



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

Project Title: Community Violence Reduction in the Central African Republic (CVR-CAR)	Recipient UN Organization(s): MINUSCA through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission to the Central African Republic (IOM-CAR)
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	Project Location: Central African Republic (CAR) – Districts of Bouar and Baboua (Nana-Mambéré Province) District of Kouï (Ouham Pendé Province) and Bossangoa and Nana Bakassa (Ouham Province)
	Total Project Cost: USD 3,500,000 Peacebuilding Fund: USD 3,500,000 Government Contribution: 0
	Proposed Project Start Date: 1 November 2015 Proposed Project End Date: 30 April 2017 Total duration (in months): 18

(for IRF-funded projects)

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¹ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

Project Description:

Following the outbreak of the civil war with genocidal element in 2013, UN Security Council resolutions 2149 (10 April 2014) and 2217 (28 April 2015) mandated MINUSCA to “support the Transitional Authorities, and the subsequently elected authorities, in developing and implementing a revised strategy for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and, in case of foreign elements, Repatriation (DDRR) of former combatants and armed elements” and “to support the Transitional Authorities, and the subsequently elected authorities, in developing and implementing Community Violence Reduction Programmes” (CVR).

An important step has been taken at the Bangui Forum for National Reconciliation held in May 2015, which brought about an agreement on a *‘Republican Pact for Peace, National Reconciliation and Reconstruction’*, containing important components for a successful return towards democracy, including the revision of, and referendum on, the National Constitution, Presidential, legislative and local elections, Justice, return of IDPs and refugees, as well as development projects. During the Bangui Forum for National Reconciliation, nine armed groups (AGs) signed the “Agreement on DDR principles” (as an annex to the broader “Pact Republicain”). This agreement represents an important step, underlining the AGs’ commitment to DDR principles and relevant eligibility criteria. However, the implementation of CVR programmes remains a critical component for the success of the national DDR programme, as some 60,000 individuals associated with the anti-Balaka and other armed groups will not be eligible for the national DDR programme, but continue to constitute a serious security threat to the civilian population. In fact, the eligibility criteria for the national DDR programme imply that: 1. Combatants belong to armed group signatories of the Agreement on DDR; and 2. hand over of one weapon of war. Article 6 of the the DDR agreement has also set up provisions for armed groups elements not holding war firearms to benefit from various socio-economic support programs such as CVR.

The violent conflict of 2013 that opposed the Seleka rebellion and Anti-Balaka militia is often labeled as ‘Muslim-Christian religious conflict’. Currently, the ex-Seleka factions are concentrated in the eastern part of the Country while Anti-Balaka groups are concentrated in the western part of the country; both opposing groups are present in the center part of the Country. Based on available information, elements of the ex-Séléka factions are more likely to fulfill the DDR eligibility criteria (particularly with regards to the possession of weapons of war), while a large number of the Anti-Balaka elements will not fulfill this criteria, their modus operandi during the conflict being characterized by the use of locally made/traditional fire weapons and white weapons rather than weapons of war.

Overall objective: This project has been developed to provide CVR programmes for armed group elements not eligible for the national DDR programme, as well as elements of communities particularly prone to or vulnerable against violent activities. CVR programmes entail two main operational areas: 1) economic reinsertion of elements of armed groups and 2) social reinsertion of armed groups elements, including a conflict prevention programme within the target communities. The project’s general objective is to improve security at the local level, through the economic and social reinsertion of violence-prone armed groups’ elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme and community dialogue mechanisms in hotspots areas playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence at the local level.

Target locations: This project targets hotspots locations in the north-western part of the country (Districts of Bouar and Baboua, Nana-Mambéré Province; District of Kouï, Ouham Pendé Province; Bossangoa and Nana Bakassa (Ouham Province), where most of the Anti-Balaka groups are situated and community violence is particularly severe.

More specifically, the project aims to achieve the following outcomes:

1. **Economic reinsertion of armed groups’ elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme achieved through skills training and income generation activities.**

Participants: 7,000 participants, including 4,200 armed groups’ elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme (60%), together with 2,800 other members of the communities (40%).

Areas of work will include:

- Design and implementation of cash for work activities, enabling 7,000 participants to improve immediate living conditions. The cash for work activities will focus on rehabilitation of local community infrastructures identified as community priorities by local committees, in participatory and inclusive needs assessments. Where needs assessment have been recently undertaken by other Partners/Projects, this project will make use of them. For the selection of cash for work activities and beneficiaries, this project will ensure a strong link to other ongoing similar projects, including those targeting youth at risk and other members of the communities, to avoid overlapping and ensure coherence, synergy and cost-effectiveness.
 - Provision of labor-market oriented vocational training, i.e. basic business skills training, vocational training in marketable occupations, on-the-job training for 350 beneficiaries. Support the start-up of sustainable income-generating activities for 350 participants (agriculture, livestock, service sector, small business, and other context-specific market opportunities).
- 2. Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme and peaceful coexistence within their communities achieved through trainings and community dialogue in hotspots areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence; peaceful coexistence is achieved at community level, through the establishment of mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence**

Areas of work will include:

- Provision of with intensive civic-education and peaceful coexistence training sessions, including human rights, citizenship, peaceful coexistence amongst community members, use of peaceful means to settle intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence, respect and valorization of cultural/religious/ethnic/gender diversities within communities. The project targets the most violence-prone individuals associated with armed violence in the recent crisis in CAR, and aims to make them become peaceful, positive and active members of community.
- Involve the participants in (social/cultural/sport events organized by the project at community level.
- Set up of Local Committees for the 7 remote targeted locations. These Committees will act as tool for social cohesion and peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes. In cases of existing Local Committees in the targeted locations, already set up by other partners dealing with the promotion of peace and social cohesion, those Committees will be empowered to serve also for this project. Active participation of women will be ensured, recognizing the vital role that women can play within the communities for social cohesion, conflict management/conflict prevention and longer term peacebuilding process.
- Training of the Local Committee members on conflict management and prevention including mediation, conflict management, peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumor management and verification of information on security threat, to prevent panic among population (often cause of population displacement) and prevent violent self-response/self-justice/retaliation by community members.
- Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaign on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, use of community dialogue for settlement of intercommunal disputes and rejection of violence.
- Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaign on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons and support to local authorities-led initiatives for the voluntarily handover of weapons (in cooperation with UNMAS and MINUSCA for handling of weapons/ammunitions/explosives).

For the planning of social cohesion/reconciliation-related actions, this project will ensure strong coordination with other existing projects, in particular with the ongoing project "Support to the implementation of the national reconciliation process for a lasting peace in CAR", supported by PBF and implemented by UNDP. For the establishment of Local Committees-related actions, the project will link up with activities undertaken by UNDP and MINUSCA Civil Affairs Section.

Gender Marker Score: 2

(for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective or cross-cutting theme)

PBF Focus Areas: which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*):

2.3 Conflict prevention/management

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I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peace Building Context:

Since gaining independence in 1960, the Central African Republic (CAR) has been suffering from sustained and serious negligence of key duties by successive Governments, witnessing the progressive withdrawal from the fringes of the country towards its capital Bangui. Accompanied by widespread corruption and wastage of public resources, this process led to a serious socio-economic degradation, which in turn intensified competition for resources by the population, compounded by cross-border migration (transhumance) and other external factors such as the disintegration of other countries in the region and the related proliferation of small arms and ammunition. After 55 years of independence, the country is one of the lowest ranked in the global Human Development Index (HDI, UNDP 2013), ranking 185 out of 187. Since more than two decades, the Central African Republic experienced recurrent political and security crisis (military mutiny and coups) that have deeply weakened the state institutions and prevented socio-economic development. The most recent crisis started in December 2012, with the Seleka rebellion that overthrew the government in March 2013. The subsequent violent conflicts between Seleka and Anti-Balaka militiamen, often (erroneously) labeled 'Christian-Muslim religious conflict', have led the country into an unprecedented spiral of intercommunal violence, with devastating security and humanitarian consequences. The wide spread atrocities committed by both sides, Seleka and Anti-Balaka, have resulted in deep intercommunity tensions, significantly weakening the social cohesion between communities.

