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**Advancing Reconciliation and Promoting Peace in Northern Mali (ARPP)
First Quarterly/Annual Progress Report, July 1 – September 30, 2016**



Women reflecting on challenges they face when communicating on peace agreement in Ansongo

Program Information

Grantee: Mercy Corps

Project Title: Advancing Reconciliation and Promoting Peace in Northern Mali (ARPP)

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Country: Mali

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Program's Scope of Work:

Following signature of the Peace Accord between the Malian government and northern rebels in June of 2015, the country has spent the last year in a critical period in its efforts to secure lasting peace. Mercy Corps' Advancing Reconciliation and Promoting Peace (ARPP) program aims to support this process by enhancing understanding among the local population of key tenets of the peace process, reinforcing local conflict mitigation mechanisms and engaging youth in initiatives to promote non-violence. Working closely with the Coordination of Women's Associations and NGOs of Mali (CAFO) and the Association for Youth and Development of Mali (AJDM), ARPP will form inter-ethnic peace committees that help to build and strengthen social cohesion among project participants, as well as support traditional, elected, and religious leaders to promote reconciliation and resolve disputes within and between ethnic communities. Additionally, ARPP will work with local youth associations to form sports clubs for adolescent boys and girls who are most at-risk of engaging in violence and who are most vulnerable to the effects of the conflict in Northern Mali. Through intercultural dialogue and other activities that bring together women, men and young people across Bamanan, Tuareg, Arab, Fulani and Songhai ethnic communities, ARPP will help secure broad-based popular support for lasting peace in Gao, Tombouctou, Menaka and Ansongo – areas directly affected by the conflict – and provide participants with the skills to resolve conflict and address social and economic issues in peaceful and effective ways.

Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ADC | <i>Agent de Development Communautaire</i> (Community Development Agent) |
| ARPP | Advancing Reconciliation and Promoting Peace in Northern Mali |
| CAFO | <i>Coordination des Associations et ONG Féminines du Mali</i> (Coordination of Women's Associations of Mali) |
| CMM | Conflict Management and Mitigation |
| EWS | Early Warning Systems |
| GBV | Gender-based Violence |
| LSAC | Local Security Advisory Committees |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MINUSMA | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |

Summary

The overall goal of the ARPP program is to **help Malians secure a more peaceful future** through a people-to-people approach that brings together women, men, and youth across the Bamanan, Tuareg, Arab, Fulani, and Songhai ethnic communities. Working with ethnically diverse communities in conflict-affected areas in northern Mali to educate community leaders on conflict mediation and interest-based negotiation techniques, the program will reduce violence and promote reconciliation within and between ethnic communities. By providing women with advocacy skills and a structural understanding on how to address their grievances, and by helping institutions become more responsive to the concerns raised by locally elected, traditional, and religious leaders, ARPP will bolster popular support for the Malian peace process. Connecting at-risk youth with positive role models and networks, sports and apprenticeship activities, and increasing youth engagement in their communities, will further connect Malian youth to their communities and reduce their likelihood to engage in violence or join armed groups.

During the first quarter of the ARPP program, Mercy Corps recruited the program team and held training on the principal program objectives and methodologies. Mercy Corps finalized sub-grant negotiations with the partners CAFO and AJDM and is in the process of signing sub-grant agreements. Mercy Corps also completed design of the project's M&E framework and completed baseline data collection, including selection of target communes and villages for the project, and refined its detailed implementation plan. These activities will ensure a strong start for field implementation during the second quarter.

Contextual Information

The Algerian-sponsored peace talks and the signing of the Peace Accord between the Malian government and CMA rebel groups in the North aims to address the historical grievances of northern Malians that led to the rebellion. The peace process makes a number of provisions that address these grievances, and has established a framework for decentralization to give greater autonomy to regional governments, in response to concerns of some northern populations regarding ineffective governance, widespread corruption, lack of investment, lack of social services and insecurity. Despite the hope that the Peace Accord would usher in a return to peace, the socio-political and security situation has deteriorated during this quarter, and a new upsurge of violence and new demands by certain parties to the process have delayed the implementation of the peace agreement. Uncertainty and skepticism around the peace process, uneasy tensions within and between ethnic communities, and heavy youth involvement in armed groups could undermine progress toward peace. The Peace Accord alone would not resolve historical tensions among the Bamanan, Tuareg, Arab, Fulani, and Songhai communities,

around issues including sharing of natural resources and cultural differences. These sources of tension have contributed to the instability, and tensions between pastoralist groups (including the Tuareg and Fulani) and sedentary groups (largely the Songhai and Bamanan) over land and water could easily erupt amid the uncertainty of the peace process. Fault lines also exist

