



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
EMERGENCY WINDOW
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

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| Recipient UN Organization: UNDP Burundi | National Ministry or other National Entity (if applicable) |
| Project Contact: Mr. Youssef Mahmoud Address: BINUB, Bujumbura, Burundi Telephone: +257 22 20 5000 E-mail: mahmoud@un.org | Project Title: Support to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Process in Burundi (Assembly, Disarmament & Verification) (DDR Phase 1) |
| Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office | Project Location: Burundi |
| Project Description: To help ensure full implementation of the 2006 Comprehensive Cease Fire Agreement by enabling support to the first phase of DDR of the FNL. In addition to assembling, verification and disarmament, this phase will render effective the separation of the armed branch of the Movement from its political wing, which is a pre-requisite for registration of FNL as a political party. | Total Project Cost: \$2,704,289 Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,000,000 Government Input: Other: expected matching contributions from donors and UNDP/BCPR of another \$1.7 million. Total: \$2,704,289 Project Duration: 2 months from date of approval |
| Main Goal and Key Immediate Objectives: <p>The main objective of the project is to cover critical operational gaps of Phase I of the DDR Process in order to ensure a coherent and consistent implementation of the DDR process and mitigate the risks associated with this phase. The funding will support the timely and successful completion of Phase I of DDR Process in Burundi, guarantee full transparency in the management of funds, and thus lay a solid foundation for the implementation of the World Bank supported Government-led second phase and the development of the third stage, in close consultation with the relevant national and international stakeholders.</p> <p>BINUB/UNDP has already been supporting the Facilitation (and participated in an integrated Facilitation/African Union/BINUB/UNDP) in the establishment and running of Rubira Assembly Area (PBF Emergency Window Fund covering medical expenses and UNDP contributing about \$750,000 in late December 2008 for feeding FNL elements assembled). The institutional framework for this funding envelope will therefore be provided by existing structure from a previous Emergency Window submission of March 2008 and its subsequent cost-extension of December 2008.</p> | |
| Outputs and Key Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adults associated with the FNL properly registered in pre-assembly areas receive the support required for their return in their communities (see for details of justifications in subsequent section); - Women associated with the FNL are properly reintegrated into civilian life with due respect to gender standards; - Rubira Assembly Area has the adequate services, logistical facilities and technical capacities to ensure timely processing verification of all FNL elements transiting through the assembly area. <p>Key activities would include:</p> | |

1. Provision of “return indemnities” for “adults associated with the FNL” in equity with past 2004-2005 DDR program, and the conduct of socio-economic reintegration survey of the above category of individual in order to develop a strategy for their socio economic reintegration at the community level.
2. Identification and verification of Women Associated with Armed Group (WAAG). Following Security Council resolution 1325 (particularly paragraphs 8 and 9) a proper identification and verification of this specific group will be carried out in the context of this project. Activities will include: identification, verification, screening, socioeconomic survey, family reunification and returning support. These activities will be implemented in close cooperation with FNL, local authorities, UNIFEM and specialized implementing partners.
3. Logistical and technical support to running Rubira Assembly Area including:
 - a. Maintenance of Rubira Assembly Area,
 - b. Processing of elements coming in batches and which will be provided gender-specific exit kits, ID cards (after verification), food and medicine,
 - c. Transport to the respective groups to their next location in the process (either Defense & Security Forces transit camp, Gitega Demobilization Center, or their homes)
 - d. Sensitization and training, including intra-team confidence building activities & leadership training that will contribute to moving the process forward
 - e. Recreational activities (Sports, games, theatre/music)
4. Address contingencies that could arise during this 1st phase of the process (3% of the overall budget will be reserved for unforeseen contingencies)

Target beneficiaries

- All FNL elements going through Phase I of DDR process;
- “Adults associated with the FNL” will receive a “return indemnity” (an agreed criteria and sum endorsed by international DDR stakeholders; whilst “non-eligible” combatants would not be entitled);
- Women associated with the FNL (identification, screening, family reunification and returning support);
- Communities which will benefit from improved general security;

| <u>On behalf of</u> | <u>Signature</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Name/Title</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| UN Representative | _____ | April 30, 2009 | Mr Youssef Mahmoud, Executive Representant of the General Secretary |
| Head of PBSO | _____ | _____ | _____ |



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1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1. General Context

1.1. The Burundi Peace Process

A first Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process took place in Burundi from 2004 to 2008 under the National Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration Program (PNDRR) financed by the Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (MDRP) supervised by the World Bank on behalf of the contributing donor countries. This program had supported the dismantling of nearly 30,000 militia forces (Government-affiliated *Gardiens de la Paix* & rebel/CNDD-FDD-affiliated *Militant combattants*) and the demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration of nearly 27,000 combatants – including 3,261 children associated with armed forces – from six different Armed Political Parties and Movements (APPMs) when the MDRP closed on 31st December 2008. However, one rebel movement – the Palipehutu-FNL – had remained outside of the peace process and could therefore not be demobilized as part of the program.

