PEACEBUILDING FUND

ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2011

Programme Title & Number	Country, Locality(s), Thematic Areas
Programme Title: Ensuring Coordination, Evidence Based Programming, and Monitoring of the Peacebuilding Fund Projects in Uganda	UGANDA
Programme Number: PBF P4 PBF/UGA/E-1	
MDTF Office Atlas Number: ID00076966	

Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
UNDP-RCO	Consultants
	District Local Governments - Acholi
	Research institutions
	UN Agencies

Programme/Project Cost (US $)	Programme Duration (months)
MDTF Fund Contribution:	Overall Duration: 26 month(s)
•UNDP-RCO: 599,735	
Agency Contribution:	Start Date: 01-Nov-2010
Government Contribution:	End Date or Revised End Date:31-Dec-2012
Other Contribution (donor):	Operation Closure Date:
•UNDP-RCO: 120,000	Expected Financial Closure Date:
TOTAL: 719,735	

Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation	Submitted By
Assessment Completed: Yes **X** No Date: Mid-Evaluation Report **X** Yes No Date: 16-Jan-2012	Name: Anna Maria Olsson Title: Coordination Specialist Participating Organization: UN Resident Coordinator's Office Email Address: anna-maria.olsson@one.un.org

I. PURPOSE

A. Objectives & Outcomes

JP Priority Area:

Outcome 1:   Improved coordination, communications and reource mobilisation

Outcome 2:   Enhanced joint monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and tools

B. How the programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP.

Northern Uganda is an area of special focus of the UNDAF 2010-2014. The UNDAF areas of special focus are thematic areas highlighted in the strategic framework, and as such mainstreamed into UN interventions. The UN has aligned its interventions in northern Uganda with the Government's Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda. The Peacebuilding Programme of the UN in Uganda supports the implementation of PRDP, and has been instrumental in informing the UN input to PRPD 2 (starting 1 July 2012).

In order to ensure that agencies are implementing and reporting on their PBF projects in a timely manner, funds from the PBF envelope for Uganda were allocated to support coordination and monitoring activities.

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office was identified as the appropriate existing structure to manage the responsibilities of the local PBF Secretariat. In this role, it supports the agencies to prepare their project documents, and facilitates the work of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Steering Committee. It also supports agencies to complete reporting on the PBF in a timely manner.

The RCO is well positioned to ensure that the information and data needs for the PBF are carried out in line with One UN programming principles, in a coherent and coordinated manner, thereby reducing transaction costs. The RCO is similarly well positioned to implement knowledge sharing and operational learning components linked to the implementation of the PBF funds.

II. RESOURCES

A. Financial Resources

Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.

Since the activities under PBP project 4 are specific to the management of the PBF Priority Plan, no other funding for their completion is available. However, some of the complementary human resources for this project are paid for through regular resources and support of the BCPR (UNDP). In particular, the inputs of the existing UN Area Coordinator system are central to the implementation of the project at the local level. In addition, the RCO secured a

UN Fellowships through UNDESA in 2011 to support research generation, provide technical advice in the gender and youth sensitive local economic recovery processes, and enhance resource mobilization for recovery activities in northern Uganda.

Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

None

Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the designated administrative structure ultimately responsible for finance and operations procedures at the country level. In line with the UNDP policies and procedures, the modalities utilised by the RC Office to procure external services fall in the categories of contracts for Individual Contractor (consultants) and Requests for Proposals (contractors). UNDP reimbursed petty expenditure upon submission of invoices/receipts.

The project has experienced some delays in the completion of activities as a result of delays in payment processes. The process consists of the following steps: submission of deliverables, submission of work done with deliverables, authorization for payment and final payment. If the RCO is responsible for the first two steps, UNDP's Procurement and Finance units are responsible for reviewing certifications of work done, authorization and release of payments. Miscommunications between units have accounted for a few delays in the submission of certification of work done. However, the majority of delays originated at the level of authorization and payment.
Delays in payments have affected the external personnel working on the PBP Mid-term review, on the research portfolio for operational learning (3 consultancies and 2 RFPs), on the electronic information management system.