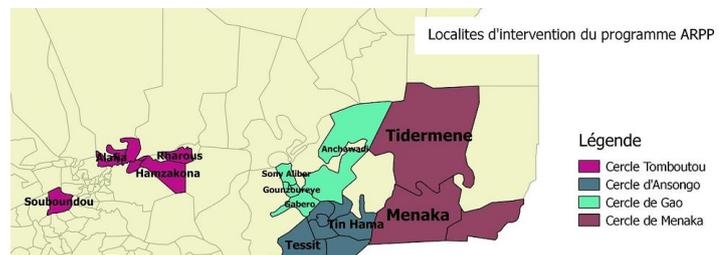
within ethnic communities, as evidenced by clashes between Arab rebel groups and between Ifoghas and Imghad Tuareg clans. The lack of meaningful employment and voice in decision-making keep youth, who constitute two-thirds of the population, susceptible to engaging in violence, including rebel groups, radical Islamist groups, government-supported ethnic militias or self-defense groups. The rapid conflict assessment conducted by Mercy Corps showed that nearly all male and female youth ages 15-24 had suffered violence such as attacks on their homes, banditry or human rights violations, putting them at greater risk to perpetrate violence themselves. Furthermore, young males have been lured to join armed groups by promises of future military conscription, a desire to protect their community, and promises of economic benefits. Some young women, who often need protection from violence, support their brothers and husbands in joining these armed groups.

Despite these challenges, men, women, and youth across all ethnic communities believe to varying degrees that the peace process will reduce violence and increase economic opportunities for northern populations. Women are recognized as agents of social cohesion and have the ability to influence their husbands', sons', and brothers' decisions on the use of force. Despite considerable tensions, ethnic communities have managed to coexist historically, in part by turning to respected traditional and religious leaders to resolve conflicts. Young people believe they have a role to play in building a peaceful Mali. ARPP will build off of opportunities to engage men, women, boys and girls to secure peaceful communities by reinforcing village peace committees, operationalizing local dispute tracking and resolution mechanisms, and uniting youth through recreation, dialogue and economic opportunities.

Program Start-up Activities

The ARPP program began implementation in July. During the first quarter, the program completed the recruitment, training and orientation of program staff, the planning of activities for the first year of implementation, preparation and execution of the program baseline study, and the development of M&E and programmatic tools. We also finalized the negotiation of the detailed terms of reference and budgets of implementing partners. Further detail of these activities is provided below.

Recruitment and Staffing



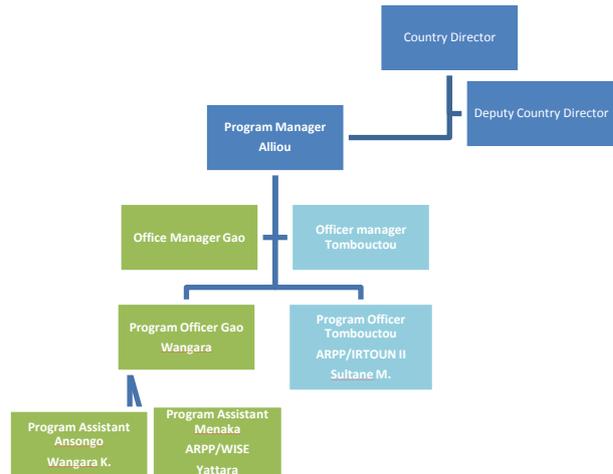
ARPP Program Zones of Intervention



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Program start-up began with the recruitment of the ARPP Program Manager, Alliou Traore, who is responsible for the overall management and implementation of the program, its strategic direction, and all monitoring, evaluation and quality insurance components. He is also responsible for ensuring continued communication with the donor, partner organizations, the Malian Ministry of Reconciliation and National Unity and other technical partners working on similar themes. The program manager leads a team of four locally hired staff that will serve as the face of the program in the field: two program officers operate out of Mercy Corps’ Timbuktu and Gao offices and two Program Assistants are based in the circles of Menaka and Ansongo. These staff members will directly support the development of local early warning and early response mechanisms, train and accompany community members on conflict resolution techniques, monitor the context to ensure that the program is adapting to changes in the environment and opportunities to leverage positive change, and providing field support and oversight to the staff of project partner organizations, CAFO and AJDM.



