

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

	Country (ies): Central African Republic	
	Project Title: Community Violence Reduction in Greater Bambari Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00106974	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF		If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
	List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): International Organization for Migration (IOM) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Minusca DDR, National Coordination SSR-DDRR-NR	
	Expected project commencement date¹: September 2017 Project duration in months:² 35 months (July 2020) Geographic zones for project implementation: Ouaka, Bambari	
	Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
	Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): IOM: \$ 3,000,000 Cost-extension: \$ 1,000,000 Total: \$ 4,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): MINUSCA: \$ 1,215,479 MINUSCA Extension phase: \$ 500,000 Project total budget: \$ 5,715,479	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche: IOM: \$ 2,099,999 Total: \$ 2,099,999	PBF 2nd tranche*: IOM: \$ 899,999 Total: \$ 899,999	PBF 3rd tranche*: IOM: \$ 700,000 Total: \$ 700,000	PBF 4th Tranche: IOM: \$ 300,000 Total: \$ 700,000
<p>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</p> <p>This Community Violence Reduction (CVR) project aims to improve the security conditions at local level through economic reintegration and social reinsertion of armed groups members who are not eligible for the national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DRR) programme and as well as the youth with conflict carrying capacity who are also at risk of engaging in violence.</p> <p>The CVR project in Bambari and the pilot project implemented in Paoua have created favorable conditions for the government and the international community to consider CVR as an essential tool for the strategy on the peacebuilding and security (Pillar 1 of RCPCA). Indeed, additional funding from donors including MINUSCA, EU and KOICA reflect the growing interest of donors on strategic advantage of CVR projects.</p>			
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</p> <p>This project is in line with the Action Plan for the Immediate Stabilization of Bambari. The Plan is a joint initiative between the Government of CAR and the international community. Along with this project, the Action Plan includes other programmes funded by PBSO and other donors. Consultation and discussion platforms at central and prefectural levels have been set up to regularly monitor the relevance of the projects supporting the Action Plan. In addition, following the signature of the Peace Accord in Bangui in February 2019, follow-up consultations with the UN, the Government and PBSO also took place and have confirmed the relevance of CVR initiatives in Bambari, advocating for a continued support from the project.</p>			
<p>Project Gender Marker score: <u> 2 </u>³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 33 % - USD 1,311,053</p>			
<p>Project Risk Marker score: <u> 1 </u>⁴</p>			
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): <u> </u> 2.3 Conflict prevention /management ⁵</p>			

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Strategic Result 1.1: Peace, Security and Social Cohesion is reinforced and consolidated.</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Accountable and Inclusive Institutions.</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>		<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: 12 months (until July 2020)</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD 1,000,000</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p>On February 6, 2019, a peace agreement was signed between 14 armed groups and the Central African Republic (CAR) government where each of the parties committed to upholding the peace but with several recommendations and actions to be implemented. The peace accord marks a new hope for CAR to emerge from a conflict that began at the end of 2012. The proposed extension is in line with the new development and will contribute to the implementation of some of the recommendations in the accord. Indeed, the CVR proposes a model that can play a major role in supporting the Political Agreement for Peace and the Reconciliation in CAR (l'Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en RCA, APPR), especially through the economic reinsertion of a significant number of ex-combatants and youth at risk. A total of 700 new beneficiaries will be selected based on two major commitments: renunciation of violence and contribution to conflict prevention and conflict management. The recent development on the peace process would enable access to the Muslim-dominated neighbourhood in the Bambari region, as well as the selection of new beneficiaries at risk who are often marginalized in humanitarian response. Building on the success and lessons learned from previous income generating activities (IGA), especially through the creation of cooperatives (agropastoral center), the extension of the project will continue its effort towards socioeconomic stabilization of Bambari with focus on IGA through vocational approach. In fact, the revitalization of key vocational capacity (pastoral) is an efficient measure to rebuild the social fabrics/tissues among the communities through economic exchange.</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Jean-Francois AGUILERA</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title: Chief of Mission</i> <i>Name of Agency: International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart: Jean-Willybiro SAKO</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title: Minister Special Advisor, Coordinator DDDR/SSR/NR</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart: Felix MOLOUA</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title: Minister of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Denise BROWN</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Resident Coordinator</i> <i>Date & Seal:</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Oscar FERNANDEZ-TARANCO</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date & Seal:</i></p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Jean-Francois AGUILERA</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: <i>Chief of Mission</i></p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>10-7-19</i></p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: <i>Jean-Willybiro SAKO</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: <i>Co-ordinator, Coordinator DDR/SSR/NR</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>23-7-2019</i></p>  <p>Name of Government Counterpart: <i>Felix MOLOUA</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: <i>Minister of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>25 JUIL 2019</i></p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Dennis BOLES</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Oscar FERNANDEZ-TARANCO</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

Table of contents:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) Peacebuilding context
- b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps
- c) Rationale for this IRF

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing
- b) Budget
- c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

III. Management and coordination

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

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

Annex B: Detailed Project Results Framework

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peace Building Context:

Background

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 conflict and crises in other countries in the region and the related proliferation of small arms and light weapons. 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 CAR has experienced recurrent political and security crises (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 used 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 mandated tasks. 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 addition, in areas throughout the country the security situation remains highly volatile, including the districts of Bouar and Baboua (Nana-Mambéré Province), Kouï (Ouham Pendé Province), Bossangoa and Nana Bakassa (Ouham Province), Kaga Bando (Nana Grebizi Province), Bria (Haute Kotto Province) and Bambari (Ouaka Province), Bangassou (Mbomou Province) and Zemio (Haut-Mbomou Province). In the far south east, the '*Lord's Resistance Army*' (LRA) continues to plague the local population.

On May 14, 2018, the security situation in Bambari rapidly deteriorated following the murder of a Fulani man by unknown elements along the Bambari – Alindao axis. Two other Fulani women also got injured in the process. The event triggered a serious confrontation among armed elements in the city of Bambari. On May 15, 2018, rumours rapidly spread regarding the alleged killing of all Muslim prisoners in the Bambari Central Prison. The Bambari MINUSCA Field Office exerted immense efforts in ensuring that the falsehood of the rumors was immediately exposed by inviting representatives from the Islamic community to ascertain the veracity of the information. On the same day, alleged UPC elements staged an attack on public buildings in Bambari, including the police and gendarmerie offices, as well as the MINUSCA PK – 0 camp. On the same day, the offices and warehouses of several NGOs including IOM were pillaged by armed elements. The IOM main warehouse in the Bambari city center was looted, resulting to the loss of visibility materials as well as several working tools that were being used for IOM's cash for work activities.

The days following the attack were marked by substantial increase in criminality due to the influx of armed elements in all districts of Bambari. Occasional attacks against the United Nations peacekeeping forces were registered. Also, attacks against humanitarian actors continued, as was demonstrated by the looting of ICRC and MSF premises.

Despite reinforcement of the MINUSCA military capacity, clashes resumed on May 29 when alleged UPC elements attacked the gendarmerie and the MINUSCA PK – 0 offices but were pushed back by the MINUSCA response unit. The attack triggered an extension of movement restriction for all UN staff. The protracted crisis also impacted on the social cohesion of the city, as was displayed through separate demonstrations that were organized by the two main religious communities (the Muslims on June 4 and Christians on June 6).

Clashes erupted again on June 6 when rumours circulated that a possible AB attack was being planned against the Bambari hospital, where 15 UPC elements were treated. This triggered an attack from the UPC against areas close to the hospital including the Gendarmerie office and the Sangaris IDP camp. The attack was once again repelled by MINUSCA Force.

On June 10, the Force Armee Centrafricaine (FACA) accompanied by Russian trainers transited through Bambari on their way to Bangassou. Their transit in the already fragile zone triggered a reaction from UPC elements which was also resisted by the FACA in the central area of Bambari. The clash resulted in the wounding of two FACA soldiers and one Russian military instructor. On the same day, alleged AB elements opened fire on a MINUSCA patrol team, killing one peacekeeper and injuring another.

The attack forced the FACA contingent to remain in Bambari at the MINUSCA PK – 3 camp due to the risk of further UPC attacks on the Bambari – Bangassou axis. Eventually, the good offices of MINUSCA allowed the FACA elements to leave Bambari on June 19; although the transit through Bambari of FACA forces triggered a short exchange of fire, no further clash occurred in the city, thus allowing for a slow return to stability and the lifting of movement restrictions for UN staff in Bambari. It is worth to mention that insecurity conditions were still prevailing in town and IOM as well as other agencies strictly observed UNDSS restrictions. In addition, IOM redeployed its staff as it was previously reduced to the essential capacity in order to recreate the operational conditions and to make available new stock of equipment. All this obliged IOM to keep activities on hold. It was only possible to resume Cash for Work activities by the end of July and have access to the beneficiaries for socialization and training activities as preconditioned for the implementation of the IGAs.