On 7 September 2006, a Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement was signed between the elected government of Burundi and the last active rebel group – the Palipehutu-FNL -, but it soon broke down and the Palipehutu-FNL withdrew from the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JVMM) in July 2007, leading to resumption of hostilities in April 2008. On 26 May 2008, the Government and the Palipehutu-FNL issued a Joint Statement for Cessation of all hostilities following the return of FNL delegation including FNL's Chairperson Agathon Rwaso to Bujumbura earlier in May 2008 allowing the work of the JVMM and Joint Liaison Teams to resume. The South African Facilitator succeeded in securing the first substantive meeting between President Nkurunziza and FNL leader Agathon Rwaso on 18 August 2008.

The Great Lakes Region Heads of State Summit of 4 December 2008, the subsequent name change from Palipehutu-FNL to constitutionally compliant name “FNL” in early January, and the Bujumbura Declaration of 17 January 2009, created political momentum conducive to effective DDR of this last armed group in Burundi. The DDR of the FNL is not only the last step in the implementation of the 2006 Comprehensive Cease Fire Agreement, but will also render effective the separation of the armed branch of the Movement from its political wing, which is a pre-requisite for registration of FNL as a political party (their application was submitted on 30 January 2009).

Although the pre-assembly process began in July 2008, the formal assembly process accelerated following the 13-14 March visit of the Facilitator Minister Nqakula, with a first batch of 3,475 FNL elements being moved from Bitwe pre-Assembly Area to Rubira Assembly Area on 16 March. All 3,475 FNL were registered in two weeks time, and Verification process commenced on the week of 30th March but was halted due to contestations from the FNL. The FNL also submitted a comprehensive list of 733 weapons on 23 March, which is currently being used for calculation of (provisional) integration quotas into Defense and Security Forces, and verification of FNL weapons stocks in pre-assembly Areas commenced on 30 March. Finally, the FNL released a first batch of 112 children from Rugazi and Rubira Assembly Areas on 2 April, and a subsequent batch of 228 children from Pre-Assembly Areas in Bubanza, Cibitoke, Bujumbura Rural and Kayanza provinces was separated and transferred to Gitega Demobilization Centre on 10 April.

Furthermore, the Facilitation, international community as well as the Government have anticipated that a large number of FNL individuals who appear on the certified list of 21,100 submitted by the FNL in August 2008 that will go through the DDR verification process will neither be integrated into Defense and Security Forces nor eligible for demobilization through the World Bank-supported Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration (D&R) Project. This leaves a sizeable category of FNL elements who, while not strictly combatants, have been legitimately associated with the armed wing of the FNL and appear on the certified

list. In order to ensure the application of the same standards for as in the past, these associated adults (men and women), need to be catered for, as has been the case of similar categories (“militant combatants”) associated with former armed political movements in Burundi (2004-2006 DDR process). Beside this, it was commonly acknowledged that if these elements were not properly processed and handled they could become a potential security risk in period leading up to the 2010 elections.

The above category of “adults (non combatant) associated with FNL (armed group)” would not include those elements who will have been rejected by the registration/ verification process because they either already benefited from the previous 2004-2005 DDR program, joined the FNL after the signing of the 2006 Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement), or their name does not appear on the certified list of 21,100 combatants.

Many of these issues were addressed at an extraordinary meeting of the Political Directorate called by the Facilitator in Pretoria on 8 April. Notably, the Government and the FNL agreed to the integration of 3,500 combatants to be integrated into security and defence forces, of which 390 would be immediately streamed into a training programme in Gatumba police facilities for a Joint FDN/FNL Security Unit which will eventually assume close protection responsibilities for FNL leaders. A limit of up to 5,000 verified FNL combatants will be formally demobilized via the World Bank-supported Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration (D&R) Project. A projected 10,000-12,000 “adults associated” would be registered (including photographs and electronic fingerprints) in Pre-Assembly Areas, paid a return indemnity and following their return to their communities would be screened for future consideration broad socio-economic reintegration programs. Up to 1000 “women associated” would receive the same benefits regardless of whether they are indicated on the certified list of combatants. The Government committed to the establishment of two new Demobilization Centres, as Gitega will be reserved to deal with children by priority. It is anticipated that Rubira will eventually be transformed into a Demobilization Centre and Randa will established as a Demobilization centre for alleged FNL dissidents. The Government committed to the accreditation of the FNL as a political party and the appointment of FNL leaders to 33 Government posts, however these are dependant upon the completion of FNL handover of all weapons to the African Union Special Task Force, highlighting the political implications of delays in the DDR process.

