reintegration. This project's approach demonstrated its worth and is supported by Government representatives in the different targeted provinces. Additional peacebuilding interventions adapted to the evolved context are 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 the project activities with National and Local Development Plans facilitate the handover of the project components to local authorities and government agencies. Collaboration with existing local administrative offices and hiring of local paralegals will ensure capacity will remain in the provinces after the end of the project. The implementation of the project activities in close collaboration with local administration and government representatives raised the need for a strengthened focus on their capacity development as a way to ensure a smooth exit and the sustainability of results achieved.</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 activities planned to be implemented at border areas (Humanitarian Border Management training) that were initially suspended due to Tanzania's withdrawal from the CRRF and closure of entry points. In Burundi there have been different situations that put the project at risk: the presidential referendum and the suspension on INGO. Negotiations and compliance with Government requests facilitated the resumption of activities.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>This project is Gender Marker 2. Livelihood and Economic Recovery and Rule of law activities implemented in Burundi by IOM and UNDP have a strong focus on gender. Participation of women selected for the implementation of those activities is above 50%. In Tanzania Capacity building for border officials and local communities on peace building has been adhering to gender equality principle by ensuring at least 50% are women.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>The implementation of this cross-border project has been instrumental to highlight the added value and comparative advantage of inter-agency collaboration. Several elements of coordination have been tested and offered important lessons for future similar projects. One of the central aspect learnt is the importance of regular and improved communication as a tool for project quality.</p>

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 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	Indicator 1.1 # of trained personnel that can point to concrete cases that demonstrate that information disseminated during trainings have improved the efficacy of their service delivery and the way displaced persons are dealt with 6 months after the received trai Indicator 1.2 % of protection issues recorded in the border area.	# of personnel trained	100% of officials in the region have improved efficacy of service delivery	This indicator will be reported against in the final report due to the closing down of border points in Tanzania and the consequent delays in the implementation of the specific activity		n/a
			reduction by 50%		Burundian expellees (i.e., non-refugees) deported from Tanzania back to Burundi through the Southern border posts (Rutana and Makamba provinces), in destitute conditions.	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
other relevant authorities.	Indicator 1.3 # of vulnerable persons crossing the border who are identified and referred to assistance mechanisms per quarter.			1388	With only 1 new arrival recorded since March 2018 and reception and transit centres closed, UNHCR TZA has not had access to new arrivals to conduct assessments with Persons of Concern (PoCs). The "current indicator progress" refers to people crossing from Tanzania to Burundi	
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 Indicator 1.1.2 # Security committee members, immigration and police officers from both countries at the Tz-Burundi border demonstrate	1 0	2 60	2 60	Target reached First training is ongoing, and the other training is the second training is planned, so target of 60 is to be reached by the end of implementation period	n/a n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	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	29	Target reached: A joint (IOM TZA, UNHCR TZA, Commissioner of Immigration) border assessment mission took place in July. In addition, UNHCR conducted 29 border monitoring activities at the four border reception entry points of Kabanga, Kasange, Bugarama and Murusagamba from January –May 2018.	
	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 work beneficiaries working in the rehabilitation of communities infrastructures	0	105	105	Target reached	
	Indicator 2.2 Number vulnerable displaced, returnees and members of host communities, disaggregated by age and sex, in Mabanda 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, returnees and host communities): 520 workers over 75 days (260 workers for each "commune" (Kayogoro and Mabanda	
	Indicator 2.3 # of community based professional	0	10	10	as above	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	associations composed of 20-25 persons each and provided support through business incubators					
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 term employment and long-term livelihood	Indicator 2.1.1 # of rehabilitated community infrastructures Indicator 2.1.2 Number of mixed associations created and supported to diversify livelihood opportunities in host communities	0	3	3	Target reached	
		0	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)
opportunities contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities and to reinforce social cohesion						
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 returnee populations and members of their respective host	Indicator 3.1 Number of cases peacefully resolved by or created strengthened conflict resolution mechanisms	0	tbc	300	On track The implementing is ongoing	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.	Indicator 3.2 Level of trust of displaced returnees disaggregated by age and sex in legal aid mechanisms set in place, disaggregated by age and sex		1500	2784 41 % men 59 % women	The number shows how many cases of legal assistance that were provided in relation to displacement and land related conflicts	
	Indicator 3.3 % of returnees and displaced persons, disaggregated by age and sex, who participate into community based organizations (including cultural associations, womens' and youth groups, local meetings etc.)	0	tbc	0		
Output 3.1 Returnees and host	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of paralegals trained	0	90	90	Targeted reached	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolutions of conflict to resolve displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way	and on board. Data disaggregated by sex. 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	The number shows how many cases of legal assistance that were provided in relation to displacement and land related conflicts	
	Output 3.2 Community based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of return and	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of toolkits/ training curriculums developed to train peace committees Indicator 3.2.2 Number of participants successfully trained on conflict analysis,	0	3	3	
		Low levels of knowledge on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue	Increased capacities on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue by	72 (30 women; 42 men) participants trained on conflict analysis, prevention and dialogue expressed		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
return areas.	prevention & Data dialogue. Disaggregated by sex.		50%	a 90% increase in knowledge in conflict analysis, prevention and dialogue.		
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					
	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): The total budget has been transferred and received by all agencies in Burundi and Tanzania and is under implementation .

