

Governance and Transparency Fund Annual Report -1

Reporting period: 3 September 2008 – 31 March 2009

Project Reference Number: GTF003

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Table of Contents

1. Programme Identification Details	3
2. List of Acronyms	8
3. Executive Summary	9
4. Programme Management	12
5. Working with implementing partners	12
6. Risk Assessment	13
7. M&E Arrangements	26
8. Logframe Changes	27
9. Emerging impact on governance and transparency	27
10. Cross-cutting issues	31
11. Progress towards sustainability (year 2 onwards)	31
12. Innovation	32
13. Learning from GTF	33

Annex 1 - Achievement Rating Scale	34
Annex 2 – Programme Logframe.....	92
Annex 3 - Annual Financial Report	92
Annex 4 - Materials produced during the reporting period	95
Annex 5 - Web Update for your programme	96

1. Programme Identification Details

GTF Number	GTF 003
Short Title of Programme	Increasing government accountability in conflict zones through public participation in policymaking
Name of Lead Institution	Conciliation Resources
Start date¹	03/09/2008
End date:	02/09/2013
Amount of DFID Funding:	£3,000,000

¹ Date your grant agreement was signed.

<p>Brief Summary of Programme:</p>	<p>A five-year programme seeking to support changes in governance by enabling conflict-affected groups to better participate in decision-making processes to determine 'the way things are done', thus affecting institutional change. It aims to contribute to more effective governance and better prospects for sustainable peace in four project areas – West Africa (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia), northern Uganda (with Southern Sudan), Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region) and Fiji; and to greater understanding of how to improve governance in conflict contexts.</p>
<p>List all countries/ territories where activities have taken or will take place</p>	<p>Liberia Guinea Sierra Leone Uganda Southern Sudan Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region Fiji</p>

<p>List all implementing partners in each country</p>	<p>Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region) Centre for Development and Cooperation (Georgia) Center for Humanitarian Programmes (Abkhazia)</p> <p>Fiji Citizen's Constitutional Forum (CCF)</p> <p>Uganda JPC GANAL Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC)</p> <p>West Africa West Africa Centre for Capacity Development (CENCAD)</p>
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<p>Target groups- wider beneficiaries</p>	<p>West Africa Through our main implementing partner, the project will be of direct benefit to up to 15 community and non-governmental organisations from Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia. The wider beneficiaries would include the constituencies and reach of these organisations.</p> <p>Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region The target groups are communities affected by the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict: Georgian IDPs and returnees to Gal/i, Abkhaz society. The estimated number of beneficiaries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia: inhabitants of at least 12 collective centres (c.1,200 individuals) and the larger communities they live in • Abkhazia: individuals (civil society activists, youth, journalists, politicians) taking part in events, c. 300 including c. 250 villagers/farmers and 25 individuals from CSOs in Gal/i <p>The IDP population for Georgia as a whole is c. 200,000 and the population in Abkhazia and Gal/i is c. 170,000.</p>
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	<p>Fiji The indirect beneficiaries of this project will be the citizens of Fiji, an estimated 950,000 people, but the more direct beneficiaries will number in the region of 4-5,000 in term of direct participation in CCF-convened events. The exact number will appear in reports.</p> <p>Uganda The wider beneficiaries are estimated to be around 10,000, those reached through the project's sensitization activity.</p>
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Person who prepared this report (if different from Lead Contact)	<p>Same as lead contact</p>

2. List of Acronyms

CBO	Community-based organisation
CCF	Citizens Constitutional Forum (Fiji)
CDC	Centre for Development and Co-operation (Georgia)
CENCAD	West Africa Centre for Capacity Development
CHP	Center for Humanitarian Programmes (Abkhazia)
CR	Conciliation Resources
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
GTF	Governance and Transparency Fund
GYLA	Georgian Young Lawyers Association
IDP	Internally displaced person
JPC GANAL	Justice and Peace Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Gulu
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LSG	Local self-governance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRA	Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation (Georgia)
NAP	National Action Plan (Georgia)
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NRM	National Resistance Movement (Uganda)
PRDP	Poverty Reduction and Development Programme
RFMF	Republic of Fiji Military Forces
TI	Transparency International
UJCC	Ugandan Joint Christian Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

3. Executive Summary

The first six months of implementation of the project has been dedicated to getting the work up and running. This has involved: putting in place structures, processes and agreed methods of working with partners (signing MoUs); responding to changes in political and conflict contexts since the project was devised; developing relationships with stakeholders in the non-governmental community and informing appropriate governmental and institutional interlocutors of the commencement of the project; carrying out needs assessments and identifying issues to be addressed in the next phases of work; undertaking first steps in the implementation of specific activities; and preparing for the inception report. In some areas (particularly Fiji and the Caucasus) the project has been able to hit the ground running, in large part due to already established partnerships, whereas in West Africa and Uganda the pace of engagement has been more modest.

The project covers four different regions in which the relationship between conflict and governance is challenged by a variety of factors, responses to which demand engagement in different ways and at variegated pace. This was very clear in our work in Fiji, where the political changes during the course of the first six months demanded a swift recalibration of engagement, whereas in other regions CR and our partners were able to respond at differing speeds to the ongoing political fluidity of conflict and post-conflict contexts. In all cases it is clear that the fragility of due process in “the way things are done” poses challenges to which CR and partners will have to respond throughout. Thus far, the programme is on course to achieve its objectives despite changes in the context.

A. West Africa

The operating context for West Africa was always going to be fairly volatile. During the reporting period, Guinea underwent a military coup and there was a rise in political violence in Sierra Leone during a recent by-election. These developments posed challenges and risks to the project, and also highlighted the realities of working in post-conflict contexts. The coup in Guinea did not affect the project directly and may have created access to key ministries and other CSOs that would have been more difficult under the former regime.

CR also ensured that key stakeholders in the governments were formerly informed of the project. In Liberia it was important to introduce the project to the relevant Ministries and get the “green light” from them, as some Ministries and politicians do not see NGOs kindly in Liberia.

The reporting period was spent assessing and consolidating our working relationship with the West African Centre for Capacity Development (CENCAD) and undertaking the first steps in project implementation. This is the first time CR and CENCAD are working together and the first time CENCAD is taking on a project of this scale. CENCAD has disseminated information about the project by meeting with stakeholders in the different countries such as Government ministries, the UN, other NGOs and speaking to the media. A list of governance issues has been identified through consultations with prospective participant NGOs and other stakeholders and these will inform the thematic focus of the project from Year 2 onwards.

B. Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region)

Work in the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region began in the shadow of the war in August 2008, which dramatically altered the attitudes of constituencies across the conflict divide to one another, but in no way diminished the urgency to address governance issues as a component of conflict dynamics.

In Georgia, activities have been conducted in two main directions of IDP advocacy work with a thematic focus on resettlement issues:

- **Building capacities at grassroots level – empowerment:** Member organisations of the IDP network identified 12 collective centres in Imereti, Samegrelo and Tbilisi where they carried out small ‘needs assessment’ surveys. They studied the composition of the centres, their general condition as well as specific problems about which the residents are concerned. Furthermore, they examined the relationship between the communities and respective local governance structures and officials dealing with IDP issues. Legal consultation has been provided in the IDP communities with the support of TI and GYLA. As a result of ongoing consultation work with IDP network members, in March 2009 the LSG in Zugdidi instituted a position exclusively responsible for IDP issues.
- **Lobby improved public policies:** The IDP advocacy group has established effective cooperation with other NGOs and relevant state institutions. It has fed concerns from the grassroots level regarding privatization processes and the IDP NAP into decision-making processes at local and national levels. To further pursue this purpose, a short outline of ‘Required addenda and corrections in legislation dealing with IDPs’ was commissioned at the end of March.

In Abkhazia, awareness toward governance issues has been raised among various target groups. Focus groups and interviews were conducted to define main areas of concern that are currently being investigated in more detail. For this purpose partners

commissioned four research papers in the context of legal frameworks and governance structures, which are due in August 2009. In addition, a Transparency International consultant carried out three workshops in Abkhazia to introduce discussions on aspects, challenges and mechanisms of good governance among students, civil society activists and young officials.

C. Fiji

Within 10 days of the end of this reporting period, a coup occurred in which the President (backed by Commodore Frank Bainimarama and Fiji's security forces) abrogated the Constitution and declared that there will not be elections until 2014. This will have significant impact on some aspects of the programme, but the tensions that have accompanied the coup underlines the necessity of linking work on governance and conflict. Our partners are adapting their strategies, placing a greater emphasis on building a platform for civic dialogue, and we will need to request amendments to the logframe at a later date.

Against the backdrop of this unsettling turn of events, the Fiji work has achieved some significant achievements, in particular our partners' part in the Court of Appeal case overturning a poor decision by the Fijian President when he was persuaded to install Bainimarama's government after the 2006 military coup and ensuring that certain negative case law that might have led to future instability was corrected; and in founding an innovative civic dialogue process 'Dialogue Fiji'

D. Uganda

In early 2009, the Ugandan Government announced that it was appointing over 100 assistant resident district commissioners 'in charge of nationalism' to be deployed in each district. The opposition parties have perceived the move as an attempt by the ruling party, the National Resistance Movement (NRM), to bolster its machinery for harassing opposition candidates ahead of the planned 2011 presidential, local, and parliamentary elections. In the parliamentary and local by-elections conducted between January and March 2009, civil society democracy monitoring group (the Dem Group) and opposition parties reported anomalies in the conduct of the elections, violence, state inspired harassment and intimidation of the political opponents and their supporters. There has also been an increase in the number of unexplained murders targeting opposition activists. The army arrested about 10 people from northern Uganda, most of them ex-Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) combatants, on suspicion of planning a new rebel group.

In January 2009, the Ugandan government announced its decision to postpone implementation of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda until 1 July 2009. This move was largely interpreted by civil society as an indication of a lack of interest in recovery in northern Uganda, an area that has been the stronghold of opposition to the NRM government.

In this challenging context CR has worked to build partnerships for the longer-term implementation of the project. Initial activities have got underway, focusing on: awareness raising and review of the PRDP; holding the first northern Uganda youth in transitional justice forum; and training 80 paralegals (51 men and 29 women). As of end of March, 23 cases were reported to paralegals (out of which three were mediated successfully). We also reviewed the policy and practice on cross-border trade between Uganda and Southern Sudan. A consultant was hired to undertake a review of '*Cross-border trade: fuelling conflict or building peace? An exploration of cross-border trade between Sudan and Uganda and the implications for peacebuilding*'.

4. Programme Management

There have been no changes within Conciliation Resources (CR) that has a direct bearing on the management of the GTF grant during the report period.

5. Working with implementing partners

There have been no significant changes to implementing partners for West Africa, Caucasus and Fiji for the reporting period. A new partner has been added to the Uganda project.

A. West Africa

During this period CENCAD went through a significant turnover in staff, which could pose challenges to the implementation of the project. CR has discussed this with CENCAD's Executive Director. As a result a number of measures will be put in place that should help strengthen the organisation and retain staff.

B. Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region)– no change

C. Fiji

During this period, the Citizens Constitutional Forum (CCF) employed and inducted new staff and moved offices.

