

Requesting Organization :	Catholic Relief Services				
Allocation Type :	Allocation standard 2				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Abris et Non vivres		100			
		100			
Project Title :	Community Assistance for Shelter Project - Boda				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	CAR-15/HCF10/9/NFI/INGO/1361		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	408,733.24		
Planned project duration :	7 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/09/2015	Planned End Date :	31/03/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2015	Actual End Date:	31/03/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>CRS proposes a shelter assistance response and recovery program that provides 1,000 IDP households (HHs) in conflict-affected communities with shelter assistance and complimentary cash assistance. With this project, 1000 HH will receive materials and vouchers to rebuild their houses. CRS new approach consists not only into supporting HH to rebuild their houses (shelter assistance) but also helping communities to rehabilitate their neighborhood through CFW assistance allowing targeted HH to receive complementary cash assistance. In doing so, CRS will increase the impact of the shelter rehabilitation component through providing beneficiary households the capacity to access additional resources they could use to make further improvement to their house.</p> <p>In 2014, CRS demonstrated successful, effective and timely shelter response programming to support the return of displaced families by providing 1,200 IDP HHs with shelter and tool kits through CHF funded programs. Shelter needs have remained a humanitarian priority in the Lobaye as most displaced people are still living in the bush or in IDP camps. With the starting rainy season, IDPs turn their hopes to humanitarian actor to support rehabilitate their houses. CRS proposes this program as a continuation of the previous programming to target IDPs who still have to re-construction their houses.</p> <p>CRS maintains solid partnership with the local authorities and local institutions such as CARITAS, who excels in community facilitation and organizing and who will deploy sufficient number of community social workers (Animateurs) in the areas of intervention. Throughout March 2015, in collaboration with Caritas, quartiers leaders and communities, CRS led a participatory verification process to collect population demographic information as well as the impact of the crisis on affected communities, including house and crops destruction. CRS shared this information with key humanitarian actors for a coordinated response; and, this continues into 2015, where CRS has collaborated with Tearfunds to provide necessary water, sanitation and hygiene services to CRS' shelter and food security response. At the moment, CRS is in Boda the sole actor working in community infrastructures rehabilitation and shelter assistance.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

Through assistance to families in Boda in their return home this project supports the Durable Solution Framework supported by the Abris/NFI Cluster. The Lobaye Prefecture was identified through the Allocation Strategy as being in urgent need for shelter assistance, in particular the areas such Boda. This project will support house rehabilitation through a multi-sectorial approach, adding complementary CFW activities and cash assistance to support HH livelihoods. The CFW component will focus on community infrastructures rehabilitation such as waterpoints, roads and markets. The shelter assistance provided by the proposed CRS project is in alignment with the Shelter Cluster cost per construction kit in rural areas of \$261USD per household. The dollar input for vulnerable HHs with an able-bodied member is \$235 per HH, which includes one-fifth the cost of a community tool kit, unconditional restricted voucher, the estimated cost of hardware items and CFW wages (pending). The dollar input for "most vulnerable" HHs (those lacking an able-bodied member to carry out reconstruction of their home) is \$235 per household, which includes one-fifth the cost of a community tool kit, unconditional restricted voucher, the estimated cost of hardware items and additional cash assistance. CRS has been working in shelter and community rehabilitation for the last few months and still identify shelter as a dire need in Boda.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
Caritas Mbaiki	(Non) National NGO	30,000
		30,000

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
LeAnn Hager	Country Representative	leann.hager@crs.org	72267660
Aude Bertrand	Project Manager	aude.bertrand@crs.org	72288849

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Violent civil unrest spread throughout the Central African Republic (CAR) in December 2013, nearly a year after a coup that removed former President François Bozizé and installed Michel Djotodia, one of the leaders of the seleka rebel coalition. The conflict took on religious undertones, further destabilizing the already fragile country, resulting in widespread violence. At least half of the population of 4.6 million has been affected by the crisis, and over 930 000 people have been displaced within the country . An estimated 39 000 citizens of other countries and 250 000 Central Africans have fled to neighboring countries , including many Muslim traders who no longer feel safe in communities where they have lived for generations . As of late November 2014, almost 10% of the population continues to be displaced within the country and a further 424,585 Central Africans continue to seek refuge in neighboring countries . Whole towns and villages have been systematically looted (communities have lost what little belongings and money they previously had) coupled with the forced departure or enclavement of a large part of the Muslim population (many of whom were traders and transporters) and continued insecurity has severely impacted communities, resulting in constrained markets (access to construction, materials, food and other goods), restricted trade routes (limited access to construction materials, food and other goods) and low purchasing power (those previously economically active in the cotton, diamond mining and other industries remain unemployed and unable to pay for shelter reconstruction). CRS' shelter assistance program will restore critical shelter assets for returnees and other vulnerable, conflict-affected HH and empower individuals and communities using a people-to-people approach to peacebuilding to facilitate both immediate relief and early recovery. In Boda and north of Lobaye, CRS is the only shelter actor. CRS is also the first actor to implement large scale CFW community rehabilitation projects in Boda.

2. Needs assessment

A CRS shelter/reconstruction consultant conducted an evaluation of the shelter component of 2014 CHF funded projects, gathering lessons learned from these interventions as well as facilitating a participatory needs assessment using focus group discussions (FGD) to define and prioritize future interventions. The evaluation of the project demonstrated that 20% of households had made progress on the reconstruction of their homes. Their main constraint being the lack of money. Indeed many families are challenged to complete the reconstruction due to loss of livelihoods. Indeed in Boda, traditionally HHs use contractors to build their house. With the loss of livelihood (mines not operating), households are unable to commission local carpenters and mason to rehabilitate their home. Moreover many of the affected households are led by women, elders, orphaned children, disabled individuals and people with special needs. Through CRS March 2015 survey in only four quarters of Boda, more than 800 people were asked to identify prioritized needs, which identified Shelter as the number one priority. The main findings are the following :

- 98% of households are owners compared to 2% who are renters.
- respondents reported being displaced for an average of 14 months
- 40.5% of houses were assessed as completely destroyed, while 59.5% were assessed as partially destroyed or pillaged.
- 20% of destroyed houses belong to elderly, HH with no healthy adults and widow.
- Only 7% say that they have begun rebuilding.
- 90% of households reported a lack of money as an encumbrance to rebuilding; 24% cited threats; 12% cited a lack of human resources; 9% cited active violence.
- Among households whose homes were destroyed partially or completely, respondents were asked what type of main d'oeuvre they sought: 43% cited confection des briques; 36% cited foundation; 51% cited elevation des murs; 51% cited couverture de toiture. This assessment shows that the main constraint for HH to rebuild and leave the IDP camps or the bush is the lack of cash input. Indeed, affected households are currently living in the bush or in underserved and overcrowded IDP sites at churches in Boda. In the bush, they are vulnerable to infection, and their livelihoods are put on hold as proximity to villages allows for trade. In Boda, approximately 7000 individuals are sheltering in the different IDPs camps; with the town's Muslim population trapped in downtown. Local capacity: Pre-conflict, in rural areas men heads of households provided labor in house construction, with women supporting men in some gathering of materials, preparation of rope for roofs, provision of water for brick-making, and provision of food to workers. In urban areas, families typically contracted some elements of house construction and complemented this with their own labor. Focus group discussions in rural and urban Boda reveal that if all materials are on-hand, a home can be constructed in one month. Though affected households have lost most if not all of their goods, many households can still mobilize resources through their own labor/skills or connections; however their efforts on food security is an obstacle to reconstruction necessitating outside assistance. At the same time, focus group discussions in both urban and rural locations revealed that households' contribution to house construction and their own design of their homes was a source of personal pride and social dignity. A market study done in April 2015 showed that actual cost for standard house rehabilitation (with local materials) in Boda town is 240,000 CFA with 60,000 CFA being labor and 180,000 CFA being materials.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The program will target returnee and IDPs HHs in Boda. The town was of the most impacted by the conflict and previous CRS shelter and NFI interventions in these areas have laid a foundation for the proposed programming to expand further. Some beneficiaries have already returned home and are living in temporary shelters, living with friends and family, while others remain living in their fields until they have the ability to rebuild. Many of the households are led by disabled individuals, children or elders and two in five households in the target area is women-led. The proposed intervention will deliver shelter assistance to 1 000 HHs / 5000 individuals who are IDP returnees with damaged or completely destroyed homes. Of this group, 20% are "most vulnerable" IDP returnee HHs with damaged or destroyed homes and who lack an able-bodied member to carry out construction of their own homes. These HHs are headed by women, the elderly (age 60 and above) or children (under the age of 18), or are lack an able-bodied adult. Of the 1 000 HHs receiving shelter assistance, 200 HHs lacking an able-bodied member will additional cash assistance (pending). The remaining 1 000 IDP returnee HHs receiving shelter assistance will benefit from Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities (pending)

4. Grant Request Justification

A CRS consultant conducted an evaluation of 2014 CHF shelter funded project, gathering lessons learned as well as facilitating a participatory needs assessment using focus group discussions to define and prioritize future interventions. The evaluation of the project demonstrated that 20% of households had made progress on the reconstruction of their homes. Their main constraint being the lack of money. Indeed many families are challenged to complete the reconstruction due to loss of livelihoods. Indeed in Boda, traditionally HHs use contractors to build their house. With the loss of livelihood (mines not operating), HH are unable to commission local carpenters and mason to rehabilitate their home. Moreover many of the affected households are led by women, elders, orphaned children, disabled individuals and people with special needs. Most of them are living either in the bush or unmaintained camps. Through CRS March 2015 survey in four quarters of Boda, more than 800 people participated and identified Shelter as the #1 priority. The survey also showed that the main constraint for HH to rebuild and leave the camps/bush is the lack of cash input. The proposed program responds to clusters and UNHCR's 2015 Strategic Response Plan which identifies Boda as high-needs areas for shelter assistance. CRS has been the only actor delivering shelter assistance to Boda this year (1,500 HH were reached with the previous CHF Shelter Project in Lobaye). With its sister shelter projects in Bossangoa, CRS is one of the main actor working in shelter and community rehabilitation outside Bangui (CRS reached more than 30,000 people with its shelter/NFI assistance in 2014).

5. Complementarity

Therefore, CRS' CHF funding will both complement and continue previous shelter interventions by CRS in the zone. This new project based on the same approach developed in Bossangoa will reach vulnerable families living in dire conditions. It will also incorporate an element of community-based CFW that will benefit entire communities. Early June, CRS started implementing the new shelter assistance approach with private funding (targeting 2000 HH) but soon realized the needs were far more important than expected. Shelter assistance activities and requested shelter and CFW materials in CRS' proposed CHF intervention will then be identical and complement the on-going CRS project. Each project will be reaching different neighborhoods in Boda. It should be noted however that the two interventions will cover a fraction of HHs requiring shelter assistance (the Muslim IDP population living in the Enclave is still unable to reach their home villages and rebuild their home). In Boda, CRS has counted approx. 3 200 completely or partially destroyed homes requiring shelter assistance. CRS' proposed CHF intervention will only cover 1,000 of these HHs when CRS is covering the remaining HH on other fundings. CRS will work with Shelter Community Committees (SCC) in each neighborhood (composed of local elders, technical experts, women, youth and beneficiaries) throughout the project cycle. CRS will scale proven approaches to begin the process of individual healing, and facilitate an improved sense of community security and empowerment through risk mapping and related early warning system, essential for protecting IDPs who have yet to return and risk losing their land. Community-based assistance and recovery through complementary cash transfer programming will provide access to improved community infrastructure, as well as HH access to additional shelter material and initial livelihoods assets. Community risk mapping will identify critical community infrastructure and sanitation and waste management activities. These activities will be prioritized for Cash -for-Work (CFW), by which one member per 800 HHs (as a subset of the aforementioned 1 000 HHs) will be eligible. Additional cash transfer programming will provide 200 most vulnerable HH with additional cash to pay labor to rebuild their homes.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The objective is that IDP returnee HHs in Boda, safely rebuild their homes, livelihoods and sense of community. In order to achieve this, CRS will provide tool kits, hardware items, unconditional restricted vouchers to 1 000 HHs. Of those 1 000 HHs, 800 HHs with an able-bodied member will be trained in Build Back Better techniques and gain additional income by participating in community rehabilitation projects through a Cash-for-Work payment system. Of the 1 000 HHs, the remaining 200 HHs lacking an able-bodied member will receive additional cash assistance.

Abris et Non vivres

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 Obj 3 : Assurer que les personnes qui souhaitent retourner, être relocalisées ou s'intégrer localement ont accès à un logement sécurisé en ligne avec le Durable Solution Framework (IASC 2010)	Objectif 4 SRP-2015 : Faciliter les solutions durables pour les personnes déplacées et les réfugiés notamment dans les zones de retour ou de réintégration.	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : CRS will target conflict-affected communities and provide necessary support for vulnerable returnee households (HHs) households to safely rebuild their homes, livelihoods and sense of community. The project aligns with the National Shelter Cluster's call for a community-based approach to assist returnees. Through a combination of community improvement activities, direct distributions, and assistance for the most vulnerable HH the project will enable people to have the means for constructing secure and durable housing while also improving community infrastructure, market access and hygiene. The project will be implemented in accordance with guidance from the shelter cluster.

Outcome 1

Outcome 1: IDP returnee HHs reside in rebuilt homes (target: 1000 HH / 5000 individuals).

Output 1.1

Description

Identify beneficiaries using successful identification methods and targeting criteria in line with the Shelter Cluster national strategy and the Housing, Land and Property Working Group.

Assumptions & Risks

In line with SPHERE protection principles, these activities will not expose participants to additional danger and/or sexual exploitation.

Security in Boda will remain stable and access will not be impeded.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Conduct 100% verification with support of local authorities and community leaders to ensure beneficiaries are identified by authorities and peers as effective owner of the property rights are respected and designate GPS coordinates to all selected HHs.

Activity 1.1.2

Conduct first public meeting to disseminate beneficiary list and receive discrepancies.

Activity 1.1.3

Conduct second public meeting to distribute final, corrected list.

Activity 1.1.4

Provide bar code identification cards to beneficiaries.

Activity 1.1.5

Conduct an outreach campaign, in coordination with local authorities, which sensitizes members of the Shelter Committees (comprised of local leaders, project beneficiaries and technical experts, ensuring representation of women, youth and various ethnic groups) to issues of secondary occupation, and is rooted in a conflict sensitivity and do no harm approach.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Abris et Non vivres	# de ménages retournés propriétaires ou locataires assistés dans la reconstruction de leur maison (ref SRP 3.2)					1,000

Means of Verification : Identification cards with bar codes for each HH. (Target: 1 000 HHs / 5 000 individuals)

Indicator 1.1.2	Abris et Non vivres	# of Shelter Committees established (Target: 1 committee per neighborhood)					30
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Means of Verification : Attendance sheet for Shelter Committees

Output 1.2

Description

IDP returnees HHs received materials and voucher assistance to reconstruct their homes. (Target: 1000HHs / 5000 individuals)

Assumptions & Risks

Funding will be available with sufficient time to disseminate and validate beneficiary lists, distribute home construction materials, conduct BBB training and to oversee home reconstruction prior to the rainy season commencing in June.

In line with SPHERE protection principles, these activities will not expose participants to additional danger and/or sexual exploitation.

Security in Boda will remain stable and access will not be impeded.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Conduct capacity reinforcement in Build Back Better techniques to enable households to build durable shelters compliant with Sphere standards and respecting local construction practices.

Activity 1.2.2

Distribute community tool kits (linked to activity 1.3.2)

Activity 1.2.3

Distribute unconditional restricted vouchers (linked to activity 1.3.3) which would be exchange during fairs between pre-selected vendors/labor and beneficiaries

Activity 1.2.4

Distribute hardware items (linked to activity 1.3.4)

Activity 1.2.5

Organize Fairs to enable beneficiaries to exchange vouchers against services (materials, labors)

Activity 1.2.6

Assess completion of work done by labor in order to pay labor (mason, carpenter)

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Abris et Non vivres	# de kits de reconstruction prépositionnés à travers le pays par les partenaires (ref SRP 3.5)					200

Means of Verification : Distribution lists

Indicator 1.2.2	Abris et Non vivres	# of IDPs who received hardware items, unconditional restricted vouchers, tools kits (Target: 1000HHs / 5000 individuals)					5,000
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Means of Verification : Distribution lists

Outcome 2

Beneficiaries receive additional cash transfer to help rebuild their houses and recover essential assets

Output 2.1

Description

IDP returnee HHs with unable-bodies members received additional cash assistance

Assumptions & Risks

In line with SPHERE protection principles, these activities will not expose participants to additional danger and/or sexual exploitation.

Security in Boda will remain stable and access will not be impeded.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Identify most vulnerable HH amongst beneficiaries with Shelter Committee assistance

Activity 2.1.2

Distribute additional cash assistance

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Abris et Non vivres	# de ménages retournés propriétaires ou locataires assistés pour la restitution et la réinstallation dans leur maison à travers des distributions d'articles non alimentaires ou par des programmes de tranfert monétaire (ref SRP 3.1)					200

Means of Verification : Vouchers and distribution list

Output 2.2

Description

IDP returnees HHs with able-bodies members conduct community infrastructures rehabilitation through a Cash-for-Work (CFW) system.

Assumptions & Risks							
In line with SPHERE protection principles, these activities will not expose participants to additional danger and/or sexual exploitation.							
Security in the North of Boda will remain stable and access will not be impeded.							
Activities							
Activity 2.2.1							
Identify community needs and potential Cash-For-Work projects which promote environmental health and increased market access through Community Risk Mapping with Shelter Committees.							
Activity 2.2.2							
Work with Shelter Committees and Clusters to develop action plan based on identified projects.							
Activity 2.2.3							
Supervise and verify CFW activities daily, recording participant work in time sheets updated daily.							
Activity 2.2.4							
Pay for CFW activities after verification of time and work.							
Activity 2.2.5							
Conduct regular awareness activities to ensure alignment of CFW activities with program goal.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	Abris et Non vivres	# de ménages retournés propriétaires ou locataires assistés pour la restitution et la réinstallation dans leur maison à travers des distributions d'articles non alimentaires ou par des programmes de tranfert monétaire (ref SRP 3.1)					800
Means of Verification : # timesheet, payslips							
Indicator 2.2.2	Abris et Non vivres	# of infrastructure projects identified (Target: TBD based on what each quartier determines as priority needs)					10
Means of Verification : Community action plans							
Outcome 3							
A simple, flexible and comprehensive monitoring and reporting plan is employed based on CRS' Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) policy in Emergencies, donor and Cluster recommendations and Sphere M&E policy.							
Output 3.1							
Description							
Develop and implement an M&E system with inclusiveness and sensitivity to gender and minorities, to make improvements to service delivery during project implementation and to streamline future shelter interventions.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Security in Boda will remain stable and access will not be impeded.							
Activities							
Activity 3.1.1							
Train Caritas Animators in data collection and survey techniques, ensuring inclusive gender and minority representation.							
Activity 3.1.2							
Conduct focus group discussions and other participatory approaches to collect data and ideas from all segments of the targeted population, including women and minorities.							
Activity 3.1.3							
Conduct simple survey to (1) ensure the proper utilization of vouchers and community tool kits and (2) measure the impact of the materials on the ability of a household to rebuild.							
Activity 3.1.4							
Receive beneficiary feedback from Shelter Committees; register and resolve beneficiary complaints and suspected fraudulent cases.							
Activity 3.1.5							
Conduct informal monitoring during the project to follow up on issues that came up in post-distribution monitoring and to follow up on (1) beneficiary's appreciation of materials and training, (2) utilization of materials and training, and, (3) any contextual changes that could affect the project.							
Activity 3.1.6							
Conduct program quality spot checks for beneficiary feedback throughout implementation.							
Activity 3.1.7							
Conduct final project evaluation through analysis of quantitative data (random sampling of HHs measured against verification data) and qualitative data (feedback from beneficiaries, Shelter Committees and CRS/Caritas project staff).							
Activity 3.1.8							

CRS and Caritas staff maintain daily lines of communication regarding any shifts in security levels in the zones of intervention and to swiftly resolve any misunderstandings in the project's intent and purpose.

Activity 3.1.9

Establish and implement a context-appropriate beneficiary feedback mechanism in order to ensure two-way dialogue between beneficiaries and project staff.

Activity 3.1.10

Train CRS and Caritas staff in conflict sensitivity, 'do no harm', MEAL in emergencies and Logement terre et biens.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	Abris et Non vivres	Nb d'évaluations post distributions menées					3

Means of Verification : Final report

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

CRS will develop a simple, flexible and comprehensive monitoring plan tailored to the opportunities and constraints of the context, based on CRS' Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) policy in Emergencies, donor and cluster recommendations and Sphere M&E policy. An exclusive focus on quantitative output-level monitoring in project management can risk missing important issues related to implementation, such as appropriateness and acceptability of response. The following activities will be implemented to address this limitation:

- **Post-distribution monitoring:** Following the distribution of tool kits and hardware kits a simple survey will be conducted to ensure the proper utilization of the materials and to measure the impact of the materials on the ability of a household to rebuild. CRS will monitor the house rehabilitation by doing regular field visits. The first one will happen after the tool kits and hardware kits distribution, the second after the first voucher distribution and the third after the second voucher distributions. The distribution of the second voucher installment will depend on the reconstruction level of the house.
- **Informal Monitoring:** Project staff will conduct informal monitoring during the project to follow up on issues that came up in the post-distribution monitoring and to follow up on beneficiary's appreciation of materials and training. Information communication technology such as iPad mini tablets will be used to conduct post-distribution monitoring. This eliminates the need for data entry and provides real-time data to influence decision making. To encourage gender and protection mainstreaming, the following will be incorporated into the Monitoring Plan:
- All M&E tools developed will consider gender and minorities throughout the design.
- Gender and minority-specific questions will be adapted to gender concerns.
- Interviewers will be trained to ensure gender and minority representation is inclusive.
- Participatory approaches, including focus group discussions, will be employed to collect data and ideas from minority segments of the population. Using data collected during the verification of HHs conducted at the start of the project participation in distributions, Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities will be based on level of destruction to their home and vulnerability criteria. In CFW activities, one able-bodied member from each of the shelter assisted HHs will conduct community rehabilitation of various infrastructure identified by both the Shelter Committees and Clusters. CFW groups will consist of 15-20 people with 1 team leader/group. Caritas Shelter Animators will monitor four groups at a time. Daily timesheets and monitoring of work will ensure achievement of the CFW activities and limit fraud. Beneficiary reporting of project impact, satisfaction, and other feedback will be gathered through an end-of-project post-distribution survey with a random sample of beneficiary HHs measured against the verification data. This quantitative data will be complemented with qualitative feedback from beneficiaries and project staff. CRS will use evaluation findings to inform the design of future projects in these areas, and will share evaluation findings with donors and other organizations working in the target areas. The CRS MEAL Project Officer will train teams of Caritas animators in data gathering and survey techniques and will lead the teams in all field activities. Once the information is collected, the M&E Officer will be responsible for writing PDM and evaluation reports and signaling beneficiary complaints or potential cases of fraud to the Program Manager.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct 100% verification with support of local authorities and community leaders to ensure beneficiaries are identified by authorities and peers as effective owner of the property rights are respected and designate GPS coordinates to all selected HHs.	2015									X			
	2016												
Activity 1.1.2: Conduct first public meeting to disseminate beneficiary list and receive discrepancies.	2015									X			
	2016												
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct second public meeting to distribute final, corrected list.	2015									X			
	2016												
Activity 1.1.4: Provide bar code identification cards to beneficiaries.	2015									X			
	2016												
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct an outreach campaign, in coordination with local authorities, which sensitizes members of the Shelter Committees (comprised of local leaders, project beneficiaries and technical experts, ensuring representation of women, youth and various ethnic groups) to issues of secondary occupation, and is rooted in a conflict sensitivity and do no harm approach.	2015									X			
	2016												
Activity 1.2.1: Conduct capacity reinforcement in Build Back Better techniques to enable households to build durable shelters compliant with Sphere standards and respecting local construction practices.	2015									X	X		
	2016												

Activity 1.2.2: Distribute community tool kits (linked to activity 1.3.2)	2015																		X	X			
	2016																						
Activity 1.2.3: Distribute unconditional restricted vouchers (linked to activity 1.3.3) which would be exchange during fairs between pre-selected vendors/labor and beneficiaries	2015																			X	X	X	
	2016	X																					
Activity 1.2.4: Distribute hardware items (linked to activity 1.3.4)	2015																			X	X	X	
	2016	X																					
Activity 1.2.5: Organize Fairs to enable beneficiaries to exchange vouchers against services (materials, labors)	2015																			X	X	X	
	2016	X	X																				
Activity 1.2.6: Assess completion of work done by labor in order to pay labor (mason, carpenter)	2015																			X	X	X	
	2016	X	X																				
Activity 2.1.1: Identify most vulnerable HH amongst beneficiaries with Shelter Committee assistance	2015																			X			
	2016																						
Activity 2.1.2: Distribute additional cash assistance	2015																			X			
	2016																						
Activity 2.2.1: Identify community needs and potential Cash-For-Work projects which promote environmental health and increased market access through Community Risk Mapping with Shelter Committees.	2015																			X			
	2016																						
Activity 2.2.2: Work with Shelter Committees and Clusters to develop action plan based on identified projects.	2015																			X			
	2016																						
Activity 2.2.3: Supervise and verify CFW activities daily, recording participant work in time sheets updated daily.	2015																				X	X	
	2016	X	X																				
Activity 2.2.4: Pay for CFW activities after verification of time and work.	2015																				X	X	
	2016	X	X																				
Activity 2.2.5: Conduct regular awareness activities to ensure alignment of CFW activities with program goal.	2015																				X	X	
	2016	X	X																				
Activity 3.1.1: Train Caritas Animators in data collection and survey techniques, ensuring inclusive gender and minority representation.	2015																			X			
	2016																						
Activity 3.1.10: Train CRS and Caritas staff in conflict sensitivity, 'do no harm', MEAL in emergencies and Logement terre et biens.	2015																			X			
	2016																						
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct focus group discussions and other participatory approaches to collect data and ideas from all segments of the targeted population, including women and minorities.	2015																			X	X		
	2016	X	X																				
Activity 3.1.3: Conduct simple survey to (1) ensure the proper utilization of vouchers and community tool kits and (2) measure the impact of the materials on the ability of a household to rebuild.	2015																			X	X	X	
	2016	X	X	X																			
Activity 3.1.4: Receive beneficiary feedback from Shelter Committees; register and resolve beneficiary complaints and suspected fraudulent cases.	2015																			X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X	X																			
Activity 3.1.5: Conduct informal monitoring during the project to follow up on issues that came up in post-distribution monitoring and to follow up on (1) beneficiary's appreciation of materials and training, (2) utilization of materials and training, and, (3) any contextual changes that could affect the project.	2015																			X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X	X																			
Activity 3.1.6: Conduct program quality spot checks for beneficiary feedback throughout implementation.	2015																			X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X	X																			
Activity 3.1.7: Conduct final project evaluation through analysis of quantitative data (random sampling of HHs measured against verification data) and qualitative data (feedback from beneficiaries, Shelter Committees and CRS/Caritas project staff).	2015																						
	2016																				X		

Activity 3.1.8: CRS and Caritas staff maintain daily lines of communication regarding any shifts in security levels in the zones of intervention and to swiftly resolve any misunderstandings in the project's intent and purpose.	2015									X	X	X	X
	2016	X	X	X									
Activity 3.1.9: Establish and implement a context-appropriate beneficiary feedback mechanism in order to ensure two-way dialogue between beneficiaries and project staff.	2015									X	X		
	2016												

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

The affected population and targeted beneficiaries for this intervention have been and will continue to be involved at all stages of the project cycle. In the program conception phase, 800 people from Boda town participated in a survey whereby they identified shelter as the number one priority. In the identification of HH beneficiaries, CRS is working with the local leaders of diverse ethnic, socioeconomic and gender groups and sensitizes its members to issues of secondary occupation, rooted in conflict sensitivity and the Do No Harm approach. In the verification phase, CRS and Caritas will conduct a 100% verification to prevent fraud and duplication. To ensure transparency in the selection process, beneficiary lists will be disseminated in an initial public meeting and CRS/Caritas will receive complaints and discrepancies. In a second public meeting, the corrected final list will be disseminated.

In the implementation phase, CRS and Caritas will facilitate the creation of shelter committees to be comprised of quartier leaders, a technical expert and beneficiaries, ensuring member representation of women, youth and various ethnic groups to the extent possible. Members will determine land ownership to protect land rights of those who have not returned. The Committees will be responsible for collecting and reporting beneficiary feedback from their designated 30-40 HHs to CRS staff. The CRS MEAL Officer will, in turn, ensure documentation of feedback and facilitate resolution of issues when necessary. Finally, through community risk-mapping, shelter committees will determine infrastructure improvement needs in each community, and identify the corresponding CFW activities and necessary materials.

In the weeks following tool distribution, CRS will conduct post-distribution and CFW monitoring visits to ensure beneficiary utilization of assistance and to identify early in the project any contextual changes that could affect the project. Additionally, the CRS MEAL Officer will conduct program quality spot checks requesting feedback from beneficiaries throughout implementation.

In March 2015, CRS commenced a baseline study to collect critical data for shelter. The baseline study will serve as the basis for program evaluation at project end. The project will track beneficiary reporting of project impact, satisfaction, and other feedback through an end-of-project post-distribution survey with a random sample of beneficiary HHs. CRS will complement this quantitative data with qualitative feedback from beneficiaries and project staff. CRS will use evaluation findings to inform the design of future projects in these areas, and share evaluation findings with CHF and other organizations working in the target areas.

In the context of widespread and critical needs, a significant risk to the project's success is a lack of understanding by the community of the project's intended objective of targeting IDP returnee HHs. To mitigate this risk, CRS will work closely with Caritas Boda/Mbaiki and local leaders to ensure clear communication, transparency and accountability; CRS will have a clear communication strategy available in French and Sango, and post beneficiary lists in the communities. The CRS MEAL Officer will also establish a context-appropriate beneficiary feedback mechanism in order to ensure two way dialogue between beneficiaries and project staff.

The MEAL system can capture data on progress towards key deliverables, assess the continued appropriateness and effectiveness of response efforts, and remain accountable to the program participants. The project will deploy experienced MEAL staff to design the assessment and data collection tools to develop and implement the MEAL plan.

Implementation Plan

The project will be implemented in partnership with Caritas Boda/Caritas Mbaiki, which will provide staff and animators to carry out program activities under the supervision of the CRS Program Manager and Project Officers. Caritas staff working for CRS projects currently includes a Director, Coordinator, Project Officer, Accountant, Logistician, Cashier, Guards, Driver, and a team of 15 animators. CRS programming over the past year has worked with this team to train and reinforce their capacity in program implementation and humanitarian principles. Capacity building will continue for the animators in Cash-for-Work programming and verification and distribution methods. Caritas Mbaiki has agreed to their involvement in this proposed project, is currently conducting the HH verifications alongside CRS staff and is ready to deploy immediately.

The CRS and Caritas Program Managers and Project Officers will collaborate to plan program activities and a project timeline. CRS staff will handle procurement of materials and logistics for distributions and field activities. Caritas will organize and mobilize teams of animators trained in to carry out activities in the field, which will be closely supervised by CRS. To ensure proper implementation of activities and use of funding, the partner will be required to submit monthly activity reports and financial liquidations. The CRS Administrative Assistant will work closely with the Caritas Accountant and Director to ensure compliance with financial procedures.

To maximize the project's impact, CRS will coordinate with other humanitarian actors in the area to ensure the most vulnerable are being served and that all basic community needs are being met. CRS actively participates in the NFI/Shelter/CCCM, Protection, and Food Security Clusters in Boda, enabling the team to work in collaboration with other actors and avoid duplication. CRS/Caritas will meet with local authorities and beneficiaries to communicate the program goals and methodology. For the Cash-for-Work component of the project, CRS/Caritas teams will work through the community to determine the most needed interventions. At the end of the project, all spaces which are rehabilitated or constructed through the project will become the responsibility of the community.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster	CRS attends all the Cluster meetings in both Boda and Bangui and ensures there is no duplication of efforts or conflicting activities in the CHF intervention

OIM	Regular meetings with IOM will be held to avoid any overlapping on the selection of community infrastructures to rehabilitate. As a minimum there will be one meeting at the planning phase and monthly meetings during implementation. This may be done in CRS/IOM meetings and/or through existing coordination platforms
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Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

1- The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Gender disaggregation in targeting and program planning will allow analysis of and response to specific gender-based needs. CRS Monitoring and Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) standards disaggregate beneficiaries by gender and vulnerability to inform beneficiary selection, Do No Harm practices used in distributions and other activities, and monitoring and evaluation to understand how chosen activities impact different groups. Gender will be streamlined for improved gender equality in the following ways: • Female presentation on Shelter advisory committees, those who are already in leadership roles, as well as female beneficiaries. • Beneficiary selection criteria will include women-led households, who lack the ability to build on their own (Evaluations in our target zone indicate 2 in 5 households is women-led.) • 50% of CFW participants will be women, environmental health activities, such as the cleaning of public spaces/markets • Gender analysis will inform activities to ensure gender responsiveness to community needs.

Protection Mainstreaming

CRS works to mainstream protection principles into all emergency response programming. Using a robust framework that incorporates protection concerns from assessment to intervention to monitoring, CRS prioritizes the safety and wellbeing of affected and at-risk populations; encourages equality and inclusive participation in program design and implementation; and promotes the dignity of, and accountability to, all groups affected by crises.

The affected population and targeted beneficiaries for this intervention have been and will continue to be involved at all stages of the project cycle. In the identification of HH beneficiaries, CRS is working with the local leaders of diverse ethnic, socioeconomic and gender groups and sensitizes its members on issues of secondary occupation, rooted in conflict sensitivity and the Do No Harm approach. In the verification phase, CRS conducts 100% verification with support of local authorities and community leaders to ensure beneficiaries are identified by authorities and peers as effective owner of the property. To ensure transparency in the selection process, beneficiary lists will be disseminated in an initial public meeting and CRS/Caritas will receive complaints and discrepancies. In a second public meeting, the corrected final list will be disseminated.

In the implementation phase, CRS and Caritas will facilitate the creation of shelter committees to be comprised of quartier leaders, a technical expert and beneficiaries, ensuring member representation of women, youth and various ethnic groups to the extent possible. Members will determine land ownership to protect land rights of those who have not returned. The Committees will be responsible for collecting and reporting beneficiary feedback from their designated 30-40 HHs to CRS staff. The CRS MEAL Officer will, in turn, ensure documentation of feedback and facilitate resolution of issues when necessary. Finally, through community risk-mapping, shelter committees will determine infrastructure improvement needs in each community, and identify the corresponding CFW activities and necessary materials.

In case additional expertise is needed, CRS Protection Specialist will be able to guide the project Management.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The CRS security point of contact in Lobaye is the Boda Head of Office (HoO) and staff must remain in touch with him/her daily. Staff will have phone numbers of other NGO/IOs, Gendarmerie, Police and MINUSCA. CRS uses VSAT, HF base station and vehicle radios (CODAN), VHF hand held radios, Satellite phones and Cellphones with two SIM cards.

CRS curfew in Lobaye is 9:00 p.m. No CRS cars may circulate outside of Boda after 6:00 p.m. Staff traveling outside their base must carry a satellite telephone. Travel outside major towns requires at least 2 vehicles. CRS will instruct staff on correct approaches to checkpoints/roadblocks with armed men. Check-ins with HoO upon destination arrival will be required.

In the event of attempted robbery, CRS policy states employees should voluntarily give up material possessions if faced with physical danger. The policy also states that, should an staff member no longer tolerate the risk, they may self-evacuate without formal approval or prejudice.

Two privately-contracted security guards will be at the CRS office/warehouse, day and night. Staff may be requested to hibernate in the Boda office/residence or the MINUSCA base camp. The CRS office/warehouse/residences will keep "hibernation kits" containing sufficient water, food and supplies for all staff up to 5 days. The Boda base will stock basic medicines and first aid. CRS subscribes to International SOS. The HoO may make the decision to evacuate, either by road or plane.

Access

With an office and warehouse in Boda, established in September 2 014, CRS has the capacity to quickly deploy teams throughout town. Access to many areas is facilitated through our partnership with the Church and Caritas. Caritas staffs are locally hired and have ties throughout the community which facilitate program implementation and knowledge of the area. The ability to carry out activities in Boda will be dependent upon the evolving security situation.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Program Manager - Boda	D	1	7600	7	50%	26,600.00

	<i>Responsible for program implementation, monitoring and evaluation, supervision and budget management</i>						
1.2	Head of Office - Boda	D	1	1000 0	7	30%	21,000.00
	<i>Responsible for program oversight, management quality, coordination with actors</i>						
1.3	Management and technical advisors (Bangui support staff, expat)	S	0.5	7600	7	100%	26,600.00
	<i>CRS has budgeted [0.5] FTE of international management and technical quality advisors to support this project. This line item consists of level of effort anticipated by CRS' Head of Programming (HOP) and Head of Operations (HoOp) to oversee this project within CRS/CAR total program portfolio. The HOP will supervise the Program Managers and ensure consistent programming, partnership, and implementation standards across all projects in CRS/CAR's portfolio. The HoOp directs CRS/CAR's administrative and finance functions through the supervision of manager-level staff in these departments, ensuring sound management of donor resources and compliance with internal and external positions. Through these expatriate positions, the project will benefit from CRS' global community of senior management and program quality assurance experts, supplementing the context-rich skills of the national staff described below. Based on CRS/CAR's historical staffing requirements for similar volume of activity, we estimate that the above FTE will ensure achievement of project results while maximizing the efficient use of CRS/CAR's diverse funding sources.</i>						
1.4	Project Officer, Shelter	D	2	1032	7	75%	10,836.00
	<i>Lead shelter activities in each of the two respective zones of implementation</i>						
1.5	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) Officer	D	1	1032	7	50%	3,612.00
	<i>Responsible for baseline, program monitoring, post distribution monitoring, and rapid final assessment</i>						
1.6	Field Logistician	D	1	688	7	50%	2,408.00
	<i>Responsible for fleet management and convoys/truck transportation of materials necessary for shelter reconstruction and CFW activities.</i>						
1.7	Guards	D	6	344	7	50%	7,224.00
	<i>Security, to be shared at 50% with other separately-funded projects.</i>						
1.8	Finance and admin support staff (Bangui-based, national)	S	0.7	868	7	100%	4,253.20
	<i>CRS has budgeted [0.7] FTE for national, Bangui-based staff to implement the resource management aspects of the project. The functions performed by these staff include accounting, financial management, human resources, procurement, and administrative assistance, all of which are necessary for the timely and cost-effective achievement of project results. Overseen by the HoOp (shown above), these staff collectively support all CRS/CAR projects with the same rigorous quality controls and adherence to applicable CRS policies and USG regulations. Based on CRS/CAR's historical staffing requirements for similar volume of activity, we estimate that the above indicated FTE will ensure achievement of this project's results, while maximizing the efficiency of CRS/ CAR's diverse funding sources.</i>						
1.9	Drivers (Bangui-based, national)	S	0.7	276.4	7	100%	1,354.36
	<i>Standard allocation for transport necessary to facilitate program implementation and shared across all projects.</i>						
1.10	IT Staff	S	0.2	1186	7	100%	1,660.40
	<i>Standard allocation for IT support necessary to facilitate program implementation and shared across all projects.</i>						
1.11	Other Facility Staff	S	0.1	1078	7	100%	754.60
	<i>Standard allocation of cleaner, Bangui contracted guard services, etc. shared across all projects.</i>						
	Section Total						106,302.56
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Office and Computer Supplies and Services (Boda)	D	1	180	7	100%	1,260.00
	<i>Printers, ink, paper and other office supplies</i>						
2.2	Office and Computer Supplies and Services (Bangui)	S	1	107	7	100%	749.00
	<i>Includes supplies and services by the Bangui support staff necessary to carry out the project, including courier, stationary, computer and office supplies, and printing.</i>						
2.3	Communication, phone and credit	D	7	40	7	50%	980.00
	<i>CRS standard for field staff necessary for communication and security.</i>						
2.4	Vehicle (including material transport)	D	2	128	40	100%	10,240.00
	<i>2 pick-up trucks needed for implementation and activity follow-up in different zones using average cost to rent pick-up truck for 90 days during busiest implementation period.</i>						
2.5	Truck rental (including material transport)	D	2	600	20	100%	24,000.00

	2 5 tonne trucks needed for Bangui-Boda-axe to transport materials from capital to implementation zone, using the average cost for truck rental for 20 days of heavy distribution.							
	Section Total							37,229.00
Travel								
5.1	Boda-Bangui-Boda flight	D	1	200	7	100%	1,400.00	
	<i>The Boda-based Project Manager or Project Officers will travel via ASF France to conduct administrative matters and stock up on supplies available in Bangui and necessary for project implementation</i>							
5.2	Per diem and hotel (Lobaye)	D	3	17	7	100%	357.00	
	<i>Proposed area of intervention will require programming staff to stay in the field - and outside of Boda - using CRS standard for per diem outside of a major city (\$7) and hotel (\$10)</i>							
5.3	In-country vehicle expenses (Bangui)	S	300	1	7	100%	2,100.00	
	<i>CRS/CAR maintains an efficient fleet of light vehicles, following sound locally-appropriate procedures for extending vehicle life without sacrificing performance or cost efficiency. Based on historical experience implementing projects of this size and scope, CRS estimates 443.5 km per month will be driven for this project with a projected cost of [\$0.67] per kilometer. The cost per km rate is calculated monthly based on actual cost incurred over the previous quarter (to account for seasonal fluctuations) and includes fuel and oil, replacement parts, repairs, registration fees and insurance.</i>							
5.4	Per diem (Bangui)	D	1	15	40	100%	600.00	
	<i>Per diem for trainings and work of field based staff during trips to Bangui - using CRS standard for per diem in Bangui (\$15).</i>							
5.5	Management and Administrative Travel	D	1	347	7	100%	2,429.00	
	<i>One member of the Bangui-based Senior Management Team (the Country Representative, HoOps, HoPs or Finance Manager) will go to Boda to monitor project activities and ensure compliance to CRS policies and procedures. Amount includes rental, hotel and per diem.</i>							
	Section Total							6,886.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
6.1	Sub-Grant for local implementing partner Caritas Boda	D	1	30000	1	100%	30,000.00	
	<i>This sub-grant amount is earmarked for local partner Caritas Boda who will carry out many of the coordination activities in collaboration with CRS. These amounts have been budgeted by Caritas Boda as the necessary operational and staffing costs necessary for carrying out their agreed upon tasks in project implementation.</i>							
	Section Total							30,000.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Boda office space and warehouse	D	1	500	7	40%	1,400.00	
	<i>Necessary for storing roofing materials, HH community tool kits, CFW materials and other project supplies.</i>							
7.2	Boda guesthouse	D	1	250	7	50%	875.00	
	<i>Cost of lodging for Program Manager</i>							
7.3	VSAT costs, Boda	D	1	2000	7	30%	4,200.00	
	<i>VSAT internet necessary for provision on internet to communicate with Bangui office and facilitate project deliverables.</i>							
7.4	Fuel for generator	D	435	4	7	50%	6,090.00	
	<i>Necessary for running the Boda office in an area without electricity.</i>							
7.5	Warehousing (Bangui)	D	1	1000	5	30%	1,500.00	
	<i>Necessary for storing project supplies prior to transport to the zone of intervention.</i>							
7.6	Thuraya monthly fees	S	3	25	7	100%	525.00	
	<i>Satellite phones necessary for ensuring the safety and movements of staff in an area with limited cellphone service provision.</i>							
7.7	Contracted and Legal services	S	1	120	1	100%	120.00	
	<i>Standard allocation includes costs of legal and external audit, and related costs, which directly benefit the project. These services mitigate CRS' and donors' risks associated with project-related human resource management, vendor agreements, and other operations, and meet donor-mandated audit requirements.</i>							
7.8	Information Technology and Communication Expenses	S	6	14	7	100%	588.00	

	<i>In-country direct costs incurred for IT, telephone services, and electronic/computer transmittal services. CHF will benefit from CRS/CAR's in-house IT capacity, existing internet service contracts and office network shared by all projects in its portfolio, thereby eliminating start-up delays and reducing overall expense to this new proposed project.</i>						
7.9	Facility Expenses	S	13	56	7	100%	5,096.00
	<i>CRS/CAR's monthly facilities costs for the Bangui office are charged to all projects according to their respective staffing levels, at a rate of \$56 per square meter per month. The estimated square meters to be occupied by Bangui support staff are prorated to this project at 12.95 square meters. The facility expense rate is calculated monthly based on actual cost incurred and includes building rent, utility costs, janitorial and security services, building insurance, and maintenance and repair. CRS' existing presence in-country, and its ability to implement multiple projects from the same facilities reduces the full cost to individual projects by maximizing shared space and resources. Specifically, CRS/CAR's long-term lease agreement affords CHF a prime location in proximity to government Ministries without incurring new lease expenses in today's market.</i>						
7.10	Translation fees	D	1	2500	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>Fees necessary for the translation of essential program documents (i.e. verification lists, communication strategy) in the local language. Most of the project documents have to be translated from English to Sango. Most of the CRS template are also in English which the local staff do not speak including project staff.</i>						
7.11	Outreach, communication and accountability materials	D	1900	1	1	100%	1,900.00
	<i>Flyers, notice boards, quick line, tools for technical training</i>						
7.12	T-shirts and other program visibility	D	250	10	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>These items will be given to Shelter Committee group members as incentives for the extra time involved in their participation in project, including training in land rights and secondary occupation, verifying and enforcing land ownership of IDP HHs who've yet to return through the sensitization campaign and regular monitoring, ensuring that the 5 HHs designated to one home reconstruction tool kit are sharing the materials properly, participating in the community risk mapping to identify community rehabilitation projects for CFW and regularly receiving beneficiary complaints and relaying them to the appropriate CRS/Caritas staff.</i>						
7.13	Staff training	D	20	50	4	100%	4,000.00
	<i>"Per the activities outlined in Outcome 3 of the Cadre Logique and according to CRS MEAL Policy, CRS and Caritas staff will be trained in the following areas. Conflict sensitivity: Staff will strengthen their skills in active listening with an emphasis on being inclusive of women and ethnic groups when gathering feedback. Staff will also be trained in ensuring that there are a variety of ethnic, gender and age group (i.e. youth) representations in the formulation of Shelter Committees. Do No Harm: Staff will be trained in CRS' Code of Conduct to protect young people and children from abuse and sexual exploitation, Commitment to Protection and CRS' Protect Policy. These policies are in line with SPHERE protection principles, the project will ensure that these activities do not expose participants to additional danger and/or sexual exploitation. MEAL in Emergencies: Training will consist of the system developed for this project. Lodgement terre et biens (LTB): This training will be on land rights and assuring that people have the basics in terms of shelter. It will facilitate the training of Shelter Committees on principles of land ownership and secondary occupation, as well as facilitate the campaign on the same topic."</i>						
7.14	Cash-for-Work for IDP HHs with an able-bodied member	D	800	0	1	100%	0.00
	<i>Of the 800 IDP HHs receiving shelter assistance who have an able-bodied member to carry out construction, one member of each HH will be provided the opportunity to participate in various community rehabilitation projects as determined by the clusters and Shelter Committees. The minimum wage rate that CRS was paying in its previous project in Boda for CFW is 1,800 CFA per day. The duration of work required for said projects will vary depending on the projects identified in each village and is estimated at 10 days. (+/- \$3 x 10 days) => pending other funding</i>						
7.15	Additional cash assistance for IDP HHs lacking an able-bodied member	D	200	0	1	100%	0.00
	<i>Of the 200 IDP HHs receiving shelter assistance who lack an able-bodied member to carry out construction, each HH will be provided with additional cash assistance to pay for labor to rebuild their homes => pending other funding</i>						
7.16	Unconditional restricted vouchers	D	1000	100	1	100%	100,000.00
	<i>Vouchers restricted to the purchase of materials (wood, bricks) or labor (carpenters, masons...) to rehabilitate houses will be distributed to the 1000 HH. Vendors/suppliers/labor will be selected by CRS prior to vouchers distribution.</i>						
7.17	Hardware items	D	1000	45	1	100%	45,000.00
	<i>Hardware items such as locks, roofing/doors/windows fixtures are unavailable on the local market. CRS will provide the beneficiaries with a standard kit of hardware items worth of \$45</i>						

7.18	Community tool kits	D	200	100	1	100%	20,000.00	
	<i>Based on needs identified in last year's shelter interventions, the tool kits will include materials which are not available on the local market: 2 brick molds, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 shovels, 2 hammers, 1 wood plane, 1 measuring tape, 1 level, 2 crowbars and 2 spades.</i>							
7.19	Cash-for-Work materials, including transport	D	30000	0	1	100%	0.00	
	<i>Construction materials and tools to carry out community-based CFW activities, forfait to be split based on needs in projects each quartier has identified for CFW.</i>							
7.20	Plastification of badges	D	1500	1	1	100%	1,500.00	
	<i>Badges will be provided to all beneficiaries</i>							
7.21	Tarps	D	2000	0	1	100%	0.00	
	<i>2 tarps (4x6m) will be distributed to each beneficiary. The total CRS contribution will reach 50% of the actual cost of the house. The tarps will help beneficiary to prevent further degradation during the rainy season and shelter them during reconstruction.</i>							
	Section Total						197,794.00	
SubTotal			39667.2				378,211.56	
Direct							334,411.00	
Support							43,800.56	
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent							7%	
PSC Amount							26,474.81	
Total Cost							404,686.37	
Audit Cost						1%	4,046.87	
Grand Total CHF Cost							408,733.24	
Project Locations								
Location		Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Lobaye -> Boda		100	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,000	
Documents								
Category Name			Document Description					
Project Supporting Documents			SR evaluation - Document à produire.docx					
Project Supporting Documents			Mai 2015 Assessment Checklist BOUAR (2).xlsx					