The impact of the conflict on the security situation and in turn on the civilian population has been devastating. Lacking presence of state security forces has been providing fertile ground to the deliberate, incidental and accidental attacks on civilians, as a weapon of war became means to the achievement of political ends. At the same time, rising levels of opportunistic crime as well as sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) contributed to the breakdown of trust between authorities and the population.

The security situation progressively improved with the nomination of the Transitional Government in January 2014, the deployment of MINUSCA, the signing of the Brazzaville Ceasefire Agreement in July 2014 and, more recently with the successful completion of the Bangui Forum in May 2015, resulting in the signature of the National Pact for Peace, Reconciliation and Reconstruction and the DDRR Agreement.

The protection of the civilian population is among MINUSCA's main mandates. This includes preventing or mitigating deliberate violence against civilians such as threats to individuals and communities (i.e. acts causing physical harm and/or displacement, deny freedom of movement or compromise access to livelihoods and essential services).

A relative calm has returned in Bangui, although the situation continues to be highly unpredictable in areas throughout the country the security situation remains highly volatile, including the districts of Bouar and Baboua (Nana-Mambéré Province), Koul (Ouham Pendé Province), Bossangoa and Nana Bakassa (Ouham Province), Kaga Bandoro (Nana Grebizi Province), Bambari (Ouaka Province) and Bria (Haute Kotto Province). In the far south east, the 'Lords Resistance Army' (LRA) continues to plague the local population.

Overall inter-communal relations in CAR remain strained especially in the mentioned areas, and risk jeopardizing the continued, even if fragile, progress towards national reconciliation and sustainable peace. Recent news of remobilization of armed forces among the two main opposing groups gives rise to heightened preoccupation for the Transitional Government and the International Community. Furthermore, the continued lack of legal economic opportunities throughout the country, and the temptations of participation in armed/criminal activities continue to be the main sources of new recruits for armed groups and criminal gangs. Their illicit activities include cattle rustling and banditry along the main road corridors, which continue to negatively impact on human mobility, humanitarian and commercial activities, and thereby on economic and social development and rehabilitation.

Not only are inter-communal relations strained, economic activity has also been negatively impacted by the displacement of elements of the Muslim community who were formerly considered the locomotive of inter-and intra-community trade. As such, in previously mixed communities, conflict, religious polarization and mass displacement has had tremendous negative impact on the socio-economic fabric and living conditions.

Inter-communal violence reduction is therefore a necessary condition to improve relationships between political and ethno-religious groups, while the restoration of intra-communal social and economic relations remains equally crucial to the short term recovery, and to medium term stabilization.

Some armed groups in CAR are characterized by a lack of and organized structures, of coherent and stable leadership, of clear hierarchy lines and discipline, of membership criteria and often of war weaponry; this latter being an eligibility criteria for the national DDR programme, the non-fulfillment of this requirement challenges the participation of many combatants into the DDR programme. Frequent cases of violations of cessation of hostilities agreements are observed because of the inability of armed group leaders to exercise control throughout the ranks of their membership. A plethora of Semi-organized armed groups and criminal gangs further confuse the overall picture.

Identified globally across the country as 'Anti-Balaka' (AB), and generally responding only to local leaderships, AB continue to function with almost complete autonomy in the absence of a functioning state, national security systems, weak law enforcement and in the absence of stable funding to support state functions. On the other side, parts of the groups identified as Ex-Seleka respond to a leadership, maintain a military hierarchy and most of its members dispose of weaponry categorized as 'weapons of war'.

While it is difficult to provide an accurate estimate of the total number of armed groups (those holding fire arms and those who don't), CVR programming in CAR is intended to eventually reach an estimated total number of 70,000 beneficiaries, mostly from youth associated with armed groups, especially the Anti-Balaka, as well as victims of violence, especially women and others categories that are and will remain ineligible candidates for DDDR-type assistance.

During the Bangui Forum for National Reconciliation, held in Bangui from 04 to 11 May 2015, nine Armed Groups (AGs) signed the "Agreement on DDR principles" (as an annex to the broader "Pacte républicain pour la paix, la réconciliation et la bonne gouvernance"). This agreement represents an important step, underlining the AGs commitment to DDR principles and relevant eligibility criteria. The Armed Groups' signature of this Agreement on DDR represents also an important step for resource mobilization for the national DDR programme and hopefully, will motivate the donors, so far cautious, to commit financial resources in support to the DDR Programme in CAR. The DDDR agreement signed by nine armed groups² in Bangui on 10 May 2015 follows peace building principles: notably: i) community-based reintegration targeting both combatants and community beneficiaries, and non-cash benefit to ex-combatants; ii) eligibility criteria of 'weapons of war'; iii) individual integration into the CAR security forces based on national recruitment and eligibility criteria and an overall Security Sector Reform (SSR) and iv) a robust CVR component that targets fighters and members of other armed communities or groups not eligible for DDDR, war affected populations, notably youth and women at risks as well as other community members to promote reconciliation and social cohesion.

The DDDR national programme is being designed, with MINUSCA-DDR Section support to GoCAR. The DDR Section is working in close coordination with the High Commissioner for DDR and SSR of the Government of Transition. To this effect, the DDR Section has recently assigned (August 2015) one international DDR Officer to build the capacity of the HC Office (other two MINUSCA DDR staff are to be recruited to perform similar functions); full time colocation in the HC's compound is envisaged and should become operational soon;

However, the effective launching of a national DDR programme, that will provide a long term reintegration for demobilized ex-combatants, will require some months (estimated six, to set up the governmental DDR structure, to jointly finalize the DDR project document, to mobilize the financial resources to support the implementation of the national DDR programme). To this effect, MINUSCA efforts related to DDR are focusing on two phases:

The first phase: pre-DDR operations; it has been conceived May 2015 by MINUSCA with GoCAR, immediately after the end of the Bangui Forum, as preparatory to a comprehensive DDDR process. Pre-DDR Operations were planned to fill the gap between the signature of the DDR Agreement and the launching of the national DDR Program, in order to provide a rapid response and keep the momentum of the successful Bangui Forum. In light of the end of the transitional Government and the planned national elections, managing the combatants' expectations through the planned pre-DDR Operations is a key element to improve security and create a

² At the time of signature of DDDR agreement, the FDPC was the only armed group that refused to sign the agreement. In August 2015, a new armed group ('MPC') was formed as a result of internal struggles within the FPRC, the largest armed group in the ex-coalition Seleka.

