00093478: Youth and Social Cohesion Project

Annual Progress Report
January – December 2016

PROJECT SNAPSHOT

Date:	30th November, 2016
Award ID:	00086132
Project ID:	00093478
Project Title:	Youth and Social Cohesion Project
Project Start Date:	1 Jan 2015
Project End Date:	31 Dec 2017
Implementing Partner:	ECI, ACT, FIDA, Heritage Foundation, Zalan Communications
Responsible Parties:	UNDP
Project Budget (all years):	USD 3,647,139

Core Resources:
Non-Core Resources:
        Norway
        UNTFHS
        Telenor
	-
	
	USD 1,241,392
	USD 356,980
	USD 36,951

Project Brief Description and Outputs:

The core objective of the UNDP Youth and Social Cohesion Project is to support the Government of Pakistan to better respond to the drivers and triggers of armed violence; and identify alternative pathways for youth in conflict-prone areas to mitigate violence and strengthen social cohesion. The project, in partnership with the Government of Pakistan, will; research and analyse the relationship between development and conflict, with a particular focus on youth. By working directly with local communities in establishing community centres and organizing social mobilization activities, UNDP will seek to bring a more practical and evidence-based approach for addressing armed violence reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. At the institutional level, the project will support the Home and Tribal Affairs Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in responding to pressing security challenges including waves of temporarily dislocated persons, armed violence, unemployed youth, and new delegations of authority- following the 18th amendment.

The project will focus on three main interconnected areas of work:
1) Research, in-depth studies and mapping of actors working on conflict across Pakistan- identifying alternative pathways to prevent youth from turning to armed violence.
2) Development of a Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and
3) Targeted community development interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Project Outputs:
1. Enhanced understanding among institutions and civil society organizations regarding the drivers of conflict and radicalization amongst youth.
2. Social cohesion and community resilience strengthened in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

Overall Project Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
All outputs are rated High or Exemplary	All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary	One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor
Budget 2016		1,635,323		

Expenditure 2016	1,206,056 USD
Delivery %	80 % (as of 8th December, 2016)

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	
CO	Community Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CoP	Community of Practice
CCPAP	Common Country Programme Action Plan
DGSI	Durham Global Security Institute
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LSO	Local Support Organization
PRIO	Peace Research Institute Oslo
TDPs	Temporarily Displaced People
UNDSS	United Nations Department for safety and Security
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNDP	United Nations development Programme
VPPD	Virtual Platform for Peace and Development
YSCP	Youth and Social Cohesion Project

1. INTRODUCTION

With 31% of its population between the ages of 15 and 29 years, Pakistan is witnessing a 'youth bulge'. This upsurge in the population of young people in the country offers both unique opportunities and challenges. In terms of opportunities, the provision of basic facilities and pathways for development can create a critical mass of constructively engaged youth that can lead the country to a progressive future. On the other hand, the current dearth of youth focused development interventions has rendered young people vulnerable to involvement in violence and conflict, a situation compounded by the volatile security situation in Pakistan, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In line with its policy of 'working collectively with the Government and people of Pakistan on developing and supporting nationally-driven solutions to development challenges', UNDP is implementing the Youth and Social Cohesion Project (YSCP) in some of the most insecure and developmentally challenged areas of Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project relies on a holistic approach, based on institutional strengthening, informed decision making, and grassroots development to uplift the state of youth in some of the most underdeveloped areas of Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These initiatives will help in institutionalizing informed decision making by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on peace building and conflict management/resolution. In addition, Community of Practice (CoP) meetings are being organized in Peshawar and Islamabad to provide a common platform to civil society organizations working in the area of peace building.

In 2016, the Home and Tribal Affairs Department requested UNDP to expand the project to Bannu, an impoverished district in the Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region, exposed to paroxysms of violence due to its proximity to the restive Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The youth in the district have limited opportunities for growth and personal development because of entrenched deprivations which have increased their vulnerability to involvement in violence and conflict through exposure to anti-state propaganda of militant actors. Moreover, the recent influx of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) in the district (in the aftermath of army operations in FATA) has resulted in increased competition for limited opportunities and resources; a scenario which can potentially aggravate the existing fault lines in the district and cause periodic eruptions of violence and conflict.