Good Practices. The UNDP Procurement unit and the RC Office adopted since the early steps of the programme a very cooperative approach. Programme officers were advised on how best to harmonise the demands coming from programme and the administrative requirements. This has allowed to catch up on some of the delays.

B. Human Resources

Staff	Number	Type
National Staff	0	Operation
	1	Programme
International Staff	0	Operation
	0	Programme

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

A. Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context

Coordination: Coordination mechanisms have been set in place at field and country level. The general management structure is the Joint Steering Committee, which gathers twice a year. The Technical Advisory Panel, meets quarterly and on a monthly basis coordination meetings for each joint programme are held in Kampala and in the Field. Joint Programme 3 has adopted an interesting approach: coordination meetings are held in the field and followed by joint monitoring visits. In terms of achievements, coordination meetings and joint monitoring visits have contributed to enhancing the overall coherence of the programme.

The Research Portfolio of the UN Peacebuilding Programme is one of the activities managed directly by the RC's Offiice. The Peacebuilding Coordination Officer based in the field ensures the day-to-day oversight of research activities with support from the UN Coordination Specialist in Kampala and the Head of Office. Periodical technical validation meetings were organised at the end of critical research phases i.e. after elaboration of research tools, data collection,data analyses and upon submission of draft reports. The draft reports were formally submitted for further technical validation to UN bodies such the UN Team members (head of agencies in Gulu), the Programme Management Team (deputy directors in Kampala). Externally to the UN system, reports and updates were shared with the donors community in Gulu and Kampala. The Office of the Prime Minister has been regularly updated on the progress of research. These practices have led to the following achievements: focus on conflict drivers has been enhanced, thus influencing evidence based programming. The Government of Uganda has incorporated land as a programme area of the second edition of the Peace Recovery Plan. In the same programme mental health and youth unemployment were also highlighted and relevant indicators included (draft currently under discussion).

B. Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.

Research component: Please consult previous section for details on procurement processes and the RC Office arrangements with the UNDP administrative system.
The procurement cycle followed the steps indicated below:
1)Submission of the concept of research projects
2) Elaboration of the terms of reference
3) Advertisement of the Job Opportunities through newspapers, UNDP website, several listserves
4) Selection of candidates

4a - Consultancies: upon shortlisting of proposals and interviews of shortlisted candidates
4b - Request for Proposals: opening of the bids and procurement validation of submissions, technical validation of projects (RCO and UN colleagues), financial validation (UNDP Procurement and RCO), negotiation with finalists, CAP, project,

5) Elaboration of contracts including milestones
6) Signature of contracts and beginning of activities.

Mental Health Assessment in Northern Uganda: Contract for International Individual Contractor (consultancy).
Taxonomy of Youth and Youth Vulnerability: Contract for National Individual Contractor (consultancy).
Identification of Good Practices in Land Conflict Resolution: Contract for International Individual Contractor (consultancy).
Land Conflict Monitoring Tool: Request for Proposals (services contracted to an organisation - Human Rights Focus)
Support to Monitoring and Research Capacity: Request for Proposals (services contracted to an organisation - Gulu University)

C. Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

Five monitoring tools have mainly been used over the past twelve months. Four of them support the monitoring and coordination components of the PBP and a system of follow up meetings and reports was utilised to monitor progress of the research activities.

1) E-MIS (electronic management information system): the EMIS proved to be an efficient tool to monitor progress re. programme implementation. This tool facilitates agencies to input information related to activities, implementation and disbursement of funds. Information is usually inputted at field level, secondly, cross-checked and validated by the middle-layer management of the project and finally verified and approved by senior management of UN agencies. The system revealed to be an extremely resourceful tool not only for monitoring purposes, but also for information sharing. Updates to local and central government were based on the information auto-generated by the system.
As this system was first introduced to specifically monitor the PBP, some technical problems in inputting information arose. The lesson learnt would be to have such system in place before the launch of the programme and subsequently to provide extensive training before implementation of activities. A second lesson deals with preparing standard reporting forms aligned with the requirements of the EMIS. This demand has come from several agencies.
2) Joint Field Monitoring Visits (JFMV): a template for the joint field monitoring visits was developed, although agencies have tailored it to their necessities during field visits. There has been variance across joint programmes on the

frequency meetings were conducted. Agencies involved in Joint Programme 3 have been overall more regular in ensuring field monitoring visits at least once a quarter. Agencies of JP1 and JP2 have experienced more challenges in this respect and in 2011 only a Joint Field Monitoring visit took place.