Training and orientation of ARPP staff

Once on-boarded, the ARPP team received two extensive orientation and training sessions in Bamako to prepare them for their field work. The first was held with Leslie Wingender, Peacebuilding Advisor from Mercy Corps’ global Technical Support Unit, to support the start-up of ARPP program activities. The training focused on the Mercy Corps approach and methodology to peace and conflict management and a two-day training module on interest-based negotiation methods. After this training session, the advisor and program manager drafted a strategy for the development of an early warning system, which is currently being validated by a range of field partners and stakeholders, and will be put in place in the second and third quarters. In addition, the team completed an orientation and strategic thinking session on Mercy Corps’ "Do No Harm" approach, to identify critical connectors and dividers, risks inherent in program activities that could exacerbate community tensions, and strategies to build on and maximize existing social, economic, political and cultural connectors.

The program manager then facilitated a two-day training for the program team, focusing on conflict analysis, mediation techniques, and reconciliation. In addition, the team conducted a thorough review of all project objectives and the detailed implementation plan to ensure a common understanding of activities, to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy and to exchange around the proposed program tools.

Planning of Activities

The program manager has developed a work plan for the first year of the program, and the included activities were discussed with implementing partners before it was finalized and submitted to USAID. Based on the program schedule, the program manager and field team members developed a quarterly work plan for each circle, indicating a timeline of activities that will be carried out through 31 December 2016.

Preparation and Implementation of the Baseline Study

In preparation for the baseline study, the ARPP team refined its indicator planning and developed methodologies and tools for data collection, working closely with USAID’s M&E Officer, the Management Systems International (MSI) technical team, and the Ministry of Reconciliation. Mercy Corps’ monitoring and evaluation team then pre-selected target villages by conducting a rapid context



and feasibility assessment with the participation of Mercy Corps' field teams working in the regions of Gao, Ansongo, Ménaka and Timbuktu. This assessment defined a preliminary list of 200 target villages, using criteria such as security, accessibility, presence of government authorities, and the level of violence or tension within potential beneficiary communities. The Mercy Corps M&E team then conducted baseline data collection across a simple random sample of 24 of these villages, surveying community members on their experiences and perceptions of peace and violence as well as social, economic, political and cultural factors that inform outcome and impact-level indicators and provide an opportunity to refine program design and targets. The baseline report will be finalized during the following quarter.

Drafting of sub-grant agreements with CAFO and AJDM

The ARPP program manager worked with the CAFO and AJDM leadership to further define their roles and responsibilities within the project and elaborate Terms of Reference, which have been validated by each partner. These Terms of Reference specify the duties, responsibilities, activities, and expected deliverables of each partner, and have been used to define sub-grant agreements that will be finalized in the beginning of the following quarter. CAFO will be responsible for empowering women peace committees to educate diverse communities about the peace process and to advocate at higher levels of governance for solutions to promote peace and meet local needs through implementation of the accords, resulting in greater public support for the peace process and an enhanced ability of government and development institutions to address community grievances. AJDM will be responsible for working with at-risk youth who are vulnerable to engaging in violence in order to build social linkages, strengthen community engagement and develop economic opportunities to enhance youth resilience to violence.

Literature review

During the first quarter of the project, the ARPP team developed training materials on relevant program sectors, taking stock of literature and best practices from other conflict mitigation programming implemented by Mercy Corps around the world. The team adapted modules on interest-based negotiations, leadership, and non-violent communication techniques to the Malian context, and adapted the training curriculum for the "*Sport for Change*" activities to the Malian context. The training materials produced will be shared with project staff and partners during the following quarter.

Progress of Program Objectives

As field implementation of activities will begin in the second quarter, this section will highlight the preparatory work for the start-up of activities and the targets achieved thus far.

Objective 1: Community leaders advance the peace process.

Activity 1.1 Establish 20 inter-ethnic women peace committees to promote the peace process.