The project has made considerable headway in establishing research partnerships with reputable international universities and research institutes. Presently, the project has established formal partnerships and linkages with the Peace Research Institute Oslo and the universities of Warwick and Durham. The capacity development and knowledge initiatives, undertaken in collaboration with these actors, have contributed to institutional strengthening of local institutes of higher learning and paved the way for initiating research studies that will inform government policies and decision-making on peace and development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

A soft launch of the Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD) was undertaken in May, 2016. The Platform converges scattered open source information on violence and conflict on a single interactive platform for complex statistical analysis and data generation which can facilitate the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in making informed decisions on peace and development in the province. As of 2016, the Platform is being uploaded with robust and reliable information on

development and triggers of violence and conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; in addition, the VPPD staff at the University of Peshawar is working on monthly analytical and trends analysis reports on the triggers and incidents of violence in the province. These reports will be shared with the Home and Tribal Affairs Department with the aim of influencing government policies and interventions on peace building and conflict management/resolution in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The grassroots component of the project is implementing interventions based on community mobilization, small scale infrastructural support, capacity development (skills and mentorship trainings), and establishment of multi-function community centres that serve as nodes of village level cultural and recreational activities. These interventions aim at reducing youth's vulnerability to involvement in violence and conflict by providing them with positive alternatives that can potentially lead to social and economic uplift. The next section will provide some of the key achievements of the project along with the challenges faced and lessons learned during the course of implementation.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Both D.I. Khan and Bannu are vulnerable to sudden upheavals in the security situation because of their proximity to the restive Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The ongoing military operations in FATA have resulted in large numbers of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) who have taken refuge in the (settled) neighbouring districts, including D.I. Khan and Bannu. This has further exacerbated the already volatile tribal, ethnic, and sectarian fault lines in the said districts; in addition, occasional militant attacks on security forces based in D.I. Khan and Bannu result in safety and security related issues. The prevailing context creates occasional problems for the project staff operating in the said districts by restricting their mobility and hampering community mobilization and other grassroots activities.

As a case in point, in May 2016, four members of the Shia community were shot dead in D.I. Khan by sectarian militants. This resulted in a series of protests by members of the targeted community. These incidents mobilized the government into imposing strict security measures throughout the district which affected the field activities of the YSCP team in D.I. Khan. In this regard, the project team had to suspend field activities in the district for a period of one week. Similarly, field activities in district Bannu were suspended during the month of Muharram in view of the prevalent sectarian tensions.

The factors and incidents stated above have affected project implementation by causing delays in activities; however, the security dynamics in the target districts have also highlighted the need to strengthen social cohesion through concerted efforts aimed at improving the economic status of the target populations and providing opportunities for constructive engagement. In the context of sectarianism, the YSCP has made some headway in reviving friendly relations between members of the Shia and Sunni sects in one of its target villages by organizing joint activities to strengthen social cohesion. These localized interventions can be enhanced to include larger numbers of beneficiaries, especially youth, from both districts to develop an effective counter-narrative against violence and conflict through positive engagement and collective action for development.

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

3.1. Contribution towards Country Programme Outcome[1]

CPAP Outcome 44: Vulnerable populations in crisis situations benefit from improved prevention, risk reduction and response (mitigation), and are assisted to reach development goals including MDG targets			
Indicator(s): - Number of crisis-affected population (sex disaggregated) with improved livelihoods, economic opportunities and community infrastructure	Baseline: Baseline survey conducted in 2014	Target(s): Women 11,790 Men 2,1710 Total 33,500	Achievement(s): The project has contributed towards decreasing the vulnerability of more than 30,000 youth to violence and conflict **[[CPD: 44]]** by offering alternatives like diversified livelihood opportunities through skill development in the target villages **[[IRRF: 6.1.1.A]].**
UNDP has contributed to enhancing the understanding of the Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on the drivers of violence and conflict amongst youth by facilitating knowledge and experience interchange amongst them through monthly CoP meetings **[[E01]].** These network meetings have successfully focused on various issues, suggestions and challenges related to peace building for future programming and replication of best practices by network members **[[E02]]**. The research studies undertaken under YSCP have informed project expansion in D.I. Khan and inclusion of interactive theatre and exposure visit interventions as research findings showed that interactive and creative learning reduce youth's susceptibility to radicalization and violence The research studies have informed project expansion through inclusion of cultural and recreational activities to reduce youth's susceptibility to involvement in violence and conflict **[[E03]]**. The Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD) is operational **[[E04]]** and adequately coordinated with government agencies **[[E05]]** for them to express interest in its development and improvement **[(E06:E07]]** for future policy guidance. The project has contributed towards decreasing the vulnerability of youth to involvement in violence and conflict **[[CPD: 44]]** by offering alternatives like diversified livelihood opportunities **[[IRRF: 6.1.1.A]]** through skills development (for 1753 youth) and sports and recreational activities (for 1483 direct and 97001 indirect beneficiaries) **[[E08:E15]]** in the target villages of D.I.Khan and Bannu. The findings of mid-term evaluation **[(E09]]** of the project revealed that beneficiaries (7,550 men and 8,134 women) were satisfied with the community services (small scale infrastructural schemes) in D.I.Khan in terms of their relevance to the local context and effectiveness in improving the lives of communities through a participatory approach **[[E12:15]].** Furthermore, The project has established partnerships with corporate sector donors (Telenor) and international research institutes (PRIO). These partnerships have contributed in operationalizing community centres **[[E10]]** and developing the research capacities of students in University of Peshawar (UoP) **[[E11]].**			