D. Uganda

The current partners within Uganda are:

- **JPC Ganal** (named partner since the application stage of GTF), which is undertaking the review of PRDP and coordinating the 'youth in transitional justice' forum.
- **Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) (*new partner*)**, which is spearheading sensitization of communities on the PRDP in Kitgum district. UJCC, an ecumenical organisation, was formed in 1963 and brings together leaders of the Church of Uganda (Anglican), the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox in Uganda. It has been involved in issues of northern Uganda for over a decade. UJCC has set up a national task force on the conflict in northern Uganda that oversees activities related to the conflict.

Since 2001, UJCC has been monitoring the democratic trends and making alternative suggestions to parliament, government and other stakeholders. It is coordinating the democracy monitoring group (DEM Group), a coalition of civil society organisations that are monitoring the performance of various Ugandan government institutions whose work has a strong bearing on the democratization process: the security agencies, the independent Electoral Commission, Parliament, political parties, the Constitutional Review Commission, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Judiciary (especially court rulings and judgments that are related to democratization). UJCC has networks spread across the country and has experience of lobbying and policy advocacy at the national level.

Like JPC GANAL, UJCC will also report to the lead GTF partner (CR).

6. Risk Assessment

We are conscious that our partners operate in politically charged environments. One of our tasks is to encourage them to reflect on the consequences of their actions for their own security. The risks assessments are also prepared in consultation with local partners so they are aware of both the impact and probabilities of each risk.

A. West Africa

CR and our partner in West Africa have continued to refresh political analysis to identify specific risks and opportunities in the wider conflict and governance context. We have also built relationships at the political level and with civil society partners, which allow us to review the risks as and when necessary. This update relates to the risks outlined in the logframe under “assumptions”.

Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Contingency Plan
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<p>No return to full-scale armed conflict or hostilities within and/or between the countries that impedes ability to cooperate across borders and address security and development issues through governance processes.</p> <p>While there has been no return to full-scale armed conflict within or between the countries, cooperation across the borders has been affected by the military coup in Guinea. At this point it is difficult to establish what the impact has been and will be. According to our sources, the situation in Guinea seems more stable than during president Conte's time. However it is fair to say the way in which the Junta will take the country to the promised elections at the end of 2009 presents a medium risk, which could have a medium to high impact on the project, should things turn violent. Sierra Leone and Liberia have also been experiencing a rise in political and ethnic violence. These are important signs of instability that the project will continue to monitor carefully.</p>	<p>Medium to high: Impact on accessibility to target groups</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>If we're not able to operate in one of the three countries or can only operate at a minimal level, we will diverge our focus to the remaining two.</p> <p>In the case of political violence we would devise a strategy of action that takes us away from the "hot-spots" and continue to work in areas of the country where it is possible to do so.</p>
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<p>Governments are (a) willing to address security & development concerns and (b) engage with civil society to develop ways to address them.</p> <p>So far this assumption has remained unaltered. However, there is a medium risk that the political situation in Guinea could develop in a way that reduces the space for civil society engagement in addressing security and development concerns. This would no doubt have a high impact on our work. We are also monitoring recent episodes of political violence in Sierra Leone but at present there is a low risk of these escalating into a heavy-handed government approach, which would curb civil society's ability to engage. So far these have not had an impact on our work.</p>	<p>High for all three countries.</p>	<p>Guinea: medium</p> <p>Sierra Leone: Low</p> <p>Liberia: Low</p>	<p>If we are not able to carryout activities in Guinea, resources will be diverted to increase activities in Sierra Leone and Liberia while we continue to engage at a reduced level with CSOs and NGOs in Guinea.</p>
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<p>Project is able to maintain regular access to rural communities in targeted areas: At the moment there is a very low risk of regular access to rural communities being prevented, except for the rainy season, which renders many roads unusable.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Activities will be re-scheduled. This is a fairly common in West Africa, especially during the rainy season and project planning would have taken that into consideration already.</p>
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Training providers are able to build necessary capacities, despite divergent skill and knowledge levels of community members and staff.	High	Low	No significant training has yet taken place so this assumption remains unchanged.
<p>CENCAD is able to establish itself as a respected sub-regional NGO and CR is able to provide necessary support for its professional & organisational development.</p> <p>In terms of the situation in the region there continues to be ample space for civil society organisations to carry out their mandates undisturbed. The risk relates to CENCAD's ability to establish itself. CENCAD's capacity is weak and CR will need to provide more support than initially envisaged.</p>	High	Medium	CR is already in talks with CENCAD about how to adjust our support to help build their capacity from Year 2 onwards that would meet their needs and the needs of the GTF project better.

B. Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region)

Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Contingency Plan
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<p>Political unrest in Georgia poses a danger of full-scale political crisis.</p> <p>Further developments in this direction where government and opposition are not able to engage in dialogue and compromise to find a solution to the crisis, can potentially lead to outbreak of violence.</p>	<p>Medium to high impact on the ability of CR, CDC and the IDP advocacy group to maintain constructive links with decision makers and political party representatives.</p>	<p>Low to medium</p>	<p>Some activities would have to be postponed until the situation calms down again; e.g. lobbying for changes in policies and strategic policy meetings with various political parties. However, grassroots advocacy work would continue.</p>
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<p>Current developments around the future of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia put project activities in Abkhazia at increased risk. At the UN Security Council session on June 15, the mission's mandate was not extended.</p>	<p>Final liquidation of the mission could have medium to high impact on the security situation in Gal/i and thus make project implementation in the area highly dangerous.</p> <p>High impact in technical terms: It will more difficult, and potentially more dangerous to travel across the boundary into Abkhazia without the support of UN vehicles.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Advocacy work in the Gal/i region would have to be further postponed. However, local coordinators from Gal/i will be more closely involved in activities taking place in Sukhum/i.</p> <p>CR staff will find ways of travelling with other international organisations on the ground, e.g. Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Vision (WV) Accion Contra El Hambre (ACH).</p>
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Without international presence in the area, political tensions around Abkhaz elections (due December 2009) could potentially rise higher	Medium to high: Increased political tensions would make intervention in Abkhazia more difficult.	Low to medium	CHP would potentially have to rethink and identify issues relating to effective governance and transparency that are less sensitive.
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C. Fiji

Objective	Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Contingency Plan
Constitutional, Citizenship and Human Rights Education	Increased security risk due to changed political climate leading to an inability to reach communities and conduct awareness raising.	High: If prolonged this will have adverse effects on the outputs of these activities.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built-in room in the Education programme timeline to enable a 'catch-up' phase-extra organisation resource can be applied. Divert resources to other forms of education- e.g. radio.
	Broad censorship is imposed on the media- Banning CCF's radio education and advocacy.	Medium: Will stop/halt the ability to undertake certain activities.	Medium	Divert resources to other activities with same/ similar outputs- Local theatre, education workshops etc.

	Adverse weather conditions may affect ability to access communities	Medium: Delays to programme	High	Apply extra resources to get plan back on track
Strengthening democratic institutions	The current interim/military government does not return Fiji to parliamentary democracy.	Medium: Ability to advocate for good governance legislation would go on hold until a parliamentary democracy returned.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation/ compilation of legislation would continue (including seminar etc.), with the implementation of advocacy put on hold. • Divert resources to advocate for a quick return to democracy and other legal issues.

Countering racism and promoting multiculturalism	Broad censorship is imposed on the media- Banning CCF's radio and newspaper education and advocacy	Medium: Will stop the ability to undertake certain activities	Medium	Divert resources to other activities with same/ similar outputs-Local theatre, education workshops etc.
	Increased security risk due to changed political climate leading to an inability to reach communities.	High: If prolonged, this will have adverse effects on this activity	Low	Built-in room in the Education programme timeline to enable a 'catch-up phase-extra organisation resources can be applied.
Facilitating dialogue on Indigenous Group Rights, Land and other resources	Increased security due to changed political climate leading to an inability to reach communities to conduct workshops.	High: If prolonged this will have serious adverse effects on this activity.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postponed activities until risk abates and apply extra resource to complete activities thereafter • Divert resources to other forms of education- e.g. radio

	Censorship is imposed on media-limiting CCF's advocacy ability	Medium: Will stop/halt the ability to undertake certain activities.	Medium	Divert resources to promote free speech/ free media and a return to democracy.
<p>The political situation in this reporting period provided serious challenges for CCF; while engaging with the interim government in trying to find long-term solutions to Fiji's political problems, CCF had to maintain pressure on the interim government to return the country to democratically elected government. Within this challenging context, CCF has managed to successfully complete virtually all of its planned activities for the reporting period.</p> <p>Within this reporting period CCF successfully secured two long-term grants, the UK DFID GTF grant and the European Commission (EC). These two grants effectively secure CCF financially for the coming three to five years. These grants will allow the organisation to expand both its programme and its personnel to match current and future challenges in Fiji</p> <p>The CCF is hopeful that the period to come will see an improvement in the political situation in Fiji. The impending PPDF process along with civil society dialogue and reconciliation initiatives should help develop a road map for the way forward.</p>				

D. Uganda

Objective	Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Contingency Plan
Increased ability of civil society in northern Uganda to hold government and state institutions accountable	1. Increase in electoral related violence likely to spill over to civil society organisations that are seen not to toe the government's line. 2. LRA returns to northern Uganda.	High: If political intimidation happens to our partners, or LRA returns to northern Uganda, it will have adverse effects on achieving this objective	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular briefing of the Government and different embassies of the work that we do. • Work with partners that have solid support at the grassroots level • Delay, stop or alter activities • Carry out regular risk analysis • Divert resources to support advocacy aimed at promoting return from the LRA ranks
More responsive policy making processes that address key conflict issues and/or needs of conflict-affected communities in northern Uganda, in particular women, youth and other marginalized social groups.	Neglect of northern Uganda because of its perceived opposition to the NRM Government	Low: It will increase the scepticism amongst local population towards participation in policy making processes	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners that have extensive networks and are respected in their communities. • Increase skills and lobbying skills of the civil society organisations in northern Uganda.

Increased institutional capacities and skills of civil society organisations to engage effectively with governments and policymaking processes.	Increased donor attention results in partners getting overstretched (and pulled in different programme directions)	Medium: If it happens, it will delay achievement of impact.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular briefing of the donor agencies in Kampala in one-to-one meetings, and through the donor technical groups. • Support the partners to develop their action plans that are realistic and in line with their mandate
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7. M&E Arrangements

Arrangements and timelines for M&E functions within CR continue to be assigned to the project as described in the Inception Report. However, we have given further thought to the role and function of the external reviewer, including for the mid-term review, as per the feedback letter on our Inception Report (received via email, dated 26 May 2009).

An external consultant will be used to provide periodic advice and to review progress across the lifetime of the project, as well as to conduct the mid-term and end of project evaluation. The consultant's role will also be to monitor on an on-going basis the combined achievements and lessons from the diverse geographic programmes and monitor the accruing contribution to GTF objectives.

To ensure continuity, we hope to use the same individual throughout the project, and have identified a consultant for the role. Should circumstances change, we will identify another consultant in the course of the project.

We propose to use the budget for external evaluation flexibly across the life of the project, thus the allocation for the mid-term review could be increased by drawing resources from subsequent financial years. The deployment of the budget will be based on the following structure which we envisage for the work of the external reviewer:

Year 2 (09-10): up to 10 days, of which up to 5 participating in the first Joint Analysis Workshop (JAW), which may include a session on M&E, and up to 5 days to review reports and offer constructive critique on project implementation.