On the date of report, the level of expenditure is 66% of the global budget

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

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

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:

This project is Gender Marker 2

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.

Annex A- PBF Cross Border Project budget

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Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD - Please add a new column for each recipient organization	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers are better protect by immigrant officials and other relevant authorities					
IOM Tanzania	Output1.1: Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms on both sides of the border dispose of the relevant technical and institutional capacities as well as the coordination mechanisms to ensure protection sensitive border management	420 431	50%	238 590	The projected expenditure up to December, 2018 is 100% which will include procurement of border monitoring equipment.
	Activity 1.2: UNHCR in collaboration with its national partners ensures effective and efficient protection, and protection monitoring on both sides of the border	424 908	50%	306 584	The projected expenditure up to December, 2018 is 100% .
UNHCR Tanzania	Activity 1.2: UNHCR in collaboration with its national partners ensures effective and efficient protection, and protection monitoring on both sides of the border	158 359	50%	158 279	Financial report not yet available
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:		1 003 698,00		703 453	

JOM Burundi	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.	140 000	50%	138611,63	
UNDP Burundi	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.	298 530	50%	166 642	
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:		438 530,00		305 253	

OUTCOME 3:Refugee and returnees populations and members of their respective host community engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances						
UNDP Burundi	Output 3.1&2:Refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities are sensitized on their rights and on conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms within their communities(1);Refugees and host community have access to trust and efficient legal assistance and alternative resolution of conflict to settle displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way (2)	325 510	50%	246 726		
UNDP Tanzania	Output3.3:Conflict based conflict resolution mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of refuge	100 243	50%	61 260		
TOTAL S FOR OUTCOME 3:		425 753,00		307 986		
Project M&E budget	M&E	121 000,00				Projected expenditure expected to be reached by end of the year
Indirect support costs (7%)						
GRAND TOTAL		1 988 981,00		1 316 691,85		66,20%



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GLRSF: PBF Cross-border Project Progress Report September 2018

Despite several challenges and sensitivities across the Burundi / Tanzania border the GLRSF-PBF (IOM, UNHCR, UNDP) Cross Border Project is up and running and delivering on peacebuilding objectives.