JFMVs have in the past year:

*helped identifying synergies among activities and agencies within and across the same programme.

*promoted a participatory approach to revisions in implementation

* identified beneficiaries that could be targeted by a wider range of activities, maximising therefore the results of the programme

The integrated approach to the visits has effectively supported the purposes of joint implementation. A lesson learnt deals with lowering ambitions of site visits programmes. A large number of site visits concentrated in a short lapse of time can easily drain the energy of the team.

Secondly, the RC Office should adopt a tighter oversight on agencies that are not compliant with holding a JFMV every quarter.

3) Joint Coordination Meetings: as previously mentioned, coordination meetings were held both at country office and field level. Every joint programme chose methodologies, frequencies and modalities for the coordination meetings.

Coordination meetings of JPs have ensured:

*Feedback from implementing partners

*Reflection on contents of activities and follow-up on implementation

If coordination meetings help information sharing, these should be seconded also by information within agencies at country office level and field level (i.e. UNFPA country office and UNFPA field office).

4) UN Team meetings

UN Team meetings have helped expanding information sharing and consultation to all agencies present in Gulu. Monthly updates on PBP have been produced and shared with all heads of sub-office in Gulu and PBP focal points in Kampala.

As the updates were considered as useful monitoring tools, we should have probably started this practice since the earliest steps of the programme.

5) Meetings/reports for research component activities. Meetings, reports and validation of findings and research methodologies have been the main monitoring tools for the research activity. Content-wise speaking, these tools were overall effective in ensuring technical validation.

D. Report on any assessments, evaluations, or studies undertaken.

Five research activities have been funded through the PBP research agenda.

Mental Health Assessment in Northern Uganda: Contract for International Individual Contractor (consultancy).

Taxonomy of Youth and Youth Vulnerability: Contract for National Individual Contractor (consultancy).

Identification of Good Practices in Land Conflict Resolution: Contract for International Individual Contractor (consultancy).

Land Conflict Monitoring Tool: Request for Proposals (services contracted to an organisation - Human Rights Focus)

Support to Monitoring and Research Capacity: Request for Proposals (services contracted to an organisation - Gulu University)

The research component of the Peacebuilding Programme was designed to:

1.Enhance understanding of peacebuilding broadly and examine under-explored conflict drivers

2.Generate knowledge to support implementation of the joint programmes of the PBP

3.Achieve catalytic effect (resources, advocacy and influence)

Mental Health Assessment: first comprehensive study on mental health needs arisen as a consequence of the conflict and camp life. Findings strictly connect to other protection areas such as gender based and domestic violence. The assessment shed light on most of the forms of mental illness, the understanding of communities and the solutions that are in place in the formal and informal system. The report has produced a set of recommendations, part of which has been taken in consideration during the designing phase of the Peace Recovery and Development Plan.

Good Practices in Land Conflict Resolution: this assessment was conducted between July and September 2011. Over 600 respondents were interviewed and a specific focus was maintained on traditional leaders and Local Councillors I and II. Findings have contributed to give a pretty reliable projection on the magnitude of the land conflict in the region. Land conflict is an element estimated to inhibit agricultural productivity and therefore economic growth of the region. The report has helped identifying the most resourceful practices in the resolution of land disputes and related crimes.

The report has produced a set of recommendations, most of which has been included in the Peace Recovery and Development Plan.

Taxonomy of youth and youth vulnerability: this study aims at establishing an assessment of youth in the Acholi sub-region. Respondents, randomly selected in urban, rural and peri-urban areas were categorised by gender and divided by age brackets. Questions related to their employment situation, the regional political environment, land conflict, access to school and health-care were addressed in order to identify strengths and vulnerability of the largest socio-demographic group in Uganda.