Year 3 (10-11): up to 20 days, of which approximately 12 to carry out the mid-term review end 2010-early 2011. This will probably entail a visit to one of the geographic areas covered by the programme (5 days), interviews, a review of reporting and external material and write up (5 days), presentation and lesson sharing (2 days). The remaining number of days will be used for periodic advice on programme reporting and implementation.

Year 4 (11-12): up to 13 days, of which approximately 5 to be used for participation in the second JAW in-country. The remainder to be used for periodic advice and review of programme reporting.

Year 5 (12-13): up to 13 days, of which 5 potentially to be used for a monitoring visit to one of the geographic regions and 2 for write-up. The remainder to be used for periodic advice and review of programme reporting.

Year 6 (13-14): up to 32.5 days, of which around 25 spent on the external review. This will be primarily a desk-based study. The remaining time will be spent as per above, providing periodic advice and review of programme reporting.

8. Logframe Changes

There are no logframe changes during the period of the report.

In Fiji, partners are planning in response to the coup and this may result in future changes to the logframe.

9. Emerging impact on governance and transparency

A. West Africa

- **What has changed:**
 - No significant impact can be reported at the moment. During the reporting period, for West Africa, we were setting up the project, drafting the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CENCAD and gathering information for the Inception report.
- **Who:**

- The main activity implemented during this period was the assessment of the 15 CSOs, which the project will work with. As a result, a number of CSOs in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone are now aware of the GTF project and of CENCAD's existence. (GTF4.2)
- For CENCAD this has also been a first opportunity to start working at the sub-regional level. CENCAD has also disseminated information about the project by meeting with stakeholders in the different countries such as Ministries, the UN, other NGOs and speaking to the media. A list of governance issues has been identified through consultations with prospective participant NGOs and other stakeholders and these will inform the thematic focus of the project from Year 2 onwards. (GTF 4.2)
- **Why/ political context:**
 - The coup in Guinea did not affect the project directly. Nevertheless, the change may have helped create access to ministries and other CSOs, which would have been more difficult under the former regime.
 - In Liberia it was important to introduce the project to the relevant ministries and get the “green light” from them, as some ministries and politicians do not see NGOs kindly in Liberia.

B. Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region)

Visible impact has been made toward GTF indicators **4.2, 4.4 and 4.5.**

- **What has changed:**
 - Partners in Georgia have obtained consultancy status with the steering committee on IDP issues and fed into elaboration of the revised NAP on IDP issues as well as corrections to the privatization law.
 - An official position dealing with IDP issues was established at the Zugdidi LSG.
 - Governance and transparency issues have become a topic of public discussion in Abkhazia.
- **Who:**
 - IDP network members, IDP advocacy group, IDP communities in Borjomi, Tsqneti, Zugdidi
 - Abkhaz civil society organisations
- **How:**
 - Ongoing consultation and advocacy work: forming relationships with state authorities at local and national levels.
 - Offer support to authorities rather than criticize and fight against them.

- Liaising with other actors to combine efforts
 - Establish expertise, offer advice and provide transparent information about project goals and activities to target groups and the wider public.
- **Why:**
 - Paradoxically, renewed eruption of violent conflict in August 2008 has not only reinforced tensions and constraints in the Georgian and Abkhaz societies, but also opened potential new entry points to promote effective governance and transparency.
 - Due to new waves of IDPs and extensive international support for rehabilitation, IDP issues have become one of the top issues on the agenda of public debate and donors' priorities in Georgia. IDPs themselves have shifted their focus from wishing to return to improving their living conditions within Georgia proper. This momentum can be effectively used to improve mechanisms for civic participation that are essentially community-driven.
 - Both politicians and citizens in Abkhazia often tend to blame shortcomings in their society on the conflict, on imposed sanctions and isolation. While bitterness and distrust towards 'the West' has grown due to August events, after recognition by Russia on 26 August 2008 a sense of security and stability has also emerged for the first time in years. This can help the society to focus on internal developments more actively, even without any formal obligations to 'Western' actors or international institutions.

C. Fiji

- **What has changed:**
 - Policy: The Qarase vrs Bainimarama Court of Appeal Judgement 6-8th April 2009 corrects an important legal judgement that will have long lasting implications for Fiji and other commonwealth countries. The court ruled that the removal of Prime Minister Liseinia Qarase and the appointment of Fiji's interim regime headed by Commodore Frank Bainimarama following the military coup in 2006 was unlawful. (GTF4.2, 4.4)
 - Behaviour: The CCF have forged an effective and strong relationship with the Curriculum Development Unit in the Ministry of Education which is leading to improvements in national curriculum on civic education in schools
 - Changes in power relations: The establishment of the new civic platform for dialogue within civil society and with government on reaching a new political settlement (called 'Dialogue Fiji') is a significant innovation in this context and sets an important international precedent for Track II efforts.

- **Why:** In the conflictual context in Fiji it has been important to dedicate time and attention to rebuilding good working relations between the NGOs, CBOs and social movements engaged in human rights and civil liberty advocacy, as well as social justice promotion. There have been some gains in this regard thanks to a series of retreats and reconciliation meetings.

D. Uganda

- **What has changed:**
 - Practice: The presence of paralegals in some communities in northern Uganda is helping to improve community relations and resolve disputes as they emerge. (GTF 4.2)
 - Civil society organisations in Uganda and Southern Sudan have forged a partnership that is helping to improve cooperation in the Uganda and Sudan cross border area. (GTF 4.2)
- **Changes in power relations:** Cross-border civil society cooperation with the Uganda and Southern Sudanese governments on trade and peacebuilding is a significant innovation. It is the first time that civil society is cooperating with governments (Ugandan and Southern Sudanese) to address cross-border policy issues.
- **Who has benefited**
 - Civil society in Uganda and Southern Sudan
 - Communities living on the Uganda-Sudan cross border area
 - Ugandan and Southern Sudanese Governments
- **How the change occurred**
 - CR had extensive knowledge of the conflict issues in the region and partners (operating in Uganda and Southern Sudan)
 - Through one-to-one meetings with key individuals in the Ugandan and Southern Sudanese Government, and through extensive consultations with partners, we identified a problem that needed to be addressed.
 - Expertise of CR to identify issues, network with other agencies- helped partners to frame the issues. Through our networks, we were able to quickly identify a consultant that worked with partners and governments (Ugandan and Southern Sudanese) to address the issue.
- **Why:**
 - The involvement of Sudan and Uganda in each other's politics and conflicts has been a fact of life for the people of Southern Sudan and Uganda for many years. Yet most conflict and peacebuilding policy prescriptions have largely been

country specific. Much of the academic and policy discourse and the research carried out in the region has been either agenda-based or country specific. Our cross-border approach helps to support dialogue and solutions to common issues and problems between communities in respective countries. Freedom of movement currently existing as a result of relative calm existing in northern Uganda and Southern Sudan allows access to most communities.

- While policy makers in Uganda and Southern Sudan acknowledged existence of the problem, they were not sure of how to address the issue. The programme offered ways and expertise to begin to address the issue.
- Dedicating resources (time and expertise) and relationship building helped to bring up the issues.

10. Cross-cutting issues

We anticipate that the cross-cutting issues common to the four geographic programmes will emerge more clearly and be analysed more closely as the programme progresses and in the context of the comparative learning element of the programme. However, a specific factor relating to **gender** has emerged in Fiji:

There has been a difficult tension with civil society between those who have chosen to engage with the military regime to influence change and those who avoid collaboration and demand accountability. In this context it seems that the divide also tends to fall on gender lines as the women's rights groups are firmly anti-engagement and pro-accountability. This may also be related to the fact that the conflict has also manifested itself in a significant rise in violence against women.

11. Progress towards sustainability (year 2 onwards)

We are still at an early stage of the programme and will not be able to assess the progress towards sustainability of the impact of the programme as yet. However, we were able to gauge the sustainability of services, in particular the level of support our implementing partners would need to continue delivering GTF activities.

A. West Africa

It is too early to assess the partners' capacity to sustain the impact since we have just started. But the first six months of the project have revealed that while CENCAD has good regional knowledge and political insight, it will need a significant amount of support from CR if it is to be able to effectively support the identified CSOs and become a sustainable organisation beyond GTF funding. This organisational support has been prioritized at the beginning of Year 2.

B. Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region)

Politics in the Georgian/Abkhaz context will affect the sustainability of the outputs of the programme and the context remains fluid. While we remain confident that the IDP groups themselves will see sustainable change in their knowledge and behaviour, it is difficult to judge at this point in time, how much civil society or political space will be available for them to operate in.

The risks (see above) and assumptions (see logframe) lay out the conditions needed for progress towards sustainability.

C. Fiji

The CCF have quickly reinforced their institutional capacities to implement the DFID-supported programme by leasing a new office and essential office equipment and, more importantly, by extending their staff. They have put themselves in a good position to sustain their capacities, investing in the development of organisational policies and procedures as well as a mentoring programme for the junior staff. There is currently some rumour of a potential threat on the part of the military government to crack down on foreign funding to local NGOs, but this remains a rumour. The CCF also have a proven track-record of adapting to such challenges (having successfully met an earlier challenge to their charitable status).

D. Uganda

Changes to the partnerships have already been made during the reporting period. While there is a need to develop aspects of their capacity this will help with the sustainability of services from year 2 onwards.

12. Innovation

In Fiji, the programme has shown how important innovations – such as the power of using the courts, could effect change and the possibilities of organising ‘Track II’ dialogues.

In West Africa and Uganda, CR is establishing new partnerships. In Fiji and the Caucasus we are taking forward existing partnerships and we expect new experiences and innovations to emerge as the activities develop. We expect to be able to share more in this area as the programme progresses.

13. Learning from GTF

A. West Africa

The cross border element of the work is significant particularly in a sub-region where conflicts are intertwined and violence, when it occurred, did not respect borders. Although the sub-region is relatively calm and undergoing post-conflict adjustments, recent political events have shown its vulnerability to instability and a return to violence.

B. Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region)

When composing the inception report, Georgian and Abkhaz partners were involved in all steps of the process, which created increased commitment to implement activities and monitor progress. Thus goals and expected outputs are realistic and relevant to the people on the ground, and SMART indicators make the logframe a practicable tool rather than an artificial exercise. This 'lesson' can be relevant for any development agency or INGO, as well as their local partners. Very often, indicators are being dictated by the donors or international partners and in many cases lack relevance for the realities on the ground.

C. Fiji

Our experience so far shows the importance of placing a greater premium on promoting civil resilience and adaptability in conflict contexts. This needs to be built into logframe and programme management frameworks as the emphasis on satisfying KPMG/DFID standards has had a direct cost to the effectiveness of our implementation.

Developing the M&E has definitely helped in working with partners to clarify goals and methods, at the same time it is important that at this early phase of the project an appropriate balance is found. In order to promote consistency of analysis it might have been productive had DFID supplied common governance baselines for the contexts of this project and if KPMG could have shared data between GTF grantees so as to help us avoid re-inventing the wheel.

The relative success of the Court of Appeal case shows the potential value of using the judicial system to address long-term accountability structures.