Activity 1.2: Women peace committees share information on peace process and identify grievances across ethnic communities.

Activity 1.3: Develop, present, and broadcast recommendations for addressing community grievances through implementation of the peace process.

To prepare for the launch of these activities, the team developed Terms of Reference document for female peace committees, specifying the selection criteria for members of these committees, the role and responsibilities of the members, and expectations of participants. Building off of work conducted with CAFO under the US Department of State-funded program, "Women Investing in more Secure Environments (WISE)," the team updated communication materials on the peace agreement that will be used by the women's peace committees to carry out community-level sensitization and training activities.

Activity 1.4: 20 women peace committees provide psychosocial counseling and support to address past violence and promote reconciliation.



Mercy Corps field staff conducted an assessment of the operational status and capacity needs of 15 peer counseling centers established by CAFO within the targeted circles under previous programs. These centers will be used to carry out peer counseling activities, mediation needs, and provide advice and resources to community members in the target areas. When necessary, survivors will be referred to other community-based services for more specialized assistance. CAFO's network of peer counselors will provide basic psychosocial support to survivors of trauma and violence, helping victims to cope with their experiences and develop a personal plan for social support and mediation. ARPP will train 60-80 of the women peace committee members to greatly expand the network of counselors that provide psychosocial support in northern villages.

Objective 2: Traditional, elected, and religious leaders reduce violence and promote inter-ethnic reconciliation within communities

Activity 2.1: Enhance capacity of traditional, religious and elected leaders across ethnic communities in 200 villages to resolve conflict.

The ARPP team reviewed and adapted interest-based negotiation training modules to the Malian context. The training sessions will focus on understanding conflict, conflict analysis tools, and the principles and process of interest-based negotiations. We will focus on the personal qualities of the mediator, his role in the mediation process and the steps of conducting a mediation. Participants in the training will be selected according to criteria that have been validated by the communities.

Activity 2.2: Establish EWER systems in 20 communes for Local Security Advisory Committees to identify volatile inter- and intra-ethnic community conflicts that could erupt into violence.

Activity 2.3: Village leaders resolve 100 inter- and intra-ethnic community conflicts identified by EWER systems.

To develop this program component, the Program Manager and Mercy Corps' global Peacebuilding Advisor drafted a strategy for the program's Early Warning and Early Response (EWS) systems. To inform the strategy, the ARPP team conducted meetings with key stakeholders such as MINUSMA, the International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) and community leaders in Gao and Ansongo to take stock of existing mechanisms and understand how ARPP could build on existing mechanisms and fill identified gaps. These meetings aimed to shed light on how other EWS identify key informants, how information is analyzed, how responses are mobilized, and the actors and structures involved in the response. During the next quarter, Mercy Corps will finalize its strategy for the creation of an early warning system in the target communes, will create a work plan for the development and deployment of the EWS, and will share details with relevant stakeholders.

Activity 2.4: Conduct eight *circle*-wide conflict resolution sharing and learning forums for town leaders and the LSACs to share lessons.

For this activity, community leaders will engage in mediation efforts to resolve conflicts reported by the EWS system. These meetings will be an opportunity for these leaders to share experiences, challenges and lessons learned in dispute resolution activities. We will organize two meetings in each circle during the implementation of the program.

Objective 3: Reduce youth involvement in violence and armed groups.

AJDM will lead the activities under Objective 3, which will act as a way to restore social relationships and be the bridge between at-risk youth and their communities, thereby reducing youth vulnerability to violence. AJDM's approach will provide a safe space for activities that promote communication, decision-making, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, especially targeting adolescents. Sport activities will serve as an opportunity for young people from different communities to meet in a non-political space to build communication and conflict resolution skills, through activities that they are passionate about. Activities that contribute to achieving this goal are:

Activity 3.1: Form 100 inter-ethnic sports clubs to engage at-risk youth ages 15-24 as team members and youth ages 25-29 as coaches.



The first of the activities will be to mobilize young boys and girls through sports clubs and to organize community-level sports competitions. Each sports club will include 15 to 20 young people between 15-24 years old. In the process of selection, priority will be given to young people most exposed to engage in violence or to recruitment into armed groups. Specific criteria for the selection of youth participants will be defined during the next quarter.