While Rubira Assembly Area can now accommodate about 3,500 persons, some logistical challenges continue to be faced in readying and maintaining Rubira Assembly Area, as well as in processing this first batch of FNL elements. The Government bears the responsibility of establishing new Demobilization Centres with support from the World Bank, and as soon as the first batch of FNL elements currently assembled at Rubira are processed, the site will be fully handed over to the Government,

1.2. DDR/Peacebuilding Mandate

Security Council resolution 1858 “Underscores the importance of the DDR process and urges all international partners, in particular BINUB, UNDP and the World Bank, to ensure that there are no gaps in resources and capacities during the interim period between the Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme and the establishment of the Burundi-specific trust fund mechanism”.

The Peacebuilding Commission, in its 16 December 2008 conclusions “Calls on the international community to urgently extend the necessary logistical, material and financial support for the establishment of the designated Assembly Areas for cantonment and other preparatory tasks for the immediate commencement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process”. Furthermore, the chair of Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) reiterated in his 26 March 2009 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burundi that “the PBC stands ready to support both short term and longer term needs for the DDR process”.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

2.1 The 2009 DDR of FNL

2.1.1 The three phases of the 2009 DDR process (see paragraph)

Following the closure of the World Bank-led Multi-Donor Reintegration Program (MDRP) on 31 December 2008, efforts have been initiated to develop a strategy articulated by three interrelated components to ensure the effective implementation of the DDR process. :

- a. Assembly, disarmament and verification – run by the Facilitation Office/Joint Verification Monitoring Mechanism (JVMM) and monitored and assisted by the African Union Special Task Force (with the expected support from the international community through a UNDP - administered financial mechanism- see Section 3. below) ;
- b. Demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration (D&R) – run by the Technical Coordination Team of the National Commission for Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration (with financial support from the World Bank through its Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Project.
- c. Sustainable socio-economic reintegration at the community level that would ensure an integrated transition between the end of the individually-targeted reintegration assistance provided by the World Bank and existing or projected community development programmes run by the Government with support from development agencies such as UNDP, bilateral and other multilateral agencies.

This three part process requires considerable co-ordination since each phase of the process has a different lead and different funding mechanism and must dovetail with subsequent phases. While the World Bank is supporting the Government of Burundi with a Transitional Demobilization & Reintegration project (already \$10 millions in IDA and another \$6-8 millions in donor pledges) for the second phase, the Facilitation Office has been largely working on the basis of ad hoc support from donors, leading to defective planning, poor accountability, and limited ability to react to contingencies/emergencies arising along the Assembly, Disarmament & Verification process.

2.1.2. Phase I of the DDR process

Timely completion of phase I of the DDR process (Assembly/Disarmament/Verification) is essential for the smooth implementation of the other phases. However, the 31st March deadline for the completion of the process was not met and the Facilitation office started downsizing/disengaging as early as 1st April 2009. At the 8 April meeting the Facilitation also signaled that it would reduce its staff and rely more heavily upon technical support from BINUB/UNDP by the close of April. Budget cuts to transport of FNL leaders has already begun and housing provided by the Facilitation will be dramatically cut by the end of April. Furthermore, the funding provided so far on an ad hoc basis by donors and the United Nations to the Facilitation for this first phase of the process is running out, while some improvements are still needed at Rubira Assembly Area and another an estimated 5 batches of about 3,500 FNL each are expected to be processed in the weeks to come. Already over \$1.5 millions (of which over \$1 million in food) has been spent on this first phase of the DDR process since April 2008 without the progress expected to match this investment.

2.1.3. “Adults Associated with the FNL”

Based on existing eligibility criteria applying for the DDR process - weapon-combatant ratio and combatant verification status - it is highly expected that an important number of FNL included in the certified list will not be eligible for either integration into Defense & Security Forces or Demobilization through World Bank-supported Transitional Demobilization & Reintegration project. To ensure the application of same standards as in the past, this specific group will be considered as “adult associated with armed group” and be entitled to the same benefits as the former “militants combattants”. This approach takes also into account the need to avoid any potential security risk due to an inappropriate handling of this group.

In this context, the international community¹ is considering a “return indemnity” for those “adults associated with the FNL” who could receive a 100,000 FBU indemnity that had been received by *Gardiens de la Paix* & rebel/CNDD-FDD-affiliated *Militant combattants* mentioned in the introduction. These non combatant adults could later on benefit from an “easy entry/fast track” into existing community development projects. Those who were “non-eligible” for reasons outlined in Section 1.1 above will simply be taken home and would not

¹ See Minutes from Meeting of International Coordination Group on DDR, Friday 27 March 2009