conducive environment for a peaceful elections process; initially planned for August 2015, the elections are planned to take place before the end of 2015. In its Art. 4, the Agreement on DDR stipulates that "before the elections, and waiting that the necessary resources for DDR will be mobilized, the combatants will have to present themselves in identified sites where they will be sensitized, identified, regrouped, disarmed and taken care of during the process". During the pre-DDR phase, as interim measure the armed groups are requested to secure weapons in containers; the planned support includes provision of jobs, although temporary through labor-intensive Projects (Cash-for-Work), combined with – for a limited period of time - food support (which, during the Bangui Forum, was indicated as the most impellent need among combatants). Sixteen (16) locations have been identified by MINUSCA as priority locations for pre-DDR operations, in consideration of the high concentration of armed groups presence. MINUSCA DDR, with GoCAR High Commissioner for DDR and SSR is deploying extensive efforts in sensitization meetings with armed groups leaders, in Bangui and in field locations, to create consensus around pre-DDR concept. In this context, CVR programme is needed, starting from the western and central areas of the country being overwhelmed by the presence of armed groups, with thousands of elements not eligible to DDR/to pre-DDR, and who continue to perpetrate violence especially against minority groups and other civilians and who could be easily (re) mobilized by the armed groups, that continue to be active in the country. The immediate and simultaneous implementation of pre-DDR and CVR related activities will significantly contribute to create confidence amongst the combatants toward the proposed support measures and to motivate armed groups to adhere to pre-DDR and disarm, in favor of community based income generating activities and peacebuilding dynamics. This, in turn, will contribute to ongoing efforts undertaken by MINUSCA and other international actors, especially UNCT and Humanitarian Actors, to create a conducive environment for peace consolidation and a peaceful election process.

The second phase: it concerns the overall implementation of the national DDR programme, whose design already started during the first phase, whose objective long term socio-economic reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants, with a community based approach to support community recovery and stabilization initiatives, to be implemented with continuous assistance by the international community; this phase also include the strengthening of capacities of national institutions, notably of the High Commission for DDR and SSR, the establishment of a network of partnerships and resource mobilization for the national DDR national Programme. The CVR activities, initiated in the first phase, will have to continue throughout the next years to complement the implementation of the DDR national DDR Program.

Note: In support to the outcomes of the Bangui Forum, and following a process of consultation, a peacebuilding short term strategy for PBF funding is being prepared by MINUSCA and UNCT, consisting in two main elements: CVR and Redeployment of the State Authority.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Please note: In cases where the geographical area of implementation coincides or overlaps with those of similar projects implemented by other entities, including the other projects funded by PBF, IOM will ensure coordination in the planning as well as implementation of all activities, in a way that maximizes exploitation of synergies, in an effort to save costs and in turn increase the number of beneficiaries within the overall available budget.

Project outcome	Source of funding & Imp. Partner/s	Key Projects / Activities	Duration	Budget	Major gaps in the Outcome Area
1) Interim measures for supporting voluntary disarmament (Pre DDR operations, before launching of national DDR Programme)	MINUSCA DDR	-Registration and data base of ex combatants eligible for pre-DDR -Disarmament of ex combatants eligible for DDR -Temporary support (food support and cash for work)	6 months: June - December 2015	n/a	Gaps in overall funding being made available to CAR as "forgotten emergency"

2) Community Stabilization (2 projects)	EU / IOM	Infrastructure rehabilitation -Cash for Work -Social Cohesion ... in Bangui ... in Boda, Ndele, Bambari, Kaga Bandoro /Sibut	18-24 months: Mar 2014- Feb 2016 Aug 2015- Feb 2017	EUR 4.8 m 10.0 m	Gaps in model programs that can be applied with tangible progress country-wide
3) Appui au processus de reconciliation nationale pour une paix durable encentrique	PBF, UNDP & UNFPA IP: UNSP	Tecnical and financial support to national institutions to promote social cohesions and establish long term reconciliation mechanisms. Promotion of intercomunal mediation to reduce violence. Set up of a mediators network and local Committees for dialogue and peace.	18 months Dec 2014-Mai 2016	USD 4.7 m	
4) Appui au Redéploiement de l'Administration territoriale et à la Revitalisation Socio-Économique des Communautés to	Under discussion) UN PBF / MINUSCA	-Redeploy state administration -Establish core state functions in volatile areas, including dservice delivery & tax collection -Restore security & promote socio-economic revival (localtons: tbd)	18 months (tbd)	USD 3.5 m	Need to offer alternatives to members of armed groups not eligible to DDDR, particularly in the north-west of the country, and to prevent further recruitment by armed groups and criminal gangs notably of unemployed Youngsters ('youth at risk')
5) Local Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation	Bekou Fund / DRC, OXFAM, ACTED	Peace Committees: support to social cohesion and reconciliation in Bangui, Bossangoa, Ndele and Kaga Bandoro	16 months March 2014 – August 2015	n/a	
6) Establishment of Peace Committees	EU / Reconciliation, Resources International Interreligious Platform	Peace Committees: Social cohesion and reconciliation in Ndele, Bria, Camot, Paoua, Sibut, Barangafo and Bangui (all arrondissement)	18 months September 2015- March 2017	n/a	Need to secure the long-term interest and commitment by the CAR central government (independently of the elections and their results)
7) Secure Empowered, Connected Communities	USAID / CRS, Caritas, Search for Common Ground	-Community based protection through inter-community communication, local conflict mitigation & social cohesion Bambari, Bria and LRA areas -Establishment of Community Committees for conflict resolution Ohuam (Bossangoa, Bouca, Batangafo, Kabo, Nana Bakassa, Markunda), Ohuam Pendé (Pandoua), Nana Mamberé (Baboua, Bossemélé, Bañoro, Bohong, Bozoum, Watiguera, Falima, Saint Joseph).	2012 – 2016	n/a	
8) Cash for Work	World Bank / AGEPT	Economic revitalization: countrywide, 35,000 beneficiaries.	2015 – 2016	USD 20.0 m	

c) Rationale for this IRF:

1. CVR and DDR Programs' complementarity. The "Agreement on DDR principles" (as an annex to the broader "Pact Republicain") sets the following eligibility criteria for the future national DDR programme: 1. Combatants belong to armed groups signatories of the Agreement on DDR signed during the Bangui Forum of national reconciliation of May 2015; and 2. The handover of weapons of war. Based on available information, elements of ex-Seleka factions, concentrated in the Eastern and centre part of the country, are more likely to fulfill the

DDR eligibility criteria about weapons of war, while most of the Anti-Balaka elements will not be able to fulfill one of these criteria, their modus operandi during the conflict being characterized by the use of locally-made/traditional fire weapons and white weapons rather than war firearms. The Article 6 of the DDR agreement has set up provisions for armed groups elements not holding war firearms to benefit from various socio-economic support programs such as CVR. A Community Violence reduction Programme, which is part of MINUSCA mandate together with DRRR Programme, is meant to provide a window of engagement of those armed groups members non eligible for the national DDR Programme. Considering the current fragile economic and security context, with still many weapons circulating, armed groups still active and the presence of internal and external spoilers of the peacebuilding process, if no support is provided, those elements would continue to be easily (re)mobilized or could turn into criminal gangs.

2. Selected hotspots/locations: While we foresee that the implementation of a CVR programme will be necessary throughout the country, it is particularly critical in the western and center part of CAR dominated by active self-defense armed groups (i.e. Anti-Balaka).