Activity 3.2: Engage sports clubs in Sport for Change to provide psychosocial support and increase life skills.

The *Sports for Change* approach was developed by Mercy Corps, and has been successfully used in a variety of conflict affected and post-conflict countries. Groups will meet weekly to participate in sporting activities which are organized to teach key lessons, including leadership, communication skills, self-esteem, resilience, teamwork, etc.

Activity 3.3: Connect at-risk youth ages 20-29 with public and private sector apprenticeships and mentors for personal and professional guidance.

Sixty young people from this program will be selected to benefit from professional development activities through apprenticeships, which will take place in the second year of the program.

Activity 3.4: Youth ages 15-29 engaged in sports clubs and apprenticeships execute campaigns to promote nonviolence.

Finally, young people will be engaged in community service activities to address community needs, and will develop campaigns to promote non-violence within their communities.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

The program is still in the launch phase and is thus using challenges encountered from past programs to anticipate risks and propose proactive solutions.

The difficulties of mobility linked to seasonal flooding and deteriorating infrastructure in the North – especially in Ménaka – caused a slight delay in the program kick-off and orientation activities, as ARPP's Menaka-based team member was blocked in Menaka due to cancellation of flights and insecurity on the roadways. As a result, the orientation meeting had to be delayed until the agent was able to travel. In order to respond to potential difficulties regarding our implementing partners' capacity to effectively implement activities over a wide territory within the targeted circles, Mercy Corps will provide a motorcycle to each AJDM community agent as well as for each CAFO ADC for each area of intervention.

The precarious security situation in some areas of the north of the country could also affect the implementation of activities and to mitigate these risks, we have involved communities in the decision-making process regarding areas of intervention, taking into account not only the safety of the staff, but also the accessibility and the presence of administrative and military authorities.

Gender Integration within ARPP

Women, men, girls, and boys have been impacted by the conflict in different ways; men in Mali are more likely to participate in violence and suffer attacks from armed groups, while women experience rape and sexual violence. To encourage and maintain men, women and adolescent girls' participation in ARPP activities, we conducted a gender analysis and strategy session to assess whether any level of discomfort with women's leadership might, contrary to our current analysis, jeopardize the success of our Objective 1 activities in any way and discourage attendance in Objective 3 activities. Sex disaggregated data will be used to evaluate the inclusivity of peace-building structures and assess the differential impact of the program on women, men, girls, and boys. We are mitigating these risks by acquiring continuous feedback from beneficiaries of the program and applying lessons from CAFO's National Gender Policy for Mali, the USAID Women and Conflict Toolkit, and the State Department's Implementation Plan of the National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security. These lessons include: 1) conducting all program activities at safe times for women and girls and in locations near their homes to minimize the risk of sexual violence and ensure participation by women with limited



mobility; 2) emphasizing female participation in the EWER system, since women often possess key information about impending violence that male leaders overlook; and 3) creating single-sex groups such as female youth sports clubs to promote women's participation in peace-building in culturally appropriate ways.

Sustainability

As a core strategy to the program's implementation, Mercy Corps supports local existing institutions and partner organizations to deliver program interventions. By doing this, Mercy Corps ensures local partners and other program stakeholders to have ownership of the program design and delivery. The ARPP team engages women leaders from CAFO and other community leaders like traditional leaders and youth in social cohesion activities to promote national reconciliation, as women are key actors in the success of this program.

Environmental Impact and Mitigation

Mercy Corps has not yet received the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report from USAID Mali. However, our team will assess the condition of existing football fields in the northern regions, and before undertaking any action will evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the rehabilitation and will submit to USAID an Environmental Impact Mitigation Plan. We aim to utilize existing structures in all our activities to prevent the need to disrupt any flora.

Proposed Activities for Next Quarter

Objective 1: Community leaders advance the peace process.

Activity 1.1 Establish 20 inter-ethnic women peace committees to promote the peace process.

This process will start with the finalization of the CAFO partnership agreement. CAFO will launch activities by conducting a participatory mapping exercise to identify women to serve on the committees. This process will incorporate 120 women leaders that already have a history of working with Mercy Corps and CAFO under the WISE program as well as local political and traditional leaders, and other important members of civil society, and an effort will be made to ensure that the selection is participatory, and that committees represent the ethnic and social diversity of the commune. When the committees are formed, the list of members will be shared with different stakeholders including administrative authorities and the implementing partners.