D. Uganda

The process of getting the baseline data was very challenging. Most of the published data show national aggregates. Disaggregating data for the conflict affected areas of northern Uganda and Southern Sudan was challenging. Furthermore, while

civil society organisations in Uganda are weak, they are relatively developed compared to their southern Sudan counterparts. Working with different partners that are at different levels of organisational development, all expected to deliver specific outputs in a given period proved to be more challenging.

Annex 1 - Achievement Rating Scale

Objective Statement PURPOSE	Rating	Logframe indicators	Baseline for indicators	Progress against indicators	Comments on changes over the last year, including unintended impacts
2. Increased public participation in policymaking leading to greater government responsiveness and accountability in conflict-affected regions.	4	2.1 By 2013 in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea the West Africa Centre for Capacity Development (CENCAD) and up to fifteen civil society organisations (CSOs) are better able to engage in policymaking processes and to act as leaders in conflict-affected border communities as a result of the project activities.	2.1 CENCAD already has some capacity and has developed research and training modules. But this capacity is still limited, particularly at the sub-regional level. The CSOs have different levels of capacity to engage in policy-making processes and are not at the moment acting as leaders for conflict-affected border communities. There is no coordinated approach between CSOs in the Mano River Union regarding	<p>Fifteen civil society organisations (five in each country) have been identified as potential targets to have their capacity built by the project.</p> <p>CENCAD has started to engage with governments in the three countries.</p> <p>A list of governance issues has been identified through a consultative process with a range of stakeholders.</p> <p>CR has engaged with key local, government and international stakeholders to raise awareness and understanding of the project and its objectives.</p>	<p>This element of the CR's GTF programme is in its early stages – achievement of the indicator is planned for 2013. The project this year focussed on capacity building and establishing partners and relationships.</p> <p>The military coup in Guinea and rise in political violence in Sierra Leone in the reporting period did not have a direct impact on the project activities this year, but we continue to monitor the risks for and potential impact on achievement of the project's targets as it develops.</p>

			engagement in policy-making processes.		
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	3	<p>2.2 New and/or improved legislation, government practices and mechanisms by the end of 2013 that better address the needs and concerns of target groups in the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region, reflect partners' recommendations and enable citizens to hold governments to account.</p>	<p>2.2 Dialogue processes between civil society and policymakers in the target regions of Georgia (Tbilisi, Imereti, Zugdidi) and Abkhazia are in place at various levels, but not institutionalized; they depend largely on personal relations.</p> <p>2.2 A Coordination Council for the local administration and NGOs in Gal/i has only recently been established and does not yet function effectively;</p> <p>2.2 Considerable number of</p>	<p>Improvement at institutional level in Zugdidi: after ongoing consultation work with IDP network members, the LSG in Zugdidi instituted a position exclusively responsible for IDP issues. Formerly such a position had only existed at the local outfit of the Abkhaz gov't in exile.</p> <p>Activities in Gal/i have not commenced during the reporting period; they were supposed to start in April/May 2009.</p> <p>The Georgian national strategy/NAP has been revisited; publication is envisaged in June 2009. The IDP advocacy group members have held regular consultations with MRA advisors, who declared their feedback was taken into account for the elaboration of the NAP; Advocacy group has cooperated with steering committee on IDPs: sessions are held 1-2 times a month; network members attend the sessions and can voice their concerns (e.g. on status issues), although they have no right to vote</p>	<p>In May a new series of kidnappings commenced in the Gal/i region, which has considerably increased tensions. In addition, key partners from Gal/i are currently residing in the UK (until September 2009), which has prompted the coordinator in Sukhum/i to postpone consultation and needs assessment activities in the region. The partners will now have to explore possibilities to recruit new local coordinators in order not to lose any more time.</p>
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			<p>shortfalls and lack of transparency in Georgian legislation with regard to IDP status, settlement and privatization process;</p> <p>2.2 Lack of legal provisions with regard to corruption and transparency in Abkhazia</p> <p>2.2 In many cases no public dialogue prior to legal projects in the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region; decision-making procedures and respective responsibilities are often not clearly defined and transparent, and therefore difficult to monitor and assess</p>		
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	3	<p>2.3 (Fiji) By 2013 civic engagement in national public policy debates on constitutional and legislative reforms will extend beyond the capital city of Suva and national NGOs and this will result in greater government responsiveness which in turn will increase long-term political stability.</p>	<p>2.3 Currently, with Parliament suspended, civil society engagement is limited due to concerns of endorsing the military's "doctrine of effective control."</p> <p>2.3 In the Freedom House, 'Freedom in the world' report 2008, Fiji has the following rating: Political rights: 6 Civil Liberties: 4</p> <p>2.3 Fiji's baseline ranking in the World Bank 'world wide governance' rating for government effectiveness is 35.5 (2007 rating).</p>	<p>Although this period ended with the abrogation of the Constitution, which is having a dramatically negative impact on civil and political liberties, prior to this the CCF did important initial work, particularly in the targeted rural areas with a series of successful outreach workshops.</p> <p>They also contributed to sustained civic activism and a very vocal public on public policy debates. Evidence of this can be seen from the activities report below including their media work but also their work with other rights, democracy and social justice NGOS to rebuild poor relations and construct a platform for increased public participation in the planned party political dialogue process aimed at reaching a new political settlement. Their public demonstrations were another manifestation of the civic desire for a return to the rule of law.</p>	<p>This was a set-up period for the project (in terms of hiring staff and improving office systems, plans and strategies, nevertheless, the CCF made real and significant progress. The Easter Coup in Fiji was an enormous setback, and will require an adjustment to the project's objectives. It is not likely that there will be a legislature in place for another three years so the focus of civil society efforts will be on the restoration of constitutional democracy, protection of human rights and civil liberties and influencing the outcomes of the government's constitutional reform</p>
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	5	2.4 By 2013 CSOs and target communities in northern Uganda are better able to monitor and contribute to legislation, policies and government practices that affect their needs and grievances.	2.4 The February 2009 survey by Uganda Governance Monitoring Platform (UGMP) concluded that the democratic process and human rights situation in Uganda stagnated between 2004-2008. In the same period transparency and accountability regressed. Access to public information is limited, while the regressive NGO policy limits the operations of civil society organisations.	Foundation work has been carried out in the reporting period. Communities and issues were identified and contacts with government authorities established. The government's deferral of the PRDP funding has delayed the start of this strand. No concrete steps have been taken by the Ugandan government to reverse the stagnant democratic process.	There is still space for civil society to act and influence the stagnant democratic process.
West Africa					
Outputs	Rating	Measurable Indicators	Baseline values	Progress against indicators	Comments

<p>3. The West Africa Centre for Capacity Development (CENCAD) demonstrates increased capacity to contribute to policymaking and research in the region.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>3.1 By 2013 CENCAD's resources and expertise have increased and the organisation can produce sound and practical policy recommendations reflecting interests and needs of communities in target border areas.</p>	<p>3.1 CENCAD has an office set up but limited organisational capacity. CENCAD is not producing policy recommendations regarding border communities' needs but it has started to make contacts with universities for research collaboration and provisions have been made to acquire reading materials.</p>	<p>So far CENCAD has provided in-house training to their own staff in order to help them be in a better position to contribute to policy making and research on a regular basis.</p>	<p>The first six months of the project have been dedicated to project set up activities, identification of CSOs and the Inception Report.</p>
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	5	3.2 By 2013 CENCAD has a comprehensive and clearly defined strategic plan for its sustainable policy engagement in the region for the following three years and by project completion is beginning to implement this plan.	3.2 CENCAD does not have a strategic plan for its engagement in the region, but staff have been trained in strategic planning.	No progress against indicator to date.	The first six months have been dedicated to project set up activities, identification of CSOs and the Inception Report. To address CENCAD's limited capacity, a strategic planning/organisational development session is planned for the beginning of year 2, supported by CR.
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	4	<p>3.3 By 2013 CENCAD is consulted regularly by both government and other CSOs as a regional resource and contributes directly to policy analysis and formulation at different governance levels in the sub-region.</p>	<p>3.3 CENCAD is not yet identified as a regional resource or consulted regularly by governments and other CSOs. The potential to contribute to policy analysis exists but is not being fully developed. CENCAD has established contact with key ministries and institutions.</p>	<p>This has not yet been achieved because it is too early in the project life. However, in addition to initial contacts, CENCAD and CR met with key ministries and other stakeholders in the three countries. In Liberia CENCAD met with the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Urban Development (the Deputy Minister for Urban Affairs and the Deputy Minister for Planning and Research) and the Governance Commission, which is tasked with civil engagement on governance issues. These meetings aimed at discussing the project's engagement with Liberia's decentralization process.</p> <p>In Guinea CENCAD and CR met with the Minister for Decentralization and Rural Development. This is the key entry point for the project to be able to engage on governance issues in the rural areas with the Guinean government's support.</p> <p>In Sierra Leone CENCAD met with Paramount Chiefs, and representatives from District Councils, line Ministries and the Office of National Security in the targeted areas.</p> <p>These meetings served the purpose of creating entry points to engage with the government at different levels but also allowed CENCAD to identify the key issues in relation to which it should be contributing.</p>	
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<p>4. Up to fifteen civil society organisations (CSOs) have a better understanding of how to hold their local and/or national governments to account and influence policy debate on the issues that affect border communities</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4.1 By 2012 up to fifteen CSOs targeted through project activities understand their rights, policy development processes, and strategies for engagement with decision makers in order to address issues affecting their communities.</p>	<p>4.1 Although stronger more active, civil society in the region is still largely ineffective in holding governments to account. Political participation and interaction with government is still very low and official information is not made available regularly. CENCAD has already developed training materials on community participation and advocacy.</p>	<p>During the reporting period the project has completed the identification of the fifteen civil society organisations that will potentially benefit from the project.</p>	<p>This assessment was what was planned for this reporting period.</p>
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	5	<p>4.2 In the 2012 presidential and legislative elections in Sierra Leone the needs of the conflict-affected communities are publicly debated during the campaign as a result of targeted CSOs engagement and recommendations.</p>	<p>4.2 While CSOs have played a visible role in elections campaigns and political protests since 1995, they still have limited capacity to represent conflict-affected communities and are mostly unaccountable to their constituents thus lacking legitimacy. CSO/government interaction is weak and campaigns tend to be highly politicized, in detriment of debate around social and economic issues. Some of the CSOs have experience in organising radio discussions during previous legislative and presidential elections.</p>	<p>It is too early in the project to have achieved this since no activities in this direction have yet been implemented.</p>	
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	5	4.3 In the 2012 Presidential and House of Representatives election in Liberia the needs of the conflict-affected communities are publicly debated during the campaign as a result of targeted CSOs engagement and recommendations.	4.3 While CSOs in Liberia have proliferated since 2003, they have little experience of engaging in electoral processes and representing their communities. A full democratic culture is not yet developed. A sense of antagonism between the government and CSOs has also prevented engagement with the government, which often dismisses CSOs as troublemakers.	It is too early in the project to have achieved this since no activities in this direction have yet been implemented.	
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	5	4.4 By 2013 a network of CSOs and researchers across the MRU are able to jointly engage and influence policies on the key issues affecting their communities as a result of joint forum discussions, exchange visits and research activities.	4.4 While there is tradition of sub-regional efforts around peacebuilding, CSOs rarely join efforts around issues of government accountability in the region. Sub-regional civil society networking is incipient. CENCAD has already established contact with researchers in the MRU countries.	The selection of 15 CSOs across the region in the reporting period provides the foundation for future collaboration on governance issues affecting their respective communities.	It is too early in the project to have achieved this indicator since no activities in this direction have yet been implemented.
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<p>5. An increase in the level of analysis and policy recommendations produced by targeted CSOs on the needs of conflict affected border communities made available to policymakers.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>5.1 In Liberia by 2011 targeted CSOs make recommendations on key issues that affect border communities as part of the government's public consultation on decentralization.</p>	<p>5.1 While a group of CSOs have started to monitor government budget transparency, there is still little tradition of public consultation. The ongoing Liberia decentralization and local development programme (2007-2011) envisages a consultation process at the local level in which the needs of border communities will be identified. There is very little tradition of decentralization in the country and the concept is not known well. The Liberian focal partner in the project has already developed a list of conflict issues in the Lofa county.</p>	<p>It is too early in the project to have achieved this since no activities in this direction have yet been implemented.</p>	
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	5	5.2 In Guinea by 2012 CENCAD and targeted CSOs produce research and make recommendations on key issues that affect border communities as part of the country's transition to democracy.	5.2 Historically social interests have been under-represented and political leadership has opted to ignore civil society in policy formulation. While traditions of civil society have been hindered by the previous regimes, they are rooted in the country and have played an instrumental role in the uprising in 2007. The current transition process seems to be favourable to a greater level of participation of CSOs in policymaking debates. The CSOs identified in Guinea are well placed to play an active role on this process and the project focal partner in Guinea is already documenting cross-border harassment of traders. CENCAD is already conducting	It is too early in the project to have achieved this since no activities in this direction have yet been implemented.	
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			research on small arms in border communities between Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.		
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	5	5.3 By 2013 project partners produce a joint report and a set of recommendations on key sub-regional issues that can improve governance and accountability in border areas.	5.3 This has never been done.	It is too early in the project to have achieved this since no activities in this direction have yet been implemented.	
Georgian-Abkhaz conflict region					
Outputs	Rating	Measurable Indicators	Baseline values	Progress against indicators	Comments
6. Target communities in Georgian and Abkhaz societies are aware of their rights and possibilities as citizens and empowered to solve their problems by addressing government officials and state institutions.	4	6.1 At least 5 'success stories' at the end of year 2 (March 2010), where IDPs managed to improve their conditions through addressing state institutions.	IDPs in collective centres are generally not aware of and/or do not believe in official procedures to address state institutions with their concerns	In 10 collective centres IDP network members together with residents on the basis of their mini surveys defined key problems that can realistically be solved through addressing local state institutions; Consultation with LSG representatives in the target regions is ongoing.	

