

Lebanon

Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in North Lebanon (MDGF-1976)



Conflict Prevention and Peace Building

Total Budget:	USD 5,000,000		
Budget by Agency:	UNDP: 2,553,984 ILO: 876,539 UNRWA: 256,867	UNESCO: 154,429 UNFPA: 473,361 UNICEF: 684,820	
Government Counterparts:	Ministry of Education, Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Popular Committees, Forum of NGO's in camps, University of al Jinan, Mouvement Social (NGO), Permanent Peace Movement (NGO), Ministry of labor, Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanese Agricultural Research Institution (LARI), Local Authorities in Naher el-Bared surrounding villages (6 Municipalities).		
Start Date:	September 03, 2009		
End Date:	March 03, 2012		
Extension:			
Disbursements:	1 st Disbursement:	September 04, 2009	USD2,613,414
	2 nd Disbursement:	August 24, 2011	USD 2,366,586

In Brief:

The project aims to implement preventive measures to curb further escalation of tensions between key marginalised communities in Lebanon. Progress on the political, economic and social arena relies on the dynamic of internal and external political factors.

The UNCT added value lies in creating better institutional dialogue mechanisms, a vibrant civil society and more active youth and women. The project's main objective is to mitigate the risk of relapse into violent conflict through promotion of socioeconomic development and peace building in conflict prone communities. The specific objectives are i) Identification and promotion of sustainable conflict prevention tools to facilitate resolution of inter-and intra communal tensions between the Palestinian and Lebanese communities ii) Implementation of equitable socio-economic development interventions decreasing the divide amongst the communities and iii) Promotion of youth and women's active participation in local level development.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Conflict resolution and mediation mechanisms developed and sustained that facilitate the resolution of inter- and intra-communal tensions between the Palestinian and Lebanese.
2. Conflict risk in north Lebanon border communities reduced through the design and implementation of inclusive socio-economic initiatives

Regions of Intervention:

North Lebanon:
 Selected Palestinian refugee camps and surrounding Lebanese population.
 Nahr el Bared (northern Tripoli), Beddawi (close to Tripoli), Ain-el-Helwe (close to Saida **dropped**) (out of the 12 official refugee camps in Lebanon).
 Marginalized border communities in Akkar. Neighborhoods Jabal Mohsen (alawites) and Bab Tabbaneh (sunni) (Tripoli).

MDGs	MDG1 :T1A, T1B.																											
Project Coordinator: Ziad Ayoubi ziad.ayoubi@undp-lebprojects.org RCO Focal Point: Walid Nasr walid.nasr@one.un.org , Karima Nehmeh karima.nehmeh@one.un.org Alexander Costy costy@un.org																												
Beneficiaries to date:	Direct	Indirect																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Institutions • No. Women • No. Men • No. Ethnic Groups 	Provided by the online system																											
Status	Last phase of the implementation. Decision on no-cost extension request to me made by the team.																											
Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30, 2011 biannual report:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>Transferred</th> <th>Committed</th> <th>Disbursed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009-2</td> <td>5,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>2,610,905.00 (52.22%)</td> <td>755,960.00 (15.12%)</td> <td>20,949.00 (0.42%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-1</td> <td>5,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>2,610,905.00 (52.22%)</td> <td>808,605.00 (16.17%)</td> <td>394,151.00 (7.88%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-2</td> <td>5,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>2,613,414.00 (52.27%)</td> <td>1,567,510.00 (31.35%)</td> <td>1,023,793.00 (20.48%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-1</td> <td>5,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>2,633,414.00 (52.67%)</td> <td>2,196,463.00 (43.93%)</td> <td>1,527,273.00 (30.55%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Period	TOTAL	Transferred	Committed	Disbursed	2009-2	5,000,000.00 (100.00%)	2,610,905.00 (52.22%)	755,960.00 (15.12%)	20,949.00 (0.42%)	2010-1	5,000,000.00 (100.00%)	2,610,905.00 (52.22%)	808,605.00 (16.17%)	394,151.00 (7.88%)	2010-2	5,000,000.00 (100.00%)	2,613,414.00 (52.27%)	1,567,510.00 (31.35%)	1,023,793.00 (20.48%)	2011-1	5,000,000.00 (100.00%)	2,633,414.00 (52.67%)	2,196,463.00 (43.93%)	1,527,273.00 (30.55%)
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Main Achievements: <i>(by expected outcomes)</i>	<p>Outcome 1: awareness raised at the local level about the role of LPDC and positive influence on the perception of Palestinian refugees, knowledge of health care providers improved o reproductive health topics, knowledge of students on conflict peaceful resolution and tolerance improved, positive dialogue established between PC and Lebanese Communities.</p> <p>Outcome 2: 2 strategic plans developed through participatory methodologies, capacity of microfinance institution built.</p>																											
<p>Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in its tools/ activities/outputs/outcomes? (example) Although the original design includes the gender perspective as an overall approach, in practice there has been a tendency towards implementing isolated activities not necessarily integrated in the wider intervention. This issue is being addressed as part of the improvement plan.</p>																												
Observations																												
Paris Declaration	<p>Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:</p> <p>The context since the JP formulation has gone through some unexpected phases, including the collapse of the government in early 2011. The JP operates in the framework of a tense political and security situation which at the same time is one of the elements addressed by the intervention strategy. Nevertheless the RRC (Reconstruction and Recovery cell) continues to play a role at the PMC level and the CDR (Council for Development and Reconstruction) at the NSC level, although they are not considered implementing partners. The most active governmental partner is the Ministry of Education. It is reported the recent incorporation of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>At the local level, municipalities seem to be engaged in the Akkar area and not so much in the rest of the areas where the forums were to be established.</p> <p>Involvement of CSOs and citizens:</p> <p>5 regional working groups that include local stakeholders in Akkar area seem to have contributed to participation of citizens.</p> <p>It is reported that some activities has been tailored to meet community needs.</p> <p>Alignment and Harmonization:</p>																											