Activity 1.2: Women peace committees share information on the Peace Process and identify grievances across ethnic communities.

Once created, each committee will develop a work plan to organize peace dialogues in their communities. Meanwhile, Mercy Corps and CAFO will update media communications regarding the peace agreement and provide this information to the peace committees. For the next quarter we expect to organize 50 peace dialogues.

Activity 1.4: Women peace committees provide psychosocial counseling to address past violence and promote reconciliation.

Mercy Corps will finalize its census of CAFO-managed peer counseling centers during the following quarter, and will support CAFO to create a capacity development plan for each center. CAFO will then identify 60 women who will be trained to assist victims of violence and trauma, and connect them to formal local resources such as legal, medical and financial support. After the training takes place, the psychosocial counselors will be linked to the local psychosocial centers to begin peer support activities.

Objective 2: Traditional, elected, and religious leaders reduce violence and promote reconciliation within inter and intra-ethnic communities.

During the next quarter, Mercy Corps will identify religious and ethnic leaders as well as local officials through a community-based approach, and will organize training sessions in the leaders' communities on interest-based negotiation techniques. We will also finalize the EWS strategy and



launch early warning activities in 20 communes. The following activities will be implemented in the next quarter:

Activity 2.1: Enhance capacity of traditional, religious and elected leaders across ethnic communities in 200 villages to resolve conflict.

Activity 2.2: Establish EWER system in 20 communes for Local Security Advisory Committees to identify volatile inter- and intra-ethnic community conflicts that could erupt into violence.

Activity 2.3: Village leaders resolve 100 inter- and intra-ethnic community conflicts identified by EWER system.

Objective 3: Reduce youth involvement in violence and armed groups.

During the next quarter, Mercy Corps will develop selection criteria for youth who will participate in sports clubs, and AJDM agents will work with local communities to identify youth to participate in the sports clubs. Based on the selection criteria, three boys' and two girls' clubs will be established in each of the 20 communes. Additionally, 100 sports coaches will be identified through a community-based process to lead sports group activities. Mercy Corps and AJDM will work together to finalize the training curriculum, and will then co-facilitate a training of trainers for the sports coaches within each circle. AJDM will then work with the coaches to launch the 16-week training program that will begin with the modules on personal resilience, teamwork, self-esteem and communication. In sum, these two activities will be conducted in the next quarter:

Activity 3.1: Form 100 inter-ethnic sports clubs to engage at-risk youth ages 15-24 as team members and youth ages 25-29 as coaches.

Activity 3.2: Engage sports clubs in Sport for Change to provide psychosocial support and increase life skills.

Annexes

- › ARPP Indicator Performance and Tracking Table



FY 16

ARPP Indicator Performance Tracking Table

| Indicators | | | | | FY 16 | | | |
|---|---|--------|------------|----|----------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Baseline Value | July - September | | |
| | | | | | | Target | Achieved | % of target achieved |
| Indicator Type | Level of measure | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Malians secure a more peaceful future. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Point value rating of conflict intensity (F 1.6.1-11) | Impact | Population | 6 | | | | |
| 2 | % of people who believe their communities are peaceful, safe and secure (MC-91) | Impact | Population | BV | | | | |
| 2a | - Male | | | BV | | | | |
| 2b | - Female | | | BV | | | | |
| 2c | - 15 - 19 | | | BV | | | | |
| 2d | - 20 - 24 | | | BV | | | | |
| 2e | - 25 - 34 | | | BV | | | | |
| 2f | - 35 - 49 | | | BV | | | | |
| 2g | - 50 + | | | BV | | | | |
| 2h | - Arab | | | BV | | | | |
| 2i | - Fulani | | | BV | | | | |
| 2j | - Songhai | | | BV | | | | |
| 2k | - Tuareg | | | BV | | | | |
| Objective 1: Community leaders advance the peace process. | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | % of people who believe peace accord implementation will benefit their | Outcom | Populatio | BV | | | | |