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[1] Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions that result from the interventions of governments and other stakeholders, including international development agencies such as UNDP. They are medium-term development results created through the delivery of outputs and the contributions of various partners and non-partners. Outcomes provide a clear vision of what has changed or will change globally or in a particular region, country or community within a period of time. They normally relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups. Outcomes cannot normally be achieved by only one agency and are not under the direct control of a project manager.

Means of Verification:
E01. CoP Minutes of Meetings
E02. Best Practice Replication Proof
E03. Susceptibility to Radicalization and Violence among Youth in D.I.Khan (Research Report)
Eo4. Virtual Platform for Peace and development (vppd.sdpulse.org)
E05. VPPD Summit Report: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Consensus on Peace and Development
E06. Letter to Coffey from Home and Tribal Affairs
E07. Letter to DFID from Home and Tribal Affairs
E08. Beneficiaries' Gender Disaggregated Database
E10. Agreement with TELENOR
E11. Feedback from Students of UoP

3.2. Progress towards Project Results/Outputs[2]

Project Output I: Enhanced understanding among institutions and civil society organizations regarding the drivers of conflict and radicalization amongst youth.			
Indicator(s):	**Baseline:**	**Target(s):**	**Achievement(s):**
1.1. Extent to which Government and Civil Society Organizations have understanding of drivers of violence and intolerance among youth.	1.1.Scale-1	1.1.Scale-3	I. Held 11 CoP meetings for CSOs
1.2. Extent to which project's capacity enhanced to identify and implement tailored and effective youth centric interventions	1.2. Scale-1	1.2. Scale-3	I. Seed funds transferred to 1 university to conduct 2 research studies II. Research studies on youth and conflict triggers III. International research institutes (PRIO) and professionals from Academia.
1.3. Extent to which incident mapping tool is developed and effectively operational	1.3. Scale-1	1.3. Scale-3	I. A soft launch of the VPPD platform was undertaken in May, 2016.
Description of output level results achieved in 2016: 1.1. In 2016, project has partially contributed to enhancing the understanding of the Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on the drivers of violence and conflict amongst youth by facilitating knowledge and experience interchange amongst them through monthly CoP meetings *[[E01]].* These network meetings have successfully focused on various issues, suggestions and challenges related to peace building for future programming and replication of best practices by the network members *[[E02]].* 1.2. The research studies undertaken under YSCP have informed project expansion in D.I. Khan and inclusion of interactive theatre and exposure visit interventions as one of the research findings showed that interactive and creative learning reduce youth's susceptibility to radicalization and violence *[[E03]].* The project has established partnerships with corporate sector donors (Telenor) and international research institutes (PRIO). These partnerships have			

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[2] Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years).Wj

contributed in operationalizing community centres *[[E10]]* and developing the research capacities of students at the University of Peshawar (UoP) *[[E11]]*.

1.3. The Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD) is recently operational *[[E04]]* and adequately coordinated with government agencies *[[E05]]* for them to express interest in its development and improvement *[(E06:E07]]* for future policy guidance.

The above results can be further assessed through the following activities in detail;

Action 1.1.1.a.

A total of 11 CoP meetings *[[E01]]* were being organized in Islamabad and Peshawar to provide a common platform to civil society organizations working in the area of peace building. These network meetings have successfully focused on various issues, suggestions and challenges for future programming and replication of best practices.

Action 1.2.1.a.

The project's research activities have benefitted from collaborations with national and international academics, universities and research institutions including the University of Peshawar, Peace Research Institute Oslo, University of Warick, Yale University and Durham University. The research outputs from the project's activities have contributed directly to improving knowledge and understanding of conflicts, violence, peace, radicalization and extremism in Pakistan among Government, Academia and Civil Society Organizations– with a specific focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Following progress has been made in this regard;