	5/ Pending	6.2 A 25%+ increase year on year across the lifetime of the project in the number of persons in Gal/i who address local administration and other relevant institutions to solve their problems	Gal/i population at large is not aware of and/or does not believe in official procedures to address state institutions with their concerns. Baseline data incomplete and expected in August 2009.	A coordinator for the work in Gal/i has been recruited and has had a first consultation meeting with CHP and core partners in Gal/i. Focus group sessions in the Gal/i region were not carried out in the reporting period and are expected to start in June.	Baseline data have still not been secured for this indicator since in May a new series of kidnappings commenced in the Gal/i region, which has considerably increased tensions. In addition, key partners from Gal/i are currently residing in the UK (until August 2009), which has prompted the coordinator in Sukhum/i to postpone consultation and needs assessment activities in the region. The partners may now have to explore possibilities to recruit new local coordinators in order not to lose any more time.
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	5/ Pending	6.3 Increased representation by at least 25% of IDPs ² in target communities (Tbilisi, Zugdidi, Imereti) in LSG, local representations of MRA, as well as political party lists after local elections in Georgia (scheduled for 2010)	Baseline data incomplete. Members of LSG: 5 in Imereti (4 Tsqaltubo, 1 Khoni, 0 Kutaisi); local representation of MRA in Western Georgia: 3; political parties (2006 elections): 0 in Imereti; in Zugdidi: 1 for National Movement (at lower end of party list), 0 for Georgia-Way to the Future, Labourists, 5 for Republicans/Conservatives (including first 2 top positions). Reliable figures for Tbilisi are not available, since party lists and employment lists of state institutions do not provide information on IDP status.	Figures on change against baseline not available yet, but through advocacy work in the target regions, IDPs are becoming aware of the fact that they can take up responsibility for improving their situations. At a low level, some are becoming politically active.	Given the current political crisis in Georgia, there is a possibility that local elections will be called early, which would not allow IDP candidates sufficient time to mobilise and prepared for the elections process.
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² Note: In a number of cases IDPs that are well established in Georgian society and work in state institutions may not wish to be identified and are not generally known as IDPs; in such cases they will not be identifiable as IDPs in the respective data bases.

	5/ Pending	6.4 Quarterly assessments show that the currently unusually high number of media reports on IDP issues at no point across the lifetime of the project decreases by more than 10% in at least 3 Georgian newspapers, as well as 2 national TV channels. ³	Media monitoring March 2009 covering 5 newspapers: 1 national Georgia TV channel and 1 news agency available online 14 articles and new items dealing with IDP issues, especially resettlement and status questions	Currently articles deal mostly with shortcomings in legislation, IDP action plan and personal tragedies of IDPs. In the course of the programme, partners will make sure that Georgian media also report about 'success stories' achieved through the project. An article about CR's GTF work will appear in an IDP journal in April.	Baseline information dates from March 2009, and will be monitored quarterly.
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³ At the moment, due to recent events, great attention is brought to IDP issues in Georgian media. However, this mostly refers to the situation of 'new' IDPs. One of the expected results of this project is to make sure IDP issues do not disappear from the agenda of national media as soon as housing has been established for the 'new' IDPs and that there will be permanent coverage and monitoring of the implementation of the IDP strategy and action plans throughout the lifetime of the project. Since coverage is currently unusually frequent, this indicator does not foresee a quantitative increase in media reports.

<p>7. Creation of new, and improvement of existing, policies and programmes which address the concerns of conflict-affected communities in the Georgian/ Abkhaz conflict region, as a result of more effective formal and informal mechanisms for public participation.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>7.1 Political party platforms, public policies and programmes that are being developed and amended during the project period in Georgia, are more responsive to the needs, ideas and views expressed by the IDP network: e.g. National Action Plan on IDPs and its implementation (ongoing assessments on a yearly basis); representation of IDP network members in MRA steering committee (as of April 2009); corrections of privatization law (by March 2010). (Further focal areas will be defined on a yearly basis according to development of concrete needs.)</p>	<p>National strategy on IDPs is very vague; no clear legal definitions for IDP status; National Action plan (NAP) on IDPs is being elaborated, while in practice some elements of it are already being implemented; steering committee on IDP issues is being established in March 2009, initially without IDP network members participating; privatization law does currently not provide for IDPs that do not live in collective centres.</p>	<p>The national strategy/NAP has been revisited; publication is envisaged in June 2009. The IDP advocacy group members have held regular consultations with MRA advisors, who declared their feedback was taken into account for the elaboration of the NAP; Advocacy group has cooperated with steering committee on IDPs: sessions are held 1-2 times a month; network members attend the sessions and can voice their concerns (e.g. on status issues), although they have no right to vote; Cooperation with legal experts on concrete issues: legal experts provide legal consultation for IDPs; they have rendered support in legal issues regarding privatization processes in 3-4 collective centres in Tsqneti and Borjomi</p>	
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	2	7.2 Civil society's initiatives for laws are being approved by decision-makers in Abkhazia: e.g. correction of election code (end of 2009); declaration of income (end of year 2); national programme/law on corruption (end of project)	There is no anti-corruption law or national programme in Abkhazia; no law that obliges officials (excluding election candidates) to sign declaration of income; election code does not provide rights for civic domestic observers	Focus groups, initial research, workshops and a TV interview given by project partners have raised awareness among various target groups (NGO sector, young people, political party representatives and officials) that there is need to tackle issues of governance in Abkhazia. Agreement with 2 young lawyers who will assess corruption laws in two directions: international experience and local situation Ahead of presidential elections (December 2009) a 'League of voters for fair elections' has been established which will lobby for corrections in the election code.	With regard to declaration of income the indicator needs adjustment: the correction of law was anticipated by the end of Year 2. However, at this stage, that cannot be confirmed. A parliamentary hearing could take place instead to review the law but this remains to be confirmed.
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	2 and on course for achievement in 2010	7.3 Local population in at least 1 community in Abkhazia takes part in budgeting decisions at the end of year 2 (March 2010)	No participatory budgeting in local communities	First workshop with young activists was held to introduce issues of effective governance. – Concrete workshops/training with the group on civic control will be carried out in summer. The group will then set out to study decision-making processes in one particular community.	
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<p>8. Increased institutional capacities and skills of civil society organisations in the target communities to engage in advocacy, policy dialogue and monitoring</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8.1 By 2013, at least 20 local and international networks, organisations, and state institutions consider and/or promote the IDP network as a valuable resource for recommendations and assessments of IDP issues in Georgia.</p>	<p>IDP network is being consulted and promoted on occasion by CR, Transparency International (TI), Georgian Young Lawyers Association (GYLA); there is dialogue on specific issues with the MRA and some LSG officials.</p>	<p>More international organisations (e.g. CARE, DRC, UNDP) have consulted IDP network advocacy group to receive information about current IDP issues in Georgia; All key officials in MRA and LSG in Zugdidi, Imereti and Tbs are aware of the work of the IDP network and hold regular consultation with network members, including at sessions of the steering committee on IDP issues (see 7.1); After ongoing consultation work with IDP network members, the LSG in Zugdidi created a position exclusively responsible for IDP issues. Formerly such a position had only existed at the local outfit of the Abkhaz government in exile.</p>	
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	2, with good indication of achievement by the end of the GTF programme period	8.2 A 25%+ increase of the number of proposed and implemented projects on a yearly basis by CBOs, especially youth groups in Abkhazia (in Sukhum/i and Gal/i districts) promoting good governance and transparency.	No systemised engagement in transparency and good governance issues among Abkhaz civil society.	A judgement statement on progress so far with evidence to support this.	
Fiji					
Outputs	Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline values	Progress against indicators	Comments