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| | ethnic and geographic community | e | n | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|----------------|----|--|--|--|
| 3a | - Male | | | BV | | | |
| 3b | - Female | | | BV | | | |
| 3c | - 15 - 19 | | | BV | | | |
| 3d | - 20 - 24 | | | BV | | | |
| 3e | - 25 - 34 | | | BV | | | |
| 3f | - 35 - 49 | | | BV | | | |
| 3g | - 50 and older | | | BV | | | |
| 3h | - Arab | | | BV | | | |
| 3i | - Fulani | | | BV | | | |
| 3j | - Songhai | | | BV | | | |
| 3k | - Tuareg | | | BV | | | |
| Objective 2: Traditional, elected, and religious leaders reduce violence and promote reconciliation within and between ethnic communities. | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Number of reported incidents of violence per month (MC-α 83) | Outcom e | Populatio n | BV | | | |
| Objective 3: Youth involvement in armed groups reduced. | | | | | | | |
| 5 | % of people who believe the use of violence in support of a social or political cause is never justified (MC-α 86) | Outcom e | Populatio n | BV | | | |
| 5a | - Male | | | BV | | | |
| 5b | - Female | | | BV | | | |
| 5c | - 15 - 19 | | | BV | | | |
| 5d | - 20 - 24 | | | BV | | | |



| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|--------|-------------|----|---|--|--|
| 5e | | - 25 - 34 | | | BV | | | |
| 5f | | - 35 - 49 | | | BV | | | |
| 5g | | - 50 and older | | | BV | | | |
| 5h | | - Arab | | | BV | | | |
| 5i | | - Fulani | | | BV | | | |
| 5j | | - Songhai | | | BV | | | |
| 5k | | - Tuareg | | | BV | | | |
| Result 1.1: 20 interethnic women committees established to promote the peace process | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | # of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process reported with USG assistance (F 1.6-6) | | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6a | - Formal | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6b | - Informal | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6c | - 30 and younger | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6d | - 31 and older | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Result 1.2: 200 peace accord dialogues conducted. | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | # of peace accord dialogues that result in community-supported recommendations | | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| Result 1.3: Women peace committee recommendations delivered to 20 CTs and 2 RDAs and broadcast 5 times in each commune | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | # of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the reconciliation or peace processes (F 1.6.1-14) | | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| Result 1.4: 60 women peace committee members trained as psychosocial counselors | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | # of women peace committee members trained to provide psychosocial peer counseling and support | | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |



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| 10 | % of trained women who are able to provide peer counseling and support | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| Result 2.1: 40 conflict resolution trainings conducted for local leaders | | | | | | | |
| 11 | # of USG supported events, training or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict (F 1.6.2-13) | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| 12 | % of trained leaders who are able to solve conflicts peacefully | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| 12a | - Male | | | 0 | | | |
| 12b | - Female | | | 0 | | | |
| Result 2.2: 20 commune-level Early Warning/ Early Response systems established | | | | | | | |
| 13 | # of conflict/fragility early warning systems or conflict assessments supported by USG assistance (F 1.6.3-7) | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| Result 2.3: 100 conflicts resolved by local leaders | | | | | | | |
| 14 | # of disputes resolved by program participants (MC-α 88) | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| Result 2.4: 8 cercle-wide conflict resolution listening and networking forums | | | | | | | |
| 15 | # of USG-funded events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation on a mass scale (F 1.6.2-12) | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| Result 3.1: 100 inter-ethnic sports clubs created | | | | | | | |
| 16 | # of youth sports clubs created | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| 16a | - Male | | | 0 | | | |
| 16b | - Female | | | 0 | | | |
| Result 3.2: 2,000 youth engaged in "Moving Forward" sports activities and community service events | | | | | | | |



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| 17 | # of male and female youth participants in Moving Forward sport activities and community service events | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| 17a | - Male | | | 0 | | | |
| 17b | - Female | | | 0 | | | |
| Result 3.3: 50 apprenticeships set up for male and female youth ages 20-29 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | # of male and female youth who have attended their apprenticeships in the past month | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| 18a | - Male | | | 0 | | | |
| 18b | - Female | | | 0 | | | |
| Result 3.4: 20 youth anti-violence campaign planning sessions at commune level and 100 campaigns executed at village level | | | | | | | |
| 19 | # of host national inhabitants reached though USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts (F 1.6.1-13) | Output | Beneficiary | 0 | | | |
| 19a | - Men | | | 0 | | | |
| 19b | - Women | | | 0 | | | |