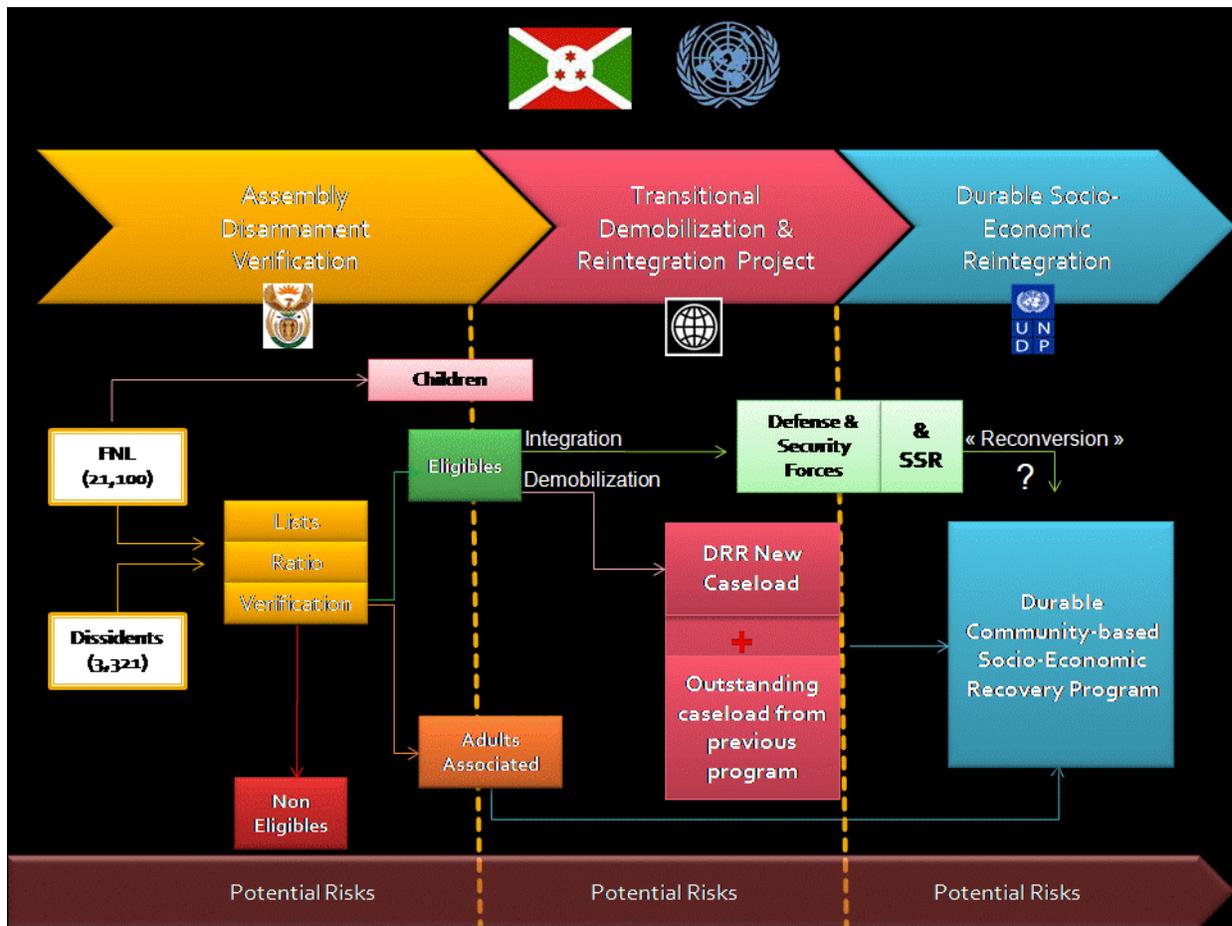
receive the “return indemnity”.

The first instalment of these “return indemnities” to those “adults associated with the FNL” could be paid directly in pre-Assembly Areas provided that computer registration takes place in pre-Assembly Areas. The second instalment of these “return indemnities” would be paid once these “adults associated with the FNL” have returned to their respective homes. The payment of this second instalment would also be the opportunity for conducting “socio-economic reintegration survey” of these “adults associated with the FNL” as they are back in their communities, to prepare their “easy entry/fast track” into existing community development projects as mentioned above.

This would therefore decrease the number of FNL elements having to transit through Rubira Assembly Area possibly by up to 10,000 and reduce logistic costs as well as security risks

Following international standards on DDR, Phase I of the process will also take into the account the identification and screening of women associated with the armed group (WAAG) as well as the provision of specific assistance to allow their separation from the military structure. In recognition of particular difficulties of women associated with armed groups, and in the spirit of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security, up to 1000 women would be accorded status regardless of whether they are indicated on the certified list of combatants. The reintegration of both adults and women associated would be linked to PBF projects *Réhabilitation du Rôle de la femme* and *Appui à la réintégration socioéconomique des populations affectée par les crises*.

The diagram below shows the entire DDR program cycle, describing the process, its interrelated phases and activities as well as its leading partners.