<p>9. Increased understanding and use of the concepts of good governance, human rights, citizenship and Fiji's Constitution.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>9.1 Significant (est. 4 %) increase, year on year, in the rural population's ability to express and explain these concepts, within the three target provinces (Tailevu, Naitasiri and Ra).</p>	<p>Percentage of the population, by province, with an understanding of specific concepts of human rights, multiculturalism, citizenship and Fiji's Constitution.</p> <p>The baseline survey was conducted by the UNDP in 2008, This information will be passed to CCF by the end of March 2009</p> <p>Percentage of the population within target communities who have an understanding of specific concepts of human rights, multiculturalism, citizenship and Fiji's Constitution.</p> <p>Baseline data collection will commence in April 2009.</p>	<p>The CCF completed a series of rural workshops and interventions in the three target provinces and they conducted end-of-workshop assessments with the participants with the following results: Index of Participant's Understanding: Module 1: Human Rights Average rating: 3 (out of 5) Module 2: Citizenship Average rating: 4(out of 5) Module 3: Good governance Average rating: 3 (out of 5)</p> <p>These rating shows the level of knowledge gained by participants was fair to good, showing the need for continued improvement in education methodology and follow up. Unfortunately we were not able to complete the planned pre-workshop survey, but we hope to use this initial assessment as our baseline. Also completion of the UNDP survey was delayed.</p>	<p>An unforeseen consequence of the Government's decision to defer holding an election, their abrogation of the Constitution and their declaration of a public emergency followed by a clamp down on journalists and democracy activists, was a heightened awareness amongst CCF target beneficiaries of the concepts of good governance, human rights and citizenship. Success in this area can only partially be attributed to the work of the CCF, though they have made a good start in the detailed work in the three rural areas following the appointment and induction of staff to do the work. While understanding of these concepts is running at a high level, public commitment to them is a little more ambiguous. There is a very vibrant debate on whether to engage with the government and its extra-</p>
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					constitutional reform process or whether to place a greater emphasis on accountability and the rule of law and to push for these first and reforms at a later date.
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	2	9.2 Modest (est. 2 %) year on year increase in ability to express and explain these concepts in the urban communities in Fiji.	Percentage (pending survey) of the urban community population, with an understanding of specific concepts of human rights, multiculturalism, citizenship and Fiji's Constitution	As the UNDP survey has not yet been completed it is difficult to show progress in this area. This is made more difficult due to the government's imposition of press censorship and preventing public assembly and other forms public expression. Nevertheless, Fiji is going through a period of heightened political awareness, as shown in many web blogs	The CCF with work like their radio and print-media work, as well as their efforts to construct an inclusive civic dialogue platform "Dialogue Fiji" suggest that they have made a good start on achieving this objective.
	4	9.3 Specific evidence in 60% of target communities (communities in Tailevu, Naitasiri and Ra) of increased civic activity, by 2013.	Specific evidence of civic activities in the target communities (e.g. requests to public bodies etc.) (Information pending).	The only evidence of achievement against this measure so far is the fact that there was participation from the three provinces in the workshops.	Given the extend Public Emergency laws which prohibit public assembly it may be difficult to show progress against this measure in the near future.

	3	9.4 A modest year on year increase in the display of diversity and informed understanding of good governance, human rights, citizenship and constitutionalism, in the 'letters to the editor' pages of Fiji's two major newspapers	Tracking the diversity of opinions on related issues (i.e. the number of people submitting letters), and assessing the level of understanding of these concepts. Baseline to be collated in April 2009.	Before the baseline could be completed the government censored the press.	The vibrancy of debate in Fiji's blogs since the April coup provides an alternative record of public understanding of these concepts.
10. Fiji has more accountable and responsive constitutional institutions and a stronger legislative framework.	5	10.1 The enactment, by 2013, of specific legislation (i.e. Freedom of information, code of conduct and political party financing) and constitutional change (i.e. electoral reform) in compliance with good governance principles.	Baseline: legislative and constitutional changes are not enacted	This period saw a process of 'one step forward three steps back.' The role of the Court of the Appeal (and GTF-supported CCF role as 'friend of the court') helped to strengthen the reputation of the judiciary which had been greatly diminished. While this has since been reversed by the coup, the original decision in favour of the earlier coup leaders, which this case was appealing against, was very significant for Fiji's future case law. One silver lining to the coup was the dismissal of the discredited Human Rights Commissioners	It is not clear when there will be elections and a new parliament. It is possible that this will not fall within the project duration. We may need to focus instead on the constitutional reform issues. In this regard the work supported to construct the "Dialogue Fiji" platform and the lobbying work done with the Interim Government have been important in creating the conditions for this to take place.

	5	10.2 A 20% year on year reduction in number of ministry positions held by individuals from the military or with a military background.	In 2009, independent analysis commissioned by the CCF suggests that there are individuals from the military or former military in every constitutional office	This is getting worse, not better.	The CCF's commissioned paper on the militarisation of the public service and the institutions of the state suggest an increase in the number of serving members of the RFMF in the public service and in national regulation and oversight bodies. The report itself will provide a useful baseline on this issue. Unfortunately research on this area is very sensitive and even dangerous.
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	5	10.3 A modest year on year increase in informed public debate on Fiji's constitutional institutions as displayed in the 'letters to the editor' pages of Fiji's two major newspapers	Tracking the diversity of opinions on related issues (i.e. the number of people submitting letters) and assessing the level of understanding of these concepts. Baseline to be collated in April 2009.	Baseline data not collected due to post-coup press censorship	
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11. Improved political stability, through an increased acceptance of Fiji's cultural diversity.	4	11.1 Modest (3%) year on year increase in public acceptance of the concept of multicultural citizenship in the three target provinces (Tailevu, Naitasiri and Ra).	(as above)	We have been unable to measure progress in this area – except anecdotally. The UNDP survey was delayed but we hope to use it in our next report.	It would seem that there might be an escalation of intolerance but we believe that CCF's regular interventions in these provinces are having a conflict mitigating impact.
	5	11.2 A 20% decrease in incidents of racism, hate crimes and discrimination by 2013.	The number of race related crimes, reported to the police to be assessed. Baseline to be collated in April 2009.	The baseline was not completed due to deteriorating political circumstances	CCF and other partners are contributing to an Amnesty International report which will provide a useful baseline into the future.

	5	11.3 A significant (est. 70%) reduction in racially focused political party policy by 2013.	All of Fiji's 16 registered parties are perceived to represent specific communal constituencies	Parties have not been able articulate their public policies at this time.	
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	5	11.4 The enactment, by 2013, of specific anti-racial discrimination legislation in compliance with good governance principles.	Baseline: Legislation is not enacted	No progress in this area to report.	Given this is an agenda of the Interim Government there may be further decrees in this area.
12. Government policy on indigenous group rights, land and the use of other shared natural resources is developed through an inclusive process involving public debate.	5	12.1 At least one national policy decision on indigenous rights and/or resource issues will be clearly influenced by visible public debate	Specific evidence of landowner and tenants working together to resolve local resource issues in the target communities (e.g. requests to public bodies etc.).	Without a legislative framework (i.e. neither a Parliament nor an alternative legitimate public process) there have been limited opportunities for public input into these debates	The worsening economic situation resulting from the coup hampers progress in this area

	5	12.2 A modest year on year increase in informed public debate and discussion on these issues in the 'letters to the editor' pages of Fiji's two major newspapers	Tracking the diversity of opinions on related issues (i.e. the number of people submitting letters) and assessing the level of understanding of these concepts. Baseline to be collated in April 2009.	See notes above (9.4) on media censorship. Baseline information not collected.	
Uganda					
Outputs	Rating	Measurable Indicators	Baseline values	Progress against indicators	Comments

<p>13. Increased ability of civil society in northern Uganda to hold the government and state institutions accountable.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>13.1 By 2011, target communities are aware of and understand the content and relevance of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda.</p>	<p>Baseline data currently being collected by JPC GANAL and Gulu University (to be completed by May 2009)</p>	<p>In January 2009, the Government of Uganda announced deferral of the implementation of the PRDP to 1st July 2009. This deferral only applies to the 30% of the Ugandan Government's contribution to the Plan. This, according to the Ugandan Government, was due to their inability to secure funding. Although the deferral does not apply to the 70% contribution from donor agencies, it has caused confusion over modalities and mechanisms of accessing PRDP funding. The deferral of the PRDP implementation by the Ugandan Government slowed down JPC GANAL's review process. This activity will now be completed by September 2009. Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) also suspended the planned training of communities in Kitgum district due to the confusion created by the abrupt Ugandan Government decision to defer implementation, and the sudden departure of their two key personnel who were critical to the project.</p>	<p>The confusion arising out of Ugandan Government's announcement meant that our partner could not complete the review in April as initially planned. Baseline data will be available in September 2009.</p> <p>UJCC has recruited two officers (the Executive Director and the Programme Officer) to replace the two officers who resigned at the beginning of the year.</p>
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	5	13.2 By 2013, a cohort of young women and men from the five districts of northern Uganda are monitoring the implementation of recovery programmes and have made practical recommendations to Government at the district and national levels on measures to meet the needs of their communities.	Young people from northern Uganda are excluded from policymaking processes. They were neither consulted during the design of the PRDP nor are they participating in its monitoring. Issues affecting young people rarely get into the policymaking processes.	The northern Uganda youth in transitional justice forum was held on 12 th March 2009 in Gulu, attended by 35 young people (15 girls females and 20 males). They identified participation in reconciliation processes, youth empowerment (including income generating activities) and sensitisation of other youth on PRDP as some of the areas that they will be working on in the next 12 months.	Mobilisation in Kitgum will take place after UJCC training sessions with key civil society and district leaders (including youth leaders)
	5	13.3 By 2012 key CSOs make recommendations on key policy issues that affect communities in northern Uganda.	While CSOs are 'consulted' by the government on some policy issues, they have not effectively articulated their policy stance on issues affecting communities in northern Uganda.	Implementation this activity has not started	

14. More responsive policy making processes that address key conflict issues and/or needs of conflict-affected communities in northern Uganda, in particular women, youth and other marginalized social groups.	3	14.1 By 2013 a 30% increase in the number of CSOs in at least three districts of northern Uganda who are engaging policy makers at the district and national level on issues affecting their communities.	While a CSO coalition has started to monitor governance trends at the national level, the level of engagement and dialogue between national level actors and grassroots groups is almost non-existent.	Mobilization for this activity is being undertaken as part of implementation of (13 above). Partners have had extensive dialogue with district authorities.	No changes are expected
	3	14.2 By 2011 project partners produce a joint policy report and set of recommendations on key governance issues in northern Uganda.	Although growing stronger and more active, civil society in the region is still largely ineffective in holding governments to account. Political participation and interaction with government is still very low and official information is not made available regularly. The CSOs do not regularly work together to produce joint reports.	Partners met in November 2008 and agreed on a range of issues to work on in 2009 (the participation of young people in policy making processes, awareness raising on the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda; and community dispute resolution mechanisms. Although they interact and share information regularly, they will again meet in November 2009, to share their experiences and agree on the process of producing a joint policy report.	No changes are expected

	4	14.3 By 2013 parliamentary committees and Office of Prime Minister are receiving at least two submissions on policy and programme recommendations from civil society in target areas	Tracking the quality and quantity of submissions to the Office of the Ugandan Prime Minister and parliamentary committees.	Contacts between parliamentary bodies and CR partners established. In March 2009, CR and partners met with members of the Acholi Parliamentary Group (APG), to discuss the issues of conflict and recovery in northern Uganda and its cross-border linkages. 5 members of parliament attended this dinner meeting. CR partners and APG agreed to meet regularly.	No changes are expected.
	3	14.4 By 2013 civil society groups cooperating across the Ugandan-Sudanese border are presenting joint ideas, analysis and views to policymakers on ways to deal with the legacies of conflict on the Uganda-Sudan border	While over the last three years civil society organisations have been instrumental in promoting cross-border understanding and reconciliation, there have been limited dialogue and policy recommendations regarding needs of the communities living on the Uganda-Sudan border. There is currently no joint analysis activity taking place.	The first major activity is the research and publication of "Cross-border trade: fuelling conflict or building peace? An exploration of cross-border trade between Sudan and Uganda and the implication for peacebuilding". A consultant was hired to undertake the assessment. A draft report is ready.	The planned workshops with civil society and policy makers in Uganda and Southern Sudan planned for June and July 2009, will come up with an action plan that will take forward the issues identified in the report.