Land Conflict Monitoring Tool: land conflict (spanning from disputes to wrangles) have been identified as potential conflict driver in the region and major hurdle to sustainable development. Quantitative information and trend analyses on the different categories of conflict, groups and areas involved have been missing. The land conflict monitoring tool will help quantifying categories of conflict, mapping them (for the first time at sub-village level) and monitor their evolution. It is a broad exercise that currently involves three parishes (sub-district unit) per district and could be expanded to capture information in every parish in Acholi. This exercise is catalysing attention of donors and other development partners.
The exercise is expected to produce bi-annual trend analyses and maps in the course of 2012.

Support to monitoring and research capacity under the UN Peacebuilding Programme: the UN Peacebuilding supports the reinforcement of Gulu University to serve as a resource centre for peacebuilding research, information and networking. The structure's capacity will be enhanced to enable it to perform three primary functions: (i) provide regular analysis of community perception of peace and reconciliation and related topics in local media; (ii) serve as resource centre for peacebuiliding and related research and; (iii) provide forum for dialogue by bringing together partners working on similar topics. Research tool have been developed and a research conference on Perception of Peacebuilding in Acholi sub-region is due to take place on the 4th and 5th of April

A mid-Term review was conducted

IV. RESULTS

A. Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period

Cumulative Achievement Percentage for Outcome Indicators	**92.2%**
Cumulative Achievement Percentage for Output Indicators	**99.5%**

Reason for variance:

The targets for both the outcomes and outputs are until December 2012 which is the end of the project, whereas the achievement rate reflects only the achievement for up to December 2011.

B. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.

ACTIVITY	STATUS	BENEFICIARIES
For Outcome 1		
Output 1.1:Coordination activities implemented		
1. Design and development of	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)

Coordination Structure, Plan and Guidelines (jointly with Comm's and M&E)		
2. Quarterly coordination meetings among PBF implementing agencies in the field	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
3. Bi-Annual Steering Committee Meetings	Postponed	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
Output 1.2:Joint communications activities conducted		
1. Design, development and approval of Communications Plan	Completed	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
2. Design, development, publication and dissemination of communications products	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
3. Quarterly Communications meetings (jointly with Coordination and M&E)	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
Output 1.3:Resource mobilisation proposals developed and submitted		
1. Design, development and approval of resource mobilization plan	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
2. Design, development and submission of resource mobilization proposals	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
3. Resource mobilization meetings with partners	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
For Outcome 2		
Output 2.1:Joint M&E activities conducted		
1. Design, development and approval of M&E plan and tools	Completed	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
2. Monitor key indicators of peacebuilding and conflict drivers, and conduct operational research	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
3. Capacity-building support to strengthen national data collection and monitoring including gender-sensitive and child-friendly (PRDP) indicators and monitoring for local IPs and local government	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
4. Quarterly joint monitoring missions (including quarterly joint meetings with Communications and Coordination)	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
5. Joint Midterm and End-term Evaluations	Ongoing	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
Output 2.2:E-based management information system (MIS) developed and installed		

1. Recruitment of IT Specialist/Consultant	Completed	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
2. Design, development and installation of e-MIS	Completed	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)
3. Training of partners on use of e-MIS (done jointly with installation in field offices)	Completed	Not Applicable (UN Agencies)

C. Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.

The coordination mandate of the RC Office has substantially benefited from the activities planned and implemented under PBF project four. Minor challenges manifested throughout the past 12 months, without undermining the execution of any key activity (i.e. coordination, communication, monitoring and evaluation, operational research and information management system). The challenges have mainly dealt with internal administrative delays. These resulted in the postponement of some products' delivery: the e-MIS system (to a lesser extent) and some reports of the research component (in a more substantive way) . These challenges were rapidly absorbed in the case of the e-MIS. On the front of the research component, they brought to a strengthened cooperation between the programme and operations teams working on the research activities. In the area of communications, the preparation of Peace Day suffered occasionally from the slow responsiveness of some of the organisers. This UN funded initiative was led by the central Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). This ceremony was nonetheless a success, having brought together over 15.000 participants, forty civil society organisations working on peacebuilding and four key ministers of state participating. The celebrations received extensive media coverage. For future reference and action the involvement of key local authorities and organization since the early steps of the preparation will be highly recommended. In terms of coordination and joint activities, the Programme has been overall consistent with the plan outlined in the project documents. Joint monitoring visits took place, with a variance though across the joint programmes. Coordination meetings were held regularly both at country and field level. No substantive challenge has been observed in this respect.The Joint Steering Committee Meeting, scheduled for October, was postponed due to urgent commitments. The SC meeting was instead held on the 13th of February 2012.