IOM and the MINUSCA DDR Section have analyzed the distribution of armed groups and prioritized potential areas of CVR intervention, in consultation with the DSRSG Office, the Joint Mission Analysis Center (JMAC), the MINUSCA Protection of Civilian (PoC) Team, and the Joint Operation Centre (JOC). According to a recent MINUSCA JMAC risk analysis, amongst the different Anti-Balaka (AB) groups, those in the northern part of the Sector West are more structured and active, while in the southern part of Sector West the AB are rather considered “sleeping” groups. The JMAC risk assessment along with the other MINUSCA sections agreed that this pilot CVR project should target the anti-Balaka groups from the north/west (i.e. Ouham Prefecture and Nana Mamberé Provinces), including also Bossangoa, which is the key Anti Balaka stronghold, being the town of origin of the former CAR President Bozize. In addition, the districts of Bouar and Baboua (Nana Mamberé) should also be considered among the priority areas, as they are affected by continued banditry, racketeering and kidnapping perpetrated by FDPC elements along the main road corridor to Cameroon, and by attacks on local cattle breeders and transhumant herders, mostly done by Anti Balaka coming from other localities and supported by local youngsters (Niém, Yelewa, Sabewa, Bogbatoyo, Ndongue and Douane in Bouar District and Mayo Lara and Nguenzé in Baboua District).

Based on the above mentioned considerations, the selected locations for the implementation of this CVR pilot project are the following jointly-identified hotspots (see map here below): Nana-Mamberé Province, districts of Baboua and Bouar; Ouham Pendé Province, district of Kouï, and Ouham Province; districts of Bossangoa and Nana Bakassa. All of them represent hotspots areas, characterized by high concentration of AB elements, by highly volatile security situation and high risk for PoC.

Throughout the duration of the project, IOM will continue to coordinate with MINUSCA and local authorities and will exercise flexibility to gear the project towards emerging ‘hotspots locations’ - whitening the above mentioned geographical areas - that require urgent intervention with the support of this pilot Community Violence Reduction project.



Map left: Western CAR as focus of future CVR interventions; map right: priority areas for PBF funded CVR Pilot Project

Targeted participants/beneficiaries. This project targets in first place members of armed groups no eligible for DDR; considering the selected hotspots/locations, the project will target mostly the members of Anti-Balaka self-defense group. The project targets the most violence-prone individuals associated to armed violence in the

recent crisis in CAR, and aims to make them become peaceful, positive and active members of community. The project will provide support to their economic and social integration, combined with support to the overall communities to enhance social cohesion and establish mechanisms for community dialogue and peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence to. Amongst the participants/beneficiaries of income generating activities, other members of the communities - those directly affected by the conflict and other vulnerable groups - will also to be included (40 % of participants), to avoid feeding a sense on inequity that in turn would create further tensions in the communities.

The identification and selection of members of the armed groups non-eligible for DDR national programme, to be included in this CVR project for socio-economic reinsertion, will be undertaken under the direction of GoCAR High Commissioner for DDR & SSR supported by MINUSCA DDR, to validate lists of participants and encourage respects of selection criteria. The selection of the other members of the communities as participants of income generating activities will be undertaken by the Local Committees, with the supervision of MINUSCA Field Offices to ensure transparency and equity in the selection process on the basis of pre-established and agreed criteria; priority will be given to vulnerable people (women head of households, GBV victims, IDPs and returnees, religious and ethnic minorities).

ii. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

The project's general objective is to improve security at the local level, through the economic and social reinsertion of violence-prone armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme and community dialogue mechanisms in hotspots areas playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence at the local level.

Theory of change: IF the targeted elements of armed groups non eligible for the national DDR Programme participate in economic reinsertion activities – including cash for work and skills training, among others; and if local mechanisms for dialogue and conflict prevention are inclusive and function effectively; and if local authorities succeed in the voluntary collection of weapons from elements of armed groups; THEN security at the local level would be improved and violence reduced.

The following outcomes are expected from the implementation of this CVR pilot project:

More specifically, the project aims to achieve the following outcomes:

Outcome I: Economic reinsertion of armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme achieved through skills training and income generation activities.

Main Activities and sequencing:

- Set up of Local Committees (one in each of the target location), including local leaderships, local authorities and a divers set of local populations. Agreement on Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) detailing the LC roles, responsibilities, rules and procedures. Training of the Local Committees on SOP and the relevant guiding principles (transparency, inclusiveness, fairness and good governance).
- Participatory community-based needs assessments, and subsequent identification of priority Projects for cash for work and other income generating activities, these latter to be identified based on (labor) market absorption capacities.
- Selection of participants (groups of participants throughout the life of the project) for cash for work activities and other income generating activities as well as skills training activities; to avoid creating friction due to selection of beneficiaries, special attention will be paid to set up transparent and inclusive participation criteria.
- Cash for Work activities, with focus on rehabilitation of local community infrastructures identified as community priorities in community based needs assessment and further selected by the Local Committee (ex: schools, health posts, markets, bridges, roads, drainage system, etc).

- Labor-market-oriented skills training for 350 participants, i.e. basic business skills training, vocational training in marketable occupations, on-the-job training.
- Start-up of sustainable income generating activities for other 350 participants (agriculture, livestock, service, small business, etc, matching the context-specific market opportunities). As existing opportunities in formal sectors of the economy and the vocational training capacities are very poor or inexistent, particularly in the remote rural areas, the project will focus on agricultural, livestock and community oriented services that have tangible potential of offering employment/ income generating opportunities in the short to medium terms. Where agriculture/livestock activities play a significant role in local income generation, land tenure, rights/deeds and the allocation of land to local farmers need to be considered and addressed.

For the planning of cash-for-work activities, this project will ensure strong coordination with other cash-for-work activities under similar projects, including those targeting youth at risk and other members of the communities, to avoid overlapping and ensure coherence and cost-effectiveness.

Outcome II: Social reinsertion of armed group elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme and peaceful coexistence within their communities achieved through trainings and community dialogue in hotspots areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence; peaceful coexistence is achieved at community level, through the establishment of mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence

Main Activities and sequencing:

- Provision of with intensive civic-education and peaceful coexistence training sessions, including human rights, citizenship, peaceful coexistence amongst community members, use of peaceful means to settle intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence, respect and valorization of cultural/religious/ethnic/gender diversities within communities. The project targets the most violence-prone individuals associated with armed violence in the recent crisis in CAR, and aims to make them become peaceful, positive and active members of community.
- Involve the participants in (social/cultural/sport events organized by the project at community level.
- Set up of Local Committees for the 7 remote targeted locations. These Committees will act as tool for social cohesion and peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes. In cases of existing Local Committees in the targeted locations, already set up by other partners dealing with the promotion of peace and social cohesion, those Committees will be empowered to serve also for this project. Active participation of women will be ensured, recognizing the vital role that women can play within the communities for social cohesion, conflict management/conflict prevention and longer term peacebuilding process.
- Training of the Local Committee members on conflict management and prevention including mediation, conflict management, peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumor management and verification of information on security threat, to prevent panic among population (often cause of population displacement) and prevent violent self-response/self-justice/retaliation by community members.
- Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaign on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, use of community dialogue for settlement of intercommunal disputes and rejection of violence.
- Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaign on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons and support to local authorities-led initiatives for the voluntarily handover of weapons (in cooperation with UNMAS and MINUSCA Force for handling of weapons/ammunitions/explosives).

For the planning of social cohesion/reconciliation-related actions, this project will ensure strong coordination with other existing projects, in particular with the ongoing project "Support to the implementation of the national reconciliation process for a lasting peace in CAR", supported by PBF and implemented by UNDP. For the establishment of Local Committees-related actions, the project will link up with activities undertaken by UNDP and MINUSCA Civil Affairs Section.

