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# USAID PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT II

Quarterly Performance Report: Year 4, Quarter 2 // Reporting Period: January 1 – March 31, 2015

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Participative Theatre in Chad Promoting Academic Excellence through Local Heroes

# PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT II

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Quarterly Performance Report – Year 4, Quarter 2  
Reporting Period: January 1 – March 31, 2015

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# Acronyms

AARC	Auto Appréciation de la Résilience Communautaire
CAC	Community Action Committee
CAG	Content Advisory Group
CD	Country Director
CDC	Cadre de Concertation or Community Development Council
COP	Chief of Party
CR	Community Reporter
CRO	Communication and Reporting Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EA	Equal Access
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
FDC	Foundation pour le Développement Communautaire (Community Development Foundation)
FOG	Fixed Obligation Grant
GIK	In Kind Grant
HQ	Headquarters
IRD	International Relief & Development
IR	Intermediate Result
IVR	Interactive Voice Recording
LGCI	Local Government Capacity Index
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
USAID PDev II	USAID Peace through Development II
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RAIL	Réseau d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales (Local Activities Support Network)
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SI	Salam Institute for Peace and Justice
SMS	Short Message Service (text messaging)
SO	Strategic Objective
TTAP	Tailored Technical Assistance Package
USAID/WA	United States Agency for International Development/West Africa
VE	Violent Extremism
VTC	Vocational Training Center
WANEP	West Africa Peace Network



Search For Common Ground  
drama, Mao Flintlock

# Introduction

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

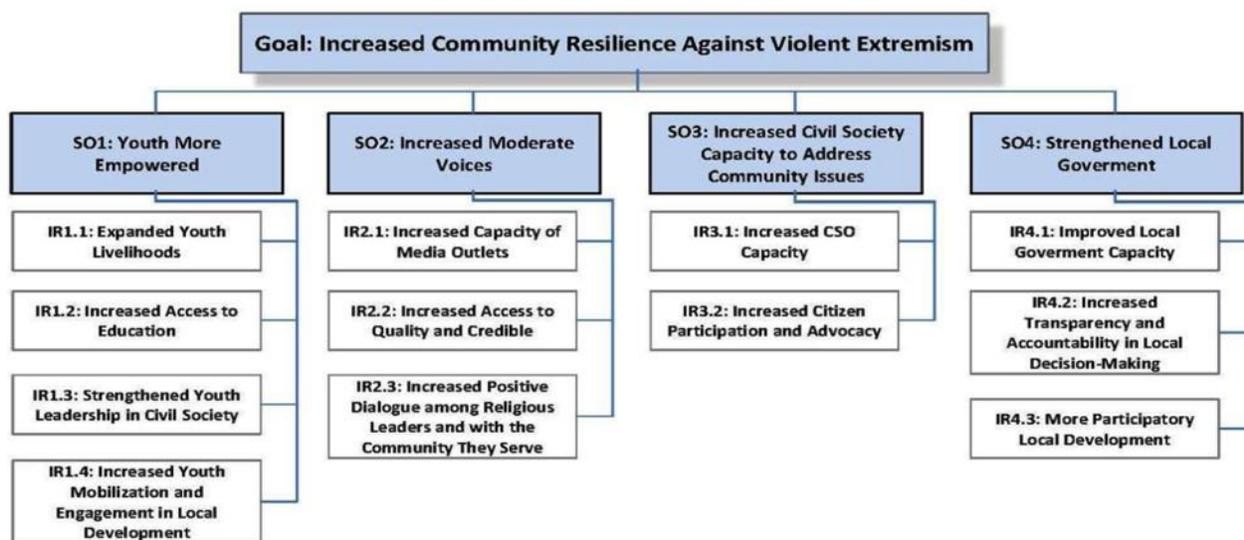
The United States Agency for International Development/West Africa (USAID/WA) is assisting Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso to reduce the risk of instability and increase resiliency to violent extremism through the USAID Peace through Development II Program (USAID PDev II), a five-year initiative launched in November 2011. As USAID/WA's implementing partner, International Relief and Development (IRD) applies our holistic, community-led approach to accomplish the four, mutually reinforcing Strategic Objectives of PDev II:

- ① **SO 1: YOUTH MORE EMPOWERED** through expanded livelihoods, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training, civic education, capacity building for youth associations, and leadership training to increase participation in local decision making by young men and women;
- ① **SO 2: MODERATE VOICES INCREASED** through integrated radio, social media, civic education, and conflict resolution activities, enhanced quality and credible information, and positive dialogue;
- ① **SO 3: CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY INCREASED** through formal and informal training, strengthened advocacy skills, citizen-led accountability initiatives and issue-based campaigns integrated with radio and social media and enhanced through civil society organization (CSO) coalitions and networks;
- ① **SO 4: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENED** through organized and enhanced community entities and CSO capacity, greater citizen participation, and training in public administration, transparency, advocacy, and government outreach, and integrated with radio and social media.

Each USAID PDev II Strategic Objective is aimed at strengthening a specific resiliency critical to addressing socioeconomic, political and cultural drivers of violent extremism. Activities are particularly focused on youth; are designed to ensure broad participation and address cross-cutting issues such as gender equity; as well as strengthen the resilience of the whole community.

## RESULTS FRAMEWORK

*USAID PDev II Results Framework Targets Specific Resiliencies and Ensures That Interventions Are Cross-Cutting and Integrated for Maximum Impact*



## AREAS OF OPERATIONS

USAID PDev II covers a large number of geographically distant and often culturally, linguistically, and socio-economically diverse communities. Given the immensity of the Sahel, interventions are limited to communities with the highest violent extremism (VE) risk factors, determined through assessments conducted by the project. Core zones are those with the highest VE risk factors receive the full spectrum of USAID PDev II interventions; non-core zones receive only radio programming. The selection of core vs. non-core zones is based on three criteria: the existing CVE (countering violent extremism) methodology utilized in identifying high risk areas, population density, and the synergy and complementarity with other key CVE programs. USAID PDev II is fully operational in all 45 core zones across three countries: 20 core zones in Niger, 15 in Chad, and 10 in Burkina Faso. It is envisioned that by the close of the project radio programming will reach 56 non-core zones: 20 in Niger, 23 in Chad, and 13 in Burkina Faso.

PDev II worked in only 2 of the 56 non-core zones during the reporting period. They were Karal and Mabrouka, both in Chad. Imams from those non-cores zones were invited to join their counterparts from core zones in some of the trainings for religious leaders. PDev II intends to work more actively in non-core zones during the subsequent quarter than was the case during this quarter. For example, the 26 week (April –

September) project which PDev II is implementing on training youth in electoral process and post electoral conflict prevention, in partnership with WANEP, will also encompass work with CSO and other organizations in all 10 core zones and along with those in 3 non-core zones (Bobo Dioulasso, Dédougou and Koudougou). PDev II/Niger is developing a concept note for the construction of a radio station in the non-core zone of Dabaga.

The complete list of USAID PDev II core and non-core zones is included in Annex I; maps illustrating core and non-core zones in each country are provided in Annex II.



Patient Flintlock Faya Hospital

# Overview of Program Achievements



The Under-Secretary meets with a women's group in Niamey

This quarter began with a visit from the Honorable Linda Thomas-Greenfield, the U.S. Under-Secretary for African Affairs. She, along with other members of the U.S. Department of State as well as the USAID regional office in Dakar, visited the PDev II Regional Office on January 20 to learn about what the project was doing. They also met with members from several PDev II civil society organization (CSO) partners and the media to: highlight security and other US Government policy priorities for the Lake Chad Region (especially in light of the growing violent extremism of Boko Haram); gain firsthand knowledge about the national association of women's organizations of Niger; and learn what organizations were doing to address the violence and damage that occurred during the protests in January of this year.

This quarter also saw the delivery of equipment for nine partner radios in Niger. An official ceremony in March was held at the PDev II office in Niamey, during which the Minister of Communication officially received \$100,000 worth of equipment for partner community radio stations throughout the country. In his reception speech, the Minister commented on how integral the equipment and training was to disseminating messages of peace and tolerance, and amplifying moderate voices in Niger.



**Equipment Handover to Minister of Communications**

Capacity development and awareness-raising were the two main categories of activities undertaken during the reporting period, accounting for more than three quarters of project activities in Chad, Niger and Burkina Faso. There were 16 major types of training and capacity building activities, and many awareness-raising events on community peace, stability and development; CVE messaging, and analyses and solutions of social problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, idleness, begging and theft . The 16 training and capacity development topics were: youth leadership, participative theater and mobile cinematography, social media, GPS technology for community mapping, journalism ethics and balanced reporting during crises, the development and scheduling of radio programs, effective and sustainable management of community radio stations, training of religious leaders, training on co-existence and progress of religions, vocational training, literacy training, transparency in the development and management of municipal budgets, prevention and management of conflicts, citizenship participation in governance and other decision-making, training on the roles and responsibilities of CACs, CDCs and Special Delegations; and training of CSOs on project development and management.

PDev II also supported the U.S. military in its Flintlock exercises that were undertaken in Chad in March amid the expanding attacks of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin. This year's exercises, which brought together over 1,000 security personnel from 20 countries, were the largest since Flintlock was initiated in 2006. The 3-week long

exercises brought together security and civilian members at both the national and community levels. PDev II organized, in each of 3 communities (Mao, Faya and Mussoro) a roundtable discussion involving community, religious and military leaders and highlighting "Civil-Mil solidarity and cooperation for peaceful coexistence; and participatory theater performances on civil – military cooperation on stopping violent extremism. While US army doctors treated rural patients youth trained in participative theatre put on skits focused on CVE, and what the community can do to support local authorities to stop violent extremism. The messages of those performances were valuable for the patients assisted by the medical team, some of whom may have otherwise not attended if the participative theatre performances were standalone activities.

On the administrative/management side, three new staff members joined the project this quarter, including the Deputy Chief of Party (DCoP), the Regional Communications and Reporting Officer (CRO), and the Burkina Faso Country Director. This was the first time for PDev II to fill the regional CRO position. As an important initial contribution, he has proposed a range of communication products, to be rolled out beginning the next quarter, to disseminate PDev best practices and other development information to a broader and more diverse national and international audience than at present. IRD international partners, PDev II personnel and IRD HQ will work closely together in the production and distribution of those products. Noel Bauer, the PDev II Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR) visited the PDev II regional office in March to review project activities and address challenges and concerns.