3. ANALYSIS OF RISK AND ASSUMPTIONS

The failure or delay in implementation of DDR would carry multiple and significant political and security risks to the peace process that could jeopardise the hard-won agreements and delicate trust being built between the parties. These include:

- Delays in DDR and the integration of FNL elements into the security services, would affect the timetable for the FNL's registration as a political party and its ability to take part in the elections planned for 2010, which is a key incentive for the FNL to follow through the agreement to disarm and demobilise (the FNL had not yet been formally registered as a political party although its application was submitted to relevant national authorities on 30 January 2009).
- Moreover, delays or gaps in the DDR process might affect the credibility of the programme in the eyes of the beneficiaries, and discourage combatants from taking part, which could have security repercussions.
- The Government and the FNL had not yet reached an agreement on rank harmonization. This could pose challenges to the timely and smooth DDR implementation.
- The AU Special Task Force (AU-STF) is to drawdown its presence from Burundi. While contingency planning had been prepared, ability to respond to any unforeseen security threats and/or delays in DDR would be partially limited.
- Parallel to this the financial drawdown of the Facilitation creates an additional sense of urgency to complete the process and will place greater technical burdens on BINUB and UNDP
- The lack of funds available for the pre-DDR phase. Approximately \$2.7m is required for the assembly, verification and disarmament phase for April and May 2009. Notwithstanding the PBF emergency funding contribution of \$1 million hereby requested, inability to access the remaining amount will negatively affect the project execution.
- The absence of an overarching and comprehensive national DDR strategy impedes effective coordination of efforts despite the successfully functioning of the International Coordination Group.
- The demobilisation and transitional reinsertion programme should commence fully and in a timely manner to ensure that there is no gap between the two stages of the process. This will require the fully functional TCT and World Bank trust fund as well as the establishment of coordination and planning mechanisms within an agreed and nationally endorsed strategic framework.

4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS / MONITORING & EVALUATION

4.1. Implementation Arrangements. The project is executed and implemented through UNDP's 'direct execution' (DEX) modality, in accordance with UNDP financial, procurement and administrative rules and regulations. Through the modality UNDP is responsible for project management including delivery of project inputs and their conversion into outputs.

The project is implemented jointly by UNDP/BINUB's Security Sector Reform and Small Arms joint section. As per in the existing Emergency Window Fund Project, the head of section Col. (ret.) Mbaye Faye is the project manager. The UNDP Burundi CO provides technical programmatic assistance as well as procurement of services and goods.

The project manager is responsible for:

- Coordination and implementation of project activities
- Development and revision of work plans, including budget revisions
- Requests for payment and procurement
- Documentation and inventory
- Coordination of national and international partner interventions
- Preparation of financial and narrative reports

4.2. Procurement procedures. Goods and services are procured in accordance with UNDP procurement rules and regulations. The United Nations Integrated Service Centre in Bujumbura organizes bid evaluation committees and operates the joint Local Contracts Committee to which US\$ 30,000 – US\$ 100,000 procurement is referred. Procurement exceeding US\$ 100,000 is referred to UNDP HQs for review and approval.

4.3. Evaluations. A final evaluation of the project will be conducted at the end of the 2-months period.

5. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. The existing PBF Emergency Window Fund already provides an institutional framework for this EMERGENCY FUND. However, only about \$360,000 remain from original budget (if the funds advanced to Belgium are returned this could bring the total of cash flow up to about \$700,000) that will serve as an immediate source of funding. Additional donor contributions through UNDP cost sharing agreements modalities will be needed (see budget on next page). The Peacebuilding Commission has already been approached for mobilization of start-up emergency funding (up to \$1 million), that donors and UNDP/BCPR will be expected to complement.

5.2. UNDP will be responsible for administering this EMERGENCY FUND according under direct implementation modality (DIM). UNDP will also be responsible for satisfactory implementation of activities in close collaboration with the Facilitation and African Union Special Task Force ,the International Coordination Group on DDR, the DDR Technical Coordination Team (TCT), BINUB SSR and the United Nations Integrated Service Centre (UNISC). Project funds shall be managed according to financial rules and regulations of the UNDP, in conformity with the approved action plan and budget. The country office shall be responsible for managing allocated resources and reporting to donors as required.

5.3. Donors interested in providing their contributions to the EMERGENCY FUND may select service lines to fund and specify timeframes (Month 1-Month 2). Contributions may be made in terms of financial support or the provision of capital/equipment. Donors will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP according to framework agreements in force.

6. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

| Objectives | Measurable indicators | Means of verification | Important assumptions/risks |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>OBJECTIVE:</p> <p>To cover critical operational gaps of Phase I of the DDR Process in order to ensure a coherent and consistent implementation of the DDR process and to mitigate the risks associated with this phase.</p> | <p>1st phase of DDR process (Assembly, Disarmament and Verification) is completed by May 2009 and all 21,100 FNL elements have been processed</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ES-CNDRR/TCT database of ex-combatants and associated - Final narrative report - Field monitoring (international observers) | <p>Continued progress in JVMM discussions and negotiations between the FNL and Government over integration quotas for FNL into Defense and Security Forces.</p> |
| <p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adults associated with the FNL properly registered in pre-assembly areas receive the support required for their return in their communities (see for details of justifications in subsequent section); - Women associated with the FNL are properly reintegrated into civilian life with due respect to gender standards; - Rubira Assembly Area has the adequate services, logistical facilities and technical capacities to ensure timely processing verification of all FNL elements transiting through the assembly area, and eventually transformation into Demobilization Centre. | <p>Number of "adults associated with the FNL" having received their "return indemnity"</p> <p>Number of FNL elements having transited through Rubira Assembly Area</p> <p>Reduced time for processing (verification) of batches of FNL elements at Rubira Assembly Areas due to the timely addressing of logistical and technical constraints</p> <p>Potential controversy and security problems averted by the separate demobilization of mutually hostile armed groups</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ES-CNDRR/TCT database of ex-combatants and associated - Final narrative report - Field monitoring (international observers) | <p>Funds to cover critical gaps during Phase I are provided in a timely manner.</p> <p>Verification process at Rubira Assembly Areas proceeds at a normal pace to allow for next batches of FNL to be processed through Rubira Assembly Area.</p> <p>Technical challenges imposed by the mobile registration of "adults and women associated" in pre-assembly areas.</p> <p>Government issues decree on status of combatant and recognizes legal status for "adults associated with the FNL" (to receive "return indemnity").</p> <p>National Defense and Security Forces have the necessary transit camps in place and are ready to receive those FNL to be integrated into FDN/PNB/SNR.</p> <p>World-Bank supported Transitional Demobilization & Reintegration program is ready to accommodate all ex combatant (in waves) in Gitega Demobilization Center as well as start their effective demobilization.</p> <p>African Union Special Task Forces (AUSTF)'s mandate get extended through the end of the verification process at Rubira Assembly Area.</p> <p>Potential security risk posed by distribution of cash indemnities to "adults associated" in 5 pre-assembly areas and 2 assembly areas</p> |
| <p>ACTIVITIES:</p> <p>Provision of "return indemnities" for "adults associated with the FNL" in equity with past 2004-2005 DDR program;</p> <p>Conduct of a socio-economic reintegration survey of the above category of individual in order to develop a strategy for their socio economic reintegration at the community level;</p> <p>Identification and verification of Women Associated with Armed Group (WAAG);</p> <p>Logistical and technical support to running Rubira Assembly Area</p> <p>Address contingencies that could arise during this 1st phase of the process</p> | <p>INPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel to provide "return indemnities" and conduct socio-economic reintegration survey of those "adults associated with the FNL" - Items and personnel for maintenance of Rubira Assembly Area and processing of FNL elements including, gender-specific entry and exit kits, ID cards (after verification), food and medicine - Fuel for transport - Personnel and equipment for sensitization, training and Recreational activities (Sports, games, theatre/music) - Other necessary items/ equipments as may be needed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial and final narrative reports - Field monitoring (international observers) | <p>Potential security risk posed by distribution of cash indemnities to "adults associated" in 5 pre-assembly areas and 2 assembly areas</p> |

7. BUDGET

7.1. Proposed Budget breakdown for \$1 million contribution requested from the Peacebuilding Emergency Window Fund (towards the overall \$2.7 million budget required for the project and highlighted in point 7.2.)

| Category | Item | Number of Items | Unit Cost | Total Cost |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Personnel (staff and consultants) | RETURN INDEMNITIES" for "adults associated with the FNL" + Subcontracting costs + Return support for WAAG | | | 500,000 |
| 2. Contracts (commercial, grants, professional services) | INTERPRETERS for identification, registration & verification process + MAINTENANCE of Rubira Assembly Area (incl. chemicals for toilets & tents rental) | | | 100,000 |
| 3. Training | IDENTIFICATION/SCREENING, COUNSELING WAAG + SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION SURVEY of those "adults associated with the FNL" | | | 100,000 |
| 4. Transport | TRANSPORT (fuel for trucks) | | | 60,000 |
| 5. Supplies and commodities | ENTRY KITS (tooth brushes/paste, plastic table sets, civilian clothing, blanket & towel) + EXIT KITS (cooking pots, travel bag, FM radio) for demobilized and "adults associated" only + Special KIT for WAAG + FOOD & COAL (including storage, transportation and distribution) + MEDECINE & MEDICAL EXPENSES (for referrals to Military Hospital) | | | 100,000 |
| 6. Equipment | ID CARDS | | | 10,000 |
| 7. Travel | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. Miscellaneous | ELECTRICITY (fuel for generator) + TRANSPORT (fuel for trucks) + RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Sports, games, theatre/music) + UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES (3%) | | | 60,000 |
| 9. Agency Management Support** | | - | - | 70,000 |

* The Standard Financial Report that has been reviewed with the UNDG Financial Policies Working Group.