Overall inter-communal relations in CAR remain strained and risk jeopardizing the continued, even if fragile, progress towards national reconciliation and sustainable peace. 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.

In fact, 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 have had tremendous negative impact on the socio-economic fabric and living conditions.

Inter-communal violence reduction is therefore a necessary condition to improve relationships among 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 organized structures, coherent and stable leadership, of clear hierarchy lines and discipline, of membership criteria and often of war weaponry. This latter being part of the 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 add confusion to the overall picture.

The groups identified globally across the country as 'Anti-Balaka', and generally responding only to local leaderships, 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 hand, parts of the groups identified as Ex-Séléka do respond to a leadership, maintain a military hierarchy and most of their 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 40,000 - 70,000 beneficiaries, mostly from youth associated with armed groups, especially the Anti-Balaka, as well as local youth with conflict-carrying capacity that are, and will remain, ineligible candidates for DDR-type assistance.

For two years now, the Bambari Sub-Prefecture has been a model for the redeployment of the State through its administration (Mayor, Prefect) and its internal security forces (police, gendarmerie, army). This effort has, however, largely been hampered by the armed groups and in particular the UPC, the main actor of destabilization in the zone. Repeated cycles of violence have affected both marginalized communities (Muslims, Fulani) and the wider economic and social fabric.

As a result, intercommunity trade and all sectors of processing and economic valuation are dysfunctional. This fact slows the stabilization, favors the idleness of the youth and removes the social ties formerly maintained by trade.

The presence of 4 IDP sites with 16,636 IDPs in the city of Bambari and 55,146 IDPs for the entire sub-prefecture also represents a factor aggravating instability and the risk of recruitment into armed groups or criminality. Insecurity and lack of basic services in return neighborhoods helps to keep IDPs in the sites.

Present Situation

Currently, there are two ongoing CVR programmes in CAR, one in Paoua, targeting 7,000 beneficiaries, implemented by IOM, and one in Bangui, targeting 3,000 beneficiaries. Both CVR projects target mixed beneficiary groups, participating in cash-for-work community infrastructure projects, attending vocational training and reintegration support activities, as well as sensitization sessions to promote peaceful coexistence. These programmes have proven to be an essential tool in building trust among the otherwise conflicting groups and in the significant reduction of violence within its operational areas. The positive impact of the CVR approaches and related implementation modalities has attracted the attention of national and international stakeholders, particularly regarding its effectiveness in bringing together armed groups elements and members of communities to create mixed groups of beneficiaries and local actors and associations, and together building income generating activities, contributing to enhanced social cohesion in the targeted communities, and the re-ignition of local economies.

Greater accessibility to community leaders, the inclusion of women and youth in the community reconstruction processes together with other key community actors, particularly religious leaders, as well as the strengthening of LC capacities, and the provision of durable livelihood alternatives to participation in armed groups, and an increased sense of community cohesion are keys to a sustainable reduction in community violence. For the decrease in community violence to be sustainable, holistic approaches need to include members of armed groups and local youth with conflict-carrying capacity in a community reinsertion/ rehabilitation process.

Most recently, the situation has been particularly dire in the city of Bambari, prompting MINUSCA to intervene in February 2017 to prevent two rivaling factions, a FPRC-led coalition and UPC, from causing harm to the population. MINUSCA has since demonstrated a robust posture to free the town from armed groups and negotiated the departure of UPC leader Ali Darassa from Bambari. Although at present the security situation in the city has improved, the different armed group factions continue to breed discord among the population. The coalition is using an anti-Fulani rhetoric to obtain popular support including from the Anti-Balaka for their actions. This, together with a series of previous violent incidents, has deeply divided the different ethnicities most prominently the “Arabs” and Fulani.

To strengthen the social fabric and provide alternatives to armed group members MINUSCA DDR Section and IOM aim to launch a CVR programme in the *Greater Bambari area*: Bambari town and the six main access routes that converge in Bambari. *The proposed Greater Bambari CVR project is therefore designed to complement the ongoing Pre-DDR process in Bambari area to ensure a comprehensive and holistic approach to the security enhancement and stabilisation process in the target area.*

The last May-July Crisis resulted to deterioration of the general context in Bambari by significantly and negatively affecting social cohesion in the city. Despite relative stabilization of the security situation since July and the engagement of community leaders for the restructuring of the social fabric of Bambari, the full restoration of inter – community dialogue and confidence are yet to be achieved and will likely require additional efforts on the part of local, national and international stakeholders. Moreover, the ongoing presence of armed groups elements that reached Bambari during the crisis still represent a potential, although latent, threat to the stability of Bambari.

During its 18 months of implementation, the CVR project has thus far contributed to the socioeconomic reintegration of 2,000 beneficiaries in the Ouaka Prefecture including significant decrease in the number of security incidents in the Christian-majority areas, and those incidents linked specifically to Anti-balaka. However, certain areas under the control/influence of UPC remain insecure and inaccessible. Until now, there is limited humanitarian assistance provided to Muslim-dominated neighborhoods. This heightens the vulnerability of young people at risk of being recruited and enrolled into armed groups or resorting to violence. The Peace Agreement signed by 14 major armed groups provides favorable political context for the socioeconomic reinsertion for members of the armed groups in the framework of CVR.

The signing of the Peace Agreement is a step forward towards consolidating the gains made thus far but it is worthwhile that major stakeholders should prioritize reinforcing peacebuilding initiatives and engagements that will provide livelihood opportunities to at risk youths. The implementation of the peace accord will break the barriers to inaccessible zones that were previously under the influence of armed group, which provides vital opportunity to work with CVR target groups.

The extension concentrates its activity in the Muslim neighborhoods of the city of Bambari. The humanitarian response in these specific areas has so far remained extremely weak, leading to increased vulnerability of youth and therefore a high risk of recruitment into armed groups or the use of violence.

b) Mapping of existing and proposed peacebuilding activities and gaps in Greater Bambari area:

Table 1 – Mapping of proposed activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
<p><i>1. Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR Programme into their communities is achieved, and community security is enhanced, through their joint participation with local youth of conflict-carrying capacity, in the implementation of high-priority community infrastructure projects, identified as such by the LCs of the target communities.</i></p>	UNDP/ MINUSCA	<p><i>THIMO works for 2000 youth-at-risk in Bambari town (18-35 yo), engaging in one locally-selected infrastructure project in each of the 10 Groupements of Bambari</i></p>	N/A	1 000 000 USD	Requires additional support for IGAs
	MoEP, AGETIP-CAF, WB	<p><i>THIMO works for 500 beneficiaries in Bambari Town, working on road rehabilitation and site clearings, engaging the general adult population (18+ years old).</i></p>	4 months	N/A	N/A
<p><i>2. Economic reintegration of all CVR direct beneficiaries achieved through market-study-verified vocational/skills training, tutoring and development of sustainable income generation activities, thereby enhancing community security by making them stakeholders in the peace process.</i></p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<p><i>3. Increased social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and resilience of target communities achieved through participation of CVR beneficiaries, LC members, local authorities and key local actors in selected trainings, sensitization campaigns and the strengthening of community dialogue, including mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as an alternative to violence.</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
---	------------	------------	------------	------------	--

c) Rationale for this IRF:

The departure of the armed groups from the city of Bambari opens a window of opportunity to broaden the basis of stability in the center of the country, especially in Bambari and its surroundings. A first step was launched, especially with the mobilization of partners in favour of the Immediate Stabilization Plan for Bambari.

The implementation of the present project is thus contributing to the general plan of action for the immediate stabilization of the conditions of peace and stability in Bambari and its surroundings. Note that it is also complementary to other ongoing and future interventions, including projects financed by the PBF (such as the RESA project in Bambari).

This extension will build on the current momentum of the APPR and the success of structural IGA in the communities such as the agropastoral center and will offer activities through which the ex-combatants and youth in the community can generate sustainable income. The activities of the project will serve as pull – factor to encourage and facilitate return of IDPs. Hence, it will direct its effort to the return areas in terms of restoration of basic services. Large-scale capacity building and awareness raising sessions supported by the new infrastructures (cultural center, training center) will contribute to peaceful coexistence among the target communities. The implementation strategy of Cash-for-Work has been a decisive component in supporting the beneficiaries to withdraw/exit from the cycle of violence. Experience has proven that longer-term engagement (48 days) of project beneficiaries during the rehabilitation and or construction of community infrastructures is highly effective in diverting them from criminality and reinforcing security in the area.