Studies. The programme has produced so far two studies, which are yet to be disseminated. The Mental Health Assessment in Northern Uganda and the report on Good Practices on Land Conflict Resolutions have been finalised and enthusiastically received by the UN and partners. These reports have also contributed in influencing governmental policy making in that land appears as a new project area of the Peace Recovery and Development Plan. Mental health and psychosocial support for post-traumatic stress disorders will be considered under a project area on general support to war affected communities. Internal administrative procedures have caused the postponement of the delivery of a report on the Taxonomy of Youth and Youth Vulnerability, whose release has glided to the end of January 2012 . Other reports and documents produced for internal use of the United Nations are:the report for Peacebuilding Fund Operational Learning/Research Design, the document of the Peacebuilding Programme Mid Term Review, the UN RCO communication strategy, the guidelines for joint field monitoring visit and a draft resource mobilization strategy (internal).

Different kind of knowledge stemmed from the documentation mentioned above. Some knowledge was oriented at guiding internal processes, whereas information generated from public reports has generally reached a larger and more varied audience (i.e. Research Component's reports). Internal documents produced have effectively served as road-maps for programme design and implementation. This is specifically the case for the PBP research agenda, the communication strategy, the guidelines on joint monitoring visits and the resource mobilisation strategy. The knowledge generated by these documents, by the EMIS and the mid-term report has facilitated and improved programme implementation.

The research framework articulated five research activities, which in turn resulted in the production of reports for a wider audience of peacebuilding practitioners and national institutions. The communication strategy has brought, for instance, the UN to adopt a common logo for the UN in Uganda. In addition, advocacy materials were widely circulated and have contributed in strengthening awareness on the PBP and its activities. These were distributed particularly among institution at the national and local.

In terms of analysis of conflict drivers for a wider public, most of the findings were generated by studies of the research framework. The Mental Health Assessment is the first attempt by the United Nations in Uganda to shed light on the impact that two decades of conflict have had on mental illness among war affected communities in Acholiland. Similarly, the preliminary findings from the report on Good Practices in Land Conflict Resolution, greatly contributed in updating projections and figures from older reports (Berkeley report, 2007; IOM report 2010). They equally provided

reliable information on the magnitude of land conflict and offered viable and realistic solutions. The report on the Taxonomy of Youth and Youth Vulnerability will contain the findings from a survey that involved over 620 youths across the seven districts in Acholi. Information on youth unemployment, access to education, social fabric and youth civic engagement will be for the first time available and focussed uniquely on the sub-region. Additional data on land and communities and media perception are expected to complement the existing bulk of knowledge in 2012.

D. List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

The collaborations generated through the activities of project 4 encompassed a wide range of actors: UN agencies involved (or not) in the PBP, national and local institutions, civil society organisations and the donor community. Collaboration has taken often the form of consultation meetings, information sharing platforms and, in some cases, it has been formalised with the creation of contracts for project implementation.

a) Collaboration with UN agencies and impact on results.
UN agencies involved in the PBP, as well as members of the UN Country Team and the UN Team in Acholi were consulted on every activity planned and implemented under Project 4. In particular, comments and advice was sought on strategies, internal report. In some cases UN agencies participated in panels for technical validation of the findings emerging from the studies commissioned by the RC Office. After advertisement of openings for PBP positions under project 4, UN agencies were involved in the evaluation panels mandated to review applications, proposals, contractors' requirements.
Contributions and feedback from colleagues has made it possible to adopt a more gender sensitive approach in four research activities. Technical guidance and additional information corroborated the findings of the research framework. Constant feedback on the EMIS system has allowed the RCO team to turn it into a user-friendly tool and an innovative platform for information sharing.

