

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

<p>Project Title: Peacebuilding for Sustainable Reintegration for Peace in Burundi. <i>Increasing protection, resilience and social cohesion at community level in the major areas of return to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees in Burundi and promote peace</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNHCR (coordination), UNDP, UNFPA and FAO</p>
<p>Project Contact: Soufiane Adjali UNHCR Deputy Representative Burundi Tel: +257 79945767 E-mail: adjali@unhcr.org Innocent Sangara UNHCR Senior Protection Officer, Bujumbura (Burundi) Tel: +257 75995336 E-mail: sangara@unhcr.org Address: UNHCR Burundi 78 Avenue de Large, Kinindo Boite Postale 307 Bujumbura, Burundi</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DG Rapatriement (Ministry of Interior); - PAFE (Border and Immigration Police); - Provincial and local administration of targeted locations; - Ministry of Justice; - Local administrative branches of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; - Local Bar Associations of the targeted locations; <p>National and International NGOs as UN Agencies implementing partners (to be confirmed): CEJP; Caritas; SOPRAD; ODEDIM and/or Burundian Red Cross; COPED; World Vision International Burundi; Associations des Scouts du Burundi; Consortium BBIN & Spark.</p>
	<p>Project Location: Provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba and Kirundo, and in particular the municipalities of Gisuru (Ruyigi), Giteranyi (Muyinga), Kayogoro (Makamba) and Busoni (Kirundo).</p>

<p>Project Description:</p> <p>This project seeks to support the Government of Burundi and local communities with identifying and addressing the major prevailing protection and socio-economic obstacles to sustainable reintegration of returnees, through enhanced protection and resilience in major areas of return in Burundi, in order to ensure peace and social cohesion.</p>	<p>Total project cost: 3,000,000 USD</p> <p>*Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget:</p> <p><u>Fully allocated first tranche:</u> UNHCR: \$ 980,000.02; FAO: \$ 350,000, UNDP: \$ 420,000; UNFPA: \$ 350,000.</p> <p><u>Conditional second tranche:</u> UNHCR: \$ 419,999.98; FAO: \$ 150,000; UNDP: \$ 180,000, UNFPA: \$ 150,000.</p> <p>Government Contribution: Other:</p> <p><i>*The overall approved PBF budget and release of the second tranche are subject to the PBSO's evaluation and decisional process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.</i></p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1 January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: 30 June 2019 Total duration (in months)¹: 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score²: 2 (gender equality as a significant objective)</p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration), - Outcome 2: Increased livelihood and self-reliance of vulnerable households (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration). 	
<p>PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project:</p> <p>(2.3) Conflict prevention/management</p>	

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services.

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)

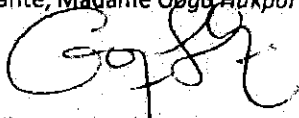
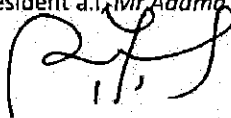
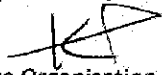
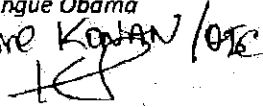
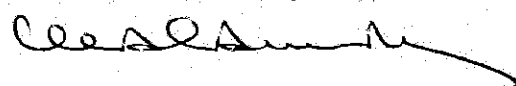
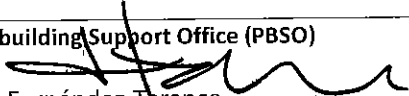
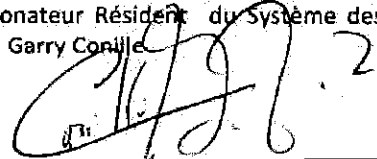
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p>UNHCR (coordination): The United Nations High Commission for Refugees Représentante, Madame Gogo Hukportie </p> <p>UNDP: The United Nations Development Programme Représentant Résident a.l. Mr. Adama Bocar Soko </p> <p>UNFPA: The United Nations Population Fund Représentante, Madame Suzanne Mandong PI D° Kacou Rene KONAN /OIC </p> <p>FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation Représentant, Mr Isaias Angue Obama PI D° Kacou Rene KONAN /OIC </p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Gouvernement du BURUNDI Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération Internationale Ambassadeur Alain Aimé Nyamitwe, Ministre </p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p> Oscar Fernández-Taranco Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p>Coordonateur Résident du Système des Nations Unies, Garry Conille </p>

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

As of 31 October 2017, the number of Burundian nationals who fled from Burundi since the beginning of the political crisis in April 2015 to seek international protection in the region stands at 411,367 refugees. According to the figures provided by UNHCR and the governments of neighbouring asylum countries⁴, almost 60% of them sought safety in Tanzania (242,463), 21.5% in Rwanda (88,520) and almost 10% in the DRC (40,474).

As of October 2017, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has estimated the presence of 188,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 18 provinces of Burundi: 34% were reportedly displaced due to the socio-political crisis and 66% due to natural disasters.

Burundian nationals who had left the country since 2017 have also started to return spontaneously.

The number of self-organized returnees identified by UNHCR as of June 2017, through protection monitoring as well as verification exercises jointly conducted with local authorities, is approximately 57,400 of whom 7,800 were registered as refugees in the countries of asylum as of 31 January 2017. These figures, however, are not exhaustive. Reportedly, the identified self-organized returnees decided to come back to Burundi, in some cases on temporary basis or to explore the situation prior to taking the final decision to stay, due to the deterioration of the living conditions in the countries of asylum.

In 2016, as per the figures of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)⁵, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Burundi increased from 1.1 million to at least 3 million (26% of the total population). Women, children and youth are most affected, particularly when in situation of displacement. Protection needs almost doubled from 1.1 million to 1.8 million people.

The socio-political crisis has impacted on the rule of law and on the access to essential support services, including justice, health, social assistance and education, thus exposing the most vulnerable groups to multiple protection risks, including gender based violence (GBV) and other violations and abuses.

Suspension of direct financial support to the national budget by donors since 2015, exacerbated by low domestic revenue collection and increased spending on the security sector, has led to decreased investments in the delivery of basic services including health, education and clean water, as well as in public infrastructure and agriculture.

The latest HNO vulnerability assessment conducted by the Protection Sector on the basis of key indicators, such as effective access to support services for GBV survivors and for children at risk as well as ratio of persons in situation of displacement or recent return (refugees, IDPs and returnees) vis-à-vis the resident population, points to a dire protection situation that requires an immediate response.

Reports from the CDFC (*Centres de développement familial et communautaire*)⁶ and other service providers, as well as reports from women interviewed within the community, indicate an increasing trend of GBV cases and risks, compounded by a feeling of more insecurity and lack of effective remedy. At the moment, there are no formalized local referral systems in the country for GBV response and child protection, nor a GBV information management system officially adopted nation-wide by all responders.

⁴ Source: Burundi Situation, Interagency Information Sharing Portal <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>

⁵ The 2017 HNO (Humanitarian Needs Overview) and HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) are available at <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/burundi>

⁶ Government of Burundi, Minister of Gender, CDFC Report on GBV incidents in the first trimester of 2017.

The stigmatization of Burundian refugee returnees and IDPs exposes them to discrimination and abuses and may place women and girls, especially those living alone or heading households, at an even greater risk of GBV. Increased exposure to protection risks is also linked to the deteriorated livelihood conditions of households as a result of the crisis. More than 400,000 children in the country are out of school, according to the latest HNO figures provided by the Education Sector. This causes exposure to serious forms of exploitation and abuses, such as trafficking, forced recruitment and GBV, including child marriage and survival sex. The situation is exacerbated by separation from families in search of means of survival, either in other parts of Burundi or in neighboring countries. The disturbing phenomenon of street children represents an example of the harsh impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable population.

The capacity of the services currently available to GBV survivors, including medical care, psycho-social assistance and legal aid, is still inadequate in most of the provinces. There are at the moment no formalized local referral systems in the country for GBV response and child protection, nor a GBV information management system that is officially adopted by all responders in the country. Given the severe lack of equipped and trained specialized support centres for survivors of sexual violence, it is unlikely that service providers would be capable of providing life-saving services to survivors of GBV, especially in case refugee returns also increase. Therefore, massive scale-up of GBV response services, such as health, psycho-social, legal and material assistance, is needed.