1. YSCP is collaborating with the Department of Political Science at the University of Peshawar on two research studies analysing the triggers behind youth's involvement in violence and conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The research studies will be published in 2017.
2. A conflict mapping exercise *[[E16]]* has been concluded in four districts of Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The research highlights the types of conflicts prevalent in the districts of D.I. Khan, Tank, Lakki Marwat, and Karak along with the contributing factors or triggers behind these conflicts. The final report will be published in in 2017.
3. The project has organized a talk *[[E17]]* by Dr. Stephen. M. Lyon, Deputy Director of the Durham Global Security Institute (DGSi) and Senior Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology, University of Durham on 'Peace and Development: Understanding Linkages and Identifying Solutions'. The talk was part of the institutional strengthening component of the UNDP Youth and Social Cohesion Project which (among other initiatives) aims to promote knowledge and experience sharing between development practitioners and academics to foster an environment in which theoretical understanding of issues related to peace building are informed by practical experiences and vice versa. The talk was attended by 35 participants representing donor agencies along with national and international Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in peace building and conflict management/resolution in different parts of Pakistan.
4. The UNDP Youth and Social Cohesion Project (YSCP) organized a Roundtable Discussion *[[E18]]* on "Institutionalizing Informed Decision-making in 'Securitized' Environments'. The

speakers for the event were Dr. Kristian Berg Harpviken, Director- Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), and Ms. Kaja Borchgrevink, a senior research scholar with PRIO. The event was organized as an interactive exchange between international researchers from PRIO with considerable experience of working in Pakistan and civil society representatives who are engaged in implementing peace building interventions in different parts of the country. The participants attempted to identify various challenges they faced while doing development work in conflict affected areas, especially in contexts where state support was lacking. These problem scenarios were then taken up by Dr. Harpviken who answered the questions raised through insights from his own experience of working around the world. The project in partnership with PRIO have contributed in developing the research capacities of students at the University of Peshawar (UoP) *[[E11]].*

5. The project invited Dr. Hassan Abbas, Carnegie Fellow at New America, Professor and Chair of the Department of Regional and Analytical Studies at the National Defense University, Washington D.C., and author of 'The Taliban Revival: Violence and Extremism on the Pakistan Afghanistan Frontier' to deliver a talk on 'Peacebuilding in an Age of Insecurity'*[[E19]].* Dr. Abbas delivered two talks to diverse audiences comprising development actors involved in peace building work throughout Pakistan. The discussions were focussed on the political and social determinants of insecurity in Pakistan and provided a useful context for development actors working in the fields of conflict resolution/management.

6. Given its unique approach to countering violent extremism and conflicts in targeted communities, YSCP has also designed a robust counterfactual impact evaluation *[[E20]]* design to map and measure the impact footprint of the interventions. The impact measurement framework and tools for this assignment were developed through extended coordination with researchers from Yale University and Warwick University. This collaboration has contributed to the development of tools and survey measurement techniques that can help capture the impact of stability-enhancing, conflict-mitigation, and prevention of violent extremism-related programmes and activities in Pakistan. A local vendor has now been selected to implement a quasi-experimental design to measure the impact of project activities. Baseline data generated by the assignment will be leveraged to benchmark critical indicators for impact depth and scope of project activities, and fed into an end-line assessment to complete impact measurement of the project's theory of change.

Action 1.3.1.a. b.c.

The Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD) has been operationalized *[[E04]].* A soft launch of the platform was undertaken in May, 2016 *[[E05]]* to apprise government, media, and civil society stakeholders about the existence and utilities of the platform. Since, then government agencies have shown interest in using the platform as a policy guidance tool;

1. The Research Wing of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police has expressed interest in sharing information for hosting on VPPD and using Unit's analytical reports to guide its work in the province.

2. The Home and Tribal Affairs Department has directed donor organizations to collaborate with UNDP in regards to further improving VPPD; instead of developing separate online platforms for the same purpose *[[E06: E07]]*.				

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification:
E01. CoP Minutes of Meetings
E02. Best Practices Replication Proof
E03. Susceptibility to Radicalization and Violence among Youth in D.I.Khan (Research Report)
E05. VPPD Data Summit Report: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Consensus on Peace and Development
E06:E07. Letter to DFID and Coffey from Home Department
E10. Agreement with Telenor
E11. Feedback from students of UoP
E 16. Conflict Mapping Exercise Report
E17. Roundtable Discussion Report (Dr. Stephen)
E18. Roundtable Discussion Report (PRIO)
E19. Roundtable Discussion Report (Dr. Hassan Abbas)
E20. SDPI Contract for Impact Evaluation

Project Output II: Social cohesion and community resilience strengthened in KPK.

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
2.1. Extent to which people's engagement and satisfaction with community services among the target population has improved	2.1. Scale-1	2.1. Scale-3	I. A total of 30 Women's Community Organizations (1,038 members) (WCOs) and 29 Men's Community Organizations (1,190 members) (MCOs) have been established in D.I. Khan. II. 10 small scale infrastructural support schemes have been completed.