Second Annual National Youth Forum in Niger

# Executive Summary

With activities carried over from Year 3 and those connected with Y4Q2, more activities were undertaken in PDev II countries during this reporting period than during the preceding one. The overwhelming majority of those activities involved training and capacity building of various PDev II stakeholders. Across the program, about 7,700 people participated directly in the activities highlighted below.

## Strategic Objective 1: Youth More Empowered

One hundred forty-eight (148) youth in Burkina Faso, who completed vocational training in auto mechanics, motorcycle mechanics, carpentry, welding (metal works), computer maintenance, painting and electricity were provided with equipment and other materials to enable them to begin putting their new-found skills into practice and generate income. The same was true for 173 youth in Niger who had completed training in carpentry, wood, metalwork, mechanics motorcycle, weaving, masonry, auto mechanics and plumbing. A functional literacy training program continued for 411 youth and adults (92 males and 319 females) from nine core zones in Niger. A mid-term evaluation during the reporting period showed that about 57% of them are, for the first time, able to write, read and calculate in French and national languages. The remaining (less advance) 43% are now know how to check credits on mobile phones, send and read text messages, and greet and communicate in elementary French (all centers); positive change in behavior from discussing topics such as hygiene and non-violence. In addition, approximately 500 youth were trained in leadership, social media, participatory theatre and mobile cinema, and GPS technology for community mapping. A pilot project on training and field application for community mapping, through GPS technology, was undertaken in Agadez by 14 youth leaders.

PDev II/Niger provided equipment for a library in Tillia; and, conducted a "local hero" project in Diffa. PDev II also implemented a "local hero" project that awarded prizes to 82 students (22 females and 60 males) out of a total student population of 531 at two schools in Chad. The second annual national youth forum was held in Niger in January. It brought together 147 youth leaders from all 20 core zone, who had received PDev II-supported training in leadership, participatory theater, and multi-media facilitation. The forum provided a platform for youth leaders to come together with their trainers and regional representatives of the Ministry of Youth to jointly discuss problems, identify solutions, share experiences and set youth related priorities at core zone, regional, and national levels. Speaking during the opening ceremony of the forum, the Minister of Youth and Sports, among others, said: *"This forum, with its rich and laudable teachings for the massive and effective participation of youth in local development, is perfectly aligned with the renaissance development programs of the President of the Republic. My Ministry therefore welcomes it with great satisfaction."*

## Strategic Objective 2: Increased Moderate Voices

A series of capacity building activities in Chad, Niger and Burkina benefitted a total of 85 media personnel. Those activities with partner radio stations and journalists included training in radio program production and professional ethics. Fifty-two (52) radio station staff members (6 in Chad, 19 and 27 in Niger and Burkina Faso respectively) completed training in the production of radio magazine and call-in shows, and the design, management and scheduling of radio programs; and 33 journalists participated in training in professional ethics and balanced reporting during crisis periods.

A monitoring report of the activities of the 493 Muslim religious leaders that were trained during Year 3 of PDev II in all 10 core zones of Burkina showed that they are having positive impacts on the unity and cohesion of their communities. In Chad, the PDev II media team produced eight new episodes of the youth magazine *Chabab-al-Haye* and seven episodes of the good governance magazine *Dabalaye* for a total of 129 hours of broadcasts and 36 hours of rebroadcasts. Community reporters in PDev II/Burkina Faso had 569 ‘call-in’ conversations with core zone citizens on countering violent extremism (CVE) themes. Listener engagement in Burkina Faso also reached record numbers, with 7,000 calls received by the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, of which more than 2,800 included voice messages left for the PDev II team. In Niger, radio broadcast episodes of the Hausa language good governance program, *Sada Zumunci*, resulted in 366 ‘call-in’ conversations between community reporters and community members, 40% of whom were women. In addition, PDev II/Niger provided equipment to nine partner radio stations.

Dr. Amr Abdalla of the University of Kuala Lumpur, headed a team of scholars that produced a religious education manual for use by religious leaders. The manual was first produced in Arabic and then translated into French. The French version of the manual was revised, updated and then validated by 12 religious leaders (both Christians and Muslims). The manual represents a major achievement in terms of synthesizing into one document PDev II’s years of expertise in working with religious leaders in the Sahel and beyond; and providing a comprehensive inter-faith treatment of subject matters relevant to Christians, Muslims and other religions. Once finalized, the manual will be submitted for official approval by Christian and Muslim religious associations in the three PDev II program countries, and thereby to become an authoritative reference for religious education and leadership in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger and beyond.

Twenty-four (24) imam trainers participated in a refresher course on techniques for training religious leaders on religious tolerance, civic responsibility and peace. Awareness-raising events centered on countering violence extremism (CVE), promoting peace and stability, and the promotion of academic excellence through local heroes and community leaders. In March, PDev II organized a forum, during which 75 youth leaders from around the country (70% of them affiliated with PDev II) discussed the root

causes of the attacks on the Christian community in January, and the actions groups they represent had taken against the recurrence of such violence.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Increased Civil Society Capacity to Address Community Issues**

During this quarter, 55 members of eight Community Action Committees (CACs) were trained in Burkina Faso on internal and external communication techniques to improve their visibility and functioning. The project helped six partner Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that had been trained last quarter on proposal writing and project development to complete and submit grant proposals to PDev II. Three other CSO partners of PDev II/Burkina undertook various types of PDev II-supported community development projects that benefitted 4,600 people. One CSO partner of PDev II/Chad undertook a project entitled “awareness campaigns for peaceful co-existence in the 8<sup>th</sup> district of N’Djamena” in which about 1,300 people participated. Another CSO partner implemented a project on “public information and mobilization against fundamentalism and social division” in which approximately 1,700 people participated.

An orientation training (March 30 – April 2) was held by PDev II/Niger NGO partner, Réseau d’Appui aux Initiatives Locales RAIL, for 10 new members of its staff. RAIL will continue to contribute to activities under its Strategic Objective IV, as it works with CDCs throughout Niger to strengthen local government and encourage community involvement in local affairs.

About 75 youth leaders, representing groups from throughout Niger, attended a forum in March during which the root causes of the violence against the Christian community in Niger, on 16 and 17 January 2015, and actions which their groups had taken to mitigate the recurrence of such problems were discussed.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened Local Government**

The pioneering trainings which PDev II organized in Burkina during this reporting period for 206 people (representing many local government departments, customs posts, security services, traditional and religious leaders, and CSOs) to address topics such as rights and duties of citizens, participation of citizens in political and other decision-making, and prevention and management of conflicts were acknowledged by participants and the national government. The trainings organized in Niger by PDev II for 50 members of CDCs and 80 local government officials on practical tools and strategies of participatory municipal budget development; and the direct participation of

communities in the development of ‘trial municipal budgets’ were likewise acknowledged as *best practice examples of citizen participation in governance*.

Following the national uprising late last year in Burkina Faso, the interim government replaced municipal councils with Special Delegations to manage the municipalities during the transition period (October 2014 – November 2015) leading up to the presidential and local elections next year. In February 2015, PDev II trained the Special Delegations members, as well as other local government representatives, CSO members, and traditional and religious leaders in all nine core zones in Burkina Faso on *the rights, duties and participation of citizens in decision-making; and the prevention and management of conflicts*. A total of 206 people participated in those trainings. Additional PDev II-supported training focused on the *roles and responsibilities of Special Delegations*. The Minister of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Security complimented PDev II for those pioneering trainings.



Staff training for RAIL in Niger

# Program Achievements by Strategic Objectives and Intermediate Results

## Strategic Objective 1: Youth More Empowered

### INTERMEDIATE 1.1: EXPANDED YOUTH LIVELIHOODS

A total of 148 youth in Burkina Faso completed vocational training in auto mechanics, motorcycle mechanics, carpentry, welding (metal works), computer maintenance, painting and electricity. Nine (9) others dropped out due to their getting ill, being called back home by parents or returning to their places of work. Youth who completed the trainings were provided with start-up equipment and other materials to enable them to put their training into immediate practice and to begin generating funds. For example, each trainee in tailoring received a sewing machine, overcasting machine, a pair of scissors, cutting table, and a pressing iron. The certificates given at completion of the training can be used by youth as a part of their application documents for employment with companies and other entities.



Girls trained in tailoring in Burkina Faso proudly display the equipment received

This training was effective, as it enable the young people to begin making various types of products for personal use and for sale. For example, youth trained in carpentry are able to make doors, tables, shelves and other woodworks. Trainees in auto mechanics are able to make minor repairs. The young women trained in tailoring made the dresses which they wore for the closing ceremony of their training. They also generated income by making outfits to sell for the International Women's Day celebration on



Young men trained in carpentry in Burkina Faso display their first products

March 8.

In Niger, 173 at risk youth (15 females and 158 males) from six core zones (who were trained during the preceding quarter) received tools and other materials supplied by PDev II, for carpentry, wood, metalwork, motorcycle and auto mechanics, weaving, masonry, and plumbing. The items were presented to the beneficiaries at community ceremonies organized by PDev II and attended by administrative authorities, and

religious, community and traditional leaders. The presentation ceremony took place shortly after the violent demonstrations and attacks on Christians in January in Niamey and Maradi. Youth leaders at the ceremony identified the idleness associated with youth unemployment as one of the root causes of that violence. Communities and local authorities greatly appreciated PDev II support, stating that it helped address the problem of youth unemployment by providing beneficiaries the opportunity of generating income and creating livelihoods. For example, the Mayor of Maradi III, said: *“We will help each of these youth to find space for their business, because the funding of PDev II is for the overall good of the community of Maradi.”* The Imam of Maradi II, addressing the young beneficiaries, said: *“God is with those who work, because the work of a member benefits the whole community and work saves man from idleness, which is the mother of vices.”* In Zinder, the Vice-President of the Regional Council urged the City Council to help young people *“obtain the necessary permits to allow them to use their know-how and their kits to participate in public procurement process.”* At the presentation ceremony in another region, Diffa, the President of the CDC stressed that *“through this support, USAID/ PDev II has created hope for all the youth of Diffa and has presented a model to other donors.”*

#### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: INCREASED ACCESS TO EDUCATION**

In Chad, PDev II supported three schools in the cores areas of Mao, Moussoro, and Faya through a new activity called *Local Heroes*. By bringing back successful alumni, “local heroes,” from area schools to talk to students, the project aimed to motivate students in rural areas to remain in school, become role models for others in their community, and be less at risk of the pull factors to violent extremism. These “local heroes” were selected from each location by the school and the CAC. In addition, the top five most accomplished students in each grade level received a book bag, textbooks and assorted school supplies.