Note about establishment of Local Committees (LCs) and use of existing LCs

- ❖ The creation of Local Committees in the framework of this Project will be aligned with the national reconciliation strategy, being supported by the PBF funded project with UNDP in the lead for its

implementation. The project will also link up with other related ongoing activities for the restoration/extension of state authority and capacity building of local administration, and other conflict management/conflict prevention/reconciliation activities, notably undertaken by UNDP and MINUSCA Civil Affairs.

- ❖ The project will pay particular attention in not creating unnecessary additional coordination mechanisms at the field level; on the contrary, the Project will support possible already existing coordination mechanism, as well as existing (or planned) local peace and reconciliation committees in the targeted locations. However, it has to be reminded that CAR is a vast and underpopulated country, with less than 5 million population scattered in a 630,000 km², with very poor roads conditions and limited communication and mobility means, all factors that further challenge the connection among communities. While ensuring coherency of approach with other interventions and avoiding multiplication of Local Committees in the same location, the Local Committees are to be understood as emanating from the communities; in order to be effective, the Local Committees must be close to the communities and cannot unfortunately cover a vast geographical area. The Project will also support interconnection of the Local Committees, already existing or that will be put in place in the various targeted locations, in order to create network as much as possible.
- ❖ Community representatives such as traditional authorities i.e. village elders, priests or imams, and local women and youth associations will be first be informed about the objective of the project, and then play a vital part in the definition of roles and responsibilities of the various Local Committee stakeholders, as well as the selection of members of the LCs, in an effort to ensure their continued interest, participation and buy-in, resting assured that their local LC has been the result of a transparent community decision process guided by inclusive principles.
- ❖ The roles and responsibilities of the LC members will be clearly stipulated in the LC Standard Operating Procedures (SoP), including LCs governance and their link to similar mechanisms at the horizontal and vertical levels, in order to ensure sustainability and legitimacy of the LCs. The selection of LC members must be done in a transparent manner. Furthermore, in order to meet the requirements of effective and responsive commitment, LCs will benefit from capacity-building on relevant subjects as previously mentioned.

Additional Considerations regarding attribution of Gender Marker 2: The role of women in the design, planning and implementation of this Pilot CVR Project

Including women's representation in Community Violence Reduction programming is deemed to improve the status of motherhood, by empowering women to be recognized for their key role not only in raising the children, but also in preventing their children from being associated with armed groups. The active participation of women will be strengthened, recognizing the vital role that women can play within the families and the communities to strengthen social cohesion, prevent violence escalation and promote long term peacebuilding process.

A gender-sensitive approach will be adopted throughout the project, to ensure that both men's and women's gender-specific human security needs are identified and addressed, and that inclusivity, local ownership, oversight, accountability are ensured and respect of human rights enhanced³. Incorporating a gender perspective within all stages of the project will allow to take into account the different impact on men and women during conflict and peace, to identify the gender-specific needs as well as resources that women and men can bring to the peacebuilding process. For example, while the proliferation of small arms and light weapons can be a risk to the whole community, women and girls also require specific protection from domestic violence and other forms of S/GBV, and men and boys need to be sensitized and supported to avoid being recruited by armed groups or criminal gangs.

In concrete terms, the following actions will be taken to enhance women participation throughout the project implementation. ⁴:

- At least 25 percent of the members of the Local Committees (LCs) in the target communities will be female. Like all LCs members, these women will be selected by the local communities, to ensure that women's voices are heard and the needs of the other women in their community are taken into consideration. If need be, specific

³ OECD 2013. Gender and State building in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States. Paris: OECD

⁴ The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325 -2000) adopted unanimously on 31 October 2000, after recalling resolutions 1261 (1999), 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), and 1314 (2000) and calls among others to support women's participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction.

actions will be undertaken to build capacities of women Local Committee members, acknowledging that girls were often prevented from equal chances to access school.

- In the selection of the other members of the communities as participants to the "Economic Reintegration" component of the Project (40% of participants), 60 % will be women; this measure will allow to counter-balance the gender proportion of participants to the income generating activities and training sessions: based on preliminary available information, it is expected that amongst the priority target group (members of armed groups non eligible to DDR, representing 60 % of participants), the great majority will be men.

b) Budget

(See annex C)

Table 2: Project Activity Budget – TO BE FILLED ONCE BUDGET IS AGREED IN PRINCIPLE

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category ⁵	Any remarks
Outcome 1:				
Output 1.1				
Output 1.2				
Outcome 2:				
Output 2.1				
Output 2.2				
Output 2.3				
Outcome 3:				
Output 3.1				
Output 3.2				
Output 3.3				
Total				

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories - TO BE FILLED ONCE BUDGET IS AGREED IN PRINCIPLE

CATEGORIES	
1. Staff and other personnel	920,900
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	35,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including depreciation)	204,250
4. Contractual services	750,400
5. Travel	232,700
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	884,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	243,778
Sub-Total Project Costs	3,271,028
8. Indirect Support Costs*	228,972
TOTAL	3,500,000

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners.

While CAR became an IOM member state of IOM in 2010, the organization established an office only when the recent crisis erupted in late 2013. Following interventions in the evacuation of third country nationals, during 2014 IOM expanded activities into IDPs camp management coordination and support and to return assistance,

⁵ See IOM budget in Annex C.

reinsertion of vulnerable war affected population. In addition since early 2014 IOM has developed a large community stabilization programme composed by cash for work activities, basic infrastructure rehabilitation and social cohesion activities in Bangui, that is being further extended to four other communities, both funded by European Union. Finally has recently concluded a project funded by PBSO through the IRF consisting in transitional initiatives of relocation, return and reinsertion of ex-fighters, who had voluntarily released the arms to MISCA, to communities of their choice and their reinsertion by community based rehabilitation initiatives.

Based on various complex operations including the relocation and reinsertion of ex-Seleka, PK12, Mpoko and enclaved populations, IOM has gained the trust and confidence by the international community for being able to design and run complex and difficult operations, which otherwise would have been left unattended for longer periods of time, and with unforeseeable consequences.

Apart from existing expertise and capacities in CAR (including offices in Bangui, Bambari, Kaga Bandoro, Ndele, Boda and Kabo/Moyenne Sido), IOM runs migration related emergency, management, governance and development operations in each and every country neighboring CAR, supported by IOM HQ and Regional Offices in Dakar, Cairo, Nairobi and Pretoria. Due to its presence, experience and expertise in CAR and other countries IOM is well placed to play a role in the developing DDDR and related SSR processes. In addition, IOM is able to assist priority populations that are not eligible under either of the DDDR or SSR umbrellas such as though community violence reduction (CVR) and similar community based stabilization initiatives.

Through its continuous engagement with at-risk communities, armed groups and vulnerable community members, including its Return/Relocation & Reinsertion of Ex-Seleka project funded previously by PBF through the IRF mechanism, and the "Community Stabilization Programme" funded by the European Union, IOM has been able to identify causes and factors for continued community violence. IOM has further been able to establish valuable working relationships with civil society actors willing to engage with at-risk groups in order to address some of the root causes of community-based violence. Notably, through the above mentioned projects for Ex-Seleka, IOM has gained direct experience in peace building and community based stabilization in eight critical areas of the country, including Carnot and Bouar, which are main Anti Balaka hotspots in the west of the country (Mambere Kadei and Nana Mamberé Provinces, respectively).

Through deployment of experienced staff and consultants in CAR, and with support by its Regional Office in Dakar and HQ in Geneva, IOM is able to fully utilize its institutional expertise to CVR as well as DDR and SSR initiatives. The IOM Mission in CAR will ensure the adequate design, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and follow up of this pilot project.