			III.	6 community centres (4 established and two under construction).
2.2. Extent to which young people's attitude towards armed and political violence changed	2.2. Scale-1	2.2. Scale-3	I. II. III.	Conducted sports and recreational activities for more than 40,000 youth Skills development trainings and mentorship program for 1,753 youth DRR trainings for target communities

Description of output level results achieved in 2016:

2.1. In line with the project theory of change which establishes that provision of constructive alternatives and improvement in standards of living can help steer youth away from violence and conflict; The project has partially strengthened youth resilience through the provision of constructive alternatives based on skill development training, mentorship, and engagement in sports and recreational activities in selected UCs of D.I. Khan. The findings of mid-term evaluation *[(E09]]* of the project showed that beneficiaries (7,550 men and 8,134 women) were satisfied with the community services (small scale infrastructural schemes) in D.I.Khan in terms of its relevance to the local context and efficiency and effectiveness in improving the lives of communities *[[E12:E15]].*

2.2. The project has contributed towards decreasing the vulnerability of youth to involvement in violence and conflict [[CPD: 44]] by offering alternatives like diversified livelihood opportunities [[IRRF: 6.1.1.A]] through skills development and mentorship program for 1,753 youth and sports and recreational activities for 1,483 direct and 97,001 indirect beneficiaries *[[E08:E12:E15]]* in the target villages of D.I.Khan and Bannu.


The above results can be further assessed through the following activities in detail;

Action 2.1.1.a.

At the grassroots level, the project is implementing interventions focusing on community mobilization, capacity development, small scale infrastructural support, and establishment of community centres which serve as hubs of village level cultural, recreational, and sports activities. These interventions reduced the youth's vulnerability to involvement in violence and conflict by providing them with positive alternatives that can potentially lead to social and economic uplift. The Youth and Social Cohesion Project undertook intensive community mobilization and activism in the selected union councils of D.I.Khan i.e. Musa Zai and Zandani, and District Bannu. This effort translated in the formation of several community organizations that have become active institutions for social engagement and community interactions. These efforts resulted in creating a platform for producing youth leaders and volunteers who can initiate and oversee development interventions in their villages. Following is the description of Community Organizations (COs) and Local Support Organizations (LSOs) formed with number of members engaged in UC Musa Zai and UC Zandani in

D.I.Khan. The community outreach strategy in Bannu relied on – this helped in avoiding duplication of efforts and utilizing the skills of experienced community members for efficient project implementation.

Union Council Musazai			
Community Organizations	**Women Community Organizations**	**Men Community Organizations**	**Local Support Organizations**
Number of COs	18	16	4
General Body Members	328	226	554
Executive Body Members	90	80	170
Total Members	418	306	724
Union Council Zandani			
Community Organizations	**Women Community Organizations**	**Men Community Organizations**	**Local Support Organizations**
Number of COs	12	13	1
General Body Members	560	819	1379
Executive Body Members	60	65	125
Total members	620	884	1504
Total Formation			
Total Community Organizations	**Women Community Organizations**	**Men Community Organizations**	**Local Support Organizations**
59	30	29	5
Total Members	1038	1190	2228

CO Formation-D.I.Khan

	COs	Members
WCOs	30	1038
MCOs	29	1190
LSOs	5	2228

WCOs MCOs LSOs
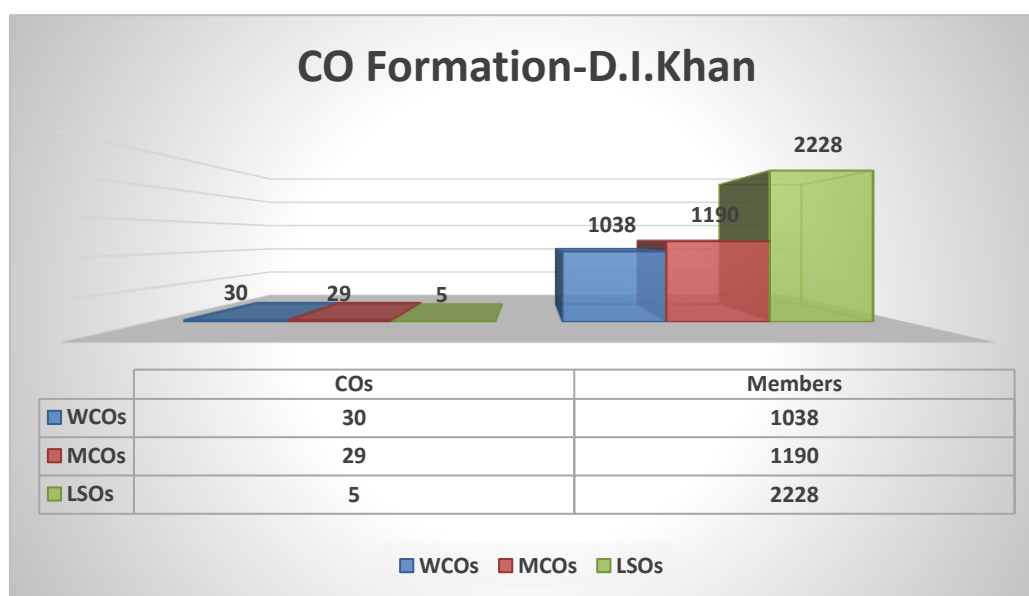
Action 2.1.2.a. b.