15. Increased institutional capacities and skills of civil society organisations to engage effectively with governments and policymaking processes.	4	15.1 By 2012 partners targeted through project activities have a better understanding of the policy development processes and skills in policy advocacy	Civil society in the region is largely ineffective in holding governments to account. They lack skills and access to information. Political participation and interaction with government is still very low and official information is not made available regularly.	In November 2008, CR organised a workshop for partners and organisations working on governance, transparency and accountability in northern Uganda. The primary objective of the workshop was to introduce the project to stakeholders. On the back of this workshop, we brought in members of parliament, government representatives and one local government chairman- to explain to participants processes of policy development in their respective institutions. As a follow up to the workshop, CR had a one-to-one meeting with partners. Our assessment is that the skills in policy advocacy are low. We will be organising training on policy development and advocacy for the partners by March 2010.	No expected changes
	3	15.2 A cohort of community based groups with relevant skills in community dispute resolution mechanisms strengthened by 2013	Formal government institutions are either non-existent or not trusted by communities in northern Uganda. Traditional institutions have also been weakened by years of conflict. Community based groups are currently working target communities to resolve disputes.	JPC Gulu trained 80 paralegals (51 men and 29 women) in northern Uganda on land rights, case management, referrals and case follow up. As of end of March 23 cases had been reported to paralegals (80% related to land and property disputes). JPC successfully mediated 3 cases and 20 were pending as of 31 st March 2009.	In the coming months, we will be working with JPC to train paralegals on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms

	4	15.3 By 2013 partners and community groups in at least three districts understand fully concepts of human rights and good governance and are promoting these within their own communities	Although stronger and more active, civil society in the region is still largely ineffective in holding governments to account. Political participation and interaction with government is still very low and access to public information is still limited. Government departments are not taking necessary steps to provide information as provided for by Access to Information Act 2005.	JPC Gulu has developed an integrated approach to training of paralegals that includes dispute resolution, human rights and good governance.	A training session for all partners on good governance and human rights is planned for February 2010
Comparative Learning					
Outputs	Rating	Measurable Indicators	Baseline values	Progress against indicators	Comments

<p>16. Analysis of CR and partners' strategies and methodologies for more effective governance that are particular to conflict contexts is share and results in informing government, donor and NGO policies and programmes.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>16.1 By 2013 at least 60% of feedback from participants in joint analysis workshops confirms an increased understanding of their shared challenges to and opportunities for making governance more accountable and responsive in their local context, policies or programmes.</p> <p>16.2 By 2013 at least 3% of interviewed readers of analytical reports and workshops participants confirm they have identified new strategies and methodologies from CR-led analysis and will apply these to</p>	<p>Process of institutional change is poorly understood, especially in conflict and post-conflict contexts, and there is insufficient evidence-based knowledge of what works and what does not in governance and why, as recognised by GTF></p> <p>There is little evidence on the particular CAR governance challenges that may be particular and generic in conflict contexts – though HMG and the OECD are just beginning new policy work on the statebuilding-peacebuilding interface.</p> <p>Few opportunities for analysis and comparative learning between projects and across different conflict contexts and little published analysis</p>	<p>We have not started work on this component of the GTF programme. The first comparative learning activity will take place in year 2.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
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		future activities.			
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West Africa			
Activities by Budget headings & outputs	Description	Progress	Comments
Output 3			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events Facilitation 	<p>No events took place during the reporting period. Some costs allocated here were moved to cover CENCAD's communication costs (top up cards and internet access) instead, due to the greater need there. The remaining has not been utilised as no events were facilitated during this period.</p>	<p>No events were facilitated during this period.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity building 	<p>In these first six months, CR has provided direct institutional capacity support to CENCAD. This has included the West Africa Programme Director's visits to Liberia and Guinea and various meetings in Sierra Leone to support the project start up and financial and narrative report writing.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic planning meeting 	<p>CR/CENCAD strategic planning meeting at the start of the project</p> <p>A CENCAD first board meeting was planned under this activity but postponed to June.</p>	<p>Completed. MoU signed as a result.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational development 	<p>Five-day retreat organised in Maferenya in Guinea. The retreat aimed at evaluating the work so far and preparing the way forward. The retreat allowed CENCAD to critically assess its capacity and identify weaknesses and needs.</p>	<p>Not completed. Completed. While CENCAD reported on the retreat, it was asked to produce a more detailed report, which is still outstanding.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retreat / Internal evaluation 	<p>Staff revealed that governance was a new area and needed support with better understanding the concepts.</p>		

<p>Output 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) • Information dissemination • Discussion Fora • Policy monitoring and advocacy meetings 	<p>Five preliminary assessments to identify up to 15 CSOs with which the project will work were conducted in Pujehun and Kailahun and Kambia in Sierra Leone, one in Forecariah in Guinea and one in Lofa and Grand Cape Mount in Liberia. Two final assessments took place in Guinea and Liberia in the second quarter. The Directors of CENCAD and CR's West Africa Programme joined the teams in these countries. This was deemed important due to the fact that neither organisation works substantially in these countries.</p> <p>The production of a short leaflet on the project was planned but postponed. A summarised version of the project was disseminated to key audiences throughout the assessments and the policy monitoring activities.</p> <p>The first discussion forum was planned to take place in Guinea in March.</p> <p>The first stage of policy monitoring consisted of information gathering on the various governance issues that are of importance to the border communities in Sierra Leone and Guinea. This involved a number of meetings in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea in the capitals and in the border regions with Ministries, the UN district level officials, Paramount Chiefs, CSOS, Associations (Traders, Bike Riders).</p>	<p>PNAs completed. Reports on the assessments available. List of 15 CSOs available.</p> <p>Leaflet not produced.</p> <p>Activity completed in April. Unfortunately due to challenges of organising an event in Guinea, the meeting had to be postponed last minute to April. It thus falls under Year 2 and will be reported as such.</p> <p>Completed. List of governance issues available (this list will be narrowed down to a few key issues on which the project will focus in year 2). This activity also</p>	
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Output 5: No activities carried out so far		generated awareness of the project in the three countries and with key stakeholders. Reports of meetings available.	
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Georgian-Abkhaz conflict region			
Activities by Budget headings & outputs	Description	Progress	Comments
Output 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus groups and needs assessment Meetings relating to research and policy work in Georgia and Abkhazia Info exchange/mentoring meetings for CBOs in Abkhazia including Gali 	Output 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 focus groups in Abkhazia: 7 journalists and NGO representatives (November 2008); 7 NGO activists (December 2008); 7 opposition politicians, legal experts, journalists (December 2008) 10 interviews in Abkhazia with civil society activists, journalists, cabinet officials, vice-speaker of parliament, businessmen 15 meetings between advocacy group and officials/experts in Georgia 4 research papers commissioned: study Abkhaz legal framework and governance structures: real estate property; international experience in fighting corruption; Abkhaz legislation; privatization – completed by August Media monitoring in Georgia 	<p>Focus groups and interviews completed. Results are being analysed and feed into further planning, i.e. defining priority areas for action</p> <p>Meetings are ongoing and have had impact on decision-making. (See indicator 7.1)</p> <p>Results of research papers with recommendations due to be published in July 2009, followed by Round Table discussions</p> <p>Media monitoring conducted on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>Media monitoring in Abkhazia will start with some delay, since concrete areas of action with regard to governance first needed to be defined as result of needs assessment activities.</p>

<p>Output 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshops for local CBOs • Financial and technical support to CBOs in Abkhazia, including Gali <p>IDP network meetings</p>	<p>Output 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 workshops in March 2008 'Introducing good governance' with facilitator from TI London: 17 students; 12 NGO representatives; 7 officials network meetings 	<p>Workshops conducted; facilitator's (internal) report due by the end of July</p>	
<p>Output 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and technical support to CBOs in Georgia • Advocacy work with IDP community • Public advocacy campaigns 	<p>Output 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 expert visits (ca. 3 per month): legal consultation for IDP communities • Consultation with TI, GYLA • Needs assessment and reports in 12 collective centres • Meetings/consultation with lawyers/experts in Abkhazia as part of strategic thinking process to define action areas for public advocacy campaign 	<p>Activity ongoing; number of 'solved' cases expected in following quarter, with support of TI and GYLA</p> <p>Needs assessment conducted, reports by IDP network members submitted (not for publication); follow-up activities to be started in May/June</p> <p>Action areas defined and reflected in indicators 7.2 and 7.3</p>	
Fiji			



Activities by Budget headings & outputs	Description	Progress	Comments
<p>Output 9 Increased Understanding of Constitutional, Citizenship & Human Rights Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 community workshops held on the themes of citizenship, human rights & good governance  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two issues of the CCF quarterly newsletter "Tutaka" produced with 2,000 copies printed and distributed and more than 200 electronic copies downloaded 2-day awareness-raising workshop held with CBOs and NGOs from Lautoka, Ba and Tavua (11-12 Nov) Maintained a drop-in service to members of the public offering advice on civil liberty and human rights issues. Updated and added materials to the CCF website (http://www.ccf.org.fj) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were three workshops conducted in communities in the West and three in the North (in 2008) and a further eight workshops held in the Provinces of Tailevu and Naitasiri (reports and photos available) "Tutaka" (pdfs are available on-line) is a professionally produced newsletter which give credibility to the CCF and more important to their public policy messages. This workshop helped to strengthen the knowledge-base of the participating grassroots CBOs and NGOs Regular uptake of this unofficial service with individuals who felt unable to report the National Human Rights Commission because of its bias towards the illegal government The CCF website adds to the organisation's ability to inform Fiji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small number of community workshops were carried over from 2008 to 2009 primarily due to resource constraints and clashes with local Peoples Charter consultation workshops. There was likewise a slow start due to flooding in the targeted area. Following the CCF's survey with communities (what they call their "understanding index") they have identified improving their teaching methods as a key priority. Completed as planned These local NGOs and CBOs acquired a good understanding of the political and legal meaning of citizenship, human rights and Fiji's constitution. This offers individuals a