1. CVR and DDR Programs' complementarity.

The “*Agreement on DDR principles*” as agreed upon during the Bangui Forum 2015 sets the following eligibility criteria for ex-combatants to participate in the future national DDR programme: 1) ex-combatant belongs to armed groups signatories of the Agreement on DDR signed during the Bangui Forum of national reconciliation of May 2015; and 2) ex-combatant hands over weapons of war.

Based on available information, elements of ex-Séléka factions, concentrated in the northern, eastern and centre part of the country, are more likely to fulfil the DDR eligibility criteria about weapons of war, while most of the Anti-Balaka elements will not be able to fulfil at least 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 weapons of war to benefit from various socio-economic support programs such as the CVR Programme.

Considering the current fragile economic and security context, with many weapons still circulating, armed groups still active and the presence of internal and external spoilers of the peacebuilding process, if no support is provided, those elements will continue to be easily (re)mobilized or could turn into criminal gangs.

2. Complementary and Harmonization with other IRF and non-IRF funded projects

Regarding links to other ongoing DDR-related projects, the Bambari CVR programme plays an essential complementary part to DDR programming. The overall selection criteria for CVR beneficiaries is that they will be individuals with conflict-carrying capacity and community members but ineligible for the DDR programme as they are (i) not formally recognized members of the DDR signatory armed groups, and/or (ii) are unable to present a weapon of war for disarmament. In this manner, the proposed CVR is designed to be fully complementary to the ongoing pre-DDR activities and the future national DDR programme, avoiding overlap of beneficiaries and ensuring a comprehensive and holistic approach to the security enhancement and stabilisation process in the target area.

Regarding links to other ongoing IRF funded projects, the CVR Bambari project will seek to build synergies with the different projects of the Bambari Stabilization Plan in support of mutual efforts towards the restoration of state authority and stability to the region. The use of shared local committees and the inclusive Project Steering Committees will also function as mechanisms to share relevant information with key local, regional and international stakeholders, strengthening mutual engagements and with the purpose to avoid duplication of efforts.

The project also fits perfectly into the broader package of support for the Peacebuilding Fund in the Central African Republic. The interventions carried out by the project will be complementary to those implemented as part of the support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement with the continuation of the DDR and CVR programming.

Also, with the implementation of the APPR, the project will have a wider beneficiary base within the armed groups and therefore provide a complementary approach to the DDR and the deployment of the USMS. In addition, the local peace committees reinforced through the project will also benefit from an increased capacity to contribute to the work of the CMOP/CTS supported by the Mediation project. Finally, the youth engaged in the project, will also be involved in the communication and social cohesion activities of the Communication project in the Bambari area.

3. Selected hotspots/locations:

A joint MINUSCA DDR/IOM assessment mission to Bambari identified key neighborhoods in the city center, such as the *Rive Droite* of Bambari, and the *six main axes of access roads to Bambari, within a 50-60 km radius*, which can be summarized as *Greater Bambari*, as the target area of the project, within which *eight key target communities will be selected* for participation in the CVR project.

These main axes and their respective security situation are:

- *Axe Ndassima*: security is very poor, as close as 3km from Bambari, which prevents people in Bambari and the IDP camps from accessing their fields in this area. Further North, the area is occupied by the coalition armed groups (FPRC, ABLK/P)
- *Axe Nbakala*: the village of Nbakala was completely emptied due to heavy fighting, and some of the displaced have tried, unsuccessfully, to return.
- *Axe Ippy*: the road is in extremely poor condition, and the coalition of armed groups is in the area (FPRC, ABLK). A particular hotspot is the Adjou-Agoudou-Brode-Maloum area, with a strong presence of Peulh settlements (commune), and seasonal migrations of Peulh herders.
- *Axe Alindao*: This area is characterized by high concentration of Peulh sedentary and semi-sedentary groups, with UPC, ABLK/M groups very active.
- *Axe Ngakobo*: Ngakobo is a current “hotspot” of armed violence. It was described as a “mini-Bambari” with multiplicity of ethnic make-up and multiplicity of armed groups vying for control. Over 6,000 people have fled from the village and its surroundings to the Bambari IDP camps. Armed groups: UPC, ABLK/M.
- *Axe Lhioto/Kuango*: this axe serves a coffee growing area that supported many livelihoods; continued insecurity resulted into displaced populations and made returns impossible so far. Armed groups: UPC, ABLK
- The target areas that will become newly accessible with the extension include: Maïdou, Elevage, Bornou, Adji and Parc à Bétail. These areas are known to have members of so-called auto – defense and former armed groups members that were closed to UPC. The Peulh youth and herders/breeders who were once considered the economic center point of Bambari have lost their capitals and have now become a population at risk in terms of maintaining peaceful relations among communities.
- The targeted new neighborhoods are: Maïdou, Elevage, Bornou, Adji and Parc a Betail. These neighborhoods include all the elements called self-defense and former elements close to the UPC. Formerly the economic center of Bambari, Fulani youth and pastoralists are now decapitalized and represent a population at risk vis-à-vis the maintenance of peaceful links between communities.

Targeted participants/beneficiaries.

The project will support a total of 2,000 direct beneficiaries across two phases, including 1,200 armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR Programme (60%) and 800 other members of the communities (40%), identified by the participation in LCs as youth with conflict-carrying capacity. The identified youth will include a percentage of 14-17 years old, who will not participate in the cash-for-work activities, but will be supported through an alternative, specifically designed package of skills training, civic education, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion sensitization courses and activities, and a specially adapted set of IGAs. The first and second phase will include 1,100 and 900 beneficiaries respectively.

Of these 1,200 armed groups' elements, approximately 260 will come from the Bambari Pre-DDR project. At this stage, they will have already completed their cash-for-work activities and gained access to IGA kits; they will therefore be included directly into the CVR reintegration support component.

The project will also provide support to targeted community members and to their LCs through the completion of high-priority community infrastructure projects, and through training, capacity-building and sensitization of LC members and key community actors to support local conflict resolution mechanisms.

After the May-July Crisis, IOM Bambari sub-office has put in place all possible measures to minimize the impact of the crisis on the project. The development of a periodic and practical work plan and the immediate redeployment of staff members after the movement restrictions were lifted on UN staff allowed the resumption of project activities. The engagement of armed groups through the Bambari CVR committee allowed IOM to obtain, on July 6, a joint statement where all AG representatives engaged themselves to ensure the security of IOM staff and beneficiaries, thus allowing IOM to be the first UN Agency to resume its activities in the Adji, Bornou and Elevage districts of Bambari, only. It is important to note that since the end of July the IOM team started to be fully operational, and from then the activities are proceeding at a sustained pace to catch up with the implementation plan.

The project extension will target 300 beneficiaries for Cash for Work activities over a period of 48 days. The auto – defense/armed groups will represent 60% (180 beneficiaries) while at risk youth from Peul community will represent 40% of the total beneficiaries (120 beneficiaries).

Another 300 beneficiaries, of which 75% will be women, will be selected for alphabetization and training in mediation and conflict prevention and management. This is aimed at reinforcing autonomy and resilience of women, especially among Muslim population, to increase their capacity to be involved in conflict management and mediation.

The 300 Cash for Work beneficiaries will receive training on the establishment and management of IGA as well as start-up kits for their activities. Additional 100 beneficiaries will be included for development of traditionally/structurally accepted IGA, particularly in the pastoral sector and processing of dairy products. In order to reestablish the sector, the project will also target beneficiaries who have the required know-how in the industry but have lost their capitals. The project aims to revitalize the commercial linkages and put in place a mechanism for inter and intra community cohesion mechanisms.

Total number of direct beneficiaries by the extension: 700

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

The Theory of Change of the proposed project is the following:

If current DDR efforts do not cater all former combatants' needs for reintegration, THEN the 'Republican Pact for Peace, National Reconciliation and Reconstruction' could suffer from the presence of armed groups and local youths with conflict carrying capacity left unassisted.

If members from armed groups not eligible to the national DDR programme and youth with conflict-carrying capacity are being included into positive activities within their communities, provided with economic opportunities (cash-for-work, trainings, IGAs) and participate to the improvement of the resilience and to the rehabilitation efforts of the overall community, THEN the risk for local violence reduces.

If the capacity of the community to cope with instability and to become an active actor and catalyst of social cohesion is strengthened and consolidated, including through an increased participation of women to the established decision-making mechanisms at the community level, then the likelihood of a sustainable reintegration of the former combatants and local youths with conflict carrying capacity locally will increase.

If the capacity of the community to cope with conflicts and to become an active actor of promotion of the dialogue at both the communal and intercommunal levels, and social cohesion is strengthened through the establishment dialogue and mediation mechanisms supported by training and capacity building, THEN the likelihood of sustainable safer environment is improved.