✦ Project outcomes

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

Due to changes in the Tanzanian government's policies vis-à-vis hosting new arrivals, access to Tanzania for new arrivals from Burundi has been halted and transit centres closed. The activities under outcome 1 have, therefore, not been implemented so far in Tanzania. Tripartite meetings between IOM, UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania have taken place but to no avail. Despite this setback, capacity building of police on both sides of the border is still relevant even if the movement of population is one sided; from Tanzania to Burundi and targets the returnees. Moreover, the statement by the Tanzania Government intending to return every Burundian refugee by 2019, accentuates the need for Humanitarian Border Management through training of border police and strengthening of capacity as well as an urgent intervention from the office of the special envoy for the GLR through ICGLR to ensure a protective environment for refugees is assured.

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

This outcome under the project is being implemented by IOM and UNDP in Burundi. Although Tanzania is not implementing this outcome under the project, there are parallel initiatives which are being carried out for host communities mainly by UNHCR – Tanzania. Since the implementation stage, Burundian local administrators have been receptive and cooperative with implementing partners regarding the livelihoods activitiesⁱ in the provinces of Makamba and Ruyigi. A total of 625 beneficiaries for economic recovery and reintegration have been identified by the two agencies (IOM and UNDP) and communal rehabilitation works are ongoing, and beneficiaries seem to embrace the skills they are learning. The approach of the two agencies is slightly different in that while UNDP works the entire livelihood recovery process, that include cash for work (C4W) and Income Generating Activities (IGA) with the same beneficiaries in order to accompany them from the initial more emergency oriented C4W to a more sustainable IGA, IOM has opted to work with two groups of beneficiaries. One group benefit from the C4W and another, selected with specific criteria benefits from the IGA. Comparison of results at the end of the project could give an indication on what methodology is more effective, more than 600 people have been trained, even though more than 74.000 Burundians are back in Burundi. In Tanzania, the vocational training centres we visited in Nyarugusu, and Nduta camps offer various trainingsⁱⁱ with 50% of the beneficiaries coming from the host communities, while the other half are refugees. One challenge regarding this activity concerns the validity of the certificates, as they are not recognised in Burundi.

- **Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances (UNDP Burundi and Tanzania)**

Considering the complementarity of the work done by UNDP in Tanzania and in Burundi on conflict prevention and transformation it has been noted that a call to harmonize approaches should take place between the activities focal points. Based on information from UNHCR it is clear that there will be a need to expand the legal and administrative support to returnees. UNDP, through its implementing partners set up Bureau de Consultation Gratuite (BCG) in



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Makamba and Ruyigi provinces. The number of people in need of assistance with birth registrations and other legal and administrative issues could potentially be very high.

✚ Coordination and Management

The recent cross-border joint mission to the border (please see detailed mission report below) revealed the need for better mechanisms for collaboration and communication between the governments of Burundi and Tanzania, including at the local level. To provide impactful economic prospects and sustainable return for refugees, there is a need for actors involved to share data on socioeconomic, migration, land disputes and community needs which can feed into the type of professional vocational training refugees should receive. Nonetheless, communication and collaboration at the national and local level between country offices and local administrations were deemed positive and flourishing, which facilitates the work with the communities.

Photos and videos of the project Tanzania and Burundi:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/131036977@N06/albums/72157700930402234>

French:

<https://youtu.be/sUDY3i2Kw9Q>

English:

<https://youtu.be/nIHt-3pmvD0>



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Joint Monitoring Mission to Burundi and Tanzania



Joint mission REPORT

September 2018



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1. Project Background and Mission objectives

The PBF Cross Border Project (Tanzania / Burundi) “Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania” financed by the UN Peacebuilding Fund aims to promote concrete cross-border, human rights-based and multi-agency approaches to peacebuilding in line with Pillar 3 (Mobility) and Pillar 6 (Justice and Conflict Prevention) of the UN Great Lake Regional Strategic Framework (www.glrfsf.org) adopted by the UN Security Council.