In line with the project theory of change which establishes that provision of constructive alternatives and improvement in standards of living can help steer youth away from violence and conflict; the following activities were undertaken:

1. A total of 10 small scale infrastructural support schemes (paved streets, drainage, sanitation and water supply) have been completed in 11 villages of UC Musa Zai in D.I. Khan. These schemes have benefitted 15,684 beneficiaries (7550 men and 8134 women) *[[E08]].*
2. Three multi-functional community centres have been established in UC Musa Zai of D.I. Khan. These existing 3 centres serve as nodes of village level cultural, recreational, and developmental activities. Additionally, one community center is established in District Bannu and two in District DI Khan. Apart from being a sustainable intervention aimed at strengthening social cohesion and youth engagement, the construction of community centres has generated livelihoods opportunities and developed construction skills of project beneficiaries *[[E12: IRRF: 6.1.1.A]].*

Action 2.2.1.a.b.c.

The project also launched partnerships and activities that sought to generate meaningful, sustainable livelihoods and support services for conflict-affected youth in the project's target communities. Specifically, the project launched market-driven skills development services, mentorship services, and sports opportunities for local youth. Following UNDP implementing partners were selected through a competitive process.

S#	Responsible Parties	Activities
1	Empowerment throu Creative Integration (ECI)	Skills Development Trainings
2	Zalan Communications	Sports and Recreational Activities
3	Act International	Mentorship Program

Initially, a six-month contract was signed with the three above mentioned IPs for project implementation in UC Musa Zai of D.I. Khan. This was then extended following the project's expansion to UC Zandani in D.I. Khan and District Bannu.

Skills Development Trainings: UNDP awarded a contract to Empowerment thru Creative Integration (ECI) to undertake market assessment, orientation of stakeholders, selection of beneficiaries, and final livelihoods training of youth in D.I. Khan and Bannu. In this regard, ECI has conducted 7 market-driven skill development trainings for 349 beneficiaries which include 194 women and 155 men *[[E08]].* These beneficiaries are trained on trades including computer literacy, beauticians' course, tunnel farming, commercial tailoring, grocery trading, livestock management, and entrepreneurship.

Youth Mentorship: Aiming change for Tomorrow (ACT)-International in partnership with UNDP launched the "Youth Mentoring Program through Community Centre Platform" in UC Musazai DI-Khan. This project component was especially designed for raising awareness and enhancing the capacity of local youth through

youth mentorship programmes in fifteen villages of the project area. The intervention was implemented with the support and close coordination of the provincial and district authorities of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The mentorship program has benefitted 1,404 youth *[[E08]]* in D.I.Khan and Bannu through various sessions on life skills, conflict resolution and youth leadership. This intervention has helped in establishing youth groups that will undertake small projects in line with the social action plans developed at the end of the trainings.

Sports and Recreational Activities: The project has changed young people's attitude towards armed and political violence to a significant extent. This has transpired through the involvement of youth in various positive initiatives: 129, 335 people (32,334 in district Bannu and 97,001 in district D.I.Khan) have participated in the sports tournaments and recreational activities as of 2016 *[[E12]].* Moreover, cultural events such as peace festivals and Eid Mela have also been organized in District D.I.Khan and Bannu. These cultural events have strengthened the social cohesion by bringing people together from different villages of D.I.Khan and Bannu.

DRR Trainings: The project has trained 97 youth (64 men and 33 women) in DRR trainings in district D.I.Khan and Bannu *[[E08]].*

Communications:

The Project Management Plan of the YSCP has an extensive communications component tasked with highlighting the intervention's achievements in the target area by collecting case studies of project beneficiaries and activities *[[E15]].* In addition, 2 documentaries *[[E12]]* has also been produced to provide a visual representation of project achievements through the voices of the project beneficiaries and implementers.