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

Outcome I: Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR Programme into their communities achieved through their joint participation with local youth with conflict-carrying capacity, in the implementation of high-priority community infrastructure projects, identified as such by the LCS of the target communities.

Main activities:

- **Set-up of fully representative LCs in all targeted communities**, with participation of representatives of all key actors at the community level, with no exclusions: local authorities, civil society organisations (i.e. women, youth, economic actors and religious groups, especially intra-religious networks) and community based armed groups (i.e. self-defence) representatives ⁷. Through a participatory approach exercise the Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) detailing the LCs roles, responsibilities, rules and procedures will be agreed, LC members training on SOP and the relevant guiding principles (transparency, inclusiveness, fairness and good governance) will be carried out.
- **Identification of local youth with conflict-carrying capacity, and ratification of proposed armed groups' elements, as valid and priority beneficiaries of the CVR programme by the LCs of the target communities.** The criteria for this selection/ratification - based on the overall national mandates and objectives for DDR and CVR, but also incorporating specific locally relevant criteria - will be discussed, agreed with the LC members, and included in the SOPs of the LCs. The overall selection criteria for CVR beneficiaries are: all individuals with conflict-carrying capacity but *ineligible for the DDR programme* as they are (i) not formally recognized members of the DDR signatory armed groups and (ii) are unable to present a weapon of war for disarmament. In this manner, the proposed CVR is designed to be fully *complementary* to the future DDR programme, with no overlap between them.

The selection criteria remain the same even for the new beneficiaries. However, for the extension, emphasis will be placed on the armed groups elements called the auto – defense mainly comprised of young Muslims and Peulhs. Women will be represented at all levels of the project implementation including capacity building trainings in social cohesion, conflict mediation and management, peaceful coexistence, alphabetization, etc.

- **Identification and prioritization of critical community infrastructure projects** to be carried out through the initial cash-for-work phase of the project will be based on a participatory community needs/risk assessment carried out through the established LCs of the targeted communities. The criteria for prioritization of approved interventions will include: contribution to the security and stability of the

⁷ Such as the CASAL network in Paoua. This network has already had some limited interventions in Bambari area with local religious groups, and efforts should be made -given their important contribution to community stability, especially in the CAR context- to support the establishment of such local networks.

community, contribution to economic revitalization particularly in terms of renewed opportunities for IGAs, and contribution to the social cohesion of the targeted communities.

- **Cash-for-work criteria:** all beneficiaries will participate *equally* in the cash-for-work component, *except for the 14-18-year-old beneficiaries*, who will benefit from an *alternative, specifically designed, package* of skills training, civic education, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion sensitization courses and activities.
- **Cash-for-work implementation modalities:** The cash-for-work activities will take place in *two four-week cycles*, with weeks of five work days and Saturday set out for socialization/sensitization activities. The cycles will be interspersed with labour-market-oriented skills training, civic education, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion sensitization courses and activities (except for the specific skills training, the rest of the sensitization activities will be carried out in an integrated manner with the sensitization and capacity-building activities addressed to the wider community set out in Product 2.3). The proposed cash-for-work methodology, including a more extended period of engagement for each beneficiary and the separation of their participation into two cycles interspersed with training and sensitization activities, follows the lessons learned and recommendations of the mid-term and final evaluations of the CVR Paoua project.
- **Cash-for-work activities** will, in any case, be *short-term and have a dual purpose* of improving immediate living conditions of targeted communities as well as serving for capital building for direct beneficiaries in view of their subsequent engagement in setting up sustainable IGAs⁸.
- **Sensitization and social reconciliation activities and training** will be provided to all cash-for-work participants, including community members in key activities. All cash-for-work participants will also receive a basic alphabetization course, as well as specific sessions on civic education and peaceful coexistence.

Outcome II: Economic reintegration of all CVR direct beneficiaries achieved through market-study-verified vocational/skills training, tutoring and development of income generation activities.

Main activities:

- **Development of a market study of existing economic opportunities for IGAs:** a detailed local market study of opportunities for sustainable IGAs will be carried out, including full economic analysis and standardization of optimized micro-business plans for the identified opportunities, with a clear identification of investment needs, skills requirements and expected returns for each type of project. The IGAs showing the most effective mix of low investment, available/achievable skills and high/quick returns will be retained as the proposed options for CVR direct beneficiaries, and will guide the selection of vocational/skills training, tutoring/technical advisory, and provision of kits/inputs for IGA set-up. The main focus of this initial market study is to avoid engaging project beneficiaries in trainings and IGA set-up in activities for which there is no effective market demand, thereby creating further frustrations. The market study will gain insight from previous pre-DDR programming and local opportunity mapping, so to further ensure complementarity between ongoing pre-DDR/DDR and CVR programming. Such a market study will have a gender mainstreaming approach and will look into the different needs and possible opportunities for both women and men participating in IGAs.
- **Support to the establishment of local mentoring/tutoring networks:** through the identification, and eventual strengthening through ToT activities, of locally available technical expertise in the main areas of

⁸ The cash-for-work phase can be considered as a system of “virtual cantonment”, where efforts can be undertaken to promote the re-socialization of the direct beneficiaries through alphabetization, civic education, violence sensitization, etc) as well as promote their social reinsertion through their participation in community-wide cultural and sports activities, and finally begin to prepare for their economic reintegration through vocational/skills training.

identified IGA opportunity⁹. Such networks will include a gender sensitive approach with the activities and expertise based on gender sensitive IGAs as mentioned above.

- **Support to the establishment of sustainable income generating activities (IGAs)**, in the form of market-opportunity-verified vocational/skills training, including basic business skills training (“start-your-business” short courses), on-the-job training or apprenticeships, and/or tutoring support to the set-up of sustainable selected IGAs.
- **Flexible but equal IGA reintegration-support benefit package for all CVR direct beneficiaries:** to avoid creating tensions through real -or even perceived- differential treatment to certain groups/ individuals. The package will use a gender sensitive approach to ensure both men and women will be support in an equal manner.
- **Structural IGA for rebuilding commercial linkage and revitalization of specific sectors:** The project will rebuild commercial linkage and prioritize inter and intra – community social cohesion through vocational training on traditional industry. The reinforcement and consolidation of economic stabilization is based on the success of the agropastoral center and the CVR’s capacity to structure cooperatives by bringing together many beneficiaries who agree to work in the same field thereby promoting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Note: The possible cases of some pre-registered armed groups members that are originally from *outside the target communities’ area*, and that are not welcome for reinsertion/reintegration in any of the participating communities, may require the set-up of a specific procedure *for return and reinsertion support* of these individuals to their communities of origin, or communities willing to receive them. Once/if these cases are identified, such a specific procedure and support package will be designed, and implemented, as feasible.

Outcome III: Increased social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and resilience of target communities achieved through participation of CVR beneficiaries, LC members, local authorities and key local actors in selected trainings, sensitization campaigns and the strengthening of community dialogue, including mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as an alternative to violence, and the possible implementation of relevant early warning mechanisms.

Main activities:

- **Intervention modality:** the focus throughout will be on *community-wide engagement and participation*, with activities including, jointly or separately as needed, the CVR direct beneficiaries, the LC members, as well as key local authorities and actors.
- **Empowering new, and reinforcing existing, LCs for targeted communities:** these committees will be key actors in promoting greater social cohesion, particularly through support to peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes. Active participation of women will be ensured, including in recognition of the vital role that women can play within the communities for social cohesion, conflict management/conflict prevention and longer-term peacebuilding process.
- **Provision of 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 valorisation 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 - outside of the core signatory militia members that will be targeted by DDR, of course-, and aims to make them become peaceful, positive and active members of community.
- **Socialization through wide participation in social/cultural/sport events**, that involve CVR participants together with community members in activities organized by local leaders/actors, civil society organizations, women’s groups and supported by the project at community level.
- **Training of LC members and community leaders on conflict management and prevention**, including mediation, peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumour management and verification of

⁹ This can include (re)building the capacity of local government technical support services, in particular agricultural extension services, as this will ensure sustainability of the provision of these services to local economic actors.

information on security threats, to prevent panic among population (often the cause of population displacement) and prevent violent self-response/self-justice/retaliation by community members. The creation of a local network of trained facilitators through a ToT approach will optimize time and resources, and allow the programme to achieve the required scale and sustainability of its intervention in this field¹⁰. The training will also stress the key role women play in conflict resolutions and address the gender stereotypes about gender roles in violence and conflict management.