Ceremonies to recognize and honor those students were organized for each of the four schools. Although originally planned to coincide with the US Flintlock exercise of 2015 (Flintlock '15), due to the large number and timing of other Flintlock activities, the Local Heroes activities were carried out separately from Flintlock. A Local Hero program was also scheduled for a school in Bol, but was postponed until the ensuing quarter because the school was temporarily closed due to a teachers strike.



**A Chadian military representative congratulates a top student at a school in Mao, Chad**



A top female student receives recognition from a community leader at a school in Mao, Chad

Each of the ceremonies at Faya and Moussoro was attended by students, teachers, parents, local heroes and local leaders, including the Governor and Mayor from each region. Each ceremony consisted of participatory theatre performances, based on themes of civilian and military cooperation, academic achievement and success, inter-ethnic tolerance and CVE messaging. Local heroes and other speakers also spoke at each occasion, with encouragement and advice to the students, and warnings against social and ethnic division and violence. The speakers then presented the awards to the winning students. A

total of 82 students (22 girls and 60 boys) were awarded prizes under this project, from a combined total student population of 531 students.

PDev II/Niger undertook a similar ‘local heroes’ project at the College of General Education in Diffa. The closing ceremony involved the awarding of the top three students of the institution. Lawan Zoungoua was the local hero at that ceremony. He shared the difficulties he had to overcome to get his education and how that education has greatly helped him in life. He said: *“My father died when I was eight years old, so I had a very difficult childhood. As the eldest of the family, I had to study and set a good example for my siblings, and I gave myself, body and soul, to school to be able to help my family. I lived with other relatives so I could be near to a school, and had to change families often. I finally got to the university, and, after the first year I received a scholarship that covered half my costs, and after he second year I received a full scholarship. Fascinated by the communications business, I did an internship at Anfani radio and hosted a program to underline the importance of education called ‘Thank you teacher!’ Today, thanks to my studies and my perseverance, I have been a French teacher for almost 15 years at the Idriss Alaoma High School. I am the recipient of awards of excellence from the Cultural Club and Radio Anfani; I am representative of the television component in Radio and Television Tenere (RTT); a USAID/Pdev II Community Reporter in Diffa; and a member of several associations. So, I encourage you to study with determination and overcome all the difficulties to build your future and contribute to the future of Niger.”*



Diffa middle school students celebrate their Local Hero in Diffa, Niger

The 'local heroes' project was greatly appreciated by students and their communities, government officials and local community leaders since it provided very strong counter messaging to radical groups such as Boko Haram's views on education. As a part of the local heroes project in Niger, a PDev II supported radio panel was organized at partner radio, ANAFANI, on the theme: *The evils of ignorance and the importance of knowledge in local development*

A functional literacy training program that started last quarter continued through this quarter in Niger for 411 youth and adults (92 males and 319 females) from nine core zones. During the reporting period, the implementing non-governmental organization (NGO) grantee, GEDD GAO, conducted a mid-term evaluation in February in which 89% (364) of the learners participated. According to the evaluation report, about 57% of the beneficiaries have reached a stage of literacy (3/4 and 5/6 levels), at which they are able to write, read and calculate in French and national languages. The remaining 43% are at the beginner and 1/2 levels. Regarding the impact of training on the daily life of the learners, the evaluation report emphasizes that participants are applying their training through actions such as checking credits on mobile phones, sending and reading text messages (those in all core zones); reading newspapers in Hausa (those in Niamey and Arlit); calculating income, expenditure and profit from trading (those in Maradi); writing invitation letters in Hausa for a marriage ceremony (a learner in Arlit, on occasion of her marriage).

In addition to the literacy program, in support of access to education, PDev II provided equipment and books to a public library in the town of Tillia.

### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: STRENGTHENED YOUTH LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL SOCIETY**



**Young adults participate in PDev II youth leadership training**

There was great focus this quarter on capacity building of PDev II youth leaders, to prepare them for next quarter's community engagement activities planned in all core zones. Those capacity building activities were: *Leadership training (Phase 3)*, *participative theatre (Phase 3)*, *social media and community mapping*.

**YOUTH LEADERSHIP PHASE III:** Since all 64 (Burkina), 160 (Chad) and 170 (Niger) youth leaders involved had earlier completed TOT leadership trainings, the 5-day training program (in March) during the reporting period sought to strengthen the ability of youth leaders to develop stronger bonds and deeper engagement between

youth and their communities. Trainers were some of the youth leaders who had undergone the two previous phases of the leadership training. Participants therefore learned how to align message streams with the specific needs of their target audience. The trainings also had more advanced analysis and other content. It consisted of analyses of the 'root causes' of conflict; CVE issues and other community problems; channels, or mechanisms, for transmitting messages; effective communication; results-based management; and project development. Given the political situation in Burkina Faso, additional topics involved political conflict; rights, duties and responsibilities of citizens; and free, fair and transparent elections.

The methodology adopted consisted of both lectures and practical (group) exercises, allowing the youth an opportunity to dialogue together on the concrete challenges in their communes; and to return and share their new knowledge and skills with other youth in their communities. Although some of the key issues identified by youth varied from core zone to core zone, there were many similarities among core zones within the same 'category' (i.e. urban or rural). For example youth in Agadez and Maradi (urban) identified common themes; as did those in Tanout and Tchintabaraden (rural). This suggests that similarities in key issues facing youth often depend on the setting and context as opposed to geographic location.

The key issues that were identified by youth in urban core zones were inter-youth violence, school related violence and problems related to drugs. Those identified by youth in rural core zones related to disputes over land and ethnic tensions. Youth from both urban and rural core zones identified the same best mechanisms for addressing the issues they identified, that of dialogue and diffusion of information. Both youth in rural and urban zones also indicated that radio was their most effective channel for information diffusion.

Trainers noted an increased engagement among the participants compared to previous training sessions, and also noted that the use of practical exercises was of great added value in facilitating comprehension of key topics. Pre- and post-test training results showed overall positive changes in participant knowledge, with between 70 and 95% increase of post-test over pre-test results. There was only an 8% increase in post- over pre-test results at Gorom-Gorom in Burkina Faso, due to low levels of literacy in the zone and low pre-test results indicating a low level of existing comprehension of the material. Test scores in Niger also showed that because of the more advanced content of the trainings, many youth did not achieve the 70% average that was set as the 'benchmark' for completion during Phases 1 and 2 of these leadership trainings. Youth whose post-test scores were not 70% or higher will therefore repeat the test during the ensuing quarter. Additionally, pre- and post-tests will be administered in local languages for youth who have weaker levels of French reading and writing skills.

A total of 394 youth in the three PDev II countries participated in the above youth leadership trainings: 64 youth (27 females and 37 males), from five core zones in

Burkina Faso; 170 (55 females and 115 males) from 15 core zones in Chad; and 160 (46 females and 114 males) from 20 core zones in Niger.

### TRAINING OF TRAINERS IN PARTICIPATORY THEATER (PHASE 3):

All youth leaders had received PDev II supported participatory theatre training in previous years. This third phase of the participatory theater program focused on a wide range of topics, including: Participants' critical skills in conflict analysis, strengthening their understanding of the dynamics and purpose of participatory theater, and applying the technique to adapt performances for effective VE messaging, analysis of problems and root causes of community-based conflicts and violent extremism, examinations of problems encountered



Youth trained in participatory theater perform a skit for the community in Chad

by participatory theatre troupes over the course of the preceding year, examinations of feedback (perceptions)

of audiences of participatory theatre performances and other lessons learned from those performances, and data collection and reporting by cultural troupes. The number of youth leaders involved in the trainings during this quarter was 10, 13 and 14 for Burkina, Chad and Niger, respectively.

The methodology of the 5-day workshop involved lectures, discussions and practical (group) exercises, which enabled the participants to reflect and debate together on concrete VE challenges in their respective countries. Exercises consisted of group analysis of actual community-based conflicts and problems encountered by theater troupes over the course of the year. Since the experiences of trainees and their troupes varied from region to region, those different experiences served as 'case studies' for the training. An example of community-based conflicts that was discussed in Niger was how Boko Haram related violence in Diffa led to increased tensions between residents, returnees, and refugees. At such times, the normal level of trust within the community is shattered, in spite of a common language and culture. The topics and exercises of the training reinforced the capacity of youth leaders in participatory theatre, and they will now be responsible for working with their troupes to produce relevant performances on CVE during the remainder of PDev II. Overall, there was positive appreciation of the training by participants, especially since the reinforcements from the training will enable them to work with their respective troupes to plan and carry out appropriate performances on CVE during the remainder of the PDev II.



**Social media training in Burkina**

**Training of Trainers on Social Media:** The 14 (Niger) and 30 (Burkina) participants underwent a 3-day program (in March) on using social media (with emphasis on Facebook and Twitter) as mechanisms for CVE, peace building, mass mobilization, and sharing of information among youth from different regions. The sessions also covered the use of these tools to reach broader audiences with targeted messaging and to publicize youth-led initiatives. While internet connectivity at the training site in Niger proved difficult, trainers were still able to cover the overarching themes of the social networking with participants.

Pre- and post- test scores in both ToTs sessions (Burkina and Niger) demonstrated significant increases in knowledge gains. For example, in Burkina, there was an overall 51% increase in post-test over pre-test results. In several cases, participants with low levels of knowledge finished the training with some of the top post-test scores. This demonstrated that while the information was new to many participants, they were able to learn and grasp the material by the end of the training period.



Youth trained in GPS put their skills to use for community mapping in Agadez

### TRAINING OF TRAINERS ON COMMUNITY MAPPING THROUGH THE USE OF GPS TECHNOLOGY:

Immediately following the social media training, 14 (Niger) and 10 (Chad) youth leaders underwent a 1-day training on how to collect GPS coordinates to map their activities and develop concrete visual representations of major community facilities and structures (e.g. places of worship, schools, playgrounds, watering points, etc); and to trace, monitor, analyze and evaluate their interventions more effectively. Towards the end of the reporting period, youth leaders in Niger began putting the knowledge gained from the training to undertake a pilot project on using GPS for community mapping in Agadez.