		citizens who have access to the internet	place to air their problems and receive professional advice. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The website is updated on a continuous basis with information including: press releases, op-eds, and news on upcoming events.
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<p>Output 10</p> <p>A more accountable state with strengthened democratic institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with the Curriculum Development Unit of the Ministry of Education a review was conducted of current standards and practices with regards civic education in schools. 1st draft research paper into the militarization of the state. Media advocacy campaign (through press releases (37), letters to the editor(12) and articles in the Fiji language national paper (24) calling for reconciliation and a return to constitutional democracy, condemning attacks on the freedom of expression, and condemning corruption. The Citizens' Constitutional Forum made a submission on the 2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 18 February 2009. CCF made a submission in response to an invitation by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) on the topic "Lessons learned and challenges to achieve the implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to education". CCF was granted leave to appear as 'amicus curiae' (friend of court) in the Fiji Court of appeal case of Qarase v Bainimarama from 6-9 April 2009. Queen's Counsel (QC) Dr Melissa Perry and Junior Counsel Ms Nicola McGarrity represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work is ongoing involving regular meetings with the CDU. There are plans to follow this up with in-school, in-service training for teachers. Draft (for discussion) completed CCF during this period conducted continuous advocacy on issues effecting Fiji, within this reporting period. Completed Completed (for evidence see press clippings/website and more detailed reports are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CCF have built a strong relationship with the Curriculum Development Unit of the Ministry of Education through CCF's new Community and Field officer. This relationship is essential in building a long-term, sustainable and strategic education programme. This report is on an exceptionally sensitive subject and the draft was presented to the Steering Committee in mid-Feb Media has gained a strong reputation as the primary promoter of multiculturalism and advocate for the removal of 'racialised' politics in Fiji. CCF's media has also had a strong impact in areas such as socio-economic issues (e.g. Squatters rights) and the promotion of dialogue
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	<p>CCF. CCF was also represented by Ms Tupou Draunidalo. The lawyers were assisted by CCF legal officer Ms Kate Schuetze. The appeal was successful and found the Bainimarama government to not be legal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR and the CCF together undertook extensive discussions with the interim government as well as members of the interested diplomatic community, the UN and the Commonwealth Secretariat to strengthen international engagement to support a political settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This involved a series of meetings and follow-up correspondence in Suva, London and New York 	<p>and reconciliation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This intervention was hugely significant and in the Fiji context. The CCF's support significantly influenced the outcome of the case – which itself resulted in reversing a legal precedent that some experts feel would have made future governments vulnerable to coups (by recognizing extra-constitutional prerogative powers that rest with President). Unfortunately the response of the military government was to abrogate the Constitution and declare a state of emergency. • While not successful in influencing a mediation process, we believe our lobbying has helped to keep the option of
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			“good offices’ on the table, and importance of inclusive dialogue on the agenda
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<p>Output 11</p> <p>Better inter-communal relations and political stability by countering racism and promoting multiculturalism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Day celebration march to mark the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights • Sponsored national radio broadcasts produced by the Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team on human rights and ethnic and religious tolerance issues (throughout the month of December) • Film night organised (March 26th) with NGOs, Embassies and the public to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The film screened was “Sampari.” • Produced the radio play “The Looting” in English, Hindi, and Fijian, and broadcast between March and April. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed • completed  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was a big project for the CCF with editing, rehearsals and revisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 80 participants with speeches from NGO leaders including Shamima Ali and Akuila Yabaki • The adverts were broadcast at prime-time including over the Christmas period. Feedback from the general public was positive • Over ten organisations were present with two embassies also represented • Feedback from listeners was good. Many questions were raised and the CEO, Rev Akuila went on air for follow-up discussions
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<p>Output 12: Dialogue and greater public participation in policy making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCF 2008 staff retreat and strategic planning event held • NGO Council on Human Rights retreat held • Worked with a number of NGOs and social movements (including another GTF partner Transparency International) to design a convene an unofficial national dialogue process called “Dialogue Fiji” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreat was held 10th-12th September  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was held 23-24th September • Initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This opportunity for reflection and planning helped the organisation to reassess and agree its programme strategies • The relations between human rights and social justice NGOs had been severely strained and this workshop provided an opportunity for the participants to work through their differences, explore issues outstanding since the 2006 crisis and agree shared goals and strategies for the way forward • This is another hugely important initiative to launch a “Track II” unofficial dialogue process to ensure public participation in efforts to reach a political settlement
Uganda			

Activities by Budget headings & outputs	Description	Progress against indicators	Comments
<p>Output 13</p> <p>B) Engagement with policy makers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace watch (PRDP, peace process and peace agreements) 	<p>The dialogue identified key challenges facing young people- including lack of knowledge on PRDP and income generating activities. Action plan- that includes participation in monitoring PRDP was agreed upon.</p> <p>CR organised a two day workshop for partners and other organisations working on peacebuilding, governance, transparency and accountability in northern Uganda in November 2008. 26 organisations were represented. Partners agreed on a range of issues to work on in 2009 (the participation of young people in policy making processes, awareness raising on the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda, and community dispute resolution mechanisms. Although partners interact and share information regularly, they will again meeting in November 2009, to share their experiences and agree on the process of producing a joint policy report.</p> <p>This activity also contributes to output 15</p> <p>A consultant was hired to undertake an assessment of cross-border trade between Uganda and Southern Sudan and its contribution to peacebuilding, and cross-border trade practices and policies between Uganda and Southern Sudan are contested by</p>	<p>Draft review report out.</p> <p>A meeting with the Ugandan office of prime minister has been held. Partners have also had one-to-one meetings with individuals members of parliament on the PRDP</p>	

	communities living on either side of the border. A draft report is out and will be completed by end of August 2009.		
<p>Output 14</p> <p>C) Policy Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy advocacy three meetings with policy makers per year • Research • One participatory research meeting and one small-scale research to inform local advocacy work. Local views on governance and community engagements on accountability • Joint Analysis Workshop (year 4) 	<p>JPC Gulu trained 80 paralegals (51 men and 29 women) in northern Uganda on land rights, case management , referrals and case follow up. As of end of March 23 cases had been reported to paralegals (80% related to land and property disputes). JPC successfully mediated 3 cases and 20 were pending as of 31st March 2009</p>	<p>The growing interest in reporting cases to paralegals shows that the project is highly appreciated by local communities in northern Uganda.</p>	

<p>Output 15</p> <p>A) Capacity building and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society monitors and advocacy training one per year • Community sensitisation • One youth camp event for five days, 30 youth leaders (six from each of the five districts) 	<p>JPC GANAL started the review of PRDP, but delayed due to a decision by the Ugandan Government to suspend its contribution (and thus full scale) implementation of PRD until 1st July 2009.</p> <p>UJCC completed collection of base line data and preliminary meetings with district leaders in Kitgum. Draft monitoring tools were developed, and will be tested in the next financial year. Training and deployment of community facilitators was not done partly due to the departure of two key personnel, and partly due to the mixed signals on PRDP that came from the Ugandan Government</p> <p>The first youth in transitional justice forum, attended by 35 young people (15 males and 20 females) took place on 12th March 2009 in Gulu. The forum identified participation in reconciliation processes, youth empowerment (including income generating activities) and sensitisation of other youth on PRDP as some of the areas that they will be working on in the next twelve months.</p>	<p>Review of PRDP is on going</p> <p>Initial meetings with the district authorities held in Kitgum. They are supported of the objectives of the project. They pledged to cooperate with the partner organisation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We do not expect a change in the approach. We will however, be considering an addition of one-two partners. 2. There is a need to realign the main budget headings to reflect changes made in the inception report.
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Annex 2 – Programme Logframe

No change to the logframe submitted with the Inception Report.
Please see attached Logframe, filename: GTF003-Logframe-31March2009

Annex 3 – Annual Financial Report

A3.1 Programme Identification

1. GTF Reference No.	GTF-003
2. Organisation Name	Conciliation Resources

A3.2 – Reporting Period

1. Start of Period	01April 2008
2. End of Period	31 March 2009

A3.3 – Funds received from DFID during Reporting Period

Payment No.	Date Received	Amount
Payment 1	28/10/2009	£233,089
Payment 2	17/02/2009	£145,896
Payment 3	dd/mm/yyyy	£££,£££
Payment 4	dd/mm/yyyy	£££,£££
Total received during Period		£378,985

A3.4 – Expenditure during Reporting Period

Agreed Budget Lines	Agreed Budget For Period	Actual Expenditure for Period	Variance	Variance %
100 - Staff	£72,687	£69,398	£3,289	5%
200 - Professional Services	£57,179	£62,451	-£5,272	-9%
300 - Premises	£15,011	£15,318	-£307	-2%
400 - Travel	£35,662	£43,174	-£7,512	-21%
500 - Events	£73,367	£77,127	-£3,760	-5%
600 - Furniture & Equipment	£50,549	£46,576	£3,973	8%
700 - Office Supplies	£9,301	£5,403	£3,898	42%
800 - Communications	£12,728	£11,268	£1,460	11%
IND - Indirect Costs	£52,500	£52,500	£0	0
Total for Period	£378,984	£383,215	-£4,230	-1%

A3.5 – Expenditure to Date (31 March 2009) since start of Programme

Agreed Budget Lines	Total Agreed Programme Budget to date	Total Expenditure to date	Variance	Variance %
Region – West Africa	£116,955	£117,149	-£194	0%
Region – Uganda & Sudan	£75,825	£76,333	-£508	-1%
Region – Georgian/Abkhaz region	£63,800	£67,638	-£3,838	-6%
Region - Fiji	£69,905	£69,595	£310	0%
Indirect	£52,500	£52,500	£52,500	0%
Total to Date	£378,985	£383,215	-£4,230	-1%

Please see separate excel schedule for detailed budget.

- a. Budget Line 400 – Travel and Budget Line 50 – Events: The changes to the exchange rates, particularly the EUR / GBP rate but also the USD / GBP rate, has impacted on the funds received by partners and therefore the amounts available for them to spend to budget. As a result the funds sent to partners, and the amounts spent by partners has significantly increased to reflect the reduced value of the GBP.
- b. Budget Line 400 – Travel and Budget Line 500 – Events: The rising fuel costs have impacted on the cost of travel, particularly affecting local travel costs and the movement of participants, partners' staff etc.
- c. Budget Line 400 - Travel and Budget Line 500 – Events: The impact of changes to the political landscape in the regions (particularly in Fiji and Uganda) and the reassessment of some partner organisations and their capacities have contributed to the budget overspend in these areas.

d. Budget Line 700 – Office Supplies: Partners have under- utilized this budget line.


Annex 4 – Materials produced during the reporting period

The purpose of this section is to take stock of the material produced by your programme. Please list **what** material has been produced, **when** it was produced. Materials may include print or other media communications. We are particularly interested in material such as workshop or training reports, project manuals, promotional brochures, studies, evaluation reports, radio, television, and video or web productions. Please state whether the information is available on a web site.

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
Caucasus (Georgian/Abkhaz region)			
1.	30 March 2009	'Required addenda and corrections in legislation dealing with IDPs' (available in Georgian and Russian)	n/a
Fiji			
2.	Jan-2009	Tutaka Online, Volume 3, Issue 1, January 2009	http://www.ccf.org.fj/publication.php

Annex 5 – Web Update for your programme

The CR GTF Programme has only started. We will be able to supply more web updates in Year 2 of the Programme as Year 1 was mainly an Inception period.

	<p>Bad governance is often both a root cause of conflict and a major obstacle to building lasting peace. At the same time, the legacies of conflict – such as polarized societies with high levels of distrust and devastated institutions - create specific barriers to improving governance.</p> <p>Conciliation Resources is working to help women, men and youth in conflict-affected communities voice their needs and engage effectively with politicians and policymakers in decision-making on issues that impact their everyday lives.</p> <p>This five-year project with partners in Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, Uganda, the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict region and Fiji is an integral strand of our programme work in these regions. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve government accountability and responsiveness to deal with the unmet needs and contested issues that cause conflict
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase ordinary people's ability to voice concerns, monitor government actions and improve their access to information about existing policies• Create better understanding of the challenges and strategies for peacebuilding and governance• Deepen analysis and inspire fresh ideas through international joint analysis workshops and comparative learning between partners. <p>We plan to bring partners from these regions together to draw out new thinking on the cross-cutting issues, challenges and methods for promoting effective governance in conflict situations. The publications that result will include practical suggestions for practitioners and policymakers and will be made widely available. (www.c-r.org)</p>
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