	<p>Major revisions were done to align with the new agenda of the LPDC.</p> <p>Regarding the law on labor rights for Palestinian population, the JP is waiting for the government formation and position on it while considering alternatives. If no extension is requested/granted, alternative activities should begin as soon as possible.</p> <p>Innovative elements in mutual accountability:</p> <p>Regional Working Groups</p> <p>Joint strategic revision including discussion and justification on the changes done (January 2011)</p>
Delivering as One	<p>Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:</p> <p>An agreement for joint coordination costs was reached to overcome weaknesses in the original design. This agreement includes funds for communications and joint office.</p> <p>A programme map (of activities) has been developed to ensure coordination at the field level</p> <p>An information sharing mechanism has been established.</p> <p>Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:</p> <p>RCO has played a key role both at the level of Beirut and Tripoli's offices as supervision of the Coordination Unit, which is based in the RCO. The RCO also chair the PMC meetings since there is no lead agency.</p> <p>Inter-agency coordination:</p> <p>The leadership of the RCO constitutes an exception to the standard governance structure proposed by the MDG-F. In principle the model should favour inter-agency coordination. However in practice for this model to work adequately it is necessary that the work plans and reporting lines and information sharing mechanisms are detailed and binding for all partners. The MTE finds that there is still a level of fragmentation and resistance to inter-agency work that needs improvement.</p>
Sustainability (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)	<p>Sustainability Plan in place? No</p> <p>Some relevant elements are mentioned in the report that should be developed as a plan. This may imply developing individual measures/actions to ensure sustainability of each output, for instance agreements with local institutions that could host the youth initiatives, inclusion in curriculum of the educational activities with students and teachers, additional funding to replicate or scale up pilot experiences in socio-economic entrepreneurship, etc.</p>
Innovation and Scale-up	<p>Based on the success of the training activity in output 5, the Issam Fares Institute of the American University of Beirut (AUB) will replicate this activity in 3 additional Palestinian Camps. Also the PLO's General Secretariat intention to restructure other Popular Committees up-scaling the training initiative.</p>
External Factors and mitigation	<p>New president of the LPDC in 2010 and launch of new strategy in June 2010, which meant the revision of output 1 (outcome 1)</p> <p>Municipal elections in May 2010, high political polarization.</p> <p>Collapse of the government in January 2011. Some activities (output 6 mostly) pending until formation of the new government.</p>
Communication and Advocacy	<p>C&A plan in place? Yes</p> <p>A communications strategy has been developed, with strong focus on communication for social change/development (for instance promoting the idea of education for peace). It is stated that some activities of the plan are part of wider initiatives. It has been used as an entry point to strengthen the linkages with other national/UN initiatives (although concrete examples are not provided).</p> <p>Output 1.6 foresees a media campaign on Palestinian labor rights, currently pending based on political context.</p>
M&E	<p>The monitoring system has substantially improved since the strategic revision took place early in 2011. The monitoring framework contains baseline information, concrete indicators, targets and achievement of target to date. Some indicators are qualitative (level of awareness) which requires using the most appropriate tools to track changes in attitudes and perceptions of general population or training participants. These tools, if developed and used by all the partners, the monitoring framework could be a very useful tool to be used by the PMC and NSC for decision making purposes.</p>

Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:	Date: November 2009 December 2010	Members: SDC/PFP PFP
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Mid Term Evaluation:	Evaluator: Sergio Lenci Period: June-August, 2011 Link to final report and improvement plan
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MALI

Improving Child Nutrition and Food Security in the Most Vulnerable Municipalities in Mali (MDGF- 2012)

Children, Food Security and Nutrition



Total Budget:	USD 8,000,000		
Budget by Agency:	WFP: 2,072,947 UNICEF: 3,815,476 WHO: 306,897	UNDP: 974,583 FAO: 829,905	
Participating Gov. Entities:	Commissary for Food Security; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of the Environment;		
Start Date:	17 November 2009		
Est. End Date:	17 November 2013		
Disbursements:	First Disbursement: Second Disbursement: Third Disbursement:	17 November 2009	USD 3,282,152
In Brief:	The proposed Joint Programme, Improving Child Nutrition and Food Security in the Most Vulnerable Municipalities in Mali, will apply an integrated approach to achieve four primary outcomes - enhanced food security, improved nutritional status of women and children through appropriate prevention and treatment, the inclusion of nutrition and food security aspects in relevant national and community based frameworks and enhanced national capacities for appropriate assessment and monitoring, including improved responsiveness to changes in levels of nutrition and food insecurity in targeted communities. A participatory approach will be used at both upstream and downstream levels in order to reduce child mortality rates by maximizing the economic and social benefits of improved nutrition and food security for women, children and their families. The relevant MDG being targeted are primarily MDGs 1 and 4. The agencies involved in the joint programme are UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO and UNDP.		
Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Malnutrition and food insecurity reduced through the application of integrated, preventive approaches.• The nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and children under five is improved through appropriate treatment.• Relevant national and community based frameworks include nutrition and food security.• Enhanced national capacities for assessment, evaluation and response to changes in the level of access to nutrition and food security.		
Regions of Intervention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bandiagara circle		
MDGs	MDG1 T1.C ; MDG4 T4.A		
Project Coordinator:	Arhamatou Diallo dialloarhamatou@yahoo.fr		
RCO Focal point:	Paz Arancibia		