### Intermediate Result 1.4: INCREASED YOUTH MOBILIZATION AND ENGAGEMENT IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

In December 2014, PDev II/Niger began direct implementation activities with the radio listening club “Kande Gwomni” of Ouallam, and also with leaders of Niamey IV and V, Tchintabaraden, and Tilla. Last quarter, Listening Club *Kande* started its activities with a series of interactive discussions in neighborhoods of Ouallam on the problems of drug use problems and various forms of the ‘search for easy money’ (e.g. prostitution, begging and stealing) by young people. The club then organized a radio debate, also last quarter, in collaboration with PDev II local radio partner *Baarou*, on the risks of youth enrollment in extremist groups.



Walk and jog by community athletes

This quarter, the listening club organized a ‘cross country walk and jog’ (3km for women; 5km for men), on 30 December 2014, contest for 60 youth aged 15 – 30 years in Ouallam. The top three winners in each category received incentive prizes. Speaking at the closing ceremony for those projects (On 31 December 2014), the Mayor of Ouallam praised the listening club, calling it a *model of youth mobilization against bad habits and extremist temptation*.



Closing ceremony, 31 December

The projects of youth leaders in Niamey IV and V were implemented under the theme: *Fadas for Peace: Increasing Community Resilience through Debates and Football*. The

debates consisted of discussion sessions in 20 *fadas* (informal groups/entourages) to educate youth about avoiding violence, conflict resolution, active involvement in local development activities, and ways to strengthen links between young people from different neighborhoods and faiths. Two football tournaments were organized, on 31 December 2014, to promote solidarity, collaboration, and fair play among young people.

Youth leaders in Tilia and Tchintabaraden organized similar fada discussions and football tournaments, as well as participative theatre performances and community conferences to promote community solidarity, particularly in regards to the integration of returnees from conflicts in Libya and Algeria. Two participatory theater performances underscored the difficult living conditions of the returnees, while the conferences provided the returnees a venue to testify about the challenges they face and the types of support they need to reintegrate into their communities.



A cross-section of forum participants

The second annual national youth forum in Niger brought together 147 youth leaders from all 20 core zones who had received PDev II-supported training in leadership, participatory theatre and multi-media facilitation. The forum enabled youth leaders, their trainers and regional representatives of the Ministry of Youth and Sports to jointly discuss problems, identify solutions, share experiences and set youth related priorities at core zone, regional, and national levels. Some of the concrete results of the forum were a national action plan for PDev II-supported youth interventions; and the creation of networks of youth leaders, participatory theater comedians, and social media facilitators. The keynote speakers at the opening session of the forum were the Honorable Minister of Youth and Sports of Niger and Her Excellency the US Ambassador to Niger.



Remarks by the Minister of Youth & Sports

Participative theatre performances provided ways to mobilize and engage youth in Burkina and Chad. The performances emphasized tolerance and anti-VE messages, and helped to strengthen bonds within communities and promote collaboration and communication, thereby increasing community stability and resiliency. The six participative theatre performances that were held in Chad were attended by approximately 1,614 spectators, who provided positive feedback. For example, in Faya, a young man named Mahamat declared that the performance made him see the importance of focusing on school and working hard. In N'Djamena, spectators drew direct links between negative social behaviors, such as the drugs and alcohol use, to violence and conflict.

In Burkina Faso, *CAAKOY*, a youth association in Dori comprised of youth who were trained in the PDev II youth leadership program, received a small grant from PDev II to implement a project aimed at strengthening understanding on issues of civic responsibility, citizenship, democracy, and rule of law. The project consisted of public debates, football games, and participative theatre performances that tackled the issue of political tolerance. This topic is particularly important in light of Burkina Faso's ongoing transition and the key role that youth played, and will continue to play, in political change. About 2,500 people, including 200 youth, participated in the activities organized by *CAAKOY*.

## Strategic Objective 2: INCREASED MODERATE VOICES

### Intermediate Result 2.1: INCREASED CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY MEDIA OUTLETS



A partner radio station in Niger receives radio equipment

The PDev II/Niger media team led two trainings during the quarter to support the development of production capacity of radio partner staff. One of them was a “call-in training” during which 19 radio presenters learned about the planning, facilitation and production of high-quality interactive ‘call-in’ episodes on CVE themes. The second training, on CVE radio magazine production, reinforced the planning, production and technical skills of the above-mentioned 19 producers.

Three community radio stations (Tessaoua, Mainé Soroa and Tillia) each received an assortment of equipment from PDev II for their

operations and plastic chairs for rental to generate income. In addition, five partner radio stations (*"Ikokane"* of Arlit, *"Egandel"* of Tillia, *"Baarou "* of Ouallam, *" Canal Espérance "* of Niamey V", *"Mangari "* of Mainé Soroa) received equipment from PDev II to strengthen their technical performance and quality of their productions. The equipment was presented to representatives of the radio stations during a reception ceremony led by the His Excellency the Minister of Communications of Niger, together with the PDev II Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), and the USAID/Niger Program Officer on 04 March 2015. In expressing appreciation to PDev II, the Minister commented on how integral the equipment and training were to disseminating messages of peace and tolerance, and increasing moderate



Equipment handover to Minister of Communication

voices in Niger. PDev II engaged a technician to transport and install the equipment at each radio station, and to provide training to radio personnel on equipment use and maintenance. All equipment was delivered and installed, except for the equipment for *Radio du Lac*, which will be installed after the security situation in Bosso has improved.

In Chad, one studio technician and one producer from each of three PDev II partner radio stations (Radio *Kadai* in Bol, Radio *Ndjimi* in Mao and Radio *Al-Bichari* in Noukou) were mentored for two weeks by senior radio professionals at Ndjamena stations *Dja FM* and *FM Liberté*. The six participants (including one woman) demonstrated their newly-acquired knowledge by producing radio magazines on CVE topics for broadcast by their respective radio stations and the two (mentor) radio stations in N'Djamena. The participants stated that the mentoring was invaluable, and were particularly appreciative of training in professional ethics and digital editing.

There were three trainings under this intermediate result in Burkina during this quarter. The first training, on 3 – 5, was attended by 15 journalists (including 4 women) from 12 partner radio stations and focused on the technical capacity of partner radio staff to produce high quality programs. A second training (March 4 – 6) focused on the design and management of a radio station, and was attended by 12 senior radio staff (including one woman) from 12 partner stations. That training was designed in response to a needs assessment survey at the end of the third year



Training in professional ethics for journalists in Burkina Faso

of PDev II, in which radio directors requested support in training to attract and maintain listenership. Giving feedback at the end of the training, Abdul Wahab Nombéré, Director of Ouagadougou *Municipal Radio* said that the training gave him “*the tools to better design a good program schedule that takes listeners’ hopes and expectations into account.*” Another participant, Radio *Waldé Ejef* Director, Adama Allou, emphasized: “*I am now equipped to give listeners in Gorom-Gorom a well-designed programming schedule tailored to their specific needs.*” The third training (March 9 – 11) focused on journalism ethics and reporting techniques in crisis periods. This timely training allowed journalists to reflect on and analyze the media’s role in the coverage of the October 2014 revolution that led to the current transition government, diagnose areas of improvement, and outline guidelines to strengthen the skills needed for fair and balanced journalism in the coming election year. Due to the importance of the subject matter, the crisis journalism training was offered separately for television and radio journalists. A total of 33 journalists (including 4 women), from 33 Burkina media

organizations, participated in both trainings. At the end of the training, Zougouri Kosso of RTB Radio said that before the revolution, “*none of us were acting as professional journalists. We were compelled to only report what the ‘powers that be’ wanted; we just followed their orders.* Yolande Zoumbara of Ouaga FM radio admitted that... *the training helped me understand that we were very biased and partisan during the events in October. We were even reporting without taking safety into account, as if we wanted to risk our lives.*”



**Trainee community reporters in Niger at a call-in session**

### **Intermediate Result 2.2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY AND CREDIBLE INFORMATION**

PDev II/Burkina hosted a five-day (February 23 – 27) retreat that united 11 PDev II radio production staff and three media managers from all three program countries, and two Equal Access HQ facilitators. The retreat was the first time that PDev II media staff from the three countries met and exchanged ideas and experiences. Outcomes from the retreat included: 1) brainstorming of presentation, content, and segments for the new good governance program set to launch in Y4Q3;

2) identification of current national and regional CVE priority themes for programming, and review of current trends in CVE behavior change communications; 3) overview and planning of Y4 new media activities including robust SMS/IVR system; social media survey; training and usage of smartphones by Listening Clubs; laptops and SMS frontline training for radio partners; and the launch of social media and web platforms for the media component; 4) identification of best practices and strategies for all SO2 activities; 5) critical analysis of content and quality of PDev II radio series; and 6) selection of format, strategy and themes for the new Y4 regional radio series.

PDev II continued the production and broadcast of youth programs during this quarter. In Burkina Faso, 14 programs were produced in Moore (Manegr-sore) and Fulfulde (Pinal Sukabe). Of these shows, 13 were broadcast and rebroadcast via 12 PDEV II partner radio stations for a total of 85 hours of broadcasts and 115 hours of re-broadcasts. Community reporters held 569 conversations with core zone citizens on CVE themes from those episodes. Listener engagement also reached record numbers, with 7,000 calls received by the Interactive Voice Response system, of which more than 2,800 included voice messages left for the PDev II team. Production and broadcast of local programming by PDev II radio partners in Burkina totaled 97 hours this quarter, with interactive quiz call-in programs following PDev II broadcasts eliciting 992 calls from engaged listeners, 19% of whom were women.

The PDev II media team in Chad produced eight new episodes of the youth magazine *Chabab-al-Haye* and seven episodes of the good governance magazine *Dabalaye* for a combined total of 129 hours of broadcasts and 36 hours of rebroadcasts. Topics covered in the youth magazine included risk factors/drivers of extremist recruitment, the role of youth associations in countering violent extremism, and the significance of youth participation in supporting the national army's fight against Boko Haram. Those for the good governance show included the role of civil society in the fight against violent extremism, raising moderate voices in communities, and the importance of the biometric voter registration card in elections. Shows solicited enthusiastic responses from listeners, including 1,942 IVR calls, and were discussed by 350 regular participants in 33 meetings held by listening clubs. Local productions totaled 10 hours of broadcasts and 19 of rebroadcasts.