- **Design and implementation of community-focused sensitization campaigns on social cohesion**, peaceful coexistence, use of community dialogue for settlement of intercommunal disputes and rejection of violence.
- **Strengthening of the local “Radio(s) Communautaire(s)”** which can play a key role in assuring timely and accurate information exchange -reducing the negative impact of rumours-, and facilitating a more effective networking of key conflict prevention/resolution actors, as well as facilitating the overall sensitization and information campaigns.
- **Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaigns on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons** and support to local authorities-led initiatives for the voluntarily handover of weapons and community arms control initiatives (with UNMAS and MINUSCA DDR in charge of handling/stocking of weapons/ammunitions/explosives).
- **Set-up of relevant early warning/early response mechanisms at community and local level:** including security incident and risk information collection and exchange among all key actors: LC members and community leaders and local authorities at community level, Bambari authorities, MINUSCA and CVR officers, to provide effective rapid intervention of all key actors for conflict prevention and response. Particular attention will be placed on the different roles that both men and women can play in warning and early response mechanisms at community and local level, based on their different roles in the community.

The project extension will continue to support and reinforce the early warning system already in place and operated by 41 Focal Points in the implementation zone of the project. The extension will continue to promote sensitization and awareness messages on social cohesion, illegal circulation of arms and arms trafficking, civic education as well as sensitization on the emerging security context to support the joint political effort of the government, African Union, international community and the UN, particularly the MINUSCA towards the implementation of the new peace agreement.

The Bambari crisis of May-July affected the implementation of IOM’s CVR programme. But throughout the crisis, IOM maintained a presence, even if limited to essential staff, in Bambari. The crisis did not only oblige the team to suspend ongoing activities but also imposed significant postponement of planned activities including, among others, the training of trainers on management of income generating activities; the planning of literacy training (alphabetization courses to CVR beneficiaries); the training of local committee members on mediation, peace and conflict resolution; implementation of the data collection phase for the market study along the axes; the reactivation of the Bambari inter-religious platform; and the profiling of selected beneficiaries along the axes. The non-cost extension will allow IOM to achieve the results of the project.

Note about establishment of LCs and use of existing LCs

- ❖ The creation of LCs 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 mechanisms, as well as existing (or planned) local peace and reconciliation committees in the targeted locations. However, in

¹⁰ This mediation training will be coordinated with the initiatives undertaken by the UNDP project *Appui à la médiation et au dialogue pour une paix durable en RCA*, to be supported by PBSO.

order to be effective, the LCs must be close to the communities and cannot unfortunately cover a vast geographical area. The project will also support interconnection of the LCs, those already existing or those that will be put in place in the various targeted locations, in order to create social networking 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 LC 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 main responsibilities of the LCs are the identification and planning of the activities with the technical support of IOM, the monitoring of activities and on security conditions, trouble shooting, conflict analysis and facilitation of the intra-communal and intercommunal dialogue.
- ❖ The roles and responsibilities of the LC members will be clearly stipulated in the (LC 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.
- ❖ All efforts will be made to ensure a balanced and inclusive representation in the LC memberships, including 30% women's representation.

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 CVR programming is will improve the understanding in the community of the important role women can and should play. This will empower women to be recognized not only for their key role in raising children, but also in preventing their children from being associated with armed groups. In addition, 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 enhanced¹¹. Incorporating a gender perspective within all stages of the project will allow to consider 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: ¹²

- At least 30% of the LC members 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 actions will be undertaken to build capacities of women LC members, acknowledging that girls were often prevented from equal chances to education.
- Based on the data from the Paoua CVR pilot experience, 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, but some 8% will be women. This ratio will be the minimum one accepted in the selection of the local youth with conflict-carrying capacity – representing the other 40% of participants.
- All qualitative surveys undertaken during the project will be gender and age-disaggregated to assure the capture of gender and age-relevant views, perspective, needs and recommendations for effective programme implementation.

¹¹ OECD 2013. Gender and State building in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States. Paris: OECD

¹² 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.

- As mentioned above, identification of IGAs will be gender-sensitive; training and sensitization activities will include a gender sensitization component.

Budget

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by IOM (PBF funding): Phase I	Output by budget IOM (PBF funding) Cost extension	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 2: The reduction of community violence contributes to a significant improvement in the stability and security of vulnerable communities				
Output 2.1	Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme into their communities	1,200,000 USD	1,537,752.68 USD	Set-up of fully representative Local Committees in all targeted communities; Identification of local youth with conflict-carrying capacity, and ratification of proposed armed groups' elements cash-for-work criteria and implementation modalities; Sensitization and social reconciliation activities and training
Output 2.2	Economic reintegration of all CVR direct beneficiaries achieved through market-study-verified vocational/skills training, tutoring and development of income generation activities.	1,270,000 USD	1,187,332.66 USD	Development of a market study of existing economic opportunities for IGAs; Support to the establishment of sustainable IGAs; Flexible but equal IGA reintegration-support

				benefit package for all CVR direct beneficiaries.
Output 2.3	Increased social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and resilience of target communities achieved through participation of CVR beneficiaries, LC members, local authorities and key local actors in selected trainings, sensitization campaigns and the strengthening of community dialogue, including mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as an alternative to violence.	330,000 USD	1,013,232.42 USD	Provision of intensive civic-education; Training of Local Committee members and community leaders on conflict management and prevention; Design and implementation of community-focused sensitization campaigns on social cohesion; Set-up of relevant early warning/early response mechanisms at community and local level.
Indirect support cost 7%		200,000 USD	261,682.24 USD	
Total		3,000,000 USD	4,000,000 USD	

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories –

PBF PROJECT BUDGET: CVR BAMBARI					
CATEGORIES	1 st Installment (70%)	2 nd Installment (30%)	3 rd Installment (70%) (extension)	4 th Installment (30%) (extension)	TOTAL
	IOM (PBF funding)	IOM (PBF funding)	IOM (PBF funding)	IOM (PBF funding)	
1. Staff and other personnel	375,765	161,042	63,004	27,002	626,813
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	22,417	9,607	74,670	32,002	138,696
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	193,288	82,837	48,535	20,801	345,461
4. Contractual services	119,759	51,325	346,380	148,448	665,912
5. Travel	29,591	12,682	5,600	2,400	50,273
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	606,564	259,958	81,202	34,801	982,525
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	615,233	263,671	34,815	14,920	928,639
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,962,617	841,122	654,206	280,374	3,738,319
8. Indirect Support Costs*	137,383	58,878	45,794	19,626	261,681
TOTAL	2,100,000	900,000	700,000	300,000	4,000,000

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

Although CAR became a member state of IOM in 2010, the Organization established an office only when the recent crisis erupted in late 2013, providing support to the evacuation of third country nationals. In 2014 IOM expanded activities into IDPs camp management coordination and return assistance, as well as reinsertion of vulnerable war affected population. IOM also 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, funded by European Union. IOM also implemented the return/relocation & reinsertion of Ex-Seleka combatants project funded by PBSO through the IRF mechanism, supporting a group of Ex-Seleka who had voluntarily released their arms to MISCA, returning them to their communities and assisting their reinsertion through community-based rehabilitation initiatives.

Beyond the existing expertise and capacities in CAR, regionally IOM runs migration related emergency, management, governance and development operations in every country neighboring CAR, supported by IOM HQ and Regional Offices in Dakar, Cairo, Nairobi and Pretoria. With its extensive experience and expertise in Africa, particularly in managing successful programmes in the field of DDDR/SSR and CVR, IOM is well placed to play a role in supporting CVR in CAR, as it is currently doing in the implementation of the Paoua CVR programme, working with MINUSCA DDR and again with PBSO funding support.

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 continue to support CVR interventions in CAR. The IOM Mission in CAR will ensure the adequate design, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and follow up of this project.

Below is a brief description of the IOM Mission overall annual budget per funding source for 2016-2017:

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country			
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 CHF OFDA UN/GERMANY UN/CERF EU PBSO TOTAL 2016	50 000.04 50 000.04	155 000 833 000 500 000 330 000 4 999 000 2 139 000 8 956 000
Current calendar year	CHF OFDA World Bank UN/CERF EU PBSO TOTAL	 0	195 000 1 167 000 2 500 000 420 000 2 918 000 1 361 000 6 394 000

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

Given the nature of the activities, and the complementary nature of the project to other ongoing pre-DDR and DDDR activities, the project will be implemented by IOM in coordination with MINUSCA DDR, and in coordination with the Government. Special attention will be paid to coordination with, and strengthening of, local authorities and local committees to ensure local ownership of project activities results and entrench a durable perspective on the project outcomes and community-based socialisation systems. In particular, the national-level Project Steering Committee should set up a *Bambari-level Steering Committee (BSC)* to assure full, effective and timely coordination with local authorities and key actors, which will oversee the activities of the LCs.