The communications updates for the years 2016 are given below:

Case Studies: A total of six case studies/human interest stories have been developed since 2015. The case studies have focused on the impacts of UNDP's interventions on the lives of target communities and have been highlighted on the UNDP website and shared with local print media.

Documentaries: A total of two documentaries have been produced to highlight project achievements in D.I. Khan. These include; 'A New Dawn'- a three minute documentary dealing with the UNDP's work in D.I. Khan has been produced and shared with key stakeholders.

- A one-and-a-half-minute interview of Mrs. Yasmeenn Lari, CEO of the Heritage Foundation of Pakistan, depicting UNDP's partnership with the said organization has been produced.

Project Briefs and Info-graphs: Project briefs and info-graphs have been developed to provide project beneficiaries, donors, and other interested parties with short overviews of project design and achievements respectively. In this regard, the number and types of documents produced are given below;

- Individual project brief of the YSCP comprising project background, objective, expected results, main achievements, expansion plans, and a brief section on 'quick facts' shared with and approved by the communications unit.
- A combined project brief with the Youth Employment Project, an intervention building youth resilience against involvement in violence and conflict in strife hit areas of Karachi, comprising similar contents as the above mentioned (individual project brief).
- A programme brief of the Youth Empowerment Programme, an integrated initiative comprising the YSCP, YEP, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Youth Empowerment Programmes respectively.

Event Coverage: The communications focal point at the YSCP has remained at the forefront of covering events being organized under the project. The details are given below;

- A total of 17 community of practice meetings have been organized under the YSCP since January 2015. These meetings provide a platform for likeminded organizations, working on peace and development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (and elsewhere in Pakistan) to share their knowledge and experience with their counterparts. The communications focal point at YSCP is responsible for coordinating with network members for upcoming events and for recording the minutes of these meetings.
- A lecture on 'Peace and Development: Understanding Linkages and Identifying Solutions' was delivered by Dr. Stephen Lyon, Deputy Director of the Durham Global Security Institute, University of Durham, UK A talk on "Peacebuilding in an age of Insecurity" by Dr. Hassan Abbas, Carnegie Fellow at New America, Professor and Chair of the Department of Regional and Analytical Studies at the National Defense University, Washington D.C.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification:
E08. Beneficiaries' gender Disaggregated Data
E09. Mid Term Evaluation Report
E12. Documentary
E15. Case studies

4. LESSONS LEARNT

1- Local research consulting firms in Pakistan lack the capacity to undertake complex analyses of large data sets. Therefore, for future research studies, UNDP will hire the services of a reputable national research consulting firm for data collection. This information will then be shared with qualified individual consultants for advanced data analysis and report writing *[[CPD: 44]].*

2- Academics require capacity development to effectively utilize methodologies that may not be used in undertaking research in their respective disciplines of specialization. Therefore, engagement of international academics to undertake workshops on qualitative and quantitative research for faculty and students of UoP was very successful learning *[[CPD: 44]].*

3- Institutionalizing a regular mechanism of knowledge and experience sharing between likeminded organizations after project completion was a challenge. To tackle this challenge YSCP developed the list of all network members and members were encouraged to organize sessions in their regional or head offices to ensure that the intervention is sustained after the conclusion of YSCP *[[CPD: 44]].*

4- The scheduled meetings with UNDP, UoP, and the Department of Home and Tribal Affairs, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa addressed the issues during collaborative project implementation*[[CPD: 44]].*

5- Regular community engagement apprised CO members of the importance of collective action for development *[[IRRF: 6.1.1.A]].*

6- Regular monitoring visits by social organizers and monitoring and evaluation officer ensured that project implementation is in line with high standards of transparency and accountability *[[IRRF: 6.1.1.A]].*

5. THE WAY FORWARD/ KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2017

- Expansion of project activities to other selected districts of KPK (Torgarh, Lakki Marwat, Tank, Karak) with the objective to help prevent youth from engaging in violence and conflicts by offering constructive economic and recreational alternatives.

- Expansion of research collaboration with selected reputable national and international research universities and academic institutions (PRIO, University of Durham, University of Warwick) to understand drivers of conflict and violence among youth.

- Government and civil society stakeholders facilitated in informed decision making on conflict prevention and peace building through an accurate Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD).