** The rate shall be within the range of 5% to 9%, with overall expected average of 7%, as specified in the PBF MOU, of the total of categories 1-8.

7.2. Overall Project Budget breakdown (including \$1 million contribution from Peacebuilding Emergency Window Fund)

| ITEMS | Unit Price in USD | Number | TOTAL COST | Existing Emergency Window Fund PBF | Funds needed | Month 1 Expenses | Month 2 Expenses |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| A. "RETURN INDEMNITIES" for "adults associated with the FNL" | 85 (100,000 FBU) | 10,000 + 1,000 females | 935,000 | 200,000* | 735,000 | 100,000 +267,500 | 467,500 |
| Subcontracting costs for payments [6% of total cost of the operation: 51,000 USD] | | | 56,100 | - | 56,100 | 28,050 | 28,050 |
| B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION SURVEY of those "adults associated with the FNL" | 600/month /person | 10 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| C. INTERPRETERS for identification, registration & verification process | 600/month /person | 40 | 48,000 | - | 48,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| D. PHASE I DDR PROCESS | | | | | | | |
| -MAINTENANCE of Rubira Assembly Area (incl. chemicals for toilets & tents rental) | 25,000 | 2 months | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| -ENTRY KITS (tooth brushes/paste, plastic table sets, civilian clothing, blanket & towel) | 30 /person | 11,000 | 330,000 | 100,000* | 230,000 | 100,000 + 65,000 | 165,000 |
| -EXIT KITS (cooking pots, travel bag, FM radio) for demobilized and "adults associated" only | 30 /person | 11,000 | 330,000 | - | 330,000 | 165,000 | 165,000 |
| -IDENTIFICATION/SCREENING, COUNSELING & RETURNING support for WAAG, including special kit | 175 /person | 1,000 | 175,000 | | 175,000 | 87,500 | 87,500 |
| -ID CARDS | .60/person | 21,100 | 12,660 | - | 12,660 | 12,660 | - |
| -FOOD & COAL (including storage, transportation and distribution) | 2.5/pers /day | 4,000 for 30 days** | 300,000 | - | 300,000 | covered (UNDP) | 300,000 |
| -MEDICINE & MEDICAL EXPENSES (for referrals to Military Hospital) | 50,000 /month | 2 months | 50,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 + 15,000 | 25,000 |
| -WATER (tanking & treatment) | 10,000 /month | 2 months | 20,000 | - | 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| -ELECTRICITY (fuel for generator) | 5,000 /month | 2 months | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| -TRANSPORT (fuel for trucks) | 30,000 /month | 2 months | 60,000 | - | 60,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| -SENSITIZATION & TRAINING (intra-team confidence building activities & leadership training) | 25,000 /month | 2 months | 50,000 | 50,000* | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| -RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Sports, games, theatre/music) | 5,000 /month | 2 months | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| E. MONITORING & EVALUATION | 2,500 | 2 months | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| F. UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES (3%) | - | - | 73,613 | 0 | 73,613 | 36,807 | 36,806 |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | 2,527,373 | 360,000 | 2,167,373 | 1,120,017 | 1,407,356 |
| G. GENERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES [7%] | - | - | - | - | 176,916 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 2,704,289 | 360,000 | 2,344,289 | | |

*PBF Emergency Window Fund could readily advance this cash remaining from existing project

**This figure of 4,000 corresponds to the capacity of Rubira Assembly Area, and cost is calculated on basis of past experience. It defers from current 6,000 figure, which includes the feeding of FNL elements assembled at Rugazi in addition to the feeding of those assembled at Rubira.

7.3. Budgetary Priorities

| Activities | Total cost in USD | Time frame | |
|---|-------------------|------------|---------|
| | | Month 1 | Month 2 |
| First Priority | 1,190,760 | - | - |
| “RETURN INDEMNITIES” for “adults associated with the FNL” + Subcontracting costs | 991,100 | X | X |
| ID CARDS | 12,660 | X | - |
| SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION SURVEY of those “adults associated with the FNL” | 12,000 | X | - |
| IDENTIFICATION/SCREENING, COUNSELING & RETURNING support for WAAG, including special kit | 175,000 | X | - |
| Second Priority | 103,000 | - | - |
| SENSITIZATION & TRAINING (intra-team confidence building activities & leadership training) | 50,000 | X | X |
| INTERPRETERS for identification, registration & verification process | 48,000 | X | X |
| MONITORING & EVALUATION | 5,000 | X | X |
| Third Priority | 710,000 | - | - |
| MAINTENANCE of Rubira Assembly Area (incl. chemicals for toilets & tents rental) | 50,000 | X | X |
| ENTRY KITS (tooth brushes/paste, plastic table sets, civilian clothing, blanket & towel) | 330,000 | X | - |
| EXIT KITS (cooking pots, travel bag, FM radio) for demobilized and “adults associated” only | 330,000 | X | - |
| Fourth Priority | 223,613 | - | - |
| MEDECINE & MEDICAL EXPENSES (for referrals to Military Hospital) | 50,000 | X | - |
| WATER (tanking & treatment) | 20,000 | X | - |
| ELECTRICITY (fuel for generator) | 10,000 | X | - |
| TRANSPORT (fuel for trucks) | 60,000 | X | - |
| RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Sports, games, theatre/music) | 10,000 | X | - |
| UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES (3%) | 73,613 | - | - |
| Fifth Priority | 300,000 | | |
| FOOD & COAL (including storage, transportation and distribution) | 300,000 | X | X |
| General Management Services [7%] | 176,916 | - | - |
| Total Budget | 2,704,289 | - | - |