The project will be implemented by the IOM Mission to CAR in close coordination and cooperation with the direction and strategic coordination of the MINUSCA DDR Section and under the patronage of the Minister Counsellor for DDR, Security Sector Reform, and National Reconciliation, Government of the Central African Republic.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), co-chaired by the High Commissioner DDR and 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: representatives of the MINUSCA DDR Section, IOM, the High Commissioner for DDR and SSR, and the Ministry of Territorial Administration at the national level. At the Bambari level the members are: the Prefect or Sous-Prefect, the Maire, the Judicial authorities and the Gendarmerie and others to be invited *ad hoc* by the Chair, i.e. Ministry of Public Security or Social Affairs. The PSC will meet alternatively in Bambari and Bangui, with an agreed-upon schedule, not less than once every quarter.

The BSC and the LCs will have regular meetings at least once a month. The reports of the meetings of the LCs should be drafted and submitted to the Steering Committee at the Bambari level for endorsement and the forwarded to the national level. IOM ensures the functions of secretariat. The ToR and SoP for the Steering Committees will be approved by the PSC. The ToR and SoP for the LCs will be agreed with them as outcome of a proactive planning exercise, endorsed by the BSC and Approved by the PSC.

IOM CAR will establish a Project Team, led by a Project Manager who will act under the direct supervision of the Chief of Mission and in coordination with relevant IOM 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 liaise, ensure coordination and coherence with other PBF/IRF funded projects in CAR and provide required reports to MINUSCA DDR and PBSO.

A dedicated Bambari CVR Project team will implement the local activities in the selected target communities and ensure adequate implementation of planned activities as well as the necessary liaison at provincial, district and local communities levels, coordinating a network of project technicians, mobilisers, tutors, trainers, evaluators and facilitators, to ensure close coordination with LCs, while also providing required support to relevant local partners.

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

- Be a member of the Project Steering Committees (both PSC and BSC);
- Contribute to lists of beneficiaries to be considered for, and involved in, assistance provided by the project, in particular the preparation of the final list of CVR beneficiaries that will come from the Bambari Pre-DDR Programme;
- Lead, with UNMAS support, in the handling/stocking of all weapons produced through local authorities-led initiatives for the voluntarily hand-over of weapons and/or community arms control initiatives;
- 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	Person/Unit Responsible	Milestone	Operational Response
Political failure of the APPR and unfruitful dialogue between armed groups and the government.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce recognition of IOM among the representatives of the armed groups and strengthen IOM's relationship with them. - Reinforce capacity building in mediation and social cohesion and continue sensitization activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government, UN, UA - MINUSCA - IOM 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of crisis, disassociate CVR's peace effort at local level from the political outcome at the national level.
Delays in the restoration of state administration, and deployment of state security forces do not cover the basic security and protection requirements of concerned communities in the project locations and in the neighbouring areas.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote commitment and buy-in by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and other concerned Ministries, members of the Steering Committee of the project. Increase information sharing among relevant ministries, within relevant MINSUCA sections, but also between relevant ministries and MINUSCA DDR and IOM. - Promote coordination with international community initiatives in this field - Improve the civil-military coordination and extend coverage to communities at risk - Develop a security incidents register, and implement a periodic risk mapping and analysis to support project management and partners in rolling-out appropriate prevention and mitigation responses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government & MINUSCA - Government & MINUSCA - MINUSCA - IOM 	Joint SC should produce an assessment of advancement/ delays in deployment of key security authorities to Bambari region, and identified bottlenecks should trigger remedial measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If/when the security incidents mapping and analysis indicates a concerning trend, initial scenario development and response planning should be carried out with MINUSCA Bambari, and MINUSCA DDR/IOM should inform key members of the Bambari Steering Committee for guidance and possible coordinated responses.
Hostilities because of the redeployment of state security	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue monitoring of the security situation to ensure early warning and response, as needed, in collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government & MINUSCA 	UNDSS security alert and action recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If/when the security incidents mapping and analysis indicates a concerning trend, initial

forces (FACA) in Bambari (October 2018)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with relevant MINUSCA sections (such as JOC, JMAC and UNDSS). - Develop a security incidents register, and implement a periodic risk mapping and analysis to support project management and partners in rolling-out appropriate prevention and mitigation responses. - Develop contingency planning for partial or total pull-out of critical conflict-affected areas, when prevention and mitigation measures fail to improve the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government & MINUSCA - MINUSCA - IOM - 		<p>scenario development and response planning should be carried out with MINUSCA Bambari and MINUSCA DDR, and contingency plan activated if needed.</p>
Political instability and possible resumption of localized hostilities, directly impacting on the security of IOM staff, assets, beneficiaries and partners.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue monitoring of the security situation to ensure early warning and response, as needed, in collaboration with relevant MINUSCA sections (such as JOC, JMAC and UNDSS). - Develop a security incidents register, and implement a periodic risk mapping and analysis to support project management and partners in rolling-out appropriate prevention and mitigation responses. - Develop contingency planning for partial or total pull-out of critical conflict-affected areas, when prevention and mitigation measures fail to improve the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM & MINUSCA /DDR 	UNDSS security alert and action recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If/when the security incidents mapping and analysis indicates a concerning trend, initial scenario development and response planning should be carried out with MINUSCA Bambari and MINUSCA DDR, and contingency plan activated if needed.
Leaders of armed groups, and particularly suburban gangs, having pending cases in justice that may hamper or jeopardise the process of adhesion of the members of the group to the project, and notably the youth, and impose their control over their respective communities.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain contact in order to foster an environment of confidence and trust, carry out sensitisation and information campaigns and raise awareness about risks in continuing with the violence and against culture of impunity. - Improve security conditions at the community level. - Assure coordination between CVR management, MINUSCA Bambari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM & LCs - MINUSCA Bambari, National Security Forces, Bambari Security and Judicial 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased coordination and information sharing between CVR programme, MINUSCA Bambari and local authorities can produce a strategic response to the emergence of problematic leaders of armed groups, through coordinated responses.

			and Bambari security and judicial authorities.	authorities, IOM		
Roll-out of DDR operation could create confusion between target beneficiaries of DDR and CVR regarding eligibility criteria and benefit disparity that could disrupt engagement with either or both programmes	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In partnership with SCPID MINUSCA, provide clear communication to all target beneficiaries regarding eligibility criteria and benefits packages for both DDR and CVR, and in particular clarify rules regarding double-dipping. - Provide a claims review process for disgruntled potential beneficiaries through a mechanism set up with the participation of local and national authorities, and LCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINUSCA DDR, IOM, JSC members, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address any incident arising out of confusion regarding eligibility and/or benefits of DDR/CVR with targeted information products, sourced from available communications/publications addressed to all target beneficiaries through local authorities and LCs - Go through a standard review process of all claims regarding eligibility and/or benefits and provide clear guidance decisions for each case.
Socio-cultural values and fear of stigmatisation may impede female combatants, females associated with armed forces and groups and female dependents to participate in the programme.	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In partnership with SCPID MINUSCA and other relevant UN partners, raise awareness among women's groups and outreach to women about the conditions of the program and the security measures in place. - Sensitize commanders of armed groups and populations of return about the specific challenges faced by female combatants or associated to armed groups and FAAFG dependents to prevent stigmatization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM & MINUSCA/ DDR - IOM & MINUSCA/ DDR 	Beneficiary registration system shows low integration of female beneficiaries in the programme - i.e. under 10%.	Launch focused sensitization campaigns addressing these target groups and coordinate this effort with and through the LCs to effectively reach the targeted beneficiaries
Creation of cleavage around the projects and / or activities, and frictions at community level about composition of the LC or selection of participants, notably for the income generation activities.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and operate through the LCs, a participatory approach to the design and planning of the programme. - Discuss and share terms of reference for the LCs, eligibility criteria for the various component of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM - IOM - IOM 	EWER alerts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Localized suspension of activities can be applied to communities that, despite CVR programmatic support to internal conflict resolution, cannot resolve their differences and paralyze decision-making of the respective LC.