The Project which has a Total budget of \$1.999.981 is now being implemented by UNDP, UNHCR and IOM in Burundi and Tanzania and supported by the GLRSF coordination and it will run for 12 months (Up to December 2018)

Following the completion and submission of the semi - annual report in June, 2018 a monitoring mission to the project sites was conducted from 5th – 10th September with the following objectives:

- i) Assess the project progress;
- ii) Identify implementation challenges, which need operational and strategic guidance;
- iii) Identify lessons learnt to inform future interventions and support implementation of similar programmes;
- iv) Meet and discuss with UN and Government officials on the project implementation with a view to fast tracking implementation and enhancing sustainability;
- v) Identify any challenges/threats to reaching the objectives of the project including those outside the project scope.
- vi) Prepare the ground for a high-level partners mission.

2. Participation

The mission involved the GLRSF Programme Coordination Specialist from the regional level, PBF Secretariat, RCO, UNDP, UNHCR and IOM from both Burundi and Tanzania. List is attached as Annex 1.

3. Method

- Site visits to two of the three refugee camps In Tanzania - Nyarugusu and Nduta camps
- Group Discussions (Kasulu, Kibondo in Tanzania and Ruyigi and Makamba in Burundi)
- Unstructured interviews (Kasulu, Kibondo, Ruygi and Makamba)
- Formal Meetings and Discussions with Local authorities and UN Agencies in Tanzania and Burundi
- Final briefing with IOM, UNHCR and UNDP (Tanzania and Burundi)



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4. Cross-border evaluations

4.1 Tanzania – Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps

Nyarugusu camp has about 153,000 refugees of which about 66,310 are Burundians while the rest are Congolese. Application, Screening and Registration for voluntary repatriation takes place in the three camps. Once cleared, the refugees from Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps are transported to Nduta Camp on Mondays and Wednesdays as may be applicable. Once at Nduta Camp, departure procedures including medical screening are finalized before refugees depart on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Following a tripartite meeting in March 2018, a new work plan to implement the return of 2000 individuals per week was agreed. Under this plan it was anticipated that 72000 individuals would return between April and December 2018. Due to limited capacity of one of the transit centres in Burundi, approximately 1,600 refugees repatriate to Burundi per week. Both governments (Tanzania and Burundi) reaffirm their commitment to promoting return and upholding the principle of voluntariness. Nevertheless, UNHCR and the UN Country Team continue to maintain the strong position to assist and not promote returns at this time. Despite UNHCR's stance on voluntary return to Burundi, it is supporting the operation to ensure that returns are based on informed decisions and take place in a safe and dignified environment.



Figure 1: Screening and Registration Process in Nyarugusu Camp

Observations

- i. The number of refugees registering for Voluntary Repatriation increased in July 2018;
- ii. The reasons for repatriation are diverse;
- iii. There is limited information on the areas of return;
- iv.
- v. Children are provided with unofficial birth notification cards and not birth certificates
- vi. Some families are being separated with members returning to Burundi while others have chosen to remain in camps
- vii. Vocational training and certificates offered to refugees are not officially recognized in Burundi
- viii. It was very impressive to see that gender aspects are being considered. On both sides of the border, women and men have been fully participating and in most of the projects women have been playing the leadership role.
- ix. Income generating activities for refugees in Tanzania are reducing as the Government is closing the large-scale businesses

Recommendations	Plan of Action
Need for the Government of Burundi, with the support of UNICEF, to put in place systems for issuing birth certificates for returnee children	Bilateral meetings to share information on structure, information and format of certificates to ensure validity and credibility, as well as a system for issuing the certificates



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Regular joint cross-border meetings, communication and feedback mechanism for programme teams in both countries	Organise joint meetings once a month between project teams from both countries.
Livelihood activities implemented for returnees and IDPS in Burundi need to be diversified to ensure impact	Local authorities of areas of return to share a brief socioeconomic analysis outlining the skills needed

4.2 Vocational training centres in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps

The MPCCs are constructed adjacent to the camps at the buffer zone to support both refugee and host communities. Run by the NGO Good Neighbors, they offer various trainings including carpentry, tailoring, soap making, ICT, cooking and business skills. 50% of the beneficiaries' form part of the host communities, while the other half are refugees.