It is though in the area of coordination that project 4 has been particularly successful. Coordination has created synergies which resulted in enhanced cooperation within and across joint programmes. This has brought, for instance, slow starters to catch up with implementation. Coordination has also proven to be a resourceful approach for field monitoring visits. From a programme perspective, coordination meetings and joint monitoring visits have triggered synergies whereby agencies could support each other exploiting their comparative advantage. For instance, UNCDF has conducted local economy and business assessments in 4 districts which raised concerns about GBV. UNFPA provided its support by linking UNCDEF with the implementing partners involved on GBV projects.

b) Consultations with national and local authorities.
Activities implemented under project four were presented and validated at national level through the Technical Advisory Panel meetings and one Joint Steering Committee meeting (the second, as mentioned above,took place in February 2012). Regular updates were also given to the Regional Assistant Commissioner for the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) in OPM. He was also involved in openings of orientation meetings on PBP. Local government was also informed of the RC Office's activities under the PBP. Regular presentations on the advancement of the programme was equally done to the PRDP TWG and the Resident Coordinator's Office participated actively in the elaboration of PRDP 2.

c) Collaboration and consultation with civil society organisation and impact on results.
One civil society organisation (Human Rights Focus) and Gulu University have been contracted to carry out some long term trend analyses.
Additionally civil society organisations were consulted for some technical validation of the research framework and related studies. The reports on mental health and good practices in land conflict resolution benefited of these technical contributions. Data were cross-checked and research approaches became more comprehensive.

d) Consultation with development partners.
Partners have been involved in consultation processes, especially with regard to the reports on Mental Health and Land.For coordination purposes, the Northern Uganda Recovery and Development group (based in Kampala) and the Development Partners' group in Acholi received updates on a monthly basis.

E. Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

The e-MIS has provided strong support to information sharing and it has effectively facilitated monitoring.

Research on conflict drivers has shaped a new terminology that is now adopted and in use among peacebuilding practitioners. It has also contributed to shift attention of policy makers and the recovery donor community to land, youth unemployment and marginalization/vulnerability issues (i.e. mental health).

The organisation of events such as Peace Day and the media campaign organised around it have raised awareness in Uganda of the achievements that Acholiland has secured in terms of peace and stability. This gave a strong political momentum to the event and catalysed attention on the UN PBP. Four Ministers of State were present (Disaster Preparedness, Youth Affairs, Gender Labour and Social Development, Northern Uganda Rehabilitation).

PBP coordination structures and activities are tightly intertwined with the coordination structures/fora of the UN Area Coordination system. The overall consistency of the Programme results strengthened and so its compliance to national priorities (PRDP).

Finally, it is important to note that the lessons learned from the UN Peacebuilding Programme have already benefitted the UN system in moving forward with a Delivering as One approach. The UNCT decided, in its DaO strategy paper adopted in June 2011, to use the work of the PBP and northern Uganda as a pilot for DaO. This has meant, for example, that the eMIS system - after piloting in the PBP - has been opened up also for UNDAF, PRDP and JP reporting. Branding guidelines, a UN logo, and a joint field monitoring tool are other products that have benefited UN Uganda.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1: Improved coordination, communications and reource mobilisation							
Output 1.1: Coordination activities implemented	Indicator 1.1.1. Percentage of coordination activities conducted as planned	0%	100%	1. Conducted one coordination planning retreat at Chobe. All participating UN agencies were represented; RC closed the meeting. Commitments on common planning and monitoring tools were reached and coordination between JPs was enhanced. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 1st Quarter* 2. Updated government and development partners on the implementation of the PBF in June *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 3. Regular updating during the UNT Acholi monthly meetings conducted; participation in and support to Acholi coordination meetings provided. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 4. Held a TAP meeting with Government representation in April; agreed on mid-term evaluation framework and operational research framework. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 5. UNCT endorsed the UN Peacebuilding Programme as a pilot in its strategy paper on Delivering as One approach in Uganda *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 6. Regular updating during the UNT Acholi	The target is until December 2012 which is the end of the project whereas the achievement rate reflects only the achievement for up to December 2011.	Coordination activity reports	Coordination on the Peacebuilding JPs is done monthly through the monthly UN Area Coordination (UNAC) meetings in the field and the regular coordination meetings in Kampala organized by the lead agencies.