			<p>project, and the priorities for local projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out mediation and conflict resolution activities within the LCs. - Ensure transparency and equity in the selection process of participants for income generation activities on the basis of pre-established quotas per target community and agreed criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM, Local Committees 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct training for capacity-building; pairing and coaching of local partners and LCs partners. - Create, as much as possible, network with partners who have the experience and expertise available, and decentralized presence in the area of operations. - Implement directly the activities, if and when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM - IOM - IOM 		
Difficulties in implementing activities, assisting LCs and monitoring partners in remotes areas with difficult access for distance and very poor conditions of roads and bridges, particularly during the raining season.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a flexible implementation planning and M&E methodologies. - Develop a network of local partnerships and facilitators, and enhance the capacities of the LCs. - Make available, in a timely manner, the required resources and efficient operational and logistical support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM - IOM - IOM 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CVR cash-for-work activities focus on roads and bridges, to improve access.
Delays in CVR community projects approval by the respective GoC line Ministry,	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up with concerned line Ministries at Bangui Central level, to expedite project approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM/MINUS CA - IOM 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report continued delays in approval to Steering Committee for guidance and support in resolution of issue.

which can endanger the CVR implementation chronogram.			- Develop an agreed tracking procedure with the Ministry of Plan for them to follow up with concerned line Ministries to expedite CVR project approval.			
Lack of a strategy and programmatic solution to provide support to minors associated with armed groups/criminal gangs.	High	Medium	- Identification of minors in the CVR-supported communities, and list submitted to Steering Committee as well as through bi-lateral discussion with relevant partners (such as MINUSCA Child Protection and UNICEF).	- IOM/MINUSCA DDR		- CVR to provide technical assistance to support the development of a programmatic response to the issue of reinsertion of minors associated with armed groups/criminal gangs.

c) **Monitoring & evaluation:**

A detailed M&E framework will be designed jointly by IOM and the MINUSCA DDR Section during the pre-implementation design and consultation phase of the project, keeping in mind the lessons learned during the pilot CVR programme in Paoua, and observation made in the final evaluation of the CVR programme in Paoua.

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-based 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 initial baseline(s) 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 using the technical/progress reports by the project structure and by surveys conducted by dedicated staff or consultant. IOM SoPs will be followed in this matter.

The activities and reports will be coordinated with MINUSCA 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**

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>).



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	Community Violence Reduction in the Greater Bambari (CVR – Bambari)	
Recipient UN Organization:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Implementing Partner(s):	MINUSCA DDR	
Location:	Central African Republic (CAR) – Bambari Districts of Bambari, Bakala, Ippy, Basse-Kotto	
Approved Project Budget:	Total Project Cost: USD 5,715,479 Peacebuilding Fund: 3 000 000 USD Peacebuilding Fund Cost Extension: 1 000 000 USD MINUSCA: 1 215 479 USD MINUSCA Cost Extension: 500 000 USD	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: August 2017	Planned Completion: Jun 2020
Project Description:	<p>This project has been developed to provide CVR programming 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.</p> <p>CVR programme entail two main operational areas: 1) social reinsertion of armed groups elements and local youth of conflict-carrying capacity, as well as a conflict prevention and resolution support intervention within the target communities, 2) sustainable economic reintegration, through market-study-verified skills training and income-generating activities.</p> <p>The project’s general objective is to improve security at the local level, through the economic reintegration and social reinsertion of violence-prone armed groups’ elements non-eligible for the national DDR Programme and youth with conflict-carrying capacity, and through community dialogue mechanisms in hotspot areas, playing a stronger and positive role in the prevention of violence at the local level.</p>	
PBF Focus Area:	Priority area 2: Promote Coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; 2.3 Conflict prevention/management	
Project Outcomes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social reinsertion of armed groups’ elements non-eligible for the national DDR programme into their communities achieved through their joint participation with local youth of conflict-carrying capacity, in the implementation of high-priority community infrastructure projects, identified as such by the Local Committees (LCs) of the target communities. 2. Economic reintegration of all CVR direct beneficiaries achieved through market-study-verified vocational/skills training, tutoring and development of income generation activities. 	

	<p>3. Increased social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and resilience of target communities achieved through participation of CVR beneficiaries, LC members, local authorities and key local actors in selected trainings, sensitization campaigns and the strengthening of community dialogue, including mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as an alternative to violence, and the implementation of relevant early warning mechanisms.</p>
<p>Key Project Activities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of local youth with conflict-carrying capacity, and ratification of proposed armed groups' elements, as valid and priority beneficiaries of the CVR programme by the LCs of the target communities. • Identification and prioritization of critical community infrastructure projects. • Carrying out of a local market study of existing economic opportunities for IGAs • Support to the establishment of local mentoring/tutoring networks • Support to the establishment of sustainable income generating activities (IGAs) • Provision of intensive civic-education and peaceful coexistence • Creation of a local network of trained mediation facilitators through a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) approach • Design and implementation of community-focused sensitization campaigns • Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaigns on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons • Set up of relevant conflict early warning mechanisms at community and local level

Annex B: Detailed IRF Results Framework

Country name: Central African Republic (CAR).										
Project Effective Dates: August 2017 – February 2019										
PBF Focus Area: 2. Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; 2.3. Conflict prevention/management										
Theory of Change: <i>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; and if the local return of Government security forces is facilitated and they can be properly deployed; THEN security at the local level would be improved and violence reduced</i>										
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2	Milestones			
Outcome 1: Social reinsertion of armed groups' elements non-eligible for the national DDR Programme into their communities achieved, and community security enhanced, through their joint participation with local youth of conflict-carrying capacity, in the implementation of high-priority community infrastructure projects, identified as such by the Local Committees (LCs) of the target communities		Outcome Indicator 1 a CVR direct beneficiaries of CfW cease to be involved in violent/illicit activities Baseline: X Number of existing roadblocks on the axes leading to the targeted communities (to be established at start of project) Target: X roadblocks lifted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINUSCA Bambari area Security reporting on active roadblocks (capture X for baseline at start of project) 	x	x	x	x	x	x	100% of roadblocks are lifted on the axes to the participating target communities
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Percentage of the population of the targeted communities that perceive, at the end of the project, that their security and economic situation improved thanks to the project activities. Baseline: - Target: At the end of the project 80% of the community members interviewed perceive that their security and economic situation improved thanks to the project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-of-project gender-disaggregated qualitative survey of targeted community population 						x	80% of the interviewed population of the 8 communities targeted by the project perceive their security and economic situation improved thanks to the project activities.
	Output 1.1. Set up of fully representative and operational Local Committees in all targeted communities completed, through creation of new LCs or enhancement of existing LCs according to project SOPs of LC set-up and support	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of local community committee set up and/or enhanced according to relevant SOPs Baseline: A (A will be determined upon project inception)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly progress report Local Community committee SOP LC members lists 	x	x	x	x	x	x	Local community committees are established in all 8 target communities with clear roles and responsibilities towards the project set out in formalized SOPs, to the satisfaction of more than

		<p>Target: 8 Local community committees are set up/and/or enhanced according to relevant SOPs</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.2 Number and representation of community members involved in the local community committee (gender and duty breakdown included) following CVR criteria Baseline 0 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 representatives, 10% community auto-defense groups), to the satisfaction of at least 80% of community members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress report • Local committee memorandum • Gender and age-disaggregated Qualitative satisfaction survey 								80% of community members
	Output 1.2. Identification and registration of all armed groups members and local youth with conflict-carrying capacity as ratified by the LCs of the target communities completed.	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of participants enrolled in cash for work Baseline: 0 Target: 2000 participants across all target communities (1200 members of armed groups non-eligible for national DDR program and 800 local youth with conflict-carrying capacity) New target: 2300 (1380 GA / 920 youth)</p>	<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						1,740 Individuals identified and registered for CFW activities
	Output 1.3. Identification, prioritization and implementation of critical community infrastructure projects, through cash-for-work by beneficiaries carried out	<p>Target: 1,740 individuals identified and registered as Cfw participants following CVR criteria New target: 2300</p>									
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of Cfw projects implemented per community Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress report 		x	x	x	x	x		

		<p>Target: In the 4 types of CfW interventions in each of the 8 communities, at least the following are completed: 16 km of road rehabilitation, 20 quarries development (sand, stone, gravel and laterite), 16 site clearance and preparation works for community infrastructure and 8 support interventions for rehabilitation/construction works</p> <p>New target: 22 km of road, 22 quarries, 21 site clearance and preparation works for community infrastructure and 13 interventions for rehabilitation/construction</p>								clearance and preparation works for community infrastructure and 8 support interventions for rehabilitation/construction
	Output 1.4. Civic education, alphabetization, peaceful coexistence sensitization carried out, and social reinsertion of beneficiaries achieved	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of community infrastructure rehabilitation projects implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 16 community infrastructure rehabilitation projects implemented New target: 21 community infrastructure rehabilitation projects implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress report • Infrastructures handover certificate 		x	x	x	x		16 Community infrastructures rehabilitated
		<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1 Number of civic education, alphabetization, peaceful coexistence sensitization carried out, and social reinsertion of beneficiaries achieved Baseline: 0 Target: At least 120 training sessions/activities carried out on civic education, alphabetization and peaceful coexistence sensitization, with an average</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post training evaluation report • Monthly progress report • Training relevance and usefulness qualitative survey 		x	x	x	x	x	At least 120 training sessions/activities carried out covering all 1,740 CfW participants