Figure 2. Women learning to sew

Observation

- Certificates offered are not

recognized in Burundi

- The impact of skills provided upon repatriation/return of the refugee trainees depends on socio – economic profile of the areas of origin/return.

Recommendations	Plan of Action
Need for the Government of Burundi to recognize certificates	Bilateral discussions with authorities to inform what is needed for the certificates to be valid in Burundi
Need to align skills provided by the centre and the needs in the areas of return	Socioeconomic analysis of areas of return to establish skills needed in the communities

4.3 Burundi – Makamba and Gisuru communes

In Burundi, the team visited Mabanda and Kayogoro communes in Makamba province and Gisuru commune in Ruyigi province. The interventions being carried out include cash for work (UNDP and IOM), peacemaking, conflict resolution and legal aid (UNDP) as well as border monitoring (Mugina, Kayogoro and Gisuru borders).



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Figure 3. Participants of cash for work activities implemented by IOM in Ruyigi province



Figure 3. Participants of livelihood activities attending social cohesion meeting

Observations:

- i) Due to the complexity of the cross- border approach both political and programmatically the project activities commenced with a slight delay therefore it might be difficult to complete within the project period (December 2018);
- ii) UNHCR activities related to border monitoring cannot be carried out due to closure of the borders.

Recommendations	Plan of Action
Increase regular communication and information sharing between reintegration programs Tanzania (Kigoma region) and Burundi (Makamba/Ruyigi provinces)	Insist on minimum a monthly call between the program leads
Sharing data on migration trends, profile of returnees, community needs including land dispute issues, social-economic opportunities	Set up a standard reporting format including this information. Country offices need to share information based on their communication with local authorities and their own surveys. The GLRSF secretariat will format a cross-border information sheet
Systematic cross-border missions involving technical focal points and implementing partners in Kigoma and Ruyigi/Makamba	Agree amongst coordinators how often, maybe every three months or six months for future planning
Need for joint regional authorities meeting (e.g. meeting on 28th September 2018)iii	Advocacy activities to sensitize and encourage local authorities to meet and collaborate
Systematic skype call once a month between coordinators	Agree on a set day per month, either beginning of a month (e.g. first Monday of a new month) or end of month (last Monday of the month)

5. Peacebuilding

The peacebuilding element of this project is evidently vital. The cash for work activities as well as the vocational training received provides economic prospects with diversified and revitalized livelihoods. The cash for work activities enable returnees to contribute to community-based development. These diversified means of support motivate returnees and



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displaced persons with similar socioeconomic needs to come together, learn about social cohesion and conflict management. By targeting vulnerable groups and community members (i.e. dual targeting) the project contributes to social cohesion and reconciliation, this dignified environment is sustainable for beneficiaries as it empowers them by facilitating to start up cooperatives at the end of the work period (75 days). Altogether, these durable solutions stimulate participants as it enables them to meet the needs of their families and informs them on how to work and live harmoniously through cooperation. These socio-economic opportunities facilitate returnees to make a new life for themselves through appropriate reintegration processes with long term opportunities which will hopefully withstand new flows of displacement. Promoting social cohesion and inclusion by encouraging members of the community to work together with specific target groups (Returnees and host communities) on projects that benefit all and strengthen their collective productive capacities, finally this project is clearly creating ownership at individual and community levels by sharing risk through joint investments and supporting participants' own investment in the start-up of a micro or small business, or through some other income-generating opportunity.



6. Appendix

Mission members:

- i) Matteo Frontini, UNDG, Nairobi
- ii) Zenon Manikariza, PBF, Bujumbura
- iii) Cyriaque Ndayisenga, UNDP, Burundi
- iv) Yoko Fujimura, IOM, Tanzania
- v) Sebastian Reclaru, IOM, Burundi
- vi) Zakiya Aloyce, UNDP, Tanzania
- vii) Evance Siangicha, RCO, Tanzania
- viii) Elias Ngugi, UNHCR, Tanzania
- ix) Patrice Brizard UNDP, Burundi