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
EMERGENCY WINDOW
ANNEX II**

PROJECT SUMMARY PART ONE

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--------------------|
| Recipient UN Org: | UNDP | | | |
| National Authority: | | | | |
| Project Number: | PBF/ | | | |
| Title: | Support of completion of Phase I of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Process in Burundi (Assembly, Disarmament & Verification) | | | |
| Location: | BURUNDI | | | |
| Project Cost: | \$1,000,000 (expected matching contributions from donors and UNDP/BCPR of another \$1.7 million for a total program cost of \$2.7 millions) | | | |
| Duration: | 2 months | | | |
| SC Approval Date: | | Start: | | Completion: |
| Project Description: | To help ensure full implementation of the 2006 Comprehensive Cease Fire Agreement by enabling support to the first phase of DDR of the FNL. In addition to assembling, verification and disarmament, this phase will render effective the separation of the armed branch of the Movement from its political wing, which is a pre-requisite for registration of FNL as a political party. | | | |
| Development Goal: | The funding will support the timely and successful completion of Phase I of DDR Process in Burundi, guarantee full transparency in the management of funds, and thus lay a solid foundation for the implementation of the World Bank supported Government-led second phase and the development of the third stage, in close consultation with the relevant national and international stakeholders. | | | |
| Immediate Objective: | The main objective of the project is to cover critical operational gaps of Phase I of the DDR Process in order to ensure a coherent and consistent implementation of the DDR process and mitigate the risks associated with this phase. | | | |
| Outputs/Key Activities: | <p>- Adults associated with the FNL properly registered in pre-assembly areas receive the support required for their return in their communities (see for details of justifications in subsequent section);</p> <p>- Women associated with the FNL are properly reintegrated into civilian life with due respect to gender standards;</p> <p>- Rubira Assembly Area has the adequate services, logistical facilities and technical capacities to ensure timely processing verification of all FNL elements transiting through the assembly area.</p> <p>Key activities would include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of “return indemnities” for “adults associated with the FNL” in equity with past 2004-2005 DDR program, and the conduct of socio-economic reintegration survey of the above category of individual in order to develop a strategy for their socio economic reintegration at the community level. 2. Identification and verification of Women Associated with Armed Group (WAAG). Following Security Council resolution 1325 (particularly paragraphs 8 and 9) a proper identification and verification of this specific group will be carried out in the context of this project. Activities will include: identification, verification, screening, socioeconomic survey, | | | |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <p>family reunification and returning support. These activities will be implemented in close cooperation with FNL, local authorities, UNIFEM and specialized implementing partners.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Logistical and technical support to running Rubira Assembly Area including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintenance of Rubira Assembly Area, b. Processing of elements coming in batches and which will be provided gender-specific exit kits, ID cards (after verification), food and medicine, c. Transport to the respective groups to their next location in the process (either Defense & Security Forces transit camp, Gitega Demobilization Center, or their homes) d. Sensitization and training, including intra-team confidence building activities & leadership training that will contribute to moving the process forward e. Recreational activities (Sports, games, theatre/music) 4. Address contingencies that could arise during this 1st phase of the process (3% of the overall budget will be reserved for unforeseen contingencies) <p>Target beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All FNL elements going through Phase I of DDR process; - “Adults associated with the FNL” will receive a “return indemnity” (an agreed criteria and sum endorsed by international DDR stakeholders; whilst “non-eligible” combatants would not be entitled); - Women associated with the FNL (identification, screening, family reunification and returning support); - Communities which will benefit from improved general security; |
| <p>Procurement:</p> | <p>The project is executed and implemented through UNDP’s ‘direct execution’ (DEX) modality, in accordance with UNDP financial, procurement and administrative rules and regulations. Through the modality UNDP is responsible for project management including delivery of project inputs and their conversion into outputs.</p> <p>Goods and services are procured in accordance with UNDP procurement rules and regulations. The United Nations Integrated Service Centre in Bujumbura organizes bid evaluation committees and operates the joint Local Contracts Committee to which US\$ 30,000 – US\$ 100,000 procurement is referred. Procurement exceeding US\$ 100,000 is referred to UNDP HQs for review and approval.</p> |