

Project Document
For
Supplementary Budget of the Government of Japan

United Nations Development Programme
The Democratic Republic of the Congo

January 2015

Project title	Rapid Response for the Stabilization and Reintegration of Conflict-affected Communities in South Ubangi
Location	Kungu Territory in South Ubangi district of Equateur Province
Overall aim of project	Contribute to the stabilisation and the security of the targeted areas through reintegration of the returnees and the displaced persons into the local communities and strengthening of the local public services
Development Outputs to deliver	<p>Output 1: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially the returnees and the displaced persons) and inter-communal dialogue are improved.</p> <p>Output 2: The criminal justice system to protect the population (especially the returnees and the displaced persons) is strengthened.</p> <p>Output 3: Basic administrative services are strengthened and services for the resettlement of returnees and displaced persons are improved.</p>
Budget	Total Budget: USD 3,000,000
Duration	11 months (March 2015 to March 2016).
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 1,000 households (about 8,000 people)</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: About 20,000 households (160,000 people)</p>
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Project outline

Kungu territory in South Ubangi district of Equateur province received more than 13 000 returnees who have fled from an inter-communal conflict between Enyélé and Munzaya in 2009 to their neighbouring countries, the Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. However, conditions for the reintegration of the returnees are not guaranteed and the roots of this inter-communal conflict are not yet resolved. Therefore the project “Rapid Response for the Stabilization and Reintegration of Conflict-affected Communities in South Ubangi” aims at provision of the best conditions for access to basic social services and restoration of peace and justice to pave the way for the reintegration of the returnees and the displaced persons as well as strengthening of resilience of the host communities in Kungu territory.

To achieve these goals, the project will aim at: promoting socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (the returnees and the displaced persons); promoting inter-communal dialogue; strengthening the justice system to protect the population; as well as strengthening basic administrative services for resettlement of the returnees and the displaced persons.

As for the socio-economic reintegration, the project will seek to promote the development of local peace committees to encourage peaceful reintegration. Furthermore, community radio station will be created to encourage resolution of conflicts. In addition, several activities to promote income generation activities such as support for vocational training for associations and the establishment of local savings and credit group (MUSO) will be implemented. Community resilience will be strengthened through the rehabilitation of local markets and setting up of a market management committee to facilitate the value chain of products in communities; fuel-efficient improved cooking stoves will be promoted for sustainable environment and efficient economic activities.

As to the strengthening the justice system to protect the population, the project will focus on the capacity development and infrastructures for the police, courts and prisons. This would allow for the eradication of impunity and the realization of human rights of vulnerable people. Administrative services to receive and register the returnees will be reinforced through training of agents and local chiefs as well as provision of necessary equipment.

Through this comprehensive approach, 1000 households (equivalent to 8 000 people) and more than 200 public officers in Kungu will benefit directly from this project. Furthermore, the entire population of Kungu will benefit from this project through the enhancement of public services and the impacts of community resilience activities.