Here below a brief description of the IOM Mission overall annual budget per funding source:

RUNO 1: IOM	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget in \$ (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	IOM	4,240,826	
	USAID OFDA		1,000,000
	UN / CERF		380,000
	UN / CERF		557,952
	USG / PRM		1,500,000
	Belgium		543,478
	UN / CHF		300,000
	WFP		22,391
	IOM / MEFM		2,740,826
	UN / CHF		300,000
	ECHO		1,358,695
	IRW		243,717
	UN / PBF		1,652,500
EU / IIS		3,500,000	
TOTAL 2014		4,240,826	14,099,559
Current calendar year	UN / PBF		850,000
	EU / IIS		3,021,740
	UN / CERF		760,920
	UN / CHF		1,495,204
	USAID / OFDA		2,000,000
	Canada / DFATD		828,769
TOTAL		0	8,956,633

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The project will be implemented by the IOM Mission to CAR in close coordination and cooperation with MINUSCA DDR Section and under the patronage of the High Commission for DDR and SSR and the Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Transitional Government.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC), co-chaired by the High Commissioner DDR-SSR and the Chief, MINUSCA DDR Section will oversee project design and implementation at the strategic level, notably the planning, monitoring of progress and by providing strategic guidance throughout the implementation phase. Members of the PSC are the representatives of the MINUSCA DDR Section, IOM, the High Commissioner for DDR-SSR, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, and others to be invited ad hoc by the chair, i.e. Ministry of Public Security or Social Affairs, representatives of Police and Gendarmerie and others.

Coordination is extended both at the central and the local levels to all components of MINUSCA (Civil Affairs, PoC Team, JMAC, UNPOL, Military Forces, among others), to the UN and NGO actors and the coordination bodies of the Integrated Mission operating in CAR, as well as to other relevant Ministries of the Transitional and to be democratically elected future Government of CAR.

The following existing coordination mechanism at MINUSCA level will be used as well:

- "International Partners Group for DDR and CVR"; led by MINUSCA-DDR, it was established in August 2015 to provide a coordination forum through weekly meetings; it includes participation of UN Agencies (UNDP, FAO, OCHA, UN-WOMEN) and donors (EU, French Embassy, World Bank);

- "Protection of Civilian Working Group": led by the PoC Team attached to DSRSG/P; with weekly meeting, it provides updated information about emerging risks from PoC perspective; DDR, Civil Affairs and JMAC are part of it. IOM and OCHA also attend. It will continue to provide inputs from risks assessments, to identify hotspots for PoC.

For the planning and implementation of social cohesion/reconciliation-related actions, this project will ensure strong coordination with other existing projects, in particular with the ongoing project "Support to the implementation of the national reconciliation process for a lasting peace in CAR", supported by PBF and implemented by UNDP. For the establishment of Local Committees-related actions, the project will link up to the actions undertaken by UNDP and MINUSCA/Civil Affairs Section in support to the Ministry of Reconciliation for the establishment of Peace Committees.

To avoid overlapping and ensure coherence and cost-effectiveness, the selection of cash for work activities and related beneficiaries from the communities will be undertaken in coordination with other cash-for-work activities under similar projects, including those targeting youth at risk and other members of the communities (like EU-funded project, and the ongoing "Reinsertion of Youth at Risk" activities (ex "Art. 4" initiative) undertaken by the team related to DSRSG/RC/HC in cooperation with UNDP). The same Local Committees, co-chaired by MINUSCA and Local authorities, will be used for the selection of community projects for cash-for work and selection of the beneficiaries; to avoid duplication of benefits on the same beneficiaries, database of beneficiaries will be shared amongst the different projects.

IOM CAR will establish a Project Team, coordinated at the central level by a Project Manager who will act under the direct supervision of the Chief of Mission and in coordination with relevant mission units (i.e. Administration, Finance, HR, Procurement/Logistics, Security, among others) with the overall responsibility of design, planning, implementation, follow up, liaison and reporting. He/she shall ensure the functioning of the coordination bodies above and liaise with concerned institutions for this purpose. In particular, he/she shall liaise, ensure coordination and coherence with other PBF/IRF funded projects in CAR and provide required reports to MINUSCA DDR and PBSO.

IOM will hire 1 project manager and 1 project officer for this project. They will jointly manage the project at field level by assigning required time portions and by replacing one another on a needs basis.

The costs of design, planning and implementation of field activities will be covered by the budget lines referring directly to the mentioned field activities i.e. cash for work, social cohesion, capacity building and others.

IOM will also hire full time national staff in order to manage the project at Bangui level, including an admin/finance assistant, a logistics assistant, security assistant, ITC assistant and information management assistant as well as a driver at Bangui level.

In addition, to ensure liaison with MINUSCA, the Government of CAR and other partners, the Chief of Mission/IOM at Bangui level will dedicate 20% of his worktime to this project. Likewise, the senior resource management officer, the logistics and procurement officer and the security officer will be dedicating 20% of their respective work time to this project.

The MINUSCA DDR Section will provide strategic leadership throughout project design, planning and implementation, and assume the following concrete responsibilities:

- Be member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC);
- Contribute to lists of beneficiaries to be considered for, and involved in, assistance provided by the project, in particular for the identification and selection of the members of armed groups not eligible for the national DDR Programme;
- Contribute to Community Sensitization efforts in target communities, with the DDR staff deployed in field locations ;
- Liaise with MINUSCA military and police forces for the purpose of creating and improving security conditions in the targeted 'hotspot communities' as may be required;
- Provide visibility procedures including relevant communication messages to ensure effective Public Information throughout project preparation and implementation;
- Participate in partner selection where pertinent;
- Contribute to creating a joint M&E framework for the project;
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation missions independently from IOM;
- Periodically revise and update the project's logical framework as pertinent;
- Validate any documents or reports before submission to PBSO.

b) Risk management

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likely Occurrence	Severity of Impact	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Delays in the restoration of state administration and deployment of security forces do not cover the basic requirement of concerned communities	Medium	Medium	Promote commitment and buy-in by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and other concerned Ministries, MINUSCA and coordination with International Community initiatives in this field - (Government and MINUSCA).
Political instability and possible resumption of localized hostilities in the context of the electoral process, directly impacting on the security of IOM staff, assets, beneficiaries and partners	Medium	Medium in Bouar, Baboua and Kouï, High in Bossangoa & Nana Bakassa	Develop a risk register during the first phase of the programme. (IOM Project Team in cooperation with MINUSCA DDR Section).
Delay in the launch of the planned DDDR programme in CAR	Medium	High	MINUSCA DDR section continues supporting Interim Stabilisation Measures through the pre-DDR activities
Political abuse, and manipulations are increasing during pre- and post-election period with possible resumption of localized hostilities	Medium	Medium in Bouar, Baboua & Kouï, High in Bossangoa & Nana Bakassa	Ensure regular communication on CVR objectives and methodology, enhance the capacities of the PPCs, ensure visibility of MINUSCA, IOM and the Government in all the activities. (IOM Project Team in collaboration with MINUSCA DDR Section and Governmental Counterparts).