Annex: AWP based Reporting Matrix

EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *(As per AWP)*	Activity Status Completed, ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled	AWP Budget ($)	Expenditure ($)	% Delivery
Output – 1: Enhanced understanding among institutions and civil society organizations regarding the drivers of conflict and radicalization amongst youth *Indicators:* *1.1. Extent to which Government and Civil Society Organizations have enhanced understanding of drivers of violence and intolerance among youth* *1.2. Extent to which project's capacity enhanced to identify and implement tailored and effective youth centric interventions partnerships developed with international and domestic research partners.* *1.3. Extent to which virtual incident mapping tool is developed and effectively operational.* *Baseline:* *1.1. Scale-1: Not adequately (up to 25%)* *1.2. Scale-1: Not adequately (up to 25%)*	**Activity Result 1.1.1:** Community of Practice, Advisory Committee, and Donor & Partner Working Group established				
	Action 1.1.1 a: Holding: **i)** 11 Community of Practice meetings for CSOs; **ii)** 4 meetings for the Partner Working Group	Ongoing	3,803	621	16%
	Activity Result 1.2.1: Empirical data and findings shared with Academia, civil society and government to improve conflict related programing and policy responses				

1.3. Scale-1: Not adequately **Targets:** *1.1. Scale-3: Partially (50%-75%)* *1.2. Scale-3: Partially (50%-75%)* *1.3. Scale-3: Moderately*	**Action 1.2.1 a**: 3 Research grants and seed funds disbursed to selected National and International Institutions to understand drivers of conflict and violence.	Ongoing	7,849 162,266	2,450 106,452	31% 66%
	Action 1.2.1 b: 2 Consultative workshops on disseminating the research findings (ref. action 1.2.1a)	Ongoing	16,353	14,234	87%
	Activity Result 1.3.1: Virtual data and conflict mapping platform developed and operationalized				
	Action 1.3.1 a: Developing testing and finalizing the structure and design of the mapping platform, and recruiting incident mapping team	Ongoing	145,540	82,258	57%
	Action 1.3.1 b: Populating platform with current available data, aggregating data and developing incident and analytical reports Int. Consultant	Ongoing	53,710 76,858	49,883 61,991	93% 81%

	Action 1.3.1 c: Networking incident mapping platform with KPK government, CSOs, public and research community	Ongoing	24,529 8,176 8,176	23,600 6,435 5,300	96% 79% 65%
Output - 2: Social cohesion and community resilience strengthened in KPK *Indicators:* *1.1. Extent to which people's engagement and satisfaction with community services among the target population has improved.* *2.2. Extent to which young people's attitude towards armed and political violence changed.*	**Activity Result 2.1.1:** Social mobilization initiatives undertaken and local support organizations developed				
	Action 2.1.1 a: Establishing 4-5 local support organizations in 5 selected union councils in southern KPK	Completed			
Baseline: *2.1. Scale-1: Not adequately (upto 25%)* *2.2. Scale-1: Not at all (0%)*	**Action 2.1.1 b:** 3 Baseline studies for impact evaluation in 3 selected union councils of southern KPK	Ongoing	34,283 14,856	2,742	8%
Targets: *2.1. Scale-3: (Partially 50%-75%)* *2.2. Scale-3: (To a significant extent between 55% and 85%):*	**Activity Result 2.1.2:** Access to basic infrastructure and open social spaces increased				
	Action 2.1.2 a: Constructing, establishing and operationalizing 7 community centers	Ongoing	205,697	169,491	82%

	Action 2.1.2 b: Rehabilitating up to 15 community infrastructure schemes based on community needs	Ongoing	192,964	110,854	57%
	Activity Result 2.2.1: community engagement and participation enhanced to strengthen resilience				
	Action 2.2.1 a: Conducting Sports and recreational activities for more than 50,000 youth	Ongoing	77,676	60,083	77%
	Action 2.2.1 b: Providing 2 trainings on : a) skill development for 310 youth b)mentorship programme for 600 youth	Ongoing	189,857	160,032	84%
	Action 2.2.1 c: 2 DRR trainings for more than 100 men and women	Ongoing	16,353	14,011	86%
	Activity Result 2.2.2: Evidence-based research and perception surveys in selected districts of southern KP				
	Action 2.2.2 a: Conducting research study on conflict mapping in 4 selected districts of KPK	Completed	71,953	67,321	94%

	Action 2.2.2 b: Project communication strategy developed and operationalized through short documentaries, publications, case studies and media stories	Ongoing	16,353	13,421	82%
Project management structure in place	**Activity Result 3.1.1:** Project management structure in place				
	Action 3.1.1 a: Project personnel cost		19,726 21,991	18,222 20,160	92% 92%
	Action 3.1.1 b: Incurring and disbursing project operational cost		111,005 34,214	164,884 63,000	149% 184%
Total Programme Cost			**1,514,188**	1,217,445	**80%**
General Management Services (8%)			**121,135**	75,353	**62%**
Total Cost			**1,635,323**	1,292,798	**80%**