Houses, land and property left behind by IDPs and refugees to seek safety elsewhere have often been destroyed or significantly damaged. Houses may have been dismantled to sell parts to cover the costs of fleeing. In some cases abandoned houses and/or land have been occupied or temporarily allocated by local authorities to IDPs or other residents, which is likely to cause disputes upon the return of the original occupants or owners. Returning refugees and IDPs may therefore face serious constraints in reclaiming their housing, land and property rights: this is particularly more challenging in case of women and youth. Even before the 2015 crisis, land-related conflicts represented the single largest conflict category in Burundi, and the current context of internal displacement and returns may only add to the incidence of these tensions and disputes.

The recent crisis has weakened local dispute resolution capacities while it is pertinent, in light of the fragile situation in the country, that frustrations over access to land are swiftly and peacefully managed.

In 2017, there has been a four-fold increase in people who are food insecure – from 730,000 to 3 million – due to the rising prices of basic food items and the loss of income generating opportunities resulting in the decrease of household purchasing power, restrictive measures disrupting the cross-border trade with neighbouring countries, fiscal pressure, the seasonal rain deficit during the 2016 agriculture season and chronic poverty. Poor harvests have resulted in households lacking seeds to plant for next season and food for immediate consumption.

At the same time, living conditions in neighbouring asylum countries have become increasingly difficult, with overstretched reception capacity and shrinking resources, including for food assistance.

In February 2017, the Government of Tanzania announced that the *prima facie* declaration granting refugee status to all those fleeing the situation in Burundi would be rescinded and all new arrivals from Burundi would be required to undergo individualized refugee status determination.

Following this revocation, the Tanzanian Immigration authorities have initiated a screening process along the border with Burundi and have only allowed into the territory those who are believed to be refugees. This new policy resulted in a lack of access for Burundian nationals to the Tanzanian territory and to the asylum procedure, through the practice of push-backs at the border and deportations. This practice of Tanzanian authorities to reject at the border and deny access to the territory to Burundian nationals leaving the country, including asylum seekers, has led to a disturbing protection situation in border areas, particularly in

the provinces of Makamba, Ruyigi and Muyinga. Burundian local authorities, supported by humanitarian actors, have provided an emergency response with limited available capacity and resources, some of which have been mobilized at community level, including temporary reception and facilitation of return to areas of origin.

Further to a bilateral meeting held in July 2017 between the Presidents of Burundi and Tanzania, the two governments agreed to launch an appeal to Burundian refugees to return to Burundi as they declared the country stable and peaceful. This event formalized the political willingness of the two governments to push for refugee repatriation and triggered a sudden acceleration to the process. According to the Government of Tanzania, more than 25,000 Burundian refugees have already expressed their intention to return.

UNHCR does not intend at this stage to promote neither voluntary repatriation nor the declaration of the cessation clause (ending of the refugee status) for Burundian refugees, since the protection situation in the country is not deemed to be fully conducive and security is not completely restored, given that the 2015 political crisis has not yet been resolved and the East African Community-mediated talks between the Government and the opposition not yet close to a resolution. However, UNHCR is willing to continue facilitate the return in safety and dignity of those who wish to go back. UNHCR has been closely working with the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania, starting from the meeting of the Tripartite Commission at the end of August 2017, to ensure the protection of returnees and their sustainable reintegration within the community as well as to safeguard the asylum space for those who seek international protection in Tanzania. These recent developments require a prompt, well-structured and comprehensive protection and resilience response in terms of assistance, monitoring and capacity building, with the aim to meet the conditions for the voluntary return of refugees in safety and dignity. This also requires support to enhance the resilience of communities in the areas of return, in order to promote sustainable reintegration, prevent conflicts between returnees and local communities and prevent further displacement. A purely emergency approach cannot fulfil relevant protection and peace-building objectives.

The overall planning figures for 2018 include 60,000 Burundian refugees opting for facilitated voluntary repatriation and 30,000 for self-organized return. In the four provinces targeted by this project, the estimated population of returnees (as part of facilitated voluntary repatriation only) is as follows: Ruyigi 16,817; Muyinga 17,592; Kirundo 11,676 and Makamba 8,015. These numbers include both 2017 figures and 2018 planning figures.

In addition, according to IOM's DTM of October 2017, the four provinces are already hosting significant numbers of IDPs: Ruyigi 5,779; Muyinga 8,063; Kirundo 3,536 and Makamba 14,060. According to the abovementioned 2017 HNO vulnerability assessment, the selected provinces are as well among those most severely affected: Ruyigi and Kirundo are at a high level of vulnerability, Muyinga and Makamba at a medium level.

The aforementioned significantly limited access to basic services, inadequate support for GBV survivors, shrinking livelihood opportunities, risks of violations of housing, land and property rights – potentially leading to conflict escalation –, food insecurity, and insufficient capacity to protect displacement-affected persons in the border areas and/or areas of return constitute major obstacles for a sustainable return and reintegration process.

Potential conflict also relates to the assistance currently provided to the returnees. According to reports from returnees, the assistance package provided to those returning from Tanzania through the facilitated voluntary repatriation process is being shared with host families and local communities of the areas of return.

In the absence of comprehensive, solid and well-structured support, the return and reintegration process may result in increased competition over limited services and resources, including land, ensuing tensions

between communities as well as further displacement. These new destabilizing factors would further negatively impact on the already fragile situation of Burundi. On the other hand, a successful return and reintegration process would be a major impetus for peace and stability in the country.

The National Strategy for the Socio-economic Reintegration of Persons affected by crisis or natural disasters was adopted by the Government of Burundi in November 2016 and endorsed by the Council of Ministers in May 2017. This strategy, developed by the national working group on durable solutions led by the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, and co-led by UNDP and UNHCR, is a revision of the Reintegration Strategy of 2010. It provides a new approach based on durable solutions, community resilience and social cohesion and built upon the lessons learned from the past. It introduces the main framework linking emergency, recovery, development and peacebuilding efforts to support affected communities in their progress towards durable solutions.

The Strategy has a two-pronged approach: 1. improving the human rights of persons affected by recent return/displacement and strengthening the security and social cohesion in areas of return; and 2. improving the living conditions of persons affected by recent return/displacement through strengthened community resilience. The Strategy includes a four-year action plan covering employment, social cohesion, community resilience, governance, access to justice and land issues. The main outcomes of the proposed project align with these goals of the Strategy.

Moreover, this project will complement the Tanzania/Burundi cross-border peacebuilding project also funded by PBSO and focused on the promotion of peaceful coexistence and conflict prevention/resolution. The respective target locations have been harmonized thus having in particular two major municipalities targeted by both projects (the communes of Kayogoro and Gisuru, located at the Burundi/Tanzania border, in the provinces of Makamba and Ruyigi respectively, selected because of their strategic location and as major communes of return within the facilitated voluntary repatriation process of Burundian refugees from Tanzania).

Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding 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
Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable returnee reintegration)	No-cost extension of the CERF project from January to March 2017 (428,996 USD) plus UNHCR 2017 programme allocation/COP (21,500 USD). Please note that the CERF grant was 1,515,000 USD.	UNHCR Burundi training and capacity building for PAFE (Border and Immigration Police of Burundi) on refugee protection and right to return. UNHCR is also supporting PAFE within the asylum-seekers prescreening activities. UNHCR Burundi Border monitoring in cooperation with PAFE at official entry points; protection monitoring in border areas in order to verify the presence of returnees, particularly the self-organized returnees registered as refugees in the neighboring asylum countries, and their profile/protection needs; cross-border coordination.	August 2016 – March 2017	No-cost extension of the CERF project from January to March 2017 (428,996 USD) plus UNHCR 2017 programme allocation/COP (21,500 USD). Please note that the CERF grant was 1,515,000 USD and the project's budget also included material assistance (NFI and shelter-kits).	The CERF project for the "Protection Monitoring and Life-saving assistance for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable persons" was implemented by UNHCR Burundi and Partners (Burundian Red Cross and Caritas) from August 2016 to March 2017. This PBF project will enable to pursue border and protection monitoring with enhanced capacity and increased scope, targeting in particular the major areas of return, by supporting national and local authorities.
Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards	PBF	Youth Joint Project (UNFPA, UNDP & UNV) project "Supporting community safety and social cohesion among youth affected by conflict": 1) Train youth as agent of change for	2 years: from June 2016 to June 2018	1.5 MLN USD	The project's budget is insufficient to cover all the target population and particularly the returnees.