Culture of membership of youth at risk or associated with armed groups may impede their readiness to adhere to the program	High	High	Raise awareness among civil society organizations, notably women and youth, community and religious leaders and other local constituents about the risks of affiliation to armed groups and advantages of enrolling in CVR programming. (MINUSCA PIO section and IOM Project Team).
Creation of cleavage around the projects and / or activities. Frictions at community level about selection of participants for income generation activities.	Medium	Medium	Create and operate through the Local Committees, a participatory approach to the design and planning of the programme, discuss and share terms of reference for local projects. (IOM Project Team). Ensure transparency and equity in the selection process of participants for income generation activities of on the basis of pre-established and agreed criteria (GoCAR, MINUSCA DDR, IOM Team)
Lack of partners with experience for effective implementation of CVR activities, and/or inability to administrate and use financial and other available resources efficiently	High	Medium	Conduct training for capacity building; pairing and coaching of partners; create, as much as possible, network with partners who have the experience and expertise available, implement directly the activities. (IOM Project Team).
Difficulties in implementing activities, assisting PPCs and monitoring partners in remotes areas with difficult access	Medium	Medium	Design a flexible local implementation and M&E methodologies, develop a network of local partnerships, make available efficient operational and logistical support. (IOM Project Team and IOM Mission).

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

Bearing in mind the pilot nature of this project, a detailed M&E framework will be designed jointly by IOM and the MINUSCA DDR Section, in close collaboration with PBSO, during the pre-implementation design and consultation phase of the project. This also applies to a detailed budget to be put together for this purpose. *(IOM has made a preliminary overall provision in its budget as per annex.)*

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation will be the following:

- To continuously monitor project progress;
- To evaluate scheduled activities against planned results;
- To identify arising problems and propose adequate solutions;
- To evaluate the impact on the community;
- To highlight good practices and lessons learned for further similar initiatives and contexts.

Based on the principles of a project management result oriented approach, the Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) system measures the extent to which the intended beneficiaries use the project deliverables; and the deliverables generate the intended effects for the beneficiaries from using the project services or benefits. This process consists of three main stages that provide information needed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of development projects:

- Validation and establishment of baseline information;
- Mid-term monitoring of initial gains; and
- Evaluating the impacts of the completed project.

Data for the RME system will be generated from the baseline study report, progress and mid-term reports, RME reports and the project completion report. IOM will provide internal monitoring of the project based on the result framework which data and indicators shall be verified, developed and completed since the inception of the project, in its first phase of implementation, carrying out the baseline survey. IOM will employ dedicated staff that will work in close cooperation with the Project Team and the PSC while at the field level the activities will be carried out in cooperation also with the community facilitators and the CMTs will be also involved in the exercise. The indicators will be periodically monitored by the use of the technical/progress reports by the project structure and by survey ad hoc conducted by dedicated staff or consultant. IOM SoPs will be followed.

The activities and reports will be coordinated with MINUCA DDR, and submitted to the PSC for endorsement before being sent to the attention of the PBF Focal Point in Bangui and to PBSO New York for approval.

d) **Administrative arrangements** (standard text- don't remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).



Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY – TO BE FILLED ONCE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Community Violence Reduction in the Central African Republic (CVR-CAR)	
Recipient UN Organization:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Implementing Partner(s):		
Location:	Central African Republic (CAR) – Sous Prefectures of Bouar et Baboua (Prefecture of Nana-Mamberé) and Kouï (Prefecture of Ouham Pendé) and/or of Bossangoa and Nana Bakassa (Prefecture of Ouham).	
Approved Project Budget:		
Duration:	Planned Start Date:1 November 2015	Planned Completion:30 April 2017
Project Description:		
PBF Focus Area:	2.3 Conflict prevention/management	
Project Outcomes:		
Key Project Activities:		

Annex B: Detailed IRF Results Framework

Annex C: Detailed project activity budget with references to UN budget categories

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Central African Republic (CAR).		Project Effective Dates: 1 Novembre 2015		PBF Focus Area: 2,3.		Logic frame work (LFW):	
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones	
Outcome 1: Economic reinsertion of armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme achieved through skills training and income generation activities		Outcome Indicator 1 a The armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme are economically integrated Baseline: 0 Target: At least 4,200 members of armed groups' elements non eligible for the national DDR Programme are economically integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINUSCA Field DDR officers report IOM Final report Final project evaluation 	x	x	4,200 members of armed groups' non eligible for the national DDR Programme are economically integrated	
		Outcome Indicator 1 b At the end of the project the community members perceive their economic situation improved. Baseline: A (A to be assessed during initial phase of the project) Target: At the end of the project 80% of the community members interviewed perceive the economic situation improved thanks to the project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINUSCA Field DDR officers report IOM Final report Community economic situation perception survey (first and last month of the project) 	x	x	80% of the interviewed population of the 7 communities targeted by the project perceive the economic situation improved thanks to the project activities.	
	Output 1.1 Priority target groups engaged in Cash for Work (CFW) and enabled to improve living conditions and local community infrastructures	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of participants enrolled in cash for work Baseline: 0 Target: 7,000 participants across all target communities (4,200 members of armed groups non eligible for national DDR program and 2,800 vulnerable community members of which 60% women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List provided by armed group of members Data base of CFW beneficiaries Monthly progress report CFW payroll 	x	x	7,000 individuals benefitted of CFW program of which 4,200 members of armed groups non eligible for national DDR program and 2,800 vulnerable community members	

<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of man/day Baseline: 0 Target: 168,000 Man/day</p>	<p>Monthly progress report CFW payroll</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>

<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme and peaceful coexistence within their communities achieved through trainings and community dialogue in hotspots areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence; peaceful coexistence is achieved at community level, through the establishment of mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as alternative to violence</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Local committee have a key role in community project implementation decisions (community priority needs,</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number of inter- and intra-communal violence incidents reported during the project life span. Baseline: A (A will be determined upon project inception) Target: Security incidents as a result of inter-intra communal violence decrease by 25% during the project life span</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b Number of inter and intra communities disputes resolved by peaceful means and reported by the community committee during the project life span Baseline: B (B will be determined upon project inception) Target: Inter and intra communities disputes resolved by peaceful means reported increase of 30% during the project life span</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 c At the end of the project the community members perceive their community more secure in respect at the beginning of the activities Baseline: A (A to be assessed during initial phase of the project) Target: At the end of the project 80% of the community members interviewed perceive their community more secure</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of coordination meetings with peacebuilding and social-cohesion actors including Min. of Reconciliation</p>	<p>• Monthly progress report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community committee report MINUSCA Field DDR officers/JOC/JMAC reports 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>Security incidents occurred in the communities decreased of 25% during the life span of the project</p>
<p>Peaceful means of inter and intra- community dispute resolution are used and the community committee keep record of disputes resolution path for future applications</p>	<p>At the end of the project 80% of the population interviewed of the 7 communities target by the project perceive their community more secure</p>	<p>Coordination among Peace building and social-cohesion actors leads to activities</p>	<p>• Community committee report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINUSCA Field DDR officers/JOC/JMAC reports 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>Peaceful means of inter and intra- community dispute resolution are used and the community committee keep record of disputes resolution path for future applications</p>
<p>At the end of the project 80% of the population interviewed of the 7 communities target by the project perceive their community more secure</p>	<p>Coordination among Peace building and social-cohesion actors leads to activities</p>	<p>• Peace building and social-cohesion actors meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community committee report Community security perception survey 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>At the end of the project 80% of the population interviewed of the 7 communities target by the project perceive their community more secure</p>

beneficiaries selection (40% of community members (beneficiaries), M&E etc..) and in community dispute mediation	<p>Base line: 10 meetings Target: 30 meetings (Central and regional level)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of local community committee set up and/or empowered Baseline: A (A will be determined upon project inception) Target: 7 Local community committees are set up/or empowered</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.3 Number of community members involved in the local community committee (gender and duty breakdown included) Baseline: A (A will be determined upon project inception) Target: At least 12 people engaged in each local community committee (30% of women, 10% local authorities, 10% community leaders, 30% youth, 30% civil society representative, 10% community auto-defense group)</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.4 Local Committees members are trained on conflict prevention including mediation, conflict management and peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumor managements Baseline 0 Target:120 Local Committees members score 80% at the final test of the conflict prevention including mediation, conflict management and peaceful settlements of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meeting attendance sheet ● Monthly progress report ● Local Community committee SOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monthly progress report ● Local committee memorandum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre and post training test ● Training report ● Attendance sheet ● Monthly progress report ● Local Committees reports on community conflicts prevention and mediation. 	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	synergies and prevents activity overlapping
					Local community committee are established with clear Role and responsibility towards the project	Community members are equally represented in local committees	120 Local Committees members know the principle of mediation, conflict management and peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes and apply the principle for peacefully resolve community disputes and/or conflicts						