		80% of beneficiaries finding the training relevant and useful. New target: 300 beneficiaries trained in alphabetization	disaggregated by gender and age								
Outcome 2: Economic reintegration of all CVR direct beneficiaries achieved through market-study-verified vocational/skills training, tutoring and development of sustainable income generation activities, thereby enhancing community security by making them stakeholders in the peace process.		Outcome Indicator 2a: Percentage of the 2,000 direct beneficiaries that have achieved a successful start-up of the IGAs Baseline: 0 Target: at least 90% of the 2,000 direct beneficiaries have achieved a successful start-up of the IGAs, with their IGAs fully operational a month after the completed hand-over of all inputs and kits. New target: at least 90% of the 2400 direct beneficiaries have achieved a successful start-up of the IGAs, with their IGAs fully operational a month after the complete hand-over of all inputs and kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of IGA beneficiaries 						x		At least 90% of the 2,000 direct beneficiaries have achieved a successful start-up of the IGAs with their IGAs fully operational a month after the completed hand-over of all inputs and kits.
	Output 2.1. Local market study of existing economic opportunities for IGAs carried out	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Market study of economic opportunities for IGAs completed Baseline: none Target: Market study for sustainable IGAs completed with recommended ME profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market study report w/ recommended ME profiles 	x							Market study of existing sustainable economic opportunities for IGAs completed
	Output 2.2 Local mentoring/tutoring networks established	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of mentors/tutors set up as TA network in at least the 2 key sectors of IGAs Baseline: X unemployed local technical advisors of GoCAR Target: At least 16 mentors/tutors providing TA in the 2 main sectors of IGAs in all 8 target communities, and at least 80% of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on creation of network of mentors/tutors Gender and age-disaggregated Qualitative survey on relevance and usefulness of TA provided 	x	x						Network of at least 16 mentors/tutors set up in all 8 target communities covering 2 main sectors of IGAs

		beneficiaries find their TA relevant and useful.										
Output 2.3 Support to the establishment of sustainable income generating activities (IGAs), in the form of market-opportunity-verified vocational/skills training, including basic business skills training (“start-your-business” short courses), on-the-job training or apprenticeships, and/or support to the establishment of micro-enterprises	Output indicator 2.3.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving basic business skills training Baseline: 0 Target: 2000 beneficiaries received basic business skills training, and 80 % very satisfied with the training provided New Target: 2400 beneficiaries received basic business skills training, and 80 % very satisfied with the training provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post training evolution report • Training attendance • Monthly progress report • Training participants evaluation report 	x	x	x	x						2000 beneficiaries received basic business skills training
	Output indicator 2.3.2 Number of beneficiaries receiving market-opportunity-verified vocational/skills training, on-the-job training or apprenticeships, and/or tutoring support to the set-up of their IGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post training evolution report • Monthly progress report • Training attendance sheet and report 		x	x	x	x	x				2000 beneficiaries received vocational/skills training, on-the-job training or apprenticeships, and/or tutoring support.
	Output indicator 2.3.3 Number of beneficiaries receiving trade-specific kits/inputs for the set-up of selected IGAs Baseline: 0 Target: 2000 beneficiaries receive trade-specific kits/inputs for the establishment of selected IGAs, and IGAs fully operational within one month of reception of full inputs and kits. New Target: 2400 beneficiaries receive trade-specific kits/inputs for the establishment of selected IGAs, and IGAs fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tool kits/inputs reception signed discharge • Grants reception document • Monthly progress report 		x	x	x	x	x				2000 beneficiaries set up sustainable income-generation activities

		operational within one month of reception of full inputs and kits.									
<p>Outcome 3: Increased social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and resilience of target communities achieved through participation of CVR beneficiaries, LC members, local authorities and key local actors in selected trainings, sensitization campaigns and the strengthening of community dialogue, including mechanisms for peaceful settlement of intercommunal disputes as an alternative to violence.</p>		<p>Outcome indicator 3a: 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 at least 30% during the project life span</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINUSCA JOC/JMAC reports CVR incident tracking system 	X	X	X	X	X	X		Security incidents as a result of inter-intra communal violence decrease by 30% during the project life span
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: 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: At least 8 documented inter/intra community disputes resolved by peaceful means during the project life span New Target: At least 15 documented inter/intra community disputes resolved by peaceful means during the project life span</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Committee(s) reports MINUSCA Field DDR/JOC/JMAC reports 	X	X	X	X	X	X		At least 8 documented inter/intra community disputes resolved by peaceful means during the project life span
	Output 3.1. Provision of 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.	<p>Output indicator 3.1.1 Number of members of target groups attending successfully the civic education and peaceful coexistence sessions Baseline: 0 Target: 2,000 target groups beneficiaries reaching 80% mark at the post training evaluation New Target: 2,600 target groups beneficiaries reaching 80%</p>	<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		2,000 target groups beneficiaries reaching 80% mark at the post training evaluation

		mark at the post training evaluation									
	Output 3.2. Training of the Local Committee members on conflict management and prevention, including mediation, peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumor management and verification of information on security threats.	Output indicator 3.2.1 Local Committees members are trained on conflict prevention including mediation, conflict management and peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumor managements Baseline 0 Target: Local Committees' members score 80% at the final test of the conflict prevention including mediation, conflict management and peaceful settlements of intercommunal disputes, rumor managements training	<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 interventions 		X	X	X	X	X		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
	Output 3.3. Set-up of a local network of trained facilitators through a ToT approach on conflict management and prevention	Output indicator 3.3.1 Network of trained facilitators prepared through ToT on conflict management and prevention Baseline: 0 Target: Network of at least 24 trained facilitators (3 by community) prepared through ToT on conflict management and prevention, and at least 80% very satisfied with their training New Target: Network of at least 300 trained facilitators (with 75% of women) prepared through ToT on conflict management and prevention, and at least 80% very satisfied with their training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress report • Post-training evaluation 	X	X						Network of at least 24 trained facilitators (3 by community) prepared through ToT on conflict management and prevention
	Output 3.4. Design and implementation of community-focused sensitization campaigns on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, use of community	Output indicator 3.4.1 Number of community based sensitization campaigns on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence carried out Baseline: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress report 	X	X	X	X	X	X		8 communities targeted by the projects are sensitized on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence principles

	<p>dialogue for settlement of intercommunal disputes and rejection of violence.</p>	<p>Target: at least 16 sensitization campaigns on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence carried out</p> <p>New Target: at least 20 sensitization campaigns on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence carried out</p>									
	<p>Output 3.5. Design and implementation of community-based sensitization campaigns 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 DDRR for handling of weapons/ammunitions/explosives).</p>	<p>Output indicator 3.5.1 Number of sensitization sessions carried out to inform and create awareness on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons Baseline: 0 Target: At least 16 sensitization sessions are held on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons in the 8 communities</p> <p>Target: At least 19 sensitization sessions are held on risks related to illegal circulation of weapons in the 8 communities</p> <p>Output indicator 3.5.2 At least 80% of community members are knowledgeable regarding the risks of illegal circulation of weapons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress report • Gender and age-disaggregated survey on community awareness and knowledge regarding risks related to illegal circulation of weapons 	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<p>At least 16 sensitization sessions are carried out to inform and create awareness regarding the risks related to the illegal circulation of weapons</p> <p>At least 80% of the members of the 8 target communities know the risks related to illegal circulation of weapons</p>
	<p>Output 3.6. Set up of relevant early warning/early response mechanisms at Bambari and target community level using local and programme-level monitoring of key security/tension indicators.</p>	<p>Output indicator 3.6.1 Number of early warning/early response mechanisms set up covering the Greater Bambari participating communities Baseline: 0 Target: At least one integrated Greater Bambari early warning/early response mechanism set up covering all target communities and the surrounding area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly report • Report on set-up of Greater Bambari early warning system • System situation reports 		X	X	X	X	X	X	<p>At least one integrated Greater Bambari early warning/early response mechanism set up covering all target communities and the surrounding area</p>

	<p>Output 3.7 Strengthening of the local “<i>Radio(s) Communautaire (s)</i>”, assuring more timely and accurate information exchange, reducing the negative impact of rumors, supporting a more effective networking of key conflict prevention/resolution actors, as well as facilitating the overall sensitization and information campaigns.</p>	<p>Output indicator 3.6.1 Existing Radio(s) Communautaire (s) strengthened through targeted technical support, equipment provision and training</p> <p>Baseline: X Radio(s) Communautaire (s) (at least one exists)</p> <p>Target: Existing Radio(s) Communautaire (s) are strengthened through targeted technical support, equipment provision and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly report 		X	X	X	X	X		<p>Existing Radio(s) Communautaire (s) are strengthened through targeted technical support and equipment provision</p>
--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