<p>sustainable returnee reintegration)</p>	<p>PBF Cross-border project: Burundi-Tanzania</p> <p>UNDP Burundi: USD 745 041</p> <p>UNDP Tanzania: USD 100 243</p> <p>UNHCR Burundi: USD 169 359</p> <p>UNHCR Tanzania: USD 424 908</p> <p>IOM Burundi: USD 140 000</p> <p>IOM Tanzania (including Border management for Burundi office): USD 420 431</p>	<p>peace and social cohesion, 2) Create peace and solidarity clubs at community level, 3) Organize community dialogues on peace and security.</p> <p>Joint IOM-UNHCR-UNDP Burundi-Tanzania Cross-border Project: "Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania".</p> <p>Three main outcomes: Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities. Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened. Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host</p>	<p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1st January 2018</p> <p>Proposed Project End Date: 30 June 2018</p> <p>Total duration (in months): 18 months</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$ 1 999 981</p>	<p>As the funds are divided between 2 countries, the interventions in the targeted areas of return are limited in scope. The present national project will be able to scale up the interventions in the areas of return.</p>
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		<p>communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.</p>			
	PBF	<p>UNICEF Project: "Consolidation of peace gains by UBUNTU values-oriented theaters" Outcome: Social cohesion between girls and boys from different social groups in the intervention communities is improved to prevent, manage and transform conflict, and consolidate peace.</p>	<p>Project start date: April 26, 2014 Project end date: June 30, 2018</p>	<p>Total project cost: \$ 1,000,000</p>	<p>The initial project (\$500,000) has been extended with \$500,000 additional budget. The project targets youth who are returnees from previous conflicts as well as ex-combatants. The project covers 7 provinces, including Makamba, and communes with a budget which is not sufficient for all the target population, and in particular for returnees.</p>
	PBF	<p>UNWOMEN Project "Promoting the women's role in peacebuilding." Project outcomes * Community conflicts (political tensions, communication problems, electoral violence) against women, etc.) are greatly reduced due to the action of actors at all levels starting from the action of women mediators recognized in their communities</p>	<p>Project start date: December 2014 Project end date: December 2017.</p>	<p>Total project cost: \$ 1,200,000</p>	<p>This project has established a network of women mediators active in all communes in Burundi. They play a highly valued role in conflict management, strengthening social cohesion and combating GBV. The women mediators will be able to support social cohesion and conflict prevention in the areas of return.</p>

<p>Outcome 2: Increased livelihood and self-reliance of vulnerable households (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable returnee reintegration)</p>	<p>PBF</p>	<p>Youth Joint Project (UNDP component under outcome 2: Youth affected by crises lead an inclusive process of community reconstruction to promote peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and socio-economic development”</p> <p>The project aims to triple youth economies to invest in their economic activities and provide a greater amount of seed money for their business. This is helping improve and diversify livelihoods for young people and other vulnerable households affected by the crisis.</p> <p>To achieve this goal, UNDP has partnered with BBIN-Spark, which has an extensive experience in business development in a post-crisis environment.</p>	<p>Project start date: 2016 Project end date: June 2018</p>	<p>UNDP's intervention directly targets a total of 1,200 youth, including 600 new beneficiaries, for economic opportunities and leadership training. However, the scope of the project does not include the whole potential target, particularly returnees.</p>	<p>Japanese Government</p> <p>UNDP/UNICEF/WFP “youth employment program, social cohesion</p> <p>UNDP will support 900 young women and men to establish small businesses and community development in nine intervention areas in three</p> <p>Project start date: 2017 Project end date: 2022</p> <p>Total program cost: \$ 2,837,000. UNDP: \$741,000</p> <p>The proposed project can target youth in Makamba province who are not covered by this project as the underlying methodology is the same.</p>
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		<p>provinces: Bujumbura town hall, Rumonge and Makamba.</p>			
	PBF	<p>UNICEF Youth project (abovementioned). The project targets mainly girls and boys from vulnerable groups, including returnees, ex-combatants, IDPs, orphans and the poorest.</p> <p>659 young people (388 girls and 271boys) trained on mutual aid and solidarity (VICOPA model) created 22 savings and credit groups that work very well with savings created by beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Project start date: April 2017; end date: June 2018</p>	<p>Total project cost: \$ 1,000,000</p>	<p>The project targets youth who are returnees from previous conflicts as well as ex-combatants and IDPs. The project only covers 7 provinces and communes which are not covered by the proposed project.</p>

b) Rationale for this IRF:

In addition to the 2015 political crisis, Burundi's urgent humanitarian needs as well as relevant human rights and socio-economic challenges also arise in a context of structural fragility.

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world having recently emerged from a ten-year civil war and had its first post-conflict democratic elections in 2005. It still faces deep-rooted developmental and peace consolidation challenges.

In order to prevent a relapse, interventions need to simultaneously address the current and evolving protection and resilience needs of the most vulnerable population, as well as the structural causes of the systemic constraints and the future risks based on underlying trends.

It should be recognised that these different types of risks, related to the protection environment and the resilience capacity of communities and institutions, are inter-connected.

In addition to the crisis reversing the development gains of the past decade, peace consolidation research indicates that post-conflict countries are prone to relapse within ten years of peace. Burundi is therefore vulnerable on multiple fronts.

This calls for renewed and recalibrated peacebuilding efforts in Burundi focused on prevention and strengthening the resilience of the population, through two main interlinked outcomes: enhanced protection for vulnerable groups, especially women and minors, without any discrimination based on the individual status of returnee, IDP or local resident; and reinforced capacity of communities and institutions in areas of return to face reintegration and social cohesion challenges, thanks to a conflict prevention approach.

The timing of the proposed project is absolutely critical since the facilitated voluntary repatriation process was launched in August/September 2017 while the country has not yet recovered from the most recent crisis. The ongoing deterioration in food security, limited livelihoods and employment opportunities, and sobering development prospects, especially for the most vulnerable groups and more so for women and youth, constitute factors which can lead to renewed communal tensions. In a small and densely populated country like Burundi, such tensions can quickly degenerate into conflicts, particularly in areas with large numbers of displaced persons and returnees.

In order to prevent further waves of displacement and enable sustainable reintegration of displaced populations within communities already under stress – including with the risk of the return to violence – this project aims to empower communities by enhancing the protection environment as well as by supporting social cohesion and community resilience building efforts.

The four major provinces of return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania, namely Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba and Kirundo, and particularly the four major municipalities within these four provinces (Gisuru, Giteranyi, Kayagoro and Busoni respectively), will be targeted by capacity-building interventions aimed at supporting the reintegration of returnees by reinforcing national and local capacities for protection, resilience and social cohesion. Community-based protection is taken as the core approach, and constant support to national and local authorities and other relevant stakeholders will ensure the sustainable reintegration process of returnees within local communities, while also considering other displacement-affected persons.

Enhanced national capacities for border and protection monitoring will strengthen local protection mechanisms and lead to referrals of persons in need of protection, while prioritizing the most vulnerable, for their effective access to basic and social services, including psycho-social assistance, health, education and legal support, with a special focus on civil documentation and land disputes.

Community resilience as well as local dispute resolution mechanisms will be strengthened by social cohesion interventions that aim to mediate and resolve/prevent conflicts, thus mitigating the pressure on the increasingly limited available resources, including land, and reducing the protection risks that underlie return and displacement in the current context.

Income generating activities based on small business creation and social entrepreneurship's promotion, including through financial grants, will reduce tensions related to limited livelihood opportunities.

Women and youth will be specifically targeted as groups at risk but also potential agents of change.

While the project will undertake diversified livelihood support in view of better protection of the most vulnerable beneficiaries through self-reliance, it should be noted that, since farming remains the main livelihood option for more than 90% of the Burundian population, access to agriculture inputs will have the highest number of target beneficiaries.

According to the IOM DTM report of September 2017, the 60% of the overall IDP population in Burundi face severe food insecurity. In Kirundo for instance, 93% of IDPs eat only one meal a day. Internal displacement towards more favourable parts of the country is increasing the pressure on already limited natural resources in those areas.

The return of refugees may also create tension if not well prepared at grassroots level with host communities. The project will therefore also undertake livelihood support activities to improve agricultural production and income generation. Without addressing food insecurity in a sustainable way and with a social cohesion approach, peace-building efforts may be frustrated, since a key driver of conflict is poverty and competition in access to resources, which exposes the most vulnerable ones to greater protection risks, resulting in spiralling violations, lack of response and potentially new forced displacement.