	<p>Output 2.2 Community-based sensitization campaigns launched to inform on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons; support provided to local authorities-led initiatives for the voluntarily handover of weapons (in cooperation with UNMAS and MINUSCA Force for handling of weapons/ammunitions/explosives as required)</p>	<p>intercommunal disputes, rumor managements training</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of sensitization sessions carried out to inform on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons Baseline: 0 Target: At least 70 sensitization sessions are held on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons in the 7 communities</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of local authorities-led initiatives supported by the project for voluntary handover of weapons to local authorities Baseline: 0 Target: At the end of the project at least 07 local authorities-led initiatives (01 per targeted location) are undertaken for voluntary hand-over of weapons.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of weapons handed-over during local authorities-led initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: 700 weapons have been voluntarily handover to local authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly progress report Survey on community knowledge on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNMAS and MINUSCA report 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>Communities members know the risks related to illegal circulation of weapons</p> <p>During the project life span at least 07 local authorities-led initiatives (01 per targeted location) will be supported by the project for voluntary handover of weapons; estimated 700 weapons will be voluntarily handed-over to local authorities</p> <p>21,000 community members are sensitized on community dialogue</p>

		Output indicator 2.3.2 Number of civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions organized at the benefit of members associated with armed groups Baseline: 0 Target: 350 civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions in the 7 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly progress report Training report 																Civic education and peaceful coexistence principles are acquired by community members living in the 7 target communities.										
																			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5,600 beneficiaries know the principles of civic education and peaceful cohesion	
																			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7 communities targeted by the projects are sensitized on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence principles	
		Output indicator 2.3.3 Number of members of target groups attending successfully the civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions Baseline: 0 Target: 5,600 target groups beneficiaries reaching 80% mark at the post training evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre and post training test Monthly progress report Civic education and peaceful coexistence session attendance sheet 																										
																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		Output indicator 2.3.4 Number of community based sensitization campaign on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence carried out Baseline: 0 Target: at least 14 sensitization campaign on social cohesion an peaceful coexistence carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly progress report 																										
																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

ANNEX C: BUDGET

CATEGORIES	
1. Staff and other personnel	920,900
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	35,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including depreciation)	204,250
4. Contractual services	750,400
5. Travel	232,700
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	884,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	243,778
Sub-Total Project Costs	3,271,028
8. Indirect Support Costs*	228,972
TOTAL	3,500,000

ANNEX D: DETAILED BUDGET

BUDGET LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Units	Number	%	Months	Unit Cost USD	Total Cost USD
DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS						
Outcome 1						
Staff capacity building	lump sum	1	100%	1	12,000	12,000
Monitoring and evaluation	lump sum	1	50%	1	140,000	70,000
Cash for Work operations (incl. supervision & cash handling costs)	beneficiaries	7,000	100%	1	62	434,000
Community capacity building to NGOs/CSOs in hotspot areas	lump sum	1	100%	1	50,000	50,000
On the job training, job placement, salary subsidies, stipend	beneficiaries	300	100%	1	500	150,000
Trade specific tool kits, small grants for micro business set up	beneficiaries	300	100%	1	500	150,000
Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Projects	projects	14	100%	1	40,000	560,000
Field Vehicle Purchase	vehicles	4	50%	1	35,000	70,000
Communication equip. (VSAT, Sat phones, VHF radios)	Units	1	50%	1	28,000	14,000
Field Vehicle Running Costs & Maintenance	months	4	50%	18	2,000	72,000
Field travel	missions	5	50%	16	400	16,000
Subtotal Outcome 1						1,598,000
Outcome 2						
Staff capacity building	lump sum	1	100%	1	12,000	12,000
Monitoring and evaluation	lump sum	1	50%	1	140,000	70,000
Community capacity building to NGOs/CSOs in hotspot areas	lump sum	1	100%	1	50,000	50,000
Civic education, socialisation & sensitization activities	lump sum	1	100%	1	50,000	50,000
Radio campaigns information and comic productions	monthly	1	100%	14	5,000	70,000
Community based sociocultural activities & workshops	monthly	1	100%	14	5,000	70,000
Server & ID Badge Printing System & accessories	unit	1	100%	1	10,000	10,000
Field Vehicle Purchase	vehicles	4	50%	1	35,000	70,000
Communication equip. (VSAT, Sat phones, VHF radios)	Units	1	50%	1	28,000	14,000
Field Vehicle Running Costs & Maintenance	months	4	50%	18	2,000	72,000
Field travel	missions	5	50%	16	400	16,000
Subtotal Outcome 2						504,000
SUPPORT STAFF COSTS						
Project Manager P3	month	1	100%	18	16,900	304,200
Project Officer P2	months	1	100%	18	13,500	243,000
Information Management Expert	months	1	100%	2	10,000	20,000
Chief of Mission P5	month	1	20%	18	19,900	71,640
Resources Management Officer P3	month	1	20%	18	16,900	60,840
Logistic & Procurement Officer P3	month	1	20%	18	13,900	50,040
Security Officer P2/	month	1	20%	18	10,000	36,000
Finance Assistant	month	1	100%	18	1,650	29,700
Logistics & Procurement Assistant	month	1	100%	18	1,350	24,300
Security Assistant	month	1	100%	18	1,150	20,700
ITC Assistant	month	1	100%	18	1,000	18,000
Senior Information Management Assistant	months	1	100%	18	1,500	27,000
Driver Bangui	month	1	100%	18	860	15,480
Subtotal Support Staff Costs						920,900
OTHER SUPPORT COSTS						
Office Rent	month	1	70%	18	2,000	25,200
Security Provisions (guards)	month	1	70%	18	2,000	25,200
Donor & Project Partner Visibility	month	1	70%	18	2,750	34,650
Office Communication Costs (internet, phones)	month	1	70%	18	2,750	34,650
Miscellaneous office costs i.e bank charges	month	1	70%	18	632	10,478
ID and profiling materials	lump sum	1	70%	1	5,000	3,500
Office Utilities, consumables	month	1	70%	18	2,500	31,500
IT equipment (computer, printers, miscellaneous)	work stations	7	70%	1	1,500	7,350
Office Stationary, Equipment	month	1	70%	18	1,500	18,900
International Travels and Subsistence	lump sum	1	70%	18	3,000	37,800
Office Vehicle Running Costs & Maintenance Bangui	months	1	70%	18	1,500	18,900
Subtotal Other Support Costs						248,128
Subtotal Operations						2,102,000
Total Staff, Support and Operational Costs						3,271,028
Overhead 7%						228,972
Grand Total						3,500,000