1. Context

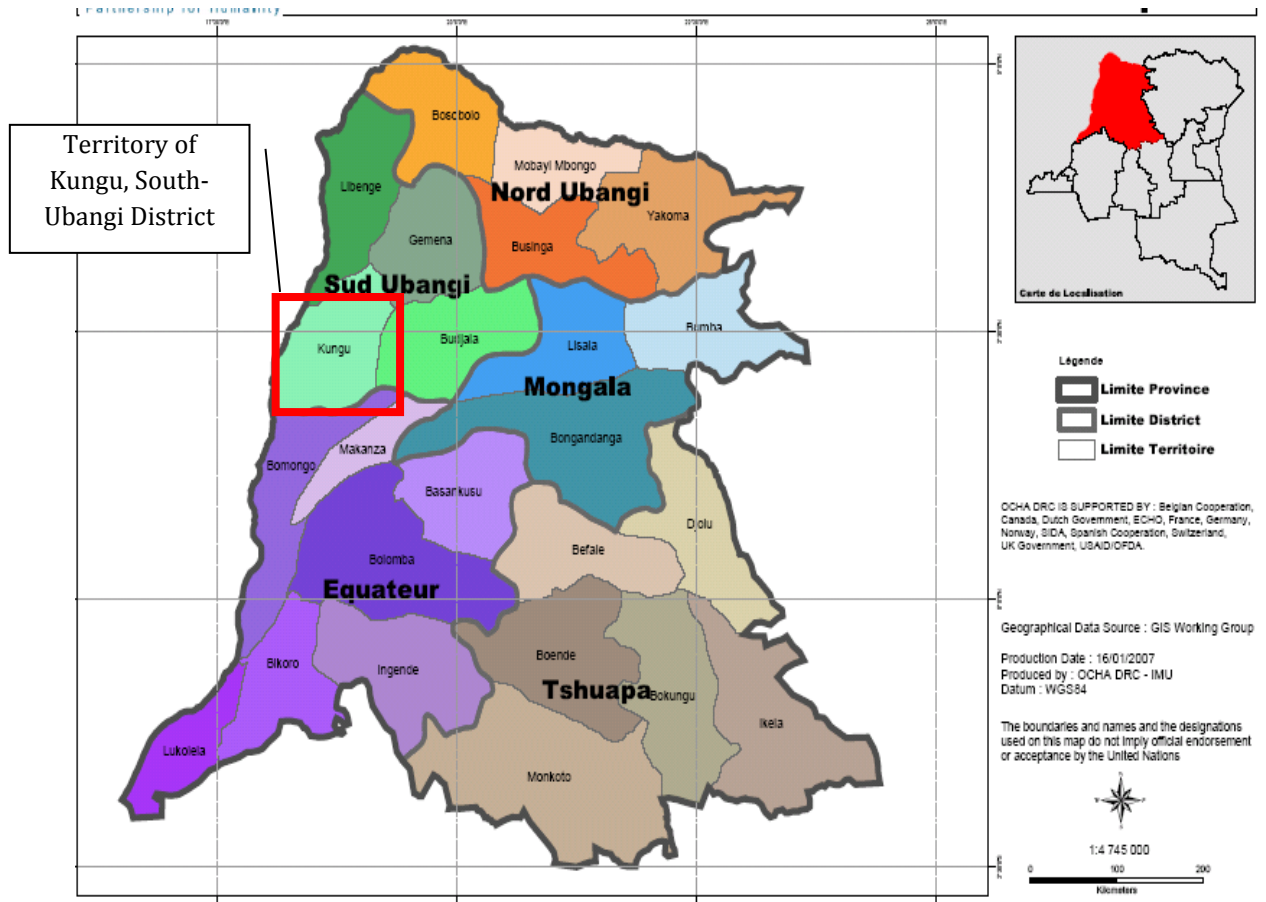
South Ubangi has experienced an inter-communal conflict between Enyéle and Munzaya in 2009, which caused the displacement of 200,000 people to the Republic of Congo and to the Central African Republic (C.A.R). Since 2011, the refugees have been gradually returning to their communities whereas conditions for their reintegration are not guaranteed and the roots of this inter-communal conflict are not yet resolved. From 2012 to 2014, UNHCR repatriated 119,024 persons from the Republic of Congo and 6,536 persons from the C.A.R. total of 125,660 individuals representing 33,448 households. Refugees returned to the different territories mentioned as follows;

Territories	Number of repatriated households	Number of repatriated individuals
Kungu	13,160	48560
Libenge	8,584	35,063
Bomongo	6,471	22,769
Mbandaka City	5,233	19,268
TOTAL	33,448	125,660

Moreover, since the political crisis has broken out in the Central African Republic (CAR), Equateur province in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in its northern districts of South Ubangi, has become reception area for over 100,000 refugees. However, the lack of minimum social conditions turned out to be the source of new conflicts especially between the host communities, those returnees and the internally displaced persons. Therefore the peace there is fragile and the emergence of new conflicts would deteriorate the already fragile context. In addition, the withdrawal of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) from most of the localities in the province to concentrate on the situation in the eastern part of the country has resulted in a security vacuum. To compound the situation, the Congolese National Police, local administrators and judicial systems are facing difficulties to effectively provide security, public services and the justice for the returnees and the population. The inter-communal conflict led to deterioration of the economic structure in the province which has been already suffering from extreme poverty. Unless social conditions and income generation activities are ensured, local communities will remain vulnerable and fragile and easily to be mobilized for and engage in another conflict. A further conflict would bring a negative impact on the district which has already been exposed to a risk of destabilisation due to the influx of refugees and the infiltration of armed groups (*Séléka and Anti-Balaka*) from C.A.R. In this regard, South Ubangi district has repeatedly been in humanitarian crisis which made it more fragile and exposed the population, especially women and children, to mass violations of their human rights. The survey conducted by the University of Sydney in Australia¹ confirmed that the C.A.R. and the DRC are among the highest risked countries of destabilisation in the future. (Read <http://www.defenseone.com/>).

¹ These researchers developed a model to forecast of which countries are most likely to suffer mass and targeted violence in future, known as Forecasting Project. It is a tool similar to that funded by the Pentagon, the Integrated Crisis Early Warning System (ICEWS), a tool which collects data to forecast all types of international emergencies.

Therefore, the imminent reintegration of the returnees and strengthening the resilience of these host communities are the major challenge of stability and security in the district. This reintegration will help avoiding the aforementioned risks.



Map of Equateur Province

2. Strategy

The project aims at provision of the best conditions for access to basic social services and restoration of peace and justice to pave the way for the reintegration of the returnees and the displaced persons as well as strengthening of resilience of the host communities in Kungu, in South Ubangi district.

To achieve these goals, the project will aim at: promoting socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (the returnees and the displaced persons); promoting inter-communal dialogue; strengthening the justice system to protect the population; as well as strengthening basic administrative services for resettlement of the returnees and the displaced persons.

At the macro-policy level, the proposed project will contribute to the Government of DRC's strategic pillars identified in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper -PSRP- (2011-2015) through enhancing community resiliency and strengthening the capacity of individuals, communities, and local institutions to anticipate, recover, and prevent local