This project will complement the Tanzania/Burundi cross-border peacebuilding project recently funded by PBSO, which focused on the promotion of peaceful coexistence and conflict prevention and resolution in the areas between the two countries. The target locations of both projects have been harmonized. These areas are selected because of their strategic location and as major provinces and communes of return within the

facilitated voluntary repatriation process of Burundian refugees from Tanzania. In particular, two key municipalities will be targeted by both projects, namely the communes of Kayogoro and Gisuru, located along the border between Burundi and Tanzania in the provinces of Makamba and Ruyigi respectively.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

Theory of change:

The multi-sectoral community-based approach integrating protection, improved food security, diversified livelihoods and resilience-building efforts in selected provinces will contribute to the sustainable reintegration of returnees within the communities of return, by addressing the root causes of displacement, including underlying protection risks, which strengthens conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Social capital will be built by supporting community structures and local services: effective protection for the most vulnerable ones and reintegration prospects for returnee and displaced populations will be realized through social cohesion, thus transforming the repatriation and displacement related challenges in a great opportunity of community stabilization for all.

Outcome 1:

Increased access to rights and services (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration): UNHCR, UNFPA and UNDP.

- Output 1.1: Strengthened capacities for border and protection monitoring for an enhanced protection environment (UNHCR)

Vulnerable persons will benefit from enhanced referrals addressing their protection needs thanks to integrated monitoring activities. Border monitoring in close coordination with authorities will be complemented by protection monitoring activities in border areas and areas of return, conducted by community monitors and UN staff with a "protection by presence" approach, in order to identify protection incidents as well as profile vulnerable cases and relevant protection needs for consequent referral.

An estimated number of 18,000 persons with special needs will be identified for referral.

Participatory assessments in the four selected provinces will provide further information to improve response to protection risks and obstacles to sustainable reintegration, including local causes of conflict and tensions within the community.

Child protection will be integrated in all monitoring activities in light of the specific vulnerabilities of children and youth and of their exposure to protection risks, including GBV, separation from families, trafficking and forced recruitment.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the interventions, training activities will be conducted to strengthen capacity of local authorities, especially the Burundi Immigration and Border Police (PAFE) and the community structures, to respond to protection risks and monitor relevant situations.

Activity 1.1.1: Official and non-official border posts as well as key border areas are monitored in close cooperation with PAFE and local authorities. This effort will be reinforced by relevant PBF cross-border project's activities to assess population movements, the degree in which returnees can return in safety and dignity, potential discriminatory practices and the number and needs of vulnerable persons, including

referral requirements. Monitoring reports will be issued accordingly, to strengthen risk analysis and guide the protection response. Additional UNHCR staff will be recruited: four field assistants to be deployed to each of the four UNHCR offices in the field (in addition to the Bujumbura office, covering the DRC border and coordinating; Muyinga covering the border with Rwanda and Tanzania; Ruyigi and Makamba bordering Tanzania).

Activity 1.1.2: The capacity of PAFE is reinforced through technical support (including on communication and transport) as well as training on protection-sensitive border monitoring standards and referral of vulnerable returnees. PAFE officials will attend a workshop jointly organized by UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior, also addressing the local authorities of the four targeted municipalities.

Activity 1.1.3: Areas of return are monitored in order to generally assess the overall protection situation, including conflict risks, and to specifically identify vulnerable individuals in need of protection and/or referral and support. This protection monitoring activity will be conducted by a mobile team of community monitors coordinated by a UNHCR Associate Protection Officer, with the support of a UNHCR Information Management Officer who is tasked to analyse the information collected and ensure relevant follow-up. The monitoring team will be trained for proper identification, reporting and referral of protection cases: this capacity-building, covering key protection issues and vulnerability profiling, will also sustainably improve the awareness of the community members concerned on the need to ensure collective support and solidarity networks for the persons with special needs, including GBV survivors and children and youth at risk.

Activity 1.1.4: Based on the above monitoring activities' findings on the general protection environment in the areas of return, and also enriched by the data collection on legal case management and conflict trends (see activity 1.2.4), the project will undertake advocacy and sensitisation efforts vis-à-vis national and local authorities and other relevant stakeholders, in close cooperation with the DG Rapatriement and the Ministry of Interior, on relevant social cohesion and peace-building common goals. The returnee reintegration challenge will be positively addressed as the crucial opportunity for a general and long-term improvement of social cohesion and peace within the community, to be pursued jointly by all the actors involved.

- **Output 1.2: Access to basic support services for sustainable reintegration of returnees and social cohesion at community level (UNHCR, UNFPA and UNDP)**

This output aims at establishing and strengthening referral systems and at improving the delivery of basic and social services. As this output requires significant resources, four major municipalities in the selected provinces will be prioritized, namely Gisuru (Ruyigi), Giteranyi (Muyinga), Kayogoro (Makamba) and Busoni (Kirundo). In close cooperation with relevant ministries, local authorities, CDFC (*Centres de développement familial et communautaire*) and other community-based actors, the project will ensure that the most vulnerable individuals in need of protection have access to basic and social services.

This output focuses on prevention and response to GBV, psycho-social assistance and access to health, education and legal assistance.

Access to health and to education (especially for displacement-affected children) will be improved by supporting existing local infrastructure, to the extent possible, and ensuring that the local community may absorb returnees and IDPs without tensions or competition for access.

Access to information on available services and on relevant referral mechanisms will be also ensured to beneficiaries.

In addition, with a view to introducing and enhancing mechanisms of conflict prevention and management through the reinforcement of the rule of law, the following activities will be undertaken: legal assistance will

be provided to returnees in need of support for the restoration of their rights and entitlements, including access to administrative documentation and the resolution of land and properties related disputes; existing working-groups led by the Ministry of Justice and composed by local bar associations and civil society organizations will be supported and trained on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, mediation and counselling.

The activities of legal case management, dispute resolution and mediation will aim to positively prevent and manage conflict incidents arising within the community of return and with the rest of the local population through institutionalized channels.

At community level, socio-cultural activities, community mobilization and awareness-raising campaigns will be also conducted, in particular by targeting the already existing community leadership structures in order to boost their resilience and their capacity to play as active agents of community based protection.

The envisaged impact is the enhancement of the protection environment in view of possible increasing returns, with particular reference to the local reintegration process of returnees and the effective restoration of their rights and entitlements, including in terms of access to basic social and administrative services such as health, education, administrative documentation and justice.

Activity 1.2.1: Participatory assessments, using UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity Management (AGDM) strategy, are conducted in the areas of return to ensure the participation of the communities in need-assessment and planning processes, as well as to facilitate an harmonized targeting of beneficiaries for all project's activities.

Activity 1.2.2: Socio-cultural activities, community mobilization and awareness-raising campaigns are conducted. Timely and accurate information on available basic services and referral systems, including for GBV prevention/response and child protection, is provided to returnees and vulnerable members of the local community.

These activities mainly target community leadership structures to boost their resilience and capacity to contribute to community-based protection efforts: community leaders will be designing strategies to respond to protection needs at community level; they will ensure that referral systems are known and properly implemented, and they will also contribute to the delivery of information on the available basic support services. In particular, in order to promote sustainability and ensure continuity and synergies among the various PBF projects, the pool of targeted community leaders will possibly include the women mediators already identified and trained by UN Women for the establishment of female networks of peace-building and social cohesion promoters at community level (PBF project ending in December 2017). The women leaders will play a key role in GBV prevention/response, among other areas of community sensitization.

Activity 1.2.3: Community-based structures (in particular CDFC, CPE, GS⁷) as well as local authorities are trained on the rights of returnees (starting from their right to return in dignity and safety in their country and in their area of origin, and being reintegrated in the local community) and displaced persons. Trainings will also discuss applicable legislation and core protection principles to ensure that all persons in need have equitable access to basic support and social services.

Activity 1.2.4: Returnees and other vulnerable local community members have effective access to basic support and social services through referral of vulnerable cases, including GBV survivors, women at risk as well as child victims of violence or abuses or otherwise at risk. This access will be ensured by reinforcing local capacity through:

⁷ Centre de développement familial et communautaire (CDFC), Comites de Protection de l'Enfance (CPE) et Groupes de Solidarité (GS).

- a) Provision of technical support to existing institutions and service providers;
- b) Establishing or enhancing referral systems;
- c) Establishing safe accommodation/relocalisation mechanisms for persons exposed to highest protection risks;
- d) Organising community dialogues as protection entry-points, awareness-raising tools and peaceful-coexistence catalysts;
- e) Delivering school-kits and cash support to vulnerable families for the promotion of school reintegration.

Activity 1.2.5: Support is provided to local bar associations and civil society organizations, in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and municipal authorities, with a view to contribute to a sustainable system of legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms able to address major needs, such as legal support for GBV survivors and the prevention and response to housing, land and property conflicts, which might escalate with the arrival of returnees. The following activities will be implemented in prioritized locations within the provinces of Makamba and Kirundo where the UNDP Rule of law Reinforcement project has already been initiated:

- a) Training of paralegals in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), mediation, counselling, and referral services, including as regards GBV prevention/response and child protection;
- b) Setting up of free counselling offices (*Bureau de consultation juridique gratuite/BCG*) by the local bar associations;
- c) Support to existing working-groups on legal assistance to vulnerable populations under the lead of the Ministry of Justice including local bar associations and civil society organizations;
- d) Data collection on legal assistance and relevant conflict incidents/trends, which will also inform advocacy initiatives (see activity 1.1.4), together with the protection and border monitoring findings, and will further orient the organization of thematic community dialogues (see activity 1.2.2).

Outcome 2:

Increased livelihood and self-reliance of vulnerable households (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration): FAO, UNDP and UNHCR.

Vulnerable individuals will benefit from diversified livelihood support, with a view to boosting resilience and self-reliance at both household and community level.

The promotion of agriculture and of entrepreneurship will be based on sustainable approaches, revolving around the revitalization of food production, commercial fairs and business group creation, and will aim to reinforce social cohesion and peace.

Returnees, IDPs and members of the local communities will be equally involved, according to their needs and vulnerability. This mixed target represents the added value in terms of conflict prevention and peaceful coexistence, against the current context of high level of competition in accessing available resources, including livelihoods and employment opportunities.

Moreover, a strategic link with Outcome 1, related to effective access to services, is established as regards in particular the rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of local infrastructures as an employment opportunity for the youth. Under the leadership of the community, which will guide the needs-assessment and the planning by identifying the infrastructures to be prioritized for rehabilitation, construction or maintenance, this livelihood activity will achieve at once the empowerment of vulnerable youth, thus preventing protection risks, and the social cohesion, since the community will jointly evaluate needs and plan a response for better access to services for all.

- **Output 2.1: Livelihood support for agricultural production (FAO)**

Agriculture support will be targeting returnees, IDPs and local communities, about 10,000 households (more than 28,000 individuals), in the four provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba and Kirundo.

Selected beneficiaries with access to land (as identified also through the participatory assessments, see activity 1.2.1, and the protection monitoring as per activity 1.1.3) will receive food crops seeds. Selected vulnerable persons without access to land will be provided with seeds for community nurseries and production plots in wetlands, or will be referred for access to the other income generating activities of this project (see output 2.2).

Besides promoting income generating activities and diet diversification through the production and consumption of various vegetables, the distribution of seeds also aims to promote social cohesion as it supports the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households regardless of their status, and also generates a collective socio-economic activity through community nurseries. Targeting vulnerable returnees, IDPs as well as local community members, particularly through joint socio-economic activities, reduces the risk of intra-community tensions as a result of competition over limited assistance and resources.

In most cases, especially when faced with a high number of beneficiaries in the same area, FAO will organize fairs to give access to inputs through vouchers. This modality preserves a sense of dignity to the target households, leaving the decision power in the hands of the beneficiaries as regards the type and quantity of the seeds. It also involves different segments of the community and contributes to local economic activities. In other cases FAO and partners will undertake direct distribution.

Activity 2.1.1: Vulnerable households access quality agricultural inputs to resume their agricultural activities and improve their livelihoods, self-reliance and sustainable returnee reintegration. Emerging conflicts related to land are referred to dispute resolution mechanisms or legal support (see activity 1.2.4).

- **Output 2.2: Livelihood support and social cohesion through entrepreneurship promotion (UNDP and UNHCR)**

On average, 3600 persons will indirectly benefit from the overall UNDP and Partners' intervention, which is meant to improve livelihood and strengthen resilience by targeting 640 beneficiaries, half of which will be women. As for all other project activities' target, the identification of beneficiaries will mainly stem from the participatory assessments (see activity 1.2.1).

Cash for work, aiming to employ the youth in infrastructural rehabilitation (in particular, of schools and health centres as to support the capacity reinforcement for better access to services), and financial grants will be provided. Social enterprises and small business are created, with particular attention to the employment of women and youth among the returnees as well as from the local community. Access to financial services will be promoted as well, through technical training on entrepreneurship. Moreover, 60 beneficiaries among the youth will be identified to serve as leaders and will be involved in capacity building sessions on leadership, conflict analysis and non-violent communication, with a view to possibly creating new micro-enterprises as well. These youth leaders will be fully involved to support the community mobilization activities already planned for awareness raising on community protection mechanisms and referral services (see 1.2.2).

Activity 2.2.1: Social and economic community infrastructures will be targeted for rehabilitation, construction or maintenance as per the needs expressed and contained in the *Plan Communal de Développement Communautaire* (PCND), also including disaster risk reduction.

Infrastructure rehabilitation committees will be formed and will select - in collaboration with administrative authorities and community leaders - the particular infrastructures that need to be rehabilitated, constructed or maintained. These committees, composed of returnees and local community members (youth, women, men, community leaders, communal and zonal administrators as well as line ministry technical service personnel) will actively contribute to setting transparent criteria for beneficiary selection, in full compliance with the humanitarian principles, including impartiality, needs based approach and gender equality.

Beneficiaries of the cash grants provided for being employed for these jobs will be selected among both the returnees and the local community, by prioritizing the most vulnerable persons.

At least 50% of the target will have to be female, including young adults and girl-mothers if any. This community based approach will permit to instil a strong feeling of togetherness and pave the way to social cohesion ventures across the zones. These employment opportunities will generate income from which savings will be drawn to serve as well as capital for the creation of small economic enterprises, hence a positive and sustainable dynamic.

Activity 2.2.2: UNDP and partners support the organisation of beneficiaries into economic groups, associations or cooperatives towards the creation of small enterprises. These groups will consist of maximum 10 members, half of whom will be women. They will pool their savings to maximize the capital required for investment, and in addition, a grant is provided to triple the savings thus enabling sustainability and increasing the impact of the businesses created. UNHCR will also support 100 vulnerable women, including those referred by as GBV survivors or women at risk, by funding their grants hence promoting their participation in this scheme. UNHCR will also complement by further supporting the most vulnerable individuals through quick-impact projects (QIPs) for income generation.

Activity 2.2.3: Beneficiaries will be identified among the youth to form a pool of leaders whose mission will be to engage other members of the community, especially the youngest, in the process of managing the various challenges vis-a-vis the community, including through awareness-raising (1.2.2). The targeted youth will benefit from capacity building in responsible leadership, conflict analysis, and non-violent communication. They will thus be able to initiate forums or spaces for exchange and search for a solution, to peacefully and preventively address violent disputes. To achieve this, the "community-kitchen" mechanism will be favored to serve as space of dialogue around questions or subjects of common or general interest, of economic, social, and even political order. UNDP will make available to the action groups a grant for the creation and operation of these "community-kitchens" which, later, could be transformed into social micro-enterprises, be a source of revenue for the members, and enable the groups to have financial autonomy and continue operating efficiently.

b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

<i>Outcome/ Output number</i>	<i>Output name</i>	<i>Output budget by RUNO</i>	<i>UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)</i>	<i>Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)</i>
Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable returnee reintegration)				
Output 1.1	Strengthened capacities for border and protection monitoring for an enhanced protection environment	UNHCR: 722,933.40	1;2;3;4;6;7	144,376 : Activity 1.1.1: Border monitoring strengthened 60,760 : Activity 1.1.2: Border police supported 517,797.40 : Activity 1.1.3: Protection monitoring and referrals conducted
Output 1.2	Access to basic support services for sustainable reintegration of returnees and for social cohesion at community level	UNHCR: 165,977.81	1;2;4;6	4,160.00 : Activity 1.2.1.: Participatory assessment 10,484.05 : Activity 1.2.2: Community sensitized and informed on services 91,587.76 : Activity 1.2.3: Community structures and local authorities trained 55,247 : Activity 1.2.4: Capacity of social services enhanced for effective access 4,500 : Activity M&E: Overall Monitoring & Evaluation
		UNFPA: 467,290		309,290 : Staffing and partnership: Personnel cost and grants transfers 68,000 : Activity 1.2.2-1.2.4: GBV prevention and case management reinforced 90,000 : Activity 1.2.2-1.2.4: Training of 10 community mediators and support to 20 community dialogues realized.
		UNDP: 126,000	1;2;4;5;7	61,160 : Activity 1.2.4: Legal aid 51,158 : Activity 1.2.4: Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms established 8,682 : Activity 1.2.4: Data collection on legal assistance and incidents/trends
Outcome 2: Increased livelihood and self-reliance of vulnerable households (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable returnee reintegration)				

Output 2.1	Livelihood support for agricultural production	FAO: 467,290	1,2,4,5,7,8	467,290: Activity 2.1.1: Agricultural inputs
Output 2.2	Livelihood support and social cohesion through entrepreneurship promotion	UNHCR: 419,500	6	415,000: Activity 2.2.2: Support to vulnerable returnee women and other identified vulnerable groups from the host community for socio-economic reintegration 4,500: Activity M&E: Overall Monitoring & Evaluation
		UNDP: 434,748	6	140,000 : Activity 2.2.1: Rehabilitation or construction or maintenance of community infrastructure 180,000 : Activity 2.2.2: Creation of social enterprises and small businesses 21,000: Activity 2.2.3: Youth capacity is strengthened in leadership for community engagement 93,748: Staffing and partnership
Total		2,803,739.21		7% has been deducted

Please provide an estimation of the percentage of the budget that will be dedicated to women's empowerment and gender equality:

About the 60% of the budget related to activities is dedicated to female beneficiaries, thus promoting women's empowerment and gender equality.

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET													
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNHCR			Amount Recipient Agency UNFPA			Amount Recipient Agency FAO			Amount Recipient Agency UNDP			TOTAL
	70%**	30 %	Sub-total	70%	30%	Sub-total	70%	30%	Sub-total	70%	30%	Sub-total	
1. Staff and other personnel	229,352.97	98,294.13	327,647.10	58,800	25,200	84,000	14,289.80	6,124.20	20,414	47,622.40	20,409.60	68,032	490,093.10
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	78,544.79	33,662.02	112,206.81	70,000	30,000	100,000	280,000	120,000	400,000	13,860	5,940	19,800	632,206.81
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	14,000	6,000	20,000	8,183	3,507	11,690				18,001.20	7,714.80	25,716	61,690
4. Contractual services	24,528	10,512	35,040	14,000	6,000	20,000	14,000	6,000	20,000	60,480	25,920	86,400	108,290
5. Travel	6,300	2,700	9,000	9,520	4,080	13,600	2,800	1,200	4,000				41,200
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	449,761.90	192,755.10	642,517	56,000	24,000	80,000				223,272	95,688	318,960	1,068,835
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	113,400.21	48,600.09	162,000.30	110,600	47,400	158,000	16,013.20	6,862.80	22,876	29,288	12,552	41,840	401,424.30
Sub-Total Project Costs	915,887.87	392,523.34	1,308,411.21	327,103	140,187	467,290	327,103	140,187	467,290	392,523.60	168,224.40	560,748	2,803,739.21
8. Indirect Support Costs*	64,112.15	27,476.64	91,588.79	22,897	9,813	32,710	22,897	9,813	32,710	27,476.40	11,775.60	39,252	196,260.79
TOTAL	980,000.02	419,999.98	1,400,000	350,000	150,000	500,000	350,000	150,000	500,000	420,000	180,000	600,000	3,000,000

**PBSO will authorize an initial transfer amounting to 70% of the requested budget and, upon timely submission and acceptance of the project reports and at least 80% expenditure of the total budget for the first transfer, the Fund will release the remaining 30%. Please note that all subsequent tranches are also contingent on the availability of resources in the Peacebuilding Fund.

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

UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA and FAO are trusted humanitarian and development partners of the Government of Burundi.

UNHCR: UNHCR supports the Government of Burundi to ensure protection and assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

Within the humanitarian coordination system in Burundi, UNHCR leads the Protection Sector Working-group, co-coordinates with UNDP the Durable Solutions Working-group and co-leads the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Sector Working-group.

The Government of Burundi already cooperates with UNHCR also through a dedicated *Direction Générale*, recently established under the Ministry of Interior (DG Rapatriement), in order to reinforce the institutional capacity of managing the facilitation of voluntary returns and consequent returnee reintegration process at community level. The first pilot project of facilitated voluntary return of Burundian refugees was carried out on 14 August 2017 by the Government of Burundi supported by UNHCR from the DRC. With reference to the facilitated voluntary return process of Burundian refugees from Tanzania, UNHCR has been supporting the Government of Burundi with the repatriation of 7,845 individuals as of 10 November 2017. UNHCR also coordinates a task-force and a technical committee composed of relevant UN agencies involved in assisting returnees upon arrival and for their reintegration in the areas of return. UNHCR is a party to the Tripartite Commission for the voluntary return of refugees from Tanzania.

Moreover, border and protection monitoring are already being implemented in Burundi by UNHCR and partners. Building on its experience with implementing the CERF funded project "Protection monitoring and life-saving assistance for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable persons" (August 2016 - March 2017), that covered six provinces with border and protection monitoring as well as psycho-social and material assistance to IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable individuals from the host community, UNHCR and partner agencies will use the proposed project to consolidate protection interventions in the main areas of return. UNHCR will coordinate the overall project's implementation.

UNFPA: UNFPA has been working in Burundi since 1975. It cooperates with the Government and civil society in the formulation of development policies and programs for the Burundian population around the following strategic areas: reproductive health; prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections; Gender equality and combating violence against women and girls; Youth and Vulnerable Population; Humanitarian Assistance; Statistical information and Monitoring-Evaluation System; Advocacy, Social Mobilization and Partnership. UNFPA leads the GBV sub-sector working-group (within the Protection Sector) and offers interventions that strengthen both the quality and the availability/accessibility of care services for GBV survivors and for the prevention of GBV, including capacity-building and awareness-raising. UNFPA implements social cohesion and peace-building projects based on youth and community mobilization and dialogues. UNFPA Burundi has experience in the design and implementation of peace building projects in Burundi having programmed USD 4 million under PBF I, USD 50,000 under PBF II and USD 1,526,574 under an ongoing project on social cohesion and community security.

With regards to the proposed project, UNFPA will work with CDFCs psychosocial assistants to provide psycho-social support to GBV survivors in listening centers. In August 2017, UNFPA trained on "GBV - Case Management" 66 members of Family and Community Development Centers (CDFCs) coming from 10 provinces. UNFPA will also sign a partnership agreement with a specialized center on GBV to provide holistic services to survivors. For the implementation of social cohesion activities, UNFPA will work with COPED (Council for education and development) its traditional partner. COPED has since 2000 worked with youth of Burundi on education and peace and conflict resolution initiatives that seek to create a movement that rejects all forms of prejudice based on ethnicity. For a better implementation of this project, UNFPA will take

advantage of its perfect collaboration with the Government of Burundi, especially the Ministry in charge of Gender and Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, and civil society.

FAO: Most of the required expertise is already available on the ground within the FAO country team, consisting of both national and international specialists and capable and experienced field specialists upon which the project would build and expand. In addition, FAO Burundi has appointed since 2016 an international emergency coordinator who is actively co-leading with WFP the Food Security Sector Working-group. In accordance with the letter of agreement (LoA), one agency for each of the four target provinces and with proven experience in the field (local or international NGOs) will be the implementing partner in providing technical input. This project will be implemented in partnership with decentralized services of the Ministry of agriculture and livestock at provincial level (DPAEs and ONCCS for seeds quality certification).

UNDP: Since 2013, UNDP has been implementing activities to strengthen accountability and transparency mechanisms within the justice sector; to put in place mechanisms and tools to limit the impact of criminal justice dysfunctions on vulnerable populations; to continue to train for long-term judicial personnel, to fight against impunity related to SGBV cases and facilitate access to justice and facilitate access to Justice for vulnerable population.

UNDP has extensive experience in governance; rule of law including access to justice and strengthening judicial response. In this regard UNDP works with a large network of strong local partners including local bar associations and CSO. In addition, UNDP has a network of expertise and knowledge, which emphasizes the effective partnership for development. Thus, the organization is expected to benefit from its global network of dialogue and social cohesion.

UNDP Burundi has a long history of working with the Consolidation Fund (PBF) and the Consolidation Commission, including in the implementation of peacebuilding projects in the areas of governance, rule of law, national dialogue, as well as reform of the security sector and reintegration of ex-combatants.

UNDP Burundi has been able to accumulate considerable programmatic experience in the areas of community safety and social cohesion through the implementation of projects under PBF I and II. UNDP has a network of expertise and knowledge on youth employment in post-conflict contexts that it will be able to put at the disposal of UNDP Burundi for the implementation of this project.

In addition, UNDP will be able to engage partners based in Burundi with whom it has worked in the past to act as a trusted implementing partner for this project.

UNDP, in partnership with the BBIN-Spark Consortium, will work with young people to set up small businesses for an initial 3-month period of rehabilitation work. Spark is a Dutch NGO working to promote stability in post-conflict contexts through economic development and job creation. BBIN is an incubator of Burundian companies offering business development and coaching courses for entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas. With a combined team of 10 staff members, BBIN-Spark has been working in Burundi since 2012 on youth job creation activities in partnership with a number of national and international organizations that link the public and private sectors to through the development and improvement of economic value chains. Experience in long-term job creation will be used to provide economic opportunities for young people most affected by recent violence.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

RUNO 1: NAME	Calendar year	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
UNHCR	Previous calendar year	Government and Donors	\$ 1,404,869	\$ 3,860,092

	Current calendar year	Government and Donors	\$ 12,153,161	\$ 6,315,521
UNDP	Previous calendar year	Government and Donors	\$ 11,874,392.54	\$ 8,435,990.55
	Current calendar year	Government and Donors	\$ 8,941,705.07	\$ 8,631,400
FAO	Previous calendar year	EU, France, Belgium, OFDA, CERF	\$ 850,926	\$ 3,203,350
	Current calendar year	EU, DFID, OFDA, CERF	\$ 436,333	\$ 4,613,043
UNFPA	Previous calendar year	PBSO, UNFPA (RR)	\$ 1,574,700	\$ 1,426,039
	Current calendar year	PBSO, UNFPA (RR)	\$ 1,844,878	\$ 1,385,985

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The four agencies implementing this project are either represented in the target areas or will deploy staff or dedicated focal points and put in place internal coordination mechanisms with their implementing partners. The project's coordination will be established at national level through a team of international senior staff delegated by each Agency. They will liaise with the National PBSO focal point for the country. The senior staff will have the responsibility to coordinate the implementation of the project with their teams at field level and will make sure that the field focal points have the required skills.

Regular meetings of the Coordination Team will take place, tentatively twice a month, in order to assess the implementation of the project and review the efforts needed to ensure effective implementation. Representatives of relevant national authorities will be invited to attend the coordination meetings if specific agenda points, including related to access, need to be discussed and no protection concerns arise in this regard. A regular reporting cycle with the National PBSO Focal point will be established by the team. A participatory approach will be implemented by the project to ensure the community consultation and participation at all the relevant stages of the project.

The Agencies will monitor and assess the project activities using their technical capacities, before drafting a report to be consolidated by UNCHR to be shared with the PBSO focal point in the country and be submitted to MPTF-O and PBSO. Relevant coordination with the PBF Cross-border Burundi/Tanzania PBF project will be ensured through the PBSO focal point for the country and the focal persons of the Agencies involved in both the national and the cross-border PBF projects (UNHCR and UNDP).

b) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks for the achievement of the PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence	Severity of risk impact	Mitigating strategy
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	(low, medium, high)	(low, medium, high)	
Insecurity (attacks by armed groups and individuals)	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings and dissemination of HR and IHL principles, - Implementation of 'protection by presence' strategy, - Prompt communication on any deterioration in the security context with the Ministry of Interior (main governmental counterpart), which is committed to ensuring the security of returnees, - Increased social capital as a result of project activities would deter attacks.
Lack of humanitarian access to some areas (e.g., in Kirundo)	Medium	Medium	Increasing the advocacy with national and local authorities, also through the in-country technical working-group in charge of the facilitation of the humanitarian access (under RC and OCHA's coordination).
Tensions with the host communities as a result of the return of former refugees and the presence of IDPs	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with the local communities, - Developing the social cohesion programs, - Involving the local authorities in the activities aiming to increase the level of social cohesion within the areas of return/displacement.
Land and other conflicts	Low	Low	Legal support as well as mediation through peace-building community dialogues, including active youth engagement.
Natural disaster including severe food insecurity in some provinces	Medium	High	Resilience programs developed through the project, including disaster risk reduction (within the rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of community infrastructures).
Failure of returnee reintegration	Medium	Medium	The effective implementation of the local development plans and of the National Strategy for reintegration will be supported through the project.

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

To monitor progress made in the implementation of the project and ensure greatest possible impact, each Agency will design and/or use M&E tools:

UNFPA will develop specific tools for collecting qualitative and quantitative data on this project. An indicators tracking sheet matrix will be developed at the beginning of the project. Assessments of the risks of exposure to gender-based violence will be organized on a quarterly basis. In addition, UNFPA will organize field monitoring visits to identify gaps for an effective project implementation and to provide technical support to implementation partners. Community self-assessment project meetings will be held in collaboration with all project stakeholders.

UNHCR will undertake frequent monitoring missions to the target communities. In addition, regular monitoring, field visits and protection case management meetings will be conducted by UNHCR in collaboration with governmental counterparts, social workers and implementing NGOs in order to prioritize needs and agree on complementarity of their response across the covered zones. Information collection will

be managed through Mobile Data Collection System (Kobo Collect used for border and protection monitoring).

FAO will put in place a simple and participatory M&E system to assess its results: at the end of the distribution and/or inputs' fairs, all beneficiaries and the amount of seeds and tools will be registered. One month after the input distribution, the implementing partners will undertake a rapid evaluation of the use of the inputs through a mobile survey using Kobo. At the end of the project, another evaluation survey will be undertaken to assess the outcomes of the distribution of agricultural inputs in terms of: quantity of crop produced, length of stock, income generated, diversity of households' diet, cohesion groups constituted and community activities undertaken, overall satisfaction of beneficiaries, as well as their perception of livelihood improvement. A FAO's M&E officer will be dedicated to supervise these activities.

UNDP will undertake M&E activities in order to assess the impact of its intervention on beneficiaries and communities. This will be done through field visits and focus-group discussions. UNDP will organize follow up sessions to assess the strengths, weaknesses and lessons-learned in order to adapt and improve the implementation of its activities if necessary. It will organize spot-checks with its implementing partners to measure their performance. Well calibrated coordination meetings with beneficiaries' representatives, implementing partners and other involved stakeholders will be organized. UNDP will undertake monitoring field visits with all its partners.

In order to ensure progress towards achieving the overall project outcomes, UNHCR will lead the establishment and management of a central M&E system for the project, in consultation with the other Agencies. This system will ensure that the aforementioned data is centrally collected and processed. The M&E reports produced will be periodically presented at and discussed by the Coordination Team. This information will assist the Coordination Team in assessing progress in implementation.

Given the constantly changing environment in Burundi as well as the inter-agency nature of the project implementation, UNHCR will lead the design and implementation of a mid-term review in the tenth month of the project. This mid-term review, which will be undertaken by the UNHCR team, serves to provide information on progress achieved thus far, necessary adjustments to increase impact or respond to a changing situation, increase effectiveness, and so on. The results of this exercise will assist the Coordination Team to ensure that the project is on track to achieve the remaining outputs and outcomes during the remainder of the project.

Finally, a final evaluation will be organised following the end of the project to measure overall progress and impact of the project. This evaluation will be conducted by an external evaluation consultant.

d) Administrative arrangements (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

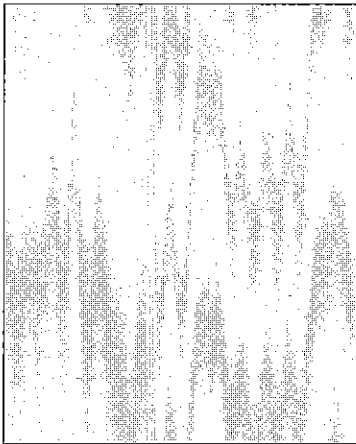
Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



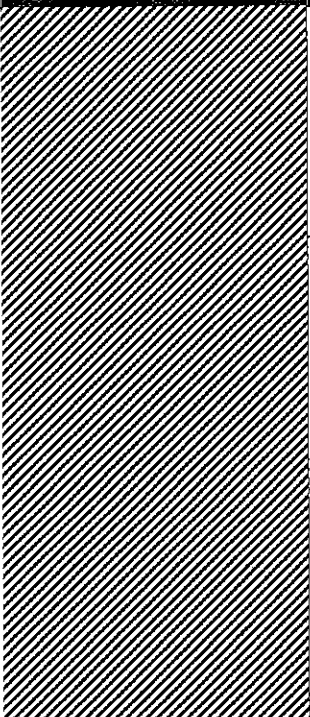
**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<p>Project Number & Title:</p>	<p>Peacebuilding for Sustainable Reintegration and Sustainable Reintegration for Peace in Burundi.</p> <p><i>Increasing protection, resilience and social cohesion at community level in the major areas of return to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees in Burundi and promote peace.</i></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization:</p>	<p>UNHCR (coordination), UNDP, UNFPA and FAO</p>	
<p>Implementing Partner(s):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DG Rapatriement (Ministry of Interior); - PAFE (Border and Immigration Police); - Provincial and local administration of targeted locations; - Ministry of Justice; - Local administrative branches of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; - Local Bar Associations of the targeted locations; - National and International NGOs as UN Agencies implementing partners (to be confirmed): CEJP; Caritas; SOPRAD; ODEDIM and/or Burundian Red Cross; COPED; World Vision International Burundi; Associations des Scouts du Burundi; Consortium BBIN & Spark. 	
<p>Location:</p>	<p>Burundi: Provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Makamba and Kirundo, and in particular the municipalities of Gisuru (Ruyigi), Giteranyi (Muyinga), Kayogoro (Makamba) and Busoni (Kirundo).</p>	
<p>Approved Project Budget:</p>	<p>3,000,000 USD</p>	
<p>Duration:</p>	<p>Planned Start Date: January 2018</p>	<p>Planned Completion: June 2019</p>
<p>Project Description:</p>	<p>This project seeks to support the Government of Burundi and local communities with identifying and addressing the major prevailing protection and socio-economic obstacles to sustainable reintegration of</p>	

	returnees, through enhanced protection and resilience in major areas of return in Burundi, in order to ensure peace and social cohesion.
PBF Focus Area:	(2.3) Conflict prevention and management
Project Outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services <i>(for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration)</i>, - Outcome 2: Increased livelihood and self-reliance of vulnerable households <i>(for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration)</i>.
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services <i>(for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration)</i> <p>Output 1.1: Strengthened capacities for border and protection monitoring for an enhanced protection environment (UNHCR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.1.1: Border monitoring enhanced, - Activity 1.1.2: Border police capacity strengthened, - Activity 1.1.3: Protection monitoring conducted and vulnerable cases referred, - Activity 1.1.4: Advocacy conducted for improved protection environment. <p>Output 1.2: Access to basic support services for sustainable reintegration of returnees and social cohesion at community level (UNHCR, UNDP and UNFPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.2.1: AGDM Participatory assessment conducted for identification of needs (including target selection for all project activities) and joint planning with beneficiaries, - Activity 1.2.2: Socio-cultural activities, community mobilization and awareness-campaigns promoted for information on available services, - Activity 1.2.3: Capacity-building for protection community structures realized, - Activity 1.2.4: Effective access to basic social services enhanced through capacity-building for service providers and direct assistance to most vulnerable households, - Activity 1.2.5: Legal aid and dispute resolution related systems established and/or reinforced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome 2: Increased livelihood and self-reliance of vulnerable households <i>(for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration)</i> <p>Output 2.1: Livelihood support for agricultural production (FAO):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activity 2.1.1: Access to agriculture inputs for vulnerable households. <p>Output 2.2: Livelihood support and social cohesion through entrepreneurship promotion (UNDP and UNHCR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activity 2.2.1: Rehabilitation/construction/maintenance of social and economic community infrastructures through community planning and employment creation,- Activity 2.2.2: Creation of small business and social enterprises, by empowering vulnerable women and youth,- Activity 2.2.3: Support to youth community leaders.
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Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Burundi											
Project Effective Dates: January 2018 – June 2019											
PBF Focus Area: 2.3 Conflict prevention/management											
IRF Theory of Change: The multi-sectoral community-based approach integrating protection, improved food security, livelihoods and resilience building efforts in selected provinces will contribute to the sustainable reintegration of returnees by addressing the root causes of displacement, including underlying protection risks, which strengthens conflict prevention and peacebuilding.											
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1				Year 2			Milestones
Outcome 1: Increased access to rights and services (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration)		Outcome Indicator 1 a Number of conflicts mediated through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) Baseline: 0 Target: 2000	Monthly reports	1000				1000			Refers to activities. Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Percentage of trained border police officials demonstrating an adequate understanding of protection-sensitive border monitoring Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	Pre- and post-tests	80%				80%			
		Outcome Indicator 1c Percentage of survey respondents reporting a decrease in tensions between communities Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	Perception survey	80%				80%			
		Output 1.1	Output Indicator 1.1.1	Monthly reports	3	3	3	3	3	3	

Strengthened capacities for border and protection monitoring for an enhanced protection environment	Number of consolidated border and protection monitoring reports issued Baseline: 0 Target: 18																		mobile team operating within the community.
	Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of police officers and local authorities trained (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 40	Attendance records	20					20											Border police officers and local authorities in border areas are the key actors for population movements' assessments and referral of vulnerable cases. Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
	Output indicator 1.1.3 Number of protection cases profiled and referred (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0 Target: 18000	Monitoring reports	9000					9000											The protection monitoring activity is primarily designed to identify vulnerable cases and refer them for access to basic support services. Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
Output 1.2 Access to basic support services for sustainable reintegration of returnees and social cohesion at community level	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of beneficiaries involved in participatory assessments (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target: 200	Attendance records	100					100											The involvement of the targeted beneficiaries in need-assessment and planning processes is more than a requisite for the strategy ownership and the objectives' achievement. Moreover, it is a preliminary activity aiming to identify project's beneficiaries.
	Output Indicator 1.2.2 a IEC materials produced and distributed Baseline: 0 Target: 1000	Distribution lists	500					500											IEC materials are means to disseminate information on available services. Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
	Output Indicator 1.2.2 b	Attendance	1000					1000											Breakdown by trimester is

		Number of participants at focus group discussions and informative sessions, as well as reached through sensitization initiatives (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0 Target: 2000	records								not feasible at this stage.	
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of community structures' members trained (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target: 800	Attendance records	400				400				There is a need of ongoing training of such actors to restate their relevance and improve their performance. At least 200 protection community structures' members will be identified and trained in each of the four targeted provinces. Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
		Output Indicator 1.2.4-a 100% of GBV survivors identified have access to the psychosocial support, medical care and other available services according to their needs (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: n/a Target: n/a	UNFPA's Project indicators tracking sheet	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
		Output Indicator 1.2.4-b Number of survivors accommodated in safe houses Baseline: Target: 62	Field monitoring	12	12	12	12	24			24	One safe house/ commune and 1 person/month (in the four major targeted municipalities)

		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4-c</p> <p>Number of dignity-kits distributed to GBV survivors</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 1000</p>	Distribution reports	500	500	Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4-d</p> <p>Number of school kits delivered for children reintegration at school</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 285</p>	Distribution reports	160	125	Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.5</p> <p>Number of individuals who benefit from legal aid (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4000</p>	Data collection on legal aid	2000	2000	Breakdown by trimester is not feasible at this stage.
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Increased livelihood and self-reliance (for improved protection, resilience and social cohesion towards sustainable reintegration)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>Percentage of returnee and IDP beneficiaries deeming that the overall security and social cohesion within the community have improved</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80%</p>	Perception survey	80%	80%	Breakdown by trimester not feasible.
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>Percentage of trained youth demonstrating an adequate understanding of leadership, conflict resolution and communication</p>	Pre- and post-tests	80%	80%	Breakdown by trimester not feasible.

		Baseline : Target : 80%							
	Output 2.1 Livelihood support for agricultural production	Output indicator: 2.1.1 Number of households having received agriculture inputs Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000	Distribution reports	8,000				2,000	Breakdown by trimester not feasible.
	Output 2.2 Livelihood support and social cohesion through entrepreneurship promotion	Output Indicator: 2.2.1 Number of women having received a financial grant for socio-economic reintegration Baseline: 0 Target: 1000	List of beneficiaries and Field visits		250	250	250	250	
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of QIPs for social cohesion and reintegration implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Project final reports	4				4	Breakdown by trimester not feasible.
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of rehabilitation/maintenance projects achieved Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Field visits and M&E reports		2	2		2	
		Output Indicator 2.2.4 Number of beneficiaries employed, including on short-term (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0 Target: 600	Field visits and M&E reports		300			300	

		Output Indicator 2.2.5 Number of female beneficiaries starting a business activity Baseline: Target: 300	Field visits and M&E reports	150		150		Breakdown by trimester not feasible.
		Output Indicator 2.2.6 Number of youth trained in leadership (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: Target: 150	Attendance records		50	50	50	