The first ever live (public) debates at PDev II Chad radio partners in Mao and Nokou were held during the quarter. Each of the two debates centered on the regional extremist group Boko Haram, and participants were asked: *Boko Haram attacks, kills and kidnaps girls in the name of Islam- what is your opinion of their actions and behaviors?* The Christian and Muslim religious leaders who opened the live broadcast debate underscored the values of peace and tolerance by their respective religions; and that no religion in the world endorses intolerance and murder. Participants likewise condemned Boko Haram and called on the Chadian citizens to be tolerant of each other and support the government in its fight against Boko Haram. A listener in Nokou thanked PDev II for organizing the debate and said that local populations had been so terrified by Boko Haram that they wouldn't say the name aloud. The debates were therefore the first opportunity for communities to speak openly about their fears of Boko Haram. The debates attracted upwards of 50 calls from each debate from radio listeners. Radio broadcasts of the debates were then made into radio programs that were broadcast in the following languages: Kanembu, Arabic and French in Mao; and Arabic, French and Goran in Nokou. During the debates, speakers asked questions and audience members answered them; five citizens in each town were recognized for the "best answers" and received a radio mp3 player as prize, which was bestowed by a local civic, military or traditional leader.

Twelve new episodes of PDev II radio series in Niger were produced this quarter, for a total of 326 hours of broadcasts and 162 hours of rebroadcasts. They were complemented by an additional 12 hours of local productions. During the reporting period, listeners engaged with broadcast content through IVR and SMS registered 1,004 calls (454 left voice messages and 550 sent SMS messages). Episodes of the Hausa language good governance program *Sada Zumunci* drew 366 conversations between community reporters and community members, 40% of whom were women. Themes addressed this quarter included female suicide bombers, solidarity across religions, and the responsibilities of refugees to their host communities and respect of the law of their host country.

Of particular note this quarter was a two-episode radio series produced by PDev II in early February, as a response to the riots and violence against Niger's Christian population that erupted in January, in Niamey and Zinder. The programs were acknowledged by the Content Advisory Group as being very timely and relevant, and inspired passionate feedback from moderate Muslim listeners who turned to the IVR system to express their outrage over the violence. For example, Abdoulaye Salamatou said: *"I encourage your program to continue broadcasting on what happened on the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> in our country. As a Muslim I was very unhappy, angry and upset by those events. Islam is against that sort of behavior, and what breaks my heart is that it is was not true Muslims but just idling onlookers who did this. Thankfully, the Christians have responded with forgiveness. We ask God to help ensure that this kind of thing does not happen again in our country!"* Moderate Muslim religious leaders also expressed their regrets and outrage. Aboubacar Sipa, a religious leader and Koranic teacher in Zinder lamented: *"What happened in our country on the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of January is really deplorable. I listened to your show on the subject and I congratulate you for raising awareness; may the wisdom and words of the religious leaders in this program guide us all. As a Muslim I do not agree with these atrocities, and call for tolerance."*

New episodes of the Hausa, Zarma and Tamasheq language youth soap opera *Gwadaben Matasa* addressed current affairs such as the involvement of the Nigerien army in the war against Boko Haram, corrupt governance, the recruitment of young people by extremist groups and the distortion of the true values of Islam by extremists.

**Intermediate Result 2.3.**  
**INCREASED POSITIVE DIALOGUE AMONG**  
**RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND WITH THE**  
**COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE**

In Year 3 of PDev II, 493 Muslim community leaders, in all 10 core zones of Burkina Faso, were trained in conflict prevention and management. Field activities involving trainers, CAC members and representatives of Special Delegations, were conducted during the reporting period to monitor the activities of those religious leaders. The monitoring report indicated all religious leaders were preaching sermons that emphasized the importance of social cohesion, tolerance and respect of one's neighbor. The actions of those leaders are therefore positively valued in all core zones. Furthermore, it was found that more than half of those 493 leaders have been very active in the transmission of CVE messages to their communities. The results



CAC President and local imam in Arbinda, Niger, states "Trainers of community leaders do a good job and we're available to help them in their activities."

indicate that a critical mass of religious leaders who are actively promoting peace and stability has been created in PDev II intervention zones.

A team of expert authors, headed by Dr. Amr Abdalla, was engaged by PDev II to produce the draft of a Religious Community Leaders Manual. The manual was first produced in Arabic, and then translated into French before being validated. In both Chad and Niger, the manual was validated and adapted to the national context through a process in which representatives of the major Muslim and Christian religious associations were invited to review the manuscript and then convened over several days to provide their feedback. For example, the validation workshop in Niger (March 7 – 10) was attended by 12 Christian and Muslim religious leaders. The draft document was heavily revised by the Christian experts in order to be balanced with respect to references to Islamic, Christian and African traditional religious sources and examples. The workshop also involved exercises, summaries and lessons learned. Work done during the validation workshop also enhanced comprehension and retention of the contents of the manual. The validation workshop represented a significant achievement in inter-faith dialogue as religious authorities explicitly discussed their differing doctrinal viewpoints and religious practices. Latent tensions and stereotypes surfaced, but in ways that enhanced greater understanding and trust among Christian and Muslim religious leaders. Since time limitation at the validation workshop did not enable the full incorporation of the contributions by Christian leaders, additional work was done after the workshop to more fully incorporate all inputs. The process of reviewing and improving the manual will be completed during ensuing quarter. Once finalized, the manual will be submitted for official approval by Christian and Muslim religious associations in the three PDev II program countries, and thereby to become an authoritative reference for religious education and leadership in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger and beyond.

A four-day (14 – 17 March) workshop involving 24 imams, from all seven PDev II targeted regions in Niger, was held in Niger, after the validation workshop. During the workshop, aspects of the draft manual relating to Islam were pilot tested and further refined. That updated version of the manual was used (March 21 – 24) to train a new cohort of local trainers selected from past PDev II activities and to serve as a refresher course for the 24 imams already trained.

### **Strategic Objective 3:**

#### **INCREASED CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY ISSUES**

##### **Intermediate Result 3.1: Increased Civil Society Organization Capacity**

During this quarter, PDev II/Niger and its partner NGO (RAIL) organized an orientation workshop (30 March to 2 April 2015) for 10 new staff members of RAIL. The trainers were the PDev II/Niger Country Director, Team Leaders of the various SOs, the M&E and Grant Managers of Niger; and the RAIL/PDev II Program Coordinator. Among the topics addressed were: Drivers of violent extremism and how to address them when designing and implementing PDev II supported activities, the PDev II Results Framework, Monitoring and Performance Plan, Year IV Work Plans, and the

collaboration between IRD and its national and international partners for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the program. Four of the new staff will supervise development activities in SO 1 – 3 and another four will do likewise for activities in SO4. The remaining staff members were assigned supervisory and/or administrative functions.

### **Intermediate 3.2:**

#### **INCREASED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND ADVOCACY**

During the previous quarter, PDev II awarded small grants that enabled three partner CSOs in Burkina Faso to implement the following projects:

**1) Tassaght:** Their project was an awareness campaign, between 31 December 2014 and 03 January 2015, on peace in the town of Gorom-Gorom. Members of the local association (about 550 young people) implemented the project which raised awareness among about 15,000 people through the following activities:

- ① **A conference on "youth and citizenship"**, held on January 3, was attended by 40 people, including nine representatives of various local government functionaries, Christian and Muslim religious leaders, and 25 youth. The discussions highlighted issues such as the duties, responsibilities and rights of good citizens; and the importance of citizen participation in the promotion of peace.
- ① **A radio program about "tolerance and social cohesion"** was produced on 01 January 2015 and broadcast by the PDev II partner radio *Waldé Edjef* to an estimated audience of 12,000 people. The newspaper *Voix du Sahel* published an article on parts of that program.
- ① **Five sessions of educational talks on "youth and citizenship"** that raised awareness among 125 students at the *Sabil El Nadja* school in Gorom-Gorom.
- ① **Five sessions of participative theater on "citizenship and development"**: The theater performances were by *Theatre Emergence Sahel*, a group trained by PDev II, in the evenings and on market days with an audience of at least 650 people at each session.
- ① **A football match** between young women from two high schools in Gorom with about 128 spectators, including some community leaders and local administrative officials.

**2) AAMANE:** Implemented an awareness raising campaign (29 November 2014 – 15 January 2015), to promote peace in Gorom-Gorom that reached over 1,000 people, the majority of whom were youth. The following were the activities undertaken:

- ① **A conference** on the promotion of kinship, citizenship and good governance was attended by 45 people, including youth, government and security officials, traditional and religious leaders, and youth leaders trained by PDev II. The duties and responsibilities of the various actors represented at the conference were highlighted.
- ① **Five educational talks** on "Peace, tolerance and social cohesion" were attended by a total of 117 people (about 90 of them youth) in 5 districts of Gorom-Gorom. Young people learned about their roles and responsibilities in promoting non-violence, peace and social cohesion. Youth leaders trained by PDev II participated actively in those talks
- ① **A football competition** among 5 teams was attended by about 600 people and was used by local authorities as an opportunity to deliver messages of peace and tolerance among the population, particularly young people.
- ① **A cultural activity**, consisting of 5 participative theatre groups performing on themes of peace and tolerance, was attended by a total of about 300 people.



A youth leadership conference, Burkina



Conference on democracy and peace organized by CAAKOY, Burkina Faso

2) CAAKOY implemented a project entitled “Citizenship and Culture of Peace in the Municipality of Gorom-Gorom” (between 29 November 2014 and 23 January 2015) that raised awareness among about 2,500 people through the following activities:

- ⑦ **Six (6) conferences**, one on each of the following themes: democracy; justice and rule of law; rights and duties of citizens; promoting a culture of peace by different stakeholder; the fight against violent extremism; and collaboration among movements and associations of Gorom-Gorom for peace and the fight against violent extremism. Approximately 600 young people took part in the majority of those conferences.
- ⑦ **A participative theatre performance** on political tolerance performed by a theatre troupe of young leaders trained by PDev II. About 300 people (nearly 200 of them youth) attended the performance.
- ⑦ **A football match** between two teams of Gorom had about 400 spectators.
- ⑦ **Community cleanup to promote a day of “sanitation and eco-citizenship”**: About 80 people (20 females and 60 males) who were teachers, high school students and representatives of associations undertook a broad range of cleaning activities (trash collection, weeding, washing of latrines and classrooms) in the premises of two primary schools in Gorom.

During the quarter under review, PDev II assisted the following six partner CSOs in Burkina with finalizing and submitting small grant proposals to PDev II.

#	Name of Civil Society Organization	Theme/Purpose of the Project	Place of Implementation
1	Association des Jeunes de la Rue Face à Leur Sort” (AJER-FS)	Youth Contributions to Non-violence and Electoral Civility	Ouagadougou
2	Réseau Communal des Organisations de la Société Civile Impliquées Dans le Processus du Maintien de la Paix à Travers le Développement Durable (ReCOSC / PDD)	established by the 4 CSO partners in Djibo for its "Contributions to the Advancement of Non-violence in the Upcoming Elections	Djibo
3	Association Jeunesse Espoir (AJES) of Gourcy	"Second Edition of the Festival "Rakiré" (to foster peace and development)	Gourcy
4	Association Agence pour la Relance Culturelle et Artistique Dans le Nord (ARCAN)	Promoting Peace Through Graffiti	Ouahigouya
5	Association Féminine pour le Développement de la Femme (A.F.D.F.)	Contributions of Women to Peaceful and Transparent Elections	District 9 of Ouagadougou
6	Association Support Moral, Matériel et Intellectuel de l'Enfant (AMMIE)	Sensitization of Population of Ouahigouya for Significant Participation in the Upcoming Elections	Ouahigouya

CACs in Burkina were re-structured in January 2015, after the members of political parties were suspended. CAC membership was reduced from 11 to 7 people. Each of the 10 CACs also has an executive (steering) committee. Two CACs are headed by women and the remainder (8) by men. The training of CAC members in eight cores zones was a major activity this quarter. The training covered topics such as organization and management of a CAC, effective communication within a CAC, and development of quarterly action plans and organizational policies. Fifty-five (55) CAC members (16 women and 39 men) participated in those activities. The following two CAC leaders summarized the impressions of participants about their training:

- ⑦ Boureima SORE, the CAC President from Ouahigouya, said: After the training, the work of the CAC really begun because we have a document to guide our operations and the implementation of our actions.
- ⑦ Amidou Oumarou, the CAC Secretary from Gorom-Gorom, noted: This training is welcome as it will help us better organize and communicate better within our organization.

In Chad, as in Burkina Faso, PDev II awarded small grants for local organizations to implement projects. One of the two NGOs that PDev II/Chad worked with was *Al Afia*. It implemented a project under the theme: *Awareness Campaign for Peaceful Coexistence*” which raised CVE awareness, and promoted tolerance and peaceful co-existence among ethnicities and religious groups in Ndjamena District 8, which had experienced increased inter-ethnic violence due to a number of socio-economic and political drivers or push factors, including discrimination based on religious and ethnic backgrounds, resulting in social exclusion. The project was implemented over a period of eight days during which about 1,289 people (including 285 women) participated in a semi-marathon, public debates with CVE themes, and three participative theater performances that focused on peace and co-existence.

Another local NGO, *APIL*, implemented a project under the theme *Public Information and Mobilization Campaign Against Fundamentalism and Social Divisions*. The project addressed vulnerabilities and underlying causes for extremist activities that can subvert the community, and promoted tolerance and peaceful co-existence among ethnicities. It was implemented over a 12-day (10 – 22 January 2015) period and consisted of public debates focused on extremist push factors in the region, a football game, a semi-marathon, participatory theater and an information campaign on integration and civil society responsibilities. A total of about 1,269 people (including 351 young women) participated in the project.

PDev II affiliated CACs in all 15 core zones of Chad met monthly to plan and monitor their activities, including those focused on increasing community resilience and anti-CVE messaging. A total of 154 CAC members participated in those meetings.

During the previous quarter, PDev II/Niger developed the capacity of four CSOs on proposal writing and project development. They were: “Initiatives et Actions” of Mainé Soroa, “Mouvement Patriotique pour une Citoyenneté Responsable (MPCR)” of Niamey V, “Femme et Famille (FEFAM)” of Tahoua II and “Réseau National des Femmes pour la Paix (RENAFEP)”. During the current quarter, each of them submitted a funding proposal to PDev II, and activities are planned to begin next quarter. The subject matters of the proposals were: *Preventing violent extremism through social response; Cultural week for peace and citizen engagement; Promoting women’s role in non-violence and conflict management; and Increasing resiliency against violence and preventing women’s engagement in VE actions.*

The CDCs of Niamey IV and V also submitted funding proposal for activities to help address some of the aftermath of the January violence against the Christian community in their core zones. Both projects are on the same theme: *Public campaign for peaceful co-habitation of all religious communities.*”

Throughout Niger, the CDCs have now become the focal points for communication and development between citizens, local governments and development partners. For example, in addition to their active participation in PDev II supported development programming, the CDCs of Mainé Soroa and Bosso are working closely with international organizations such as Save the Children, United Nations High Commission of Refugees, ACTED and OCHA to promote children's rights, identify and assist returnees and refugees from Nigeria, and undertake disaster relief (e.g. flood damage). An excellent example of the pivotal role of CDCs as the



A CDC meeting in Niger

‘gateways’ into municipalities, the government authority of Tahoua has elevated the CDC of Tchintabaraden as the single community framework for all development partners. Such decision has impressed the Mayor of Abalak, which is not a PDev II core zone, to request the financial and technical support of PDev II for the establishment of a CDC in his locality.

The CDCs of Niamey IV and V, Tillabéri, Ouallam, Balleyara, Agadez, Arlit, Iférouane, Diffa, Mainé Soroa and Diffa met once a month to analyze and propose solutions to problems facing their communities. The CDC of Bosso moved its monthly meeting from Bosso to the city of Diffa because of attacks by Boko Haram militants and the militarization of Bosso by regional forces in response to those attacks.



A member of the audience dialogues with youth presenters at the youth forum in Niamey

In March, PDev II organized another national forum for youth, this time for youth leaders from around the country to discuss the root causes of the violence which targeted Christians in Niger in January 2015. About 75 young people, representing a cross-section of community, civil society and religious organizations, also shared their individual and group actions aimed at preventing and mitigating such violence in the future. Government officials and religious and community leaders attended the forum. A facilitator from the PDev II partner radio station

*Anfani* moderated the forum. Youth leaders said that some of the root causes of the attacks were: religious ignorance, intolerance and misunderstanding by some in the Muslim community; high levels of unemployment (especially among the youth); deterioration in the quality of education; persistent generational gap (poor mutual understanding between the younger and older generations); violent cinematography and other negative influences of Western culture; and a weak justice system. Youth leaders reported that their organizations and groups had led a number of activities following the violence, some of which were supported by PDev II. These included youth leadership forums (in which leaders were trained in “Leadership at the service of the community”); peace promotion (peace caravans, participatory theater performances, roundtable discussions, cultural nights, community radio broadcasts, inter-religious discussions between Christian and Muslim youth groups, sermons by religious leaders on peace and tolerance, and prayers and fasts in churches); a peace petition (signed by 98 Christian and Muslim youth leaders); reconciliation and forgiveness (prayers and fasts, formal apologies by Muslim leaders and government leaders to Christian leaders, requests by Muslim leaders to repent and return stolen items to their owners); and meetings between youth leaders and government officials to report on youth-led activities and to appeal to the government to assist affected Christians materially and financially. Youth leaders reported that the three outcomes of the above activities were: Muslims publicly expressing regrets for the violence and asking Christians for forgiveness; the return of some stolen goods to their rightful owners; and cancellation by Muslim youth of the planned third day of violence against Christians.

**Strategic Objective 4:**  
**STRENGTHENED LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Intermediate Result 4.1: Improved Local Government Capacity The transitional government in Burkina dissolved Municipal Councils in November 2014 and replaced them with Special Delegations (SDs) that would manage the municipalities until the general elections, currently scheduled for January 2016. Between December 2014 and January 2015, PDev II conducted trainings to build the capacity of local government officials comprised of members of SDs from all 10 core zones, Heads of the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Environment, and Water and Forestry; Heads of customs posts, security forces (police, gendarmerie), Prefects and Secretaries General. Traditional and religious leaders, and members of some partner CSOs also participated in the trainings which focused on the rights and duties of citizens, participation of Burkinabe citizens in political and other decision-making, and prevention and management of conflicts.



**A session of Special Delegation training**



A Special Delegation working session

A total of 206 people (25 women and 181 men) participated in the trainings. They overwhelmingly acknowledged the timeliness and importance of the themes addressed. This is because after the revolution of November 2014 and before the installation of an elected government, the country is experiencing a multitude of socio-economic and political problems including acts of incivility, social exclusion, identity politics, political conflicts, vandalism (destruction of public and private property), violation of freedoms and fundamental human rights, non-respect of national institutions, payment of taxes and other basic duties.

The pioneering work of PDev II in connection with these trainings was widely acknowledged. In addition to appreciating that trainings fostered social cohesion, participants asked PDev II to consider expanding such trainings throughout the country to include secondary education and professional institutions, universities and the National Transitional Council. The trainings were also officially recognized by Minister of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Security (MATDS), on behalf of the people and government of Burkina Faso. He thanked PDev II and said, *“the special delegations are quite new in the local governance process, and you are reinforcing their capacities through essential skills to play their role.”*

A statement by Mr. Traore Soumaila, the Commissioner of Police encapsulated the overall positive assessments of the usefulness of the trainings by participants. He said,

“since the training session on the rights and duties of citizens, citizen participation and the prevention and management of conflicts, we must say that in our everyday work (at the Police station), we have begun giving more and more importance to the rights of people who come to us for various reasons (e.g. legalization of documents, establishment of ID cards, various complaints and resolving minor disputes). Also, we do not miss the opportunity to remind everyone about their duties as citizens. It must be said that the conflicts (neighborhood, for example) are legion in the Public Security Office. We regularly use new knowledge learned during the workshop in the area of conflict prevention, such as mediation, conciliation, and the qualities desired in the mediator or conciliator for amicable resolution of conflicts.” During this quarter, PDev II/Niger organized a 5-day training workshop in each of 10 core zones. The first 2 days of each workshop were devoted to training members of CDCs and local government officials on practical tools and strategies of participatory municipal budget development; and the last 3 days on the actual development of ‘trial municipal budgets’. Each ‘trial budget’ was developed through community participation at village general meetings during which citizens identified their priorities and participated in the elaboration of indicative budgets. Fifty (50) members of CDCs and 80 officials of local governments participated in those ‘hands-on’ activities. Ongoing armed conflicts between Boko Haram militants and the Armed Forces of Niger did not enable the holding of the workshops in Diffa.

#### **Intermediate Result 4.2:**

#### **INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN LOCAL DECISION-MAKING**

Thirteen (13) “town hall meetings” organized by PDev II in Niger were recorded live and then broadcast on radio. The meetings focused on local governance issues such as enhancing transparency and accountability of local government authorities to their citizens. Specifically, those community events enabled local government officials and their citizens to discuss the annual programming and budgets of communes. Participating community members analyzed proposed budgets and gave their views on priorities to consider. An additional town meeting in Agadez was between the Mayor and citizens, addressing the citizens’ and government concern of the growing urban traffic problem.

Such ‘best practice’ levels of citizen participation in governance were an example of applying the Niger Decentralization Law of 2005, which requires that municipal councils planning and the budget sessions be open to citizen contributions. Unfortunately prior to support of PDev II, none of the 266 municipalities in Niger applied this law by opening their meetings to the public.



**Citizens discuss issues with the mayor during town hall meeting in Agadez, Niger**

# End of the Process On Self-assessment of Community Resilience



AARCers proudly show off their certificates of appreciation in Niger

The Self-assessment of Community Resilience (Auto-appreciation de la Resilience Communautaire or AARC) tool was designed by USAID for communities to ‘self-assess’ their resilience. The AARC process was launched in March 2013 in order for community actors, especially youth, to collect and analyze data on potential risks that may cause instability or undermine peace. Those actors came to be referred to as the “AARCers”. However, some difficulties were encountered during the implementation of the AARC process. For instance, many of the questions about extremism were taken as being intrusive, and some community members thought that AARCers were spies. After an assessment of AARC process in 2014 confirmed those ‘fears’ about the tool, PDev II decided to end this method of data collection and replace it with information collection by community members through structures such as CACs, CDCs and other local organizations.

In order to end the AARC process smoothly, the three PDev II countries organized and held closing ceremonies that were attended by AARCers, community members and

leaders, members of CDCs or CACs, local government authorities, partner CSOs, the media and PDev II personnel.

Discussions during each ceremony focused on the implementation of the AARC process and the reasons for terminating the process, an overview of PDev II (its objectives and goals, strategies and impacts of PDev development intervention), and questions and answers from AARCers and the audience. During each event, PDev II informed all participants that the AARC process was being terminated. CDC or CAC members, other community leaders and local government officials thanked the AARCers for their work and presented them with PDev II designed certificates. The meetings were also opportunities for participants to ask questions, share information, discuss next steps, religious and community leaders to deliver CVE messages and for participative theatre troupes to perform. Topics covered were: AARCers' experiences (including as volunteer reporters in their communities), a review of their impact on community stability and resilience (including countering violent extremism) and what they learned about their communities. Outgoing AARCers in all countries declared their ongoing commitment to the overall development of their communities. Those in Burkina initially expressed disappointed over the termination of this process, but were delighted at the following three recommendations from the closing ceremonies.

- ⑦ As further recognition of their service the out-going AARCers should be encouraged to participate in PDev II supported vocational and leadership training programs.
- ⑦ Workshops involving the experienced AARCers, members CACs, and security forces in the various should be held so that CACs are capable of continuing the collection of the data and other types of information that were integral to the AARC process.
- ⑦ The experienced AARCers should actively support the activities of their respective CACs.



# Sub-awards And Direct Implementation

During this quarter, PDev II submitted 30 Community Grants to USAID/WA for approval valued at approximately \$1,132,934; and received approval for 16 awards (5 for Burkina, 6 for Chad and 5 for Niger) totaling \$1,043,541. In addition PDev II approved 54 Direct Implementation activities (29 for Burkina, 16 for Chad and 9 for Niger) for a combined total of \$310,189. The tables below provide the total value of awards submitted to USAID/WA for approval this quarter; and those for Direct Implementation activities. A complete listing of USAID PDev II activities and sub-awards is included in Annex IV.

## *Sub-Awards for Year 4 Quarter 2: Burkina Faso*

Grant Number	Grant Activity	Grantee (Name of Person, Name of Organization)	Grant Location (Core Zone)	Grant Type	Grant Value (US \$)
BF-NAL-114-00683	Peace Weekends supporting youth electoral education and conflict resolution.	WANEP	National	FOG	72,525
BF-SOU-332-00513	Promotion of social peace, an assurance of a sustainable development	Douna Ousmane	Arbinda	FOG	3,238
BF-ZON-332-00518	Promotion of inter religious tolerance in the commune of Gourcy	Gansonré Yassia	Gourcy	FOG	3,600
BF-OGD-332-00661	Strenghtening social cohesion	Kanoré Zoulbi Céline Marie Claire	Ouaga 11	FOG	3,745
BF-OUUD-332-00510	Promotion of peace through cultural activities in the commune of Markoye	Maiga Abdoul Salam	Markoye	FOG	5,430
<b>Burkina Total</b>					<b>88,538</b>

### Sub-Awards for Year 4 Quarter 2: Chad

Grant Number	Grant Activity	Grantee (Name of Person, Name of Organization)	Grant Location (Core Zone)	Grant Type	Grant Value (US \$)
CH-NDJ-111-00212	Vocational Training in small engine repair, auto mechanics and auto repair	Diontar Ngonnadji Alexis	N'Djamena Arrondissement 7 <sup>th</sup>	GIK	5,785
CH-NDJ-332-00210	Awareness Campaign for Peaceful cohabitation among students from 7th district of N'djamena	Bouth Action for Inter-religious Dialogue)	N'Djamena Arrondissement 7 <sup>th</sup>	FOG	5,600
CH-BET-112-00340	Provision of school supply to CEG Martyrs	Mr. ABDELBAKHI DJIBRINE director of Martyr CEG	Faya	GIK	4,983
CH-BEG-112-00341	Provision of School Supplies for Obei Ben Kaab CEG of Moussoro	MABALLI MALLA Director of Obei Ben Kaab CEG of Moussoro	Moussoro	GIK	4,896
CH-LAK-112-00342	Provision of School Supply for Matafo CEG	BREKMON GNONWA DJOUA Director of Matafo CEG	Bol	GIK	4,896
CH-BEG-114-00179	Awareness Campaign Against the use of Small Arms	Youth Association for Fight Against Delinquency	Moussoro	FOG	5,966
<b>Chad Total</b>					<b>32,126</b>

## Sub-Awards for Year 4 Quarter 2: Niger

Grant number	Grant Activity	Grantee (Name of Person or Organization)	Grant Location	Grant Type	Grant Value (US \$)
NG-NIA-443-00230 (NG-NIA-443-00661)*	Classroom Construction in Niamey V	Ministry of Education	Niamey V	Gift in Kind	42,679
NG-AGA-221-0087	Construction of Tower, Repair and Equipping of Radio Station Sarho FM	Association for Promotion of the Rural Community Radio Ingall	Ingall	Gift in Kind	61,830
NG-NAL-441-00657	Civic participation, advocacy, and local governance capacity building	NGO RAIL	Agadez, Niamey, Tillabéry and Diffa	FOG	242,000
NG-NIA-221-00610	Distributing production and broadcast equipment	Radio Canal Esperance	Niamey V	Gift in Kind	22,675
NG-NAL-449-00675	Local governance capacity building and accountability in decision making	NGO RAIL	Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder	FOG	553,695
NG-NIA-332-00695	Cultural Week of Peace and Citizen Engagement	Patriotic Movement for the Promotion of Responsible Citizen-ship (MPCR)	Niamey 5	FOG	9,104
NG-TIL-112-00612	Support to Vocational Training Center (CFDC)	Djibo Harouna (CDC, Balleyara)	Balleraya	GIK	8,109
NG-TAH-332-00670	From Marginalized to Active Citizen: the future of Women in Tahoua	Woman and Family Tahoua, Niger	Tahoua	FOG	8,791
NG-NIA-222-00703	Public Campaign for Peaceful Cohabitation with all religious communities in Niamey IV	Laouali Balla President CDC Niamey IV	Niamey IV	FOG	1,500
NG-NIA-222-00704	Public Campaign for Peaceful Cohabitation with all religious communities in Niamey V	Amadou Hamadou President, CDC Niamey V	Niamey V	FOG	1,500
<b>Niger Total</b>					<b>951,883</b>

***\*Note:** The grantee has requested the change of the construction after the approval, since a classroom has been already built at the first site (CES NORDIRE). USAID has approved the new site (CES NIAMEY V). A new code has been given to take into account this change (NG-NIA-443-00661).*

## Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 2: Burkina Faso

Direct Implementation Number	Grant Activity	Grant Location	Grant value (US \$)
BF-ZON-441-00694	Special Delegation training	Gourcy	5,446
BF-OGD-441-00695	Special Delegation training	Ouaga 9	2,554
BF-OGD-441-00696	Special Delegation training	Ouaga 11	2,496
BF-OUJ-441-00689	Special Delegation training	Goro-Gorom	2,331
BF-OUJ-441-00690	Special Delegation training	Markoye	5,271
BF-SEN-441-00687	Special Delegation training	Dori	2,331
BF-SEN-441-00688	Special Delegation training	Seytenga	5,271
BF-SOU-441-00691	Special Delegation training	Djibo	2,399
BF-SOU-441-00692	Special Delegation training	Arbinda	5,504
BF-YAT-441-00693	Special Delegation training	Ouahigouya	2,660
BF-OGD-113-00708	Youth leadership training	Ouaga 9	1,504
BF-OGD-113-00722	Youth leadership training	Ouaga 11	1,603
BF-OUJ-113-00702	Youth leadership training	Goro-Gorom	1,516
BF-OUJ-113-00703	Youth leadership training	Markoye	1,771
BF-SEN-113-00700	Youth leadership training	Dori	1,623
BF-SEN-113-00701	Youth leadership training	Seytenga	1,502
BF-SOU-113-00704	Youth leadership training	Djibo	1,474
BF-SOU-113-00705	Youth leadership training	Arbinda	1,467
BF-YAT-113-00706	Youth leadership training	Ouahigouya	1,627
BF-ZON-113-00707	Youth leadership training	Gourcy	1,561
BF-NAL-221-00697	Radio production training for partner radio stations	National	3,456
BF-NAL-221-00698	Journalist training on professional ethics	National	8,090
BF-NAL-221-00699	Improving mgt and scheduling by partner radio stations	National	3,226
BF-NAL-223-0073	Follow-up Imam Training (From SI budget)	National	4,000
BF-OGD-221-00679	Radio equipment to partner radio stations	Ouaga 9	10,230
BF-SEN-221-00678	Radio equipment to partner radio stations	Dori	940
BF-SOU-221-00682	Radio equipment to partner radio stations	Djibo	470
BF-SEN-113-00742	SFCG Youth Leadership Training of Trainers	Dori	1,668
BF-NAL-113-00740	Training of Trainers – Multimedia (charged to SFCG)	National	7,864
<b>Burkina Total</b>			<b>91,855</b>

## Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 2: Chad

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (US \$)
CH-LAK-112-00312	Local heroes illustrating importance of Education and CVE messaging and scholastic material distributed.	Bol	3,351
CH-BEG-112-00314	Local heroes illustrating importance of Education and CVE messaging and scholastic material distributed.	Moussoro	3,351
CH-KAN-112-00332	Local heroes illustrating importance of Education and CVE messaging and scholastic material distributed.	Mao	3,351
CH-BET-112-00333	Local heroes illustrating importance of Education and CVE messaging and scholastic material distributed.	Faya	3,789
CH-BEG-113-00326	Training Leaders Session III	Moussoro	6,499
CH-KAN-113-00327	Training Leaders Session III	Mao	4,825
CH-BET-113-00328	Training Leaders Session III	Faya	3,289
CH-LAK-113-00329	Training Leaders Session III	Bol	9,072
CH-BAT-113-00330	Training Leaders Session III	Ati	7,585
CH-NDJ-113-00331	Training Leaders Session III	N'djamena	3,05
CH-NAL-114-00339	AARC Exit	National	19,982
CH-NAL-223-00243	Imam Manual production and validation/ Religious Leaders Training of trainers	National	15,316
CH-NAL-221-00334	Mentoring	National	19,036
CH-NAL-222-00216	Public Live Program Debate and Radio Competition	National	3,451
CH-NAL-221-00310	Radio Station Sustainability & Management Training	National	18,795
CH-NAL-113-00345	Participatory theatre ToT	National	11,057
<b>Chad Total</b>			<b>132,749</b>

### Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 2: Niger

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (US \$)
NG-AGA-114-00690-GPS	Youth Mapping	Agadez	3,220
NG-DIF-114-00691 GPS	Youth Mapping	Diffa	3,100
NG-AGA-332-00689	Flintlock (Agadez)	Agadez	9,604
NG-NAL-223-706	Pilot and Refresher Training on Manual Usage by Religious Leaders	Niamey	28,560
NG-NIA-332-00695	Cultural Week of Peace (Charged to SFCG)	Niamey V	9,404
NG-REG-223-00619	Regional Religious Leaders Conference (Niger, Chad and Burkina)	Ouagadougou	27,925
NG-AGA-113-00724	Participatory Theater Training in Arlit (Budget charged to SFCG)	Commune of Arlit	2,705
NG-AGA-113-00729	Participatory Theater Training in Agadez (Budget charged to SFCG)	Urbain Commune of Agadez	2,362
NG-DIF-113-00722	Participatory Theater Training in Arlit (Budget charged to SFCG)	Commune of Mainé Soroa	2,705
<b>Niger Total</b>			<b>89,585</b>

### Overall Summary: Sub-Awards and Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 2: Burkina, Chad and Niger

Country	Sub-Awards (US \$)	Direct Implementation (US \$)	Grand Total (US \$)
Burkina Faso	88,538	91,855	<b>180,393</b>
Chad	32,126	132,749	<b>164,875</b>
Niger	951,883	89,585	<b>1,041,468</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,072,547</b>	<b>314,189</b>	<b>1,386,736</b>

# Challenges to Implementation

**INSECURITY AND SOCIAL DISTURBANCES:** Activities during this quarter took place in an environment of some insecurity and social disturbances which included:

Pervasive student rioting and teachers' strikes in schools in some core zones in Chad

- ⑦ Increased police security presence at checkpoints and other places, and regular lockdowns in the city of N'Djamena and surrounding districts.
- ⑦ Boko Haram incursions into Chad and Niger that targeted border villages and municipal leaders and security forces in the Lac Chad area.
- ⑦ Violence against the Christian community, in January 2015, in Niamey and Zinder that resulted in deaths, burning of churches, homes and other properties of Christians and foreigners, and the looting of belongings of affected Christians
- ⑦ Socio-economic and political problems in Burkina such as acts of incivility, social exclusion, identity politics, political conflicts, and violations of freedoms and fundamental human rights,

In response to these demonstrations, strikes, acts of violence and destruction, etc., PDev II delivered a number of programs for a variety of local government officials, security forces, traditional and religious leaders, youth organizations and other CSOs, and community organizations (CACs and CDCs). Trainings, conferences, radio debates and programs, town hall meetings and public forums, participative theatre performances, and national youth forums were some of the strategies which PDev II used to raise awareness on topics such as CVE messaging, religious tolerance and prosperity, stability and development of communities, duties, rights and participation of citizens in local decision-making.

**PROGRAM QUALITY AND REPORTING:** Reports which PDev II countries submit for inclusion in the combined quarterly reports are often late and of inadequate quality, often focused on outputs (limited analysis of 'audience feedback' and other results), and often lack good quality photographic evidence of implementation (sometimes none at all). Trainings and discussions about reporting problems and solutions involving the Country Directors, program staff and the Communication & Reporting Officer during the reporting showed encouraging progress towards improved program monitoring and reporting. Such trainings and discussions will be reinforced and additional steps will be taken during the ensuing quarter.

**WEAK CONCEPT NOTES:** The approval of grants and activities for direct implementation was delayed during most of the quarter because of weak concept notes (in terms of organization, and grammatical and factual contents) submitted by PDev II program

countries to the Regional Management Team. Further training on developing and writing concept notes will take place in the coming quarter.

**REDUCTION OF FORCE IN CHAD:** During this quarter, PDev initiated a significant reduction of staff and prepared to close three (Mao, Moussoro, and Faya), of the four remaining regional offices. Only the office in Bol (Lac Chad area) will remain open. Future implementation and monitoring of activities in the affected regions will be challenging. CACs in those regions will become the primary focal point for PDev II activities. Proxy monitors will report to the PDev II M&E teams when activities have been implemented.

# Performance Management

## Mid Term Evaluation

The Mid Term Review was completed in December 2014. The assessment collected qualitative data on the program from agreed upon stakeholders. IRD and USAID/WA provided feedback on the different drafts received from CEPAS.

The M&E will prepare a summary of findings with recommendations and an action plan to integrate these findings into programming will be requested from each country program team.

## Pdev II Internal Data Quality Assessment (DQA)

As stated in the PMP, each year, PDev II conducts an internal data quality assessment in order to confirm the standards of reported data and address limitations so as to mitigate risks of errors. Starting with Chad, the M&E Regional Director started the internal DQA process during the period under review and the exercise will be completed in May in Burkina and Niger. Preliminary findings revealed that, the PDev II M&E team in Chad is using the approved M&E system and reported data is meeting V.I.R.T.P standards.

As a result of Year 3 DQA, the M&E unit has now an independent budget line in the approved work plan which will foster its independence in term of monitoring of program activities. The approved funds have helped each country M&E Manager training proxy monitors so as to meet M&E needs in all core zones.

The M&E funds will also serve for:

- ④ Quarterly M&E visit to core zones by Senior M&E Manager and M&E Officer
- ④ M&E Cost for approved EA and Salam Institute activities
- ④ M&E un-scheduled monitoring
- ④ Costs for the transfer of M&E data from the field to national offices.

## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)

During the period under review, PDev II has updated the approved PMP with actual data for Year 3 in the Indicators tracking sheet (ITS) so as to have the actual level of performance (LoP) achievement. Considering the budget realignment and some changes in the scope, some targets were also adjusted to reflect recent changes. This included for example the literacy training which has been eliminated in the scope, the decrease or

increase of some targets to reflect the Year 4 approved milestones and budgets. The PMP is presented as Annex VI.

## USAID/Pdev II Indicator Data

Indicator tables reflecting actual data for Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3, and achievements for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of Year 4 for each country are presented as Annexes of this quarterly report.



Ongoing technical vocational training in Ndjamena

# Program Management

## Operations

### CLOSE OUT OF 7 REGIONAL OFFICES

To ensure that all seven offices in Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso were well closed and that no commitment remained with PDEV II, Operations team for each country organized a field trip in January 2015 and the following actions were undertaken:

- ⑦ Physical inventory of all equipment in each PDev II office to compare with inventory list done by Field Coordinator.
- ⑦ Contract with transportation company for sending back PDev II equipment to main office.
- ⑦ Refurbish office, sign termination of lease with owners and terminate contract with water and electricity companies.

### INVENTORY OF ASSETS

With the close out of regional offices PDev II proposed to transfer some equipment to PDEV II partners to allow them to have enough resources to achieve objectives and this action was approved by USAID WA March 19, 2015. The Year 3 Inventory was submitted to USAID WA on March 17.

### MANAGEMENT VISIT TO CHAD AND BURKINA FASO

The Director of Finance and Administration traveled to Chad and Burkina Faso PDev II offices in January to assess the adequacy of the systems in place. Refresher training and recommendations were made in the area of vehicle, inventory and building management including repairs and fuel consumption; management of advances to minimize outstanding advance balance at the end of each period.

## Environmental Compliance and Monitoring

The grants awarded this quarter and those submitted for approval were screened according to PDev II environmental management and mitigation measures and most were determined to be “Very Low Risk” per the EMMP. Similarly, the Direct Implementation activities during this quarter were screened according to PDev II environmental management and mitigation measures and determined to be “Very Low Risk” per the EMMP. Additionally, all activities were completed during the current period in compliance with the EMMP.

# Annexes

## ANNEX 1: List of USAID/PDev II Zones of Intervention

### ANNEX II: MAPS OF USAID/PDev II ZONES OF INTERVENTION

### ANNEX III: USAID/PDev II YEAR 4 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES

Annex IIIa: Year 4 Progress Towards Milestones (Burkina Faso)

Annex IIIb: Year 4 Progress Towards Milestones (Chad)

Annex IIIc: Year 4 Progress Towards Milestones (Niger)

### ANNEX IV: USAID/PDev II ACTIVITY TRACKERS

Annex IVa: PDev II Activity Tracker (Burkina Faso)

Annex IVb: PDev II Activity Tracker (Chad)

Annex IVc: PDev III Activity Tracker (Niger)

### ANNEX V: USAID/PDev II INDICATORS

Annex Va: PDev II Indicators (Burkina Faso)

Annex Vb: PDev II Indicators (Chad)

Annex Vc: PDev II Indicators (Niger)

### ANNEX VI: USAID/PDev II PMP

### ANNEX VII: USAID/PDev II SUCCESS STORIES

### ANNEX VIII: ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

Annex VIIIa: Organizational Chart (Burkina Faso)

Annex VIIIb: Organizational Chart (Chad)

Annex VIIIc: Organizational Chart (Niger)



Local Heroes school support in Moussoro, Chad.



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