				monthly meetings conducted; participation in and support to Acholi coordination meetings provided. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 3rd Quarter* 7. Regular updating during the UNT monthly meetings, participation in and support to Acholi coordination meeting provided. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 4th Quarter* ***Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 70.0% as of 4th Quarter 2011***			
Output 1.2: Joint communications activities conducted	Indicator 1.2.1. Percentage of joint communications activities implemented as planned	0%	100%	1. Overall communications strategy and International Peace Day celebration plans drafted. *Percentage Achievement: 5.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 2. PBF brochure and publication of "Workshop Proceedings on Physical Infrastructure in Northern Uganda" are ongoing *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 3. PBF branding signage guidelines completed in line with OPM guidance *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 4. The UN Acholi Newsletter for September-December 2011 focused on Peacebuilding in Acholi *Percentage Achievement: 2.0% as of 3rd Quarter* 5. Peace Debate attended by over 300 people	The target is until December 2012 which is the end of the project whereas the achievement rate reflects only the achievement for up to December 2011.	Joint Communications Plan, activity reports and communication products	One major communications product/activity for 2012 is the Peacebuilding Research Conference in the second quarter (April).

				in Gulu on 20 September 2011, in conjunction to the 2011 Peace Day Celebration. *Percentage Achievement: 5.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				6. The following PBF communications products developed, produced and disseminated/conducted in conjunction with the 2011 Peace Day Celebration: 500 PBF stickers; 20,000 peace advocacy flyers translated to the local language of Luo; Seven radio talk show programmes on peace (3 in Kampala and 4 in Gulu); 236 peace advocacy messages on radio ran for over one week (100 on 2 stations in Gulu and 136 on 3 stations in Kampala); and Ten peace advocacy messages ran on the National TV network for over one week. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				7. Peace Day Celebrations in Gulu attended by 20,000 local people on 21 September 2011, with the participation of four state ministers. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				8. Overall communications strategy approved by TAP in July *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 62.0% as of 4th Quarter 2011			
Output 1.3: Resource mobilisation	Indicator 1.3.1. Number of resource	0	3	1. Two joint proposals for PBF - Gender has been developed and submitted to PBSO in October 2011.	The target is until December 2012 which is the end of	Resource mobilization proposal	Only one proposal has been considered for 2012 but not

proposals developed and submitted	mobilization proposals developed and submitted			*Percentage Achievement: 60.0% as of 4th Quarter* ***Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 60.0% as of 4th Quarter 2011***	the project whereas the achievement rate reflects only the achievement for up to December 2011.	documents	approved yet.
Outcome 2: Enhanced joint monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and tools							
Output 2.1: Joint M&E activities conducted	Indicator 2.1.1. Percentage of joint M&E activities conducted as planned	0%	100%	1. Participating agencies agreed to use the PBF eMIS proposed during the Chobe planning retreat as the major joint M&E and reporting tool for the PBF *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 2. An Operational Research Framework was approved by the TAP and UNCT. One consultancy is almost complete; negotiations for the contracts of three others are underway; the final RfP has been advertised. A tool for joint field monitoring has been drafted. *Percentage Achievement: 15.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 3. Bid for the Study on Support to Monitoring and Research Capacity in NU has been awarded but contract not yet raised *Percentage Achievement: 1.0% as of 3rd Quarter* 4. Bid for Study on Land Conflict in Northern Uganda awarded and methodology designed and submitted; field research has started *Percentage Achievement: 2.0% as of 3rd Quarter* 5. Research tools on Taxonomy of Youth and Youth Vulnerability in Northern Uganda produced and delivered, and field research is almost complete	The target is until December 2012 which is the end of the project whereas the achievement rate reflects only the achievement for up to December 2011.	Joint M&E Plan and activity reports	Joint M&E is solidly done through the eMIS by the RCO for all Peacebuilding JPs and through joint field monitoring visits.

				Percentage Achievement: 3.0% as of 3rd Quarter			
				6. Study on Good Practices on Land Conflict Resolution is ongoing with research tools developed and field research completed. Final report is currently being drafted *Percentage Achievement: 4.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				7. Mental Health Assessment in Northern Uganda completed and all products delivered *Percentage Achievement: 5.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				8. PBF JPs agreed to adapt the Joint Field Monitoring Concept Notes as the General Framework for PBF joint monitoring. This will be first applied for the 3rd quarter. *Percentage Achievement: 5.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				9. Initial steps on Support to Monitoring and Research Capacity completed. Inception document submitted, preparation of Research Conference (12-13 April)0 started. *Percentage Achievement: 2.0% as of 4th Quarter*			
				10. Initial steps on the Land Conflict Monitoring Tool completed. Workshop with stakeholders held, Timely submission of activity reports and inception report. *Percentage Achievement: 2.0% as of 4th Quarter*			
				11. Study on Youth Taxonomy and Youth Vulnerability near completion. Data collection and analysis concluded, first draft report produced. *Percentage Achievement: 2.0% as of 4th*			

				Quarter			
				12. Study on Good Practices on Land Conflict Resolution is completed. An academic paper and a report were developed. Wide technical consultation was carried out. *Percentage Achievement: 5.0% as of 4th Quarter*			
				13. Joint field monitoring (JFM) visits have been conducted by the three PBF joint programmes as planned: JPs 1 and 2 conducted JFM on 05-09 December 2011 while JP3 conducted JFM on 26-27 October 2011. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 4th Quarter*			
				Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 66.0% as of 4th Quarter 2011			
Output 2.2: E-based management information system (MIS) developed and installed	Indicator 2.2.1. e-based MIS being utilized and populated by Project staff (qualitative indicator)	0	yes	1. PBF eMIS has been developed and participating agencies have begun populating the database with planning and monitoring data *Percentage Achievement: 30.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 2. Two eMIS trainings were held, one in Kampala and the other in Gulu, with participation from all participating UN agencies. Consultant has been on hand two weeks since the training to ensure all final bugs are addressed in the system. *Percentage Achievement: 30.0% as of 2nd Quarter* 3. Refresher session on eMIS has been conducted for agencies. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 3rd*	The Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) eMIS has been expanded to include the other UN JPs in Uganda, as well as UNDAF and UN Contribution to the Peacebuilding, Recovery and Development Programme (PRDP) of the Government of Uganda. This has exceeded the indicator which measures only the usage of the eMIS by the project staff.	Functional e-based Management Information System (MIS) with up-to-date data	Work on the expansion actually began in November 2011 but training for the other JPs on the use of the system is yet to be conducted in March 2012. Actual usage of the system for the reporting of the other JPs will start for the first quarter of 2012.

				Quarter			
				4. PBF eMIS is now fully functional with minimal upgrades and maintenance *Percentage Achievement: 20.0% as of 3rd Quarter*			
				5. PBF eMIS online version is now fully functional and being utilized by PBF implementing agencies. The offline monitoring tool that enables users to input data while offline has also been distributed to, and now being utilized by the PBF implementing agencies. *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 4th Quarter*			
				6. The eMIS has been expanded to include monitoring of the UNDAF, PRDP and other Joint Programmes beyond Peacebuilding for which it was originally developed *Percentage Achievement: 10.0% as of 4th Quarter*			
				Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 110.0% as of 4th Quarter 2011			

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V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

A. Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2011), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.

Priority actions
*Exploit PBP coordination systems to channel Agencies' attention on exit strategies and resource mobilization, besides regular monitoring.
*Organisation of a research conference on Peacebuilding (4-5 April 2012)
*Accelerate production of deliverables of research activities.
*Emphasise importance of joint monitoring visits.
*Produce a report on best practices and lessons learnt by June 2012.

B. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

No major variation to strategies, targets, outcomes and outputs in programme for next year.
No additional budget required.

[Report generated by Administrator as of Mon 16-Apr-2012 09:13 AM]