

Requesting Organization :	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid			
Allocation Type :	Allocation Standard 1			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Abris et Non vivres		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Shelter Assistance for Conflict-Affected Communities in Kouï and Bocaranga Sub-Prefectures, Ouham Pende, CAR			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	CAR-17/HCF10/AS1/NFI/INGO/6210	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	307,959.34	
Planned project duration :	9 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	15/07/2017	Planned End Date :	14/04/2018	
Actual Start Date:	15/07/2017	Actual End Date:	14/04/2018	
Project Summary :	<p>Throughout 2016 in the sub-prefectures of Kouï and Bocaranga, cycles of violence between armed groups and specific targeting of civilians forced thousands of households to flee to neighboring sub-prefectures and across the border in to Cameroon. Destruction of houses, farms, and grain stocks via large-scale arson was the main tactic employed by armed groups against civilian populations, and as a result, thousands of homes were burned and livelihoods destroyed.</p> <p>Given the improving stability and the population return that began in March 2017 and has continued to increase, Cordaid proposes to support reconstruction to enable and encourage conflict-affected households to return to their communities. This project will contribute to the achievement of some of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM key issues identified in the 2017-2019 HRP by supporting returnees and repatriates through improved access to shelter, in addition to stimulating the local economy which was devastated by the violence and massive displacement. For each household, a latrine and a household hygiene kit will be provided to ensure minimum hygiene standards, and community-wide hygiene promotion will also take place.</p> <p>340 among the most vulnerable returnees, repatriates, and host community households (2,040 individuals) will be targeted for reconstruction assistance in the Kouï and Bocaranga sub-prefectures, with particular emphasis on female-headed households, especially those who lost their husbands during the recent violence. In order to avoid tensions with the host community of Bocaranga, which currently host the majority of IDPs and which will continue to host a substantial IDP population, 10% of house rehabilitation and latrine construction (34 households) will be allocated to extremely vulnerable households in the Bocaranga sub-prefecture. To facilitate economic recovery and inject resources in to the local economy, the maximum amount of construction materials and labor will be procured in the communities themselves, via local suppliers and artisans (masons, carpenters, and roofing installers) as well as local unskilled laborers.</p> <p>Reconstruction activities will take place in 6 villages, along the axes Makoundjwali and Sangrelim, that have not yet been definitively identified as proceeding to identification at this stage will create anticipation and expectations and also because the action data may vary slightly by the time the project will commence. To maximize participation and sustainability, targeting will take place following community consultations and detailed analysis of reconstruction needs and return patterns. Other projects of Cordaid in the same region, the CAR Joint Response project as well as an emergency education pilot, will complement these activities as described under complementarity.</p> <p>This project will be implemented in partnership with 2 local NGOs in order to capitalize on their experience and relationships with communities in the project zones. They will assist with community consultation, beneficiary selection, and monitoring of construction work carried out by local artisans. This collaboration is also geared towards supporting the overall cluster principle to strengthen local capacities for sustainability.</p> <p>Based on the seasonal calendar, Cordaid proposes to start the project on July 15, 2017 and to consider 2.5 to 3 months of rainy season during which a deeper assessment and baseline survey will be carried out to assess the status of the shelters. This will serve as a tool for evaluating the impact of the project at the end. This time out of the total 9 months of project implementation, will also be allocated for the project setup.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
800	1,340	950	950	4,040

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	720	1,206	855	855	3,636
Host Communities	80	134	95	95	404

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Indirect beneficiaries are the approximately 500 local artisans, suppliers, and laborers who will earn income through this project, and their households (ie 3,000 individuals). Furthermore, by extension, the project will benefit both sub-prefectures as a whole by creating a momentum for returns and improved living conditions through hygiene inputs, as well as stimulating local markets and productions related to the construction and rehabilitation of shelters.

Catchment Population:

75,000 (35,000 sub-prefecture of Kouï, 40,000 sub-prefecture of Bocaranga)

Link with allocation strategy :

This project links to the Allocation Strategy because it will be implemented in one of the priority geographic areas for this allocation, Ouham Pende, and will increase access of vulnerable population recently affected by conflict by assisting 340 households in acute situation of vulnerability in the Kouï and Bocaranga sub-prefectures.

During the allocation strategy formulation process to which Cordaid participated as an active member of the Shelter Cluster, it was clearly articulated within the strategy that partners responding in Ouham Pende must respond to the following key strategic approaches that have been integrated in the design of the current project proposal:

Location: Ouham-Pende was identified by the Shelter Cluster as a priority area for project interventions geared towards supporting reconstruction in a bid to encourage returns and support a return to normalcy. Prolonged and sporadic conflicts in the past have rocked this region and made it difficult for household and community productive activities to take place. This project therefore, responds to the aspiration of the allocation strategy by using support for shelter reconstruction as a catalyst that will trigger positive recovery activities that are deeply intertwined with the community's needs and aspirations. In keeping with the allocation strategy, the project will respond to rehabilitation and reconstruction needs on the axes in Kouï and Bocaranga and will not respond to the needs in the town centers.

Approach: The Shelter Cluster principles as embodied in the allocation strategy are further reflected in this project through the heavy emphasis on community-centered approaches that ensure sustainability and ownership and builds local capacities at community and organizational level to replicate best practices transferred through the project. The approach that will be employed in this project responds to the expectations of the allocation strategy by creating a tripartite relationship between the Project, the Community, and small scale economic actors in a manner that not only produces quality shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction services but at the same time support livelihoods and revitalizes the local economy. This will all be achieved within a project implementation framework and mindset that recognizes the specific needs and contributions of men, women, boys and girls.

The shelter works that will be carried out within the scope of this project are specifically geared towards support to reconstruction and rehabilitation. While the project will not be providing emergency shelters, as a minimum quality guide and due to limited resources, the shelters that will be reconstructed will be of a minimum of 18 square meters in keeping with Sphere Standards (3 square meters per person for an estimated households size of 6), ensuring that the total direct target population can be served. Households with the capacity will be encouraged to increase the sizes of their houses through labor and provision of additional materials and will be supported by technical aids of the project. Furthermore, the project will not come up with new shelter designs or types of materials. The project is designed to rebuild according to local standards with slight improvements where necessary to ensure the durability of the shelters. The principle is to ensure that materials used, methods employed and rehabilitation techniques can be easily transferred to the population and that beneficiaries can have access to those materials even outside the scope of the project.

In addition to the 340 shelters that will be rehabilitated or reconstructed, 340 household latrines will be constructed, 340 household hygiene kits will be distributed, and hygiene awareness sessions will be conducted at community level.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
UDAPE Kouï	(Non) National NGO	9,000.00
Zo Kwe Zo	(Non) National NGO	2,700.00
		11,700.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
EL HADJ Bindowo Ibrahim	Coordinator UDAPE	Bishma07@gmail.com	+236755698
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The Central African Republic has faced a series of crises since its independence in 1960. Some of the country's most difficult episodes started in 2009 when political transitions became increasingly violent. During the period leading to 2016, several violent waves passed, each leaving the country weaker, destroying the social fabric and creating a deepening humanitarian crisis. It is estimated that 56% of the population, approximately 2.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. This figure includes more than 400,000 internally displaced persons (source: HRP 2017 – 2019).

The sub-prefectures of Kouï and Bocaranga have been the scene of violent conflicts related to cattle theft and communal tensions between agriculturalist and pastoralist communities.

The sub-prefectures of Kouï and Bocaranga have been the scene of violent conflicts related to cattle theft and tensions between agriculturalist, pastoralist communities and armed groups throughout 2016 and during the first quarter of 2017. This situation, which peaked in the last quarter of 2016, has caused deaths and massive population displacement, generated protection issues, and intensified vulnerabilities that have pushed the population deeper into poverty. As retaliation for "allegedly hosting" armed groups and cattle raiders, over 15 villages in the sub-prefecture of Kouï (Axes Makoundjiwali, Sangrelim and Sangaldoro) were razed to the ground resulting in over 75% of damaged homes and an estimated affected individuals of 15,000. In villages that were not burned, houses were systematically looted when the population fled. In addition, over 200 hectares of farmland were damaged either by arson or unmanaged cattle grazing. The conflict has subsided for several months and life is slowly returning to normal. Both armed groups/militia, the Anti-Balaka and the 3R movement have reduced hostility as aid organizations and local authorities look towards a permanent peace solution.

Approximately 65% of IDPs have returned to Kouï center, and 40% of the original population along various axes. The lack of shelters in the villages that were burned remains a major impediment for returnees. The most vulnerable returnees and repatriates who lost everything when they fled do not have the necessary resources to rebuild their own homes. While humanitarian projects are being implemented by several national and international NGOs in multiple sectors in Kouï center, there is only 1 NGO implementing a health intervention along the surrounding axes, and as a result, needs are critical in almost all sectors. In addition, the sub-prefecture of Kouï is the only area in Ouham Pendé where Muslim repatriates can come back thus this project has the unique potential to benefit both communities.

2. Needs assessment

The needs assessments that are the basis for the development of this project are as follows: From April 5 to 6 2017, a Multi-sector Assessment (MSA) was conducted by ACF in Kouï. This MSA was conducted only in the town of Degaulle for a total population of 10,000 and found that the situation in terms of shelters differs based on households' status. Some of the returnees, originally from Kouï, are now back in their own houses, while those who came from other regions are mainly accommodated in rented houses, and the IDPs mainly live in abandoned houses. The breakdown of households by shelter status is as follows: own house: 30%, rented house: 45%, abandoned house: 22%, host family: 2%. Most of the shelters' roofs are in bad conditions and need to be replaced or repaired. Because of the prevailing insecurity and the fact that the grass used to repair these roofs was consumed by transhumant cattle, the roofs were not repaired as they should annually and during the dry season. This MSA also recommended WASH including hygiene promotion activities based on the following figures: % of population with access to sanitary latrines: 20.5%, % of population with access to latrines: 64%, % of households who can cite at least 3 key handwashing moments: 33%.

Another MSA was conducted by ACF on February 2, 2017 in Bocaranga, following the attacks by the 3R and the Anti-Balaka with an estimated total population of 10,000 among which 3,000 IDPs. This MSA estimated that the proportion of households living in shelters in poor conditions that do not meet local standards at 21%. The breakdown of households by shelter status is as follows: own house: 65%, rented house: 20%, host family: 14%.

WASH interventions including hygiene promotion activities were recommended based on the following figures: % of population with access to sanitary latrines: 23%, % of population with access to latrines: 75%, % of households who can cite at least 3 key handwashing moments: 57%.

An MSA was also conducted by Cordaid on May 11-16, 2017, with 223 households surveyed in Kouï center and 27 villages in the surrounding axes (Mbella, Sangaldoro, Kella Mowélé). Results estimated the number of returnees' households at over 1,500 in total. Among the 223 randomly selected households that were surveyed, 70% were returnees. In some villages that were victims of arson, almost the entire population fled to adjacent villages or "in the bush" and reported that they could not return due to lack of shelters. Over 2,100 severely damaged houses were physically counted in 4 axes and in Kouï center. In 100% of focus groups conducted, diarrhea and parasites were posed as health problems that the population frequently suffers, and 60% reported that they do not use a latrine.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

This project will target 4,040 men, women and children as direct beneficiaries. 340 households will benefit from the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their houses, latrine construction, and the provision of hygiene kits. As female-headed households will be given priority, it is estimated that these activities will benefit 240 female-headed households and 100 male-headed households (ie 2,040 individuals including 340 women, 100 men, 800 boys, and 800 girls). 2,000 individuals (1,000 women, 700 men, 150 boys, and 150 girls) are estimated to benefit from hygiene promotion activities. In addition, at least 500 households will indirectly benefit from the project activities, as they will earn income from construction work as skilled and unskilled laborers and as suppliers of locally-sourced construction materials such as bricks and mortar. (The standard of 6 person households in rural areas of CAR is used to estimate the number of individuals served.) Since the specific beneficiary villages have not yet been definitively identified, the breakdown of the beneficiaries per village will be provided once the final selection is completed.

Beneficiaries will be selected based on vulnerability criteria: female-headed households will be given priority given that their husbands were killed during the conflict, as well as elderly-headed households, households that have chronically ill or handicapped family member unable to contribute to the household revenue. This is a proposed list that will be refined and validated by the local NGO partners and community members. Each beneficiary will have a "vulnerability score" that will then enable for the selection of the most vulnerable. Both the village and neighborhood chief as well as 1 immediate neighbor will attest to beneficiary property ownership. As local artisans (masons, carpenters, and roof installers) will be responsible for the shelters' construction, this will not discriminate against beneficiaries who cannot contribute physical labor.

Based on the assessments already conducted and analysis of the level of destruction of houses and patterns of return throughout the Kouï sub-prefecture, beneficiary villages will be selected from the Makoundjiwali and Sangrelin axes, where multiple villages were almost entirely burned. The intervention zone has been unreached or minimally reached with humanitarian assistance since the start of the crisis, and allows for complementarity with a future Emergency Education project to be implemented by Cordaid. The precise villages and precise number of beneficiaries per village will be determined during the initial evaluation, consultation, and analysis phase of the project to allow for maximum community participation and flexibility to take in to account current context.

4. Grant Request Justification

Methodology: To respond to critical shelter needs that currently impede return of IDPs and repatriates, the proposed project will provide reconstruction of houses and access to latrines for the most vulnerable households in areas that have been hardest hit by conflict and have so far received limited humanitarian assistance. Target villages will be selected based on level of destruction and patterns of return, as well as level of vulnerability of potential beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will be selected based on criteria confirmed by the community and then applied to a quantitative model to measure vulnerability. Construction will be carried out by local artisans to ensure the quality of the work, to support recovery of local livelihoods, to conform to local practices and to ensure that skilled artisans carry out construction of even simple structures. (Previous in-country experience showed that even when beneficiaries are trained to rebuild their own houses, they often use their own money to hire masons and roof installers, which is a burden for the most vulnerable). Materials (bricks, thatch, sticks, clay) and unskilled labor will be procured locally to support economic recovery. Hygiene promotion will be conducted by local NGOs in local languages (Peuhl, Pana, Gbaya) to maximize uptake.

Cordaid's experience with Shelter in CAR emanates from interventions carried out in the Damara sub-prefecture where Cordaid worked with communities to rebuild 300 shelters using cluster standards and provided 300 household latrines and 300 household hygiene kits. Cordaid is well known for its shelter approaches in other countries affected by natural disasters and conflict. With this experience and the inclusion of an international Shelter Expert responsible for quality implementation and multi-sector program implementation, Cordaid will ensure that the beneficiary community receives the technical training they need and produce materials of good quality for durability. Cordaid's Resilient Communities approaches are durable in that they are centered on the community and the transfer of technical know-how to local organizations. They ensure ownership in a manner that reflects the respect of local cultures and the deepest aspirations of women, men, boys and girls in the target area.

Cordaid is familiar with the fluidity of the environment in Ouham Pende, having implemented activities in the region for three years, and adapted programming to respond to the growing needs. Cordaid's implementation and transition strategies are designed to support gradual or sudden changes in the environment, including the potential forced migration of communities or the transition from early recovery to resilience activities.

In addition, Cordaid will contribute 250,000 USD to fund an emergency education intervention, further increasing access to basic services. To further encourage sustainable return of IDP's, Cordaid chooses to have this shelter project implemented in the same region as its CAR Joint Response program with a budget of USD 450,000 running until the end of 2017.

The project will provide capacity building activities for the 2 local partners that have already worked with Cordaid to implement the proposed activities. To ensure the quality of their work, Cordaid will assess their technical capacity and strengthen these capacities on specific services related to data collection, beneficiary's selection, shelter construction, hygiene promotion activities, etc.

5. Complementarity

Cordaid is currently implementing in Kouï and Bocaranga Sub-Prefectures the Dutch NGO's Joint Humanitarian Response for Central African Republic Phase 3 (CARJR3). This project addresses the urgent and rapidly increasing humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, crisis affected local population through the provision of Food Security/Livelihoods and WASH assistance. The proposed project is complementary to this ongoing project because it addresses important gaps not funded by CARJR3, most important being shelter. In addition, the same local partner NGOs with which Cordaid already has an existing relationship and has already invested to enhance their technical capacity will be used. Their existing experience and capacity will contribute to the quality of the proposed interventions.

Cordaid will also ensuring complementarity with an upcoming Emergency Education project that it will be implementing in the Kouï and Bocaranga sub-prefectures, through a Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach that will contribute to improving the access and quality of education for 6-14 year old children. It will support returnees and their communities and help children reintegrate in to the education system and reinforce the education system in the region. A number of local schools will be supported and motivated to take up IDP as well as returnee children. The precise villages of intervention for the Education project have not yet been selected, but intervention villages for both projects will be identified concurrently so as to multiply impact by providing both shelter and access to education for vulnerable families and thus reducing obstacles to return. Community hygiene promotion will also reinforce hygiene promotion carried out in schools as part of the Education project.

At present, no other NGOs is working in the zone that Cordaid is proposing for this project, but Cordaid will engage in advocacy and information sharing to publicize needs and gaps. In particular, Cordaid will refer road and bridge needs to ACTED to facilitate a continued humanitarian access particularly during the rainy season.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Ensure that extremely vulnerable conflict-affected households in Kouï and Bocaranga sub-prefectures have access to quality shelters in a healthy environment

Abris et Non vivres

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2017 Objectif 4 : Assurer que la population affectée ait accès aux solutions d'abris adéquat et à un minimum service social de base	Objectif 3 SRP - 2017 : Préserver la dignité humaine	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project contributes to the cluster objective 3 by ensuring that 340 of the most vulnerable households (or 2,040 individuals) in 6 villages have access to assistance that allows them to rehabilitate or reconstruct their shelters in a durable manner. The project goes beyond the shelter reconstruction to ensure a holistic impact and create access to basic services by associating the construction of latrines to each shelter and the dissemination of hygiene messages. Cash for work interventions will also be used for brick production and support with labor to vulnerable households. This will support the cluster objectives in using shelter interventions to revitalize the local economy and empower local communities.

The project will work with a gender and protection mainstreaming approach that establishes linkages to other organizations and government health services for gender-based violence survivors and other protection abuses. In order to ensure Gender and Protection Mainstreaming, at implementation stage, each activity planning session will include an in-depth reflection and analysis on the potential risks for women, men, boys and girls that might be inherent to the activity. The project team will then reflect on how to eliminate the said risks while at the same time responding to other threats to protection and active gender participation. Staff will receive training and orientation in protection and will be oriented to establishing strong linkages to existing protection mechanisms established through the ongoing work of partner organizations in the region.

To assess the effects of the assistance delivered, Cordaid has minimum requirements for design, monitoring and evaluation that are implemented globally with respect to local adaptations. For this project, Cordaid will conduct a baseline and a final survey with a representative sample of beneficiaries, through individual interviews using a questionnaire. The baseline assessment will be carried out within the first two to three months of the project, after the selection of beneficiaries. This survey will target the heads of households when conducting targeting operations at each target site. Indicators results will be disaggregated by sex and analyzed to determine if impacts are achieved in a gender equal manner or gender-sensitive manner. The M&E Officer will conduct follow-up visits for on-site data verification to ensure high quality of data being collected. The humanitarian program coordinator will ensure the quality and implementation of the interventions within the required timeframe through regular site visits. These staff will be provided with technical and programmatic guidance and support by senior staff in Bangui and Cordaid's experts for shelter and WASH.

Outcome 1

2,040 men, women, boys and girls from vulnerable households have access to rural shelters that respond to traditional and shelter cluster norms and hygiene standards

Output 1.1

Description

Output 1.1: 340 shelters are constructed/rehabilitated in a manner that provides support to the most vulnerable households and promotes a healthy environment.

Assumptions & Risks

Hypothesis: By providing the targeted beneficiaries with shelter and hygiene support, they will meet some of their basic needs and avoid negative coping strategies.

Risks: The security context in the CAR remains extremely volatile. Some of the main consequences for humanitarian work are the lack of road access to communities, the risk of banditry, and the risk of conflict eruption. These may affect the entire planning of activities, including training, ongoing support, and monitoring project progress.

Mitigation strategies: Cordaid is accustomed to operating under these circumstances, and has worked with trusted local authorities and established structures to continue conducting activities. Cordaid remains in close contact daily with all parties, including MINUSCA, humanitarian actors, and any armed or unarmed groups when relevant and secure. Furthermore Cordaid closely monitors political developments in the country, population movements and adjusts movements and activities accordingly to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries as a key priority.

If security does not allow access to beneficiaries, Cordaid will discuss how to carry out the remaining activities through the support of local partners, community workers, women's groups and other local associations and local authorities in the field. If security does not allow the implementation due to imminent risk to personnel and beneficiaries, Cordaid will consider relocating to another area or region less affected by events. These decisions will also be made in consultation with communities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Abris et Non vivres	# de ménages (par sexe du chef de ménage) assistés dans la reconstruction ou la réhabilitation de leur maison ayant accès aux services sociaux de base	100	240			340

Means of Verification : Project reports, photos, officially and community approved beneficiary lists, human interest stories, field visit reports, construction completion reports, handover certificates, testimonials.

Indicator 1.1.2	Abris et Non vivres	# de ménages (par sexe du chef de ménage) bénéficiaires d'un appui à la reconstruction qui répond à un standard minimum WaSH	100	240			340
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Means of Verification : Project reports, photos, officially and community approved beneficiary lists, human interest stories, field visit reports, construction completion reports, handover certificates, testimonials.						
Indicator 1.1.3	Abris et Non vivres	# de personnes (désagrégées par sexe et âge) qui participent dans des sensibilisations sur l'hygiène				2,000
Means of Verification : Project reports, photos, officially and community approved beneficiary lists, human interest stories, field visit reports, construction completion reports, handover certificates, testimonials.						
Indicator 1.1.4	Abris et Non vivres	Somme d'argent (en USD) injecté dans l'économie locale à travers les activités de construction (artisans, matériaux, main d'œuvre..)				52,700
Means of Verification : Contrats avec le fournisseur, le prestataire de service, justificatif de paiement..						
Activities						
Activity 1.1.1						
Project Setup and Baseline Study: Identification and recruitment of key personnel for the program, setup of the project within the base in Bocaranga. Planning of a baseline survey targeting shelter and access to basic WASH amenities.						
Activity 1.1.2						
Definition of vulnerability criteria with the participation of local authorities and target communities, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Carry out an assessment of shelter and settlement needs of the affected population in consultation with all key stakeholders and the population itself. This activity will serve to define vulnerabilities within the framework of this project and will guide the baseline assessment for the purposes of post-implementation assessment and a comparative analysis of the project's impact on vulnerabilities identified at the start.						
Activity 1.1.3						
Identification of beneficiaries according to vulnerability criteria followed by community validation, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Working with village leadership and local partners, beneficiaries will be identified based on an objective application of the vulnerability criteria. This information will be used to develop a shelter and settlement response plan in coordination with the relevant authorities, spending agencies (other partners active in the same areas) and the affected population. The plan will take into account the specific location of each shelter to be rehabilitated.						
Activity 1.1.4						
Confirmation of property ownership via a recorded testimony to be delivered by the village chief, a neighborhood chief, and 1 immediate neighbor (signed document), to be carried out with local NGO partners. Verification will be carried out to ensure the rightful ownership of the shelters being reconstructed. The project team will proceed, based on testimonies provided, to the identification of housing, land and property ownership and will ensure that the right individuals have ownership or user rights for the land and property to be rehabilitated/reconstructed.						
Activity 1.1.5						
Carry out reconstruction/rehabilitation of 340 houses and construction of 340 latrines using local skilled and unskilled labor and local materials under the technical supervision of project engineers. Existing settlement patterns and topographical features will be used to minimize adverse impact on the natural environment when carrying out reconstruction activities. The affected population, local building professionals and the relevant authorities will be involved in agreeing on the appropriate safe building practices, materials and expertise which maximize local livelihood opportunities. Construction approaches will enable the maintenance and upgrading of individual household shelters using locally available tools and resources.						
Activity 1.1.6						
Identify themes for community hygiene awareness-raising, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Where necessary, adapt existing hygiene promotion curricula in line with cluster standards for effective hygiene promotion. Ensure that Information Education Communication (IEC) materials used are relevant to the context and culturally appropriate and respectful of local moral codes and that they respond to the specific learning needs of men women and children.						
Activity 1.1.7						
Conduct community hygiene awareness-raising sessions in villages targeted for reconstruction, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Ensure that partners are oriented and guided and where necessary staff members refreshed on effective hygiene promotion. Develop and implement a hygiene promotion plan that takes into account the gender-specific needs of men, women, boys and girls and remain relevant to cultural norms and practices in addressing negative behaviors.						
Additional Targets :						
M & R						
Monitoring & Reporting plan						

Active monitoring will be done throughout all villages by ensuring dedicated Cordaid Shelter and WASH staff is present at least 1x /month in the 6 villages targeted during the full project implementation. They will guide the community mobilizers on the job and ensure a proper planning of activities is developed and kept.

Bi-monthly focus group discussions – separate for men and women – are organized in each village and necessary action will be taken and discussed with the shelter committees.

The quality of the produced bricks, houses and latrines will be monitored by the shelter expert, technical assistance will be provided at the construction sites and the phased approach will be respected. In addition, a Cordaid international shelter expert will visit the project before and during implementation and provide guidance, respecting the context of the region.

A plan B will be developed in case insecurity will not allow to continue the work in the areas foreseen and selected.

Follow up activities and exit strategy are planned for this project and will include:

- Improvement and replication for other rural areas
- Beneficiary satisfaction evaluation
- Shelter Cluster Site Visit
- Final Reporting

Finally, coordination with other NGOs will help ensure that information related to the project activities and results is wide spread and that new interventions designed for the region include the lessons learnt from this project as well as the best practices and/or further sustain project activities. Finally, Cordaid intends to continue working in the area with additional donor funding.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Project Setup and Baseline Study: Identification and recruitment of key personnel for the program, setup of the project within the base in Bocaranga. Planning of a baseline survey targeting shelter and access to basic WASH amenities.	2017							X	X	X			
	2018												
Activity 1.1.2: Definition of vulnerability criteria with the participation of local authorities and target communities, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Carry out an assessment of shelter and settlement needs of the affected population in consultation with all key stakeholders and the population itself. This activity will serve to define vulnerabilities within the framework of this project and will guide the baseline assessment for the purposes of post-implementation assessment and a comparative analysis of the project's impact on vulnerabilities identified at the start.	2017							X	X	X			
	2018												
Activity 1.1.3: Identification of beneficiaries according to vulnerability criteria followed by community validation, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Working with village leadership and local partners, beneficiaries will be identified based on an objective application of the vulnerability criteria. This information will be used to develop a shelter and settlement response plan in coordination with the relevant authorities, spending agencies (other partners active in the same areas) and the affected population. The plan will take into account the specific location of each shelter to be rehabilitated.	2017							X	X	X			
	2018												
Activity 1.1.4: Confirmation of property ownership via a recorded testimony to be delivered by the village chief, a neighborhood chief, and 1 immediate neighbor (signed document), to be carried out with local NGO partners. Verification will be carried out to ensure the rightful ownership of the shelters being reconstructed. The project team will proceed, based on testimonies provided, to the identification of housing, land and property ownership and will ensure that the right individuals have ownership or user rights for the land and property to be rehabilitated/reconstructed.	2017								X	X	X		
	2018												
Activity 1.1.5: Carry out reconstruction/rehabilitation of 340 houses and construction of 340 latrines using local skilled and unskilled labor and local materials under the technical supervision of project engineers. Existing settlement patterns and topographical features will be used to minimize adverse impact on the natural environment when carrying out reconstruction activities. The affected population, local building professionals and the relevant authorities will be involved in agreeing on the appropriate safe building practices, materials and expertise which maximize local livelihood opportunities. Construction approaches will enable the maintenance and upgrading of individual household shelters using locally available tools and resources.	2017										X	X	X
	2018	X	X										
Activity 1.1.6: Identify themes for community hygiene awareness-raising, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Where necessary, adapt existing hygiene promotion curricula in line with cluster standards for effective hygiene promotion. Ensure that Information Education Communication (IEC) materials used are relevant to the context and culturally appropriate and respectful of local moral codes and that they respond to the specific learning needs of men women and children.	2017								X	X			
	2018												

Activity 1.1.7: Conduct community hygiene awareness-raising sessions in villages targeted for reconstruction, to be carried out with local NGO partners. Ensure that partners are oriented and guided and where necessary staff members refreshed on effective hygiene promotion. Develop and implement a hygiene promotion plan that takes into account the gender-specific needs of men, women, boys and girls and remain relevant to cultural norms and practices in addressing negative behaviors.	2017																		X	X	X
	2018	X	X																		

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

A complaint mechanism is already in place for the CARJR3 project that Cordaid currently implements in Ouham Pende. All stakeholders are invited to report back to any staff member of Cordaid working in the field or at the office present. As many people cannot read nor write in the region and telephone coverage is very low, Meetings will be held at the beginning of the project in each target community to present activities and intended results, so that communities know and understand the services that they will receive via the project and how they can participate and provide feedback over the life of the project. Community members will be invited to present complaints to any Cordaid or local NGO staff member, who have the responsibility to transmit them directly to the M&E Officer. Unfortunately, as the majority of the population is illiterate and telephone coverage is very low, other approaches for a confidential transmission of information are complicated to implement. Nevertheless, "Communication Boxes" will be posted outside Cordaid's office in Bocaranga and Kouï, so that confidential written communication may be provided as needed Cordaid will also ensure that local NGO partners report any suggestions or remarks made by the population in their monthly reports. Cordaid's M&E officer will also conduct extensive monitoring visits in the field every 2 months to discuss with beneficiaries and local leaders regarding project implementation and gather their feedback.

Implementation Plan

Project start up:

- Baseline evaluation and community consultations to select target villages in intervention zone
- Community meetings, with representatives of returnees, local authorities and community leaders to discuss approach
- Community sensitization regarding project (local NGO partners)
- Define vulnerability criteria with input from local community (local NGO partners)
- Invite potential beneficiaries in target villages to "apply" for shelter assistance, which will include vulnerability evaluation and physical site visit of house (local NGO partners)
- Compose groups of community leaders and members in target villages to validate beneficiaries (selected based on level of vulnerability)
- Validate property ownership for each beneficiary based on attestation of village and neighborhood chiefs and an immediate neighbor (local NGO partners)
- Take "before" photos of all houses and family members (local NGO partners)

Pre-construction activities:

- Identify local suppliers of materials (bricks, thatch, sticks, sand...) in target villages (local NGO)
- Identify local artisans (brick makers, masons, roof installers) in target villages (local NGO)
- Constitute latrine construction teams composed of skilled and unskilled laborers will be identified (local NGO)
- Select a roving team of carpenters to manufacture/install windows and doors according to existing shelter specifications
- Determine fixed price to pay for materials and skilled/unskilled labor
- Artisans will conduct an evaluation of each house to determine quantity of materials necessary, under supervision of project engineer
- Local shelter and latrine materials will be procured from artisans pre-identified
- Non-local materials and tools for windows/doors and latrines will be procured
- Hygiene kits will be procured

Activity implementation (under supervision of local NGO partners project engineer)

- Reconstruction of shelters (walls, roof) carried out by local artisans
- Manufacture and installation of doors/windows carried out by team of carpenters
- Construct latrines by teams identified
- Identify themes and conduct hygiene promotion awareness-raising sessions (conducted by local NGO partners)
- Distribute hygiene kits to shelter beneficiaries

Follow up activities and exit strategy:

- Take "after" photos of reconstructed homes with families present (local NGO partners)
- Improvement and replicate for other rural areas
- Beneficiary satisfaction evaluation
- Shelter Cluster Site Visit
- Final Reporting

To ensure the successful implementation of the project, special considerations will be made for the seasonal calendar in Ouham Pende. Based on this calendar, Cordaid proposes to start the project on July 1, 2017 and to consider 2.5 to 3 months of rainy season during which a deeper assessment and baseline survey will be carried out to assess the status of the shelters of the population. This will serve as a tool for evaluating the impact of the project at the end. This time out of the total 9 months of project implementation will also be allocated for the project setup.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
IRC	Cordaid is the sub cluster lead for WASH and Food Security & Livelihoods in Bocaranga. Bi-weekly meetings are organized for this purpose in which activities and approaches are being discussed and coordinated to avoid overlap. There is no shelter sub cluster as yet. Local authorities are invited to these meetings and informed on all activities in the region.

Mentor Initiative	Cordaid is the sub cluster lead for WASH and Food Security & Livelihoods in Bocaranga. Bi-weekly meetings are organized for this purpose in which activities and approaches are being discussed and coordinated to avoid overlap. There is no shelter sub cluster as yet. Local authorities are invited to these meetings and informed on all activities in the region.
ACTED	For the Emergency Education pilot of Cordaid, active coordination is ongoing with ACTED that will support 6 schools in the region.
Word Vision	For the Emergency Education pilot of Cordaid, active coordination is ongoing with World Vision that will started Child Friendly Spaces in the region.

Environment Marker Of The Project

N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a- The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Equality between men and women are essential dimensions of all Cordaid's programs. We consider that integrating gender issues in humanitarian assistance is crucial and fundamental to a successful transition towards sustainable development practices. Recognizing the different needs, capacities and contributions of women, girls, boys and men, Cordaid evaluates the implications of humanitarian activities on the protection, the survival of people caught up in humanitarian crises but also on the gender roles changes and the power dynamics changes.

In response to entrenched gender inequalities and women's limited control over resources, this project will specifically target vulnerable women and women-headed households as priority beneficiaries. It is impossible for many women who have lost their husbands in the conflict to mobilize the necessary resources to repair their damaged homes, which contributes to keeping these women and their children in a permanent IDP situation as access to shelter is a prerequisite for return. In addition, women will be involved in the beneficiary validation process in order to promote women's meaningful participation and representation in community decision-making. Since it is often women who are responsible for collecting water, they will also be consulted in decisions regarding the water points to be selected for rehabilitation. In developing themes for hygiene promotion sessions, women will be consulted and timing of activities will be considered so that women and girls can participate. The hygiene sessions' topics will include messages tailored for women and girls with for example messages on menstrual hygiene and the use and disposal of female hygiene items. Since a male family member typically supervises house construction/repair activities, local NGO partners will give special attention to monitoring the construction work for those female beneficiaries who do not have a male family member to assist them. The approach of reliance on local artisans for reconstruction is specifically tailored towards female beneficiaries because it does not rely on beneficiary labor.

In order to ensure that gender dynamics are taken into account in a practical manner during project implementation, specific analyses of risks, impacts, and desired outcomes on gender dynamics will be carried out for each project activity. Participation of women in the program is therefore not necessarily geared towards changing local norms and practices but instead to enable each gender to contribute meaningfully into the project. This will be further supported by the inclusion of women in the design, at field level, of the activities to be carried out. For instance, the project will rely on community-based hygiene promoters to carry forward with the hygiene promotion, while they will receive training, they will also be consulted as to the format, relevance, content and dissemination methods that are most appropriate for maximum positive results. This is an approach that Cordaid has used throughout its interventions in Ouham-Pende and that has had a normative impact on gender protection and inter-gender power relations.

The project does not introduce new shelter designs. Instead, consultations with men, women and children will be carried out to ensure that as much as possible and within the boundaries of available resources, additional considerations can be made to create separate living spaces between sexes and age groups where household sizes and households' own contributions can make this possible.

Protection Mainstreaming

Cordaid will incorporate "do no harm – DNH – principles" throughout the project cycle and especially during the selection of beneficiaries that will be based on transparent vulnerability criteria validated by community members. A quantitative vulnerability calculation for each potential beneficiary will ensure that the most vulnerable are given preference. Furthermore, property ownership of each house to be reconstructed will be confirmed via attestation by 2 local authorities and an immediate neighbor to avoid violation of property rights. The project will ensure the same support is provided to both the returnee community and the host community. For example, households in the host community that had their houses destroyed / damaged and have not had the means to repair them to date will receive the same support as the returning households to rebuild their houses. The selection of some extremely vulnerable host community beneficiaries in the Bocaranga sub-prefecture will also ensure the acceptance of the project. Protection mainstreaming will also be integrated in a practical manner through a purposeful assessment of the protection implication of each activity that will be carried out and a deliberate reflection on methods and approaches to minimize or eliminate the identified risks. Community-based committees will be oriented to existing protection mechanisms established by other partners in the area. These strong linkages will be made to ensure that a cross-sectoral and integrated approach is achieved in a complimentary manner throughout the project.

Community Shelter Committee (CSC) will be established in each village. Composed of, for example, the village chief, 2 host community members (at least 1 female), 3 potential beneficiaries (at least 1 female) and 1 mason (from the village), the role of these CSC will be very important throughout the whole process. It includes being involved in the assessments, the beneficiary selection, trainings, planning, supporting the execution of works, mediating. These CSC will help to ensure that targeted beneficiaries are settled on the land of their original dwelling and that ownership of the land and houses to be reconstructed/rehabilitated is confirmed. These committees will also oversee key aspects of the project at the community level including shelter reconstruction to ensure not only the respect of do no harm principles but also a greater access for vulnerable populations.

The constraints on women, within both displaced and host communities will be mitigated to ensure that increased access to shelter and hygiene assistance is equitably distributed within households. The safety and dignity of the beneficiaries will be at the core of the project interventions. For the hygiene promotion sessions, for example, ease of actions for females and timing of activities will be considered so that women and girls safely participate. The hygiene sessions' topics will include messages tailored for women and girls with for example messages on menstrual hygiene and the use and disposal of female hygiene items.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

This project will be implemented in the sub-prefectures of Kouï (90%) and Bocaranga (10%), located in the northwest of CAR near the Cameroonian border. The sub-prefecture of Kouï is controlled by an armed group called "Return, Reclamation, Rehabilitation," or 3R initially formed to protect the minority Peuhl population from attacks by Christian Anti-Balaka militias and which is reportedly made up of mostly Muslim cattle herders. Kouï was inaccessible to NGO from September 2016 to March 2017. During this period, there were regular attacks and clashes between the 3R and Anti-Balaka armed groups. As for Bocaranga, the town was attacked on February 2, 2017, by the 3R and the Anti-Balaka and this further aggravated the vulnerability of the populations already affected by the ongoing insecurity in Kouï and Bocaranga. Since then, tension remains high between the 3R and the Anti-Balaka, with risks of periodic clashes, although the months of April and May 2017 were relatively calm. However, since the 3R is currently trying to expand their zone of influence in different sub-prefectures near Kouï, the security risks for the coming months remain high and are regularly monitored by the Cordaid Security Office. Cordaid RCA is committed to the safety and security of its national and international staff. This is ensured by developing, providing and maintaining strong security plans and procedures. These are continuously maintained and updated, with thorough dissemination and understanding of all staff ensured through orientations, training(s), and written notifications. A number of standard operating procedures for security and safety have been put in place in order to lay out preventative security measures for daily routines rather than specific incidents; to provide security indicators and directions that ensure the safety and security of Cordaid staff; to provide Cordaid staff with guidelines on how to operate and implement programs with the utmost safety within their particular context in CAR; and to orient new expatriate and local staff and to describe the current security mechanisms which are in place in Ouham Pende. These standard operating procedures specific to Ouham Pende include; movement protocol between Bocaranga & Kouï; curfew; pre-approved accommodation; movement protocols in the axe Bocaranga – Kouï; restricted areas in the axe Bocaranga – Kouï; and communication protocols. The standard operating procedures put in place in Bocaranga will allow staff to undertake systematic and regular monitoring visits during implementation. The Humanitarian Coordinator as well as the Director of Programs and the Security Coordinator will undertake systematic visits to Bocaranga to ensure the quality implementation of the project, the achievement of project indicators but also the safety and security of the Cordaid staff involved in this project.

Access

Cordaid has been able, in cooperation with the other actors in the region, to safeguard access to beneficiaries by meeting / negotiating with Minusca and various armed groups in the region. Cordaid is a well-known and respected actor and well accepted by the communities in the region.

Access could be limited during the project implementation, for which we need to develop a Plan B, after having identified most vulnerable beneficiaries that have returned / are willing to return permanently to the area. To date we understand that displaced people are returning from Bocaranga to Kouï region. But people continue to flee to the jungle after the slightest rumor of movement of armed groups.

Cordaid has a field office in Bocaranga that was established in 2016 and that is operational and has the capacities to implement this project's activities. The Bocaranga field office has a total of 32 staff including an expat Program Manager, with local staff consisting of a WASH Coordinator, a MEAL Officer, a Logistics/Security Officer, and a Finance officer who will all contribute to the achievement of the project targets. In addition to the staff, the field office in Bocaranga is equipped with vehicles, motorbikes, laptops, communication equipment and good internet facilities necessary for the implementation of the project. The office has a security plan, walkie talkies available and cars have radio equipment to ensure contact between the base and staff operating in the field.

For the activities to be implemented in Kouï, and due the security context of the region, Cordaid will be working together with and from the local partner office, to avoid the risks of daily travels between Bocaranga and Kouï. Logistics and security resources from this project and from other projects (including the CARJR3 project and the education project to be funded by Cordaid) will be affected to this hub for the implementation of the project activities while ensuring the safety and security of the staff.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Shelter Coordinator.00.00	D	1	1,200.00	9	100.00	10,800.00
	<i>This position will cover the technical role for the Shelter activities</i>						
1.2	Project WASH Coordinator	D	1	1,200.00	9	100.00	10,800.00
	<i>This position will cover the technical role for the WASH activities</i>						
1.3	Project Logistics Officer	D	1	900.00	9	33.00	2,673.00
	<i>This position will assist with logistics, procurement and administration. The position is responsible to monitor compliance with Cordaid and donor regulations and procedures.</i>						
1.4	Shelter Expert	D	1	12,000.00	9	10.00	10,800.00
	<i>This position is based in the Cordaid The Hague headquarters, and will provide technical support during project implementation and monitoring. The position is crucial to the project to assure optimum analyses and decision making in the course of the project implementation.</i>						
1.5	Project MEAL Officer	D	1	1,000.00	9	33.00	2,970.00
	<i>This position will be responsible for data collection, monitoring and evaluation for the project.</i>						
1.6	Senior Community Mobilizers	D	2	450.00	9	33.00	2,673.00

	<i>This position will be based on the field. Will be responsible for activities' implementation.</i>						
1.7	Humanitarian Program Coordinator	D	1	11,162.00	9	10.00	10,045.80
	<i>This position is responsible for the design as well as monitoring and implementation of the project against the agreed objectives to ensure that indicators and targets are met. Also helps in data collection and in ensuring that indicators are measurable and conform to the Sphere standards.</i>						
1.8	Program Manager - Bocaranga	D	1	11,162.00	9	15.00	15,068.70
	<i>This position ensures that all the project activities in Kouï and Bocaranga are properly implemented and is responsible for coordinating the program at a local level, supervising local administration, finance, and logistics. This position also provides overall liaison between local government units, MINUSCA, and other NGOs present in Ouham Pende.</i>						
1.9	Country Director	S	1	16,003.00	9	2.00	2,880.54
	<i>This position provides the strategic vision and leadership for the country program. Responsible for donor and government relations, fundraising and budget management, security and operations management, and developing a motivated and professional team.</i>						
1.10	Finance & Administration Director	S	1	12,776.00	9	2.00	2,299.68
	<i>This position oversees the country financial portfolio, in addition to maintaining and supervising all financial systems and procedures required for grant management and accountability.</i>						
1.11	Programs Director	S	1	11,162.00	9	2.00	2,009.16
	<i>This position is responsible for ensuring the design and delivery of quality programs, supervising and coordinating implementation of projects and project evaluations; monitoring project spending and reporting on all grants; reviewing and approving all purchase and repair requisitions for program in terms of appropriate need; determining project staffing levels at proposal development stage; recruiting, supervising and evaluating sector and field coordinators.</i>						
1.12	Community Mobilizer	D	8	300.00	9	33.00	7,128.00
	<i>Will assist in the implementation of the project activities. Will report to the Senior Community Mobilizers.</i>						
1.13	Financial Manager	S	1	1,500.00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>This position is responsible for the financial operation of the field office and for compliance with the RCA reporting, accounting and tax system.</i>						
1.14	Cashier/Assistant	S	1	600.00	9	33.00	1,782.00
	<i>This position will support the project by providing cash for program sites activities and staff.</i>						
1.15	Security Guards	S	3	249.00	9	33.00	2,218.59
	<i>This position will provide security services to the field office in Bocaranga.</i>						
	Section Total						88,648.47
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Shelter materials (average cost per house reconstructed)	D	340	225.00	1	100.00	76,500.00
	<i>Bricks, wood/nails/hinges for door frames, doors, window frames, windows, thatch and sticks for roofing</i>						
2.2	Latrines - tools and materials	D	340	80.00	1	100.00	27,200.00
	<i>Tools and materials necessary for digging latrines, manufacturing dalettes, and enclosing latrines</i>						
2.3	Household Hygiene Kits	D	340	70.00	1	100.00	23,800.00
	<i>cf supporting documents for the items included in the list. The file to be considered is the one entitled Liste des kits de construction et kit hygiène.docx</i>						
2.4	Hygiene promotion lump sum	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Awareness raising materials (posters, loudspeakers, prizes for quiz questions) for use in multiple awareness-raising sessions in all target villages</i>						
2.5	Capacity Building	D	5	400.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>This will include the capacity building of the local partners with respect to baseline data collection, beneficiary selection, beneficiary accountability, protection mainstreaming, and reporting in addition to certain technical WASH themes – participation of local partner staff in 5 all-day training sessions</i>						
	Section Total						133,500.00

3. Equipment								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
4. Contractual Services								
4.1	Local artisans	D	340	65.00	1	100.00	22,100.00	
	<i>Skilled labor per house (masons, roof installers, carpenters for manufacture and installation of doors/windows)</i>							
4.2	Labor - latrines	D	340	20.00	1	100.00	6,800.00	
	<i>Skilled and unskilled labor for digging latrines and manufacturing dalettes</i>							
	Section Total							28,900.00
5. Travel								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total							0.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
6.1	Collaboration with UDAPE	D	1	1,000.00	9	100.00	9,000.00	
	<i>60% of the budget will be devoted to activities including baseline, targeting, community mobilisation and hygiene promotion and 40% will be support costs including staffing. Please read the budget uploaded in Documents for the breakdown</i>							
6.2	Collaboration with Zo Kwe Zo	D	1	300.00	9	100.00	2,700.00	
	<i>60% of the budget will be devoted to activities including baseline, targeting, community mobilisation and hygiene promotion and 40% will be support costs including staffing. Please read the budget uploaded in Documents for the breakdown</i>							
	Section Total							11,700.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Office	D	1	3,200.00	9	33.00	9,504.00	
	<i>Rent, generator fuel/maintenance and communications (mobile, internet, Thuraya) for Bocaranga base and Kouï sub base</i>							
7.2	Data Collection & MEAL	D	6	200.00	1	100.00	1,200.00	
	<i>This will include the costs of for data collection including baseline and monitoring and evaluation.</i>							
7.3	Complain mechanism	D	1	750.00	1	100.00	750.00	
	<i>To further support the complaint mechanism already in place for the CARJR3 project that Cordaid currently implements in Ouham Pende</i>							
7.4	Project Visibility	D	1	1,200.00	1	100.00	1,200.00	
	<i>This will include the costs of visibility of the project.</i>							
7.5	Office consumables	D	1	3,500.00	1	100.00	3,500.00	
	<i>These costs will cover the office costs necessary to implement the project and achieve its objectives.</i>							
7.6	Logistics	D	1	3,000.00	9	33.00	8,910.00	

	<i>Fuel and maintenance for vehicles/motorcycles and other costs associated with project material transport</i>		
	Section Total		25,064.00
SubTotal		1,744.00	287,812.47
Direct			272,122.50
Support			15,689.97
PSC Cost			
PSC Cost Percent			7.00
PSC Amount			20,146.87
Total Cost			307,959.34

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Ouham Péndé -> Bocaranga	10	80	134	95	95	404	
Ouham Péndé -> Kouï	90	720	1,206	855	855	3,636	

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Rapid assessment Kouï sub-prefecture.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Liste des kits de construction et kit hygiène et kit THIMO.docx
Project Supporting Documents	ACF RRM - Rapport MSA Kouï 20170407.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	ACF RRM Rapport MSA Bocaranga 20170216.pdf
Budget Documents	Final CHF budget_for submission.xlsx
Budget Documents	RE FH RCA- Allocation standard 1 CORDAID - message de pré-approbation de 8000 USD additionnels.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Liste des kits de construction et kit hygiène.docx
Budget Documents	Final CHF budget_for submission_June 27.xlsx
Budget Documents	Final CHF budget_resubmitted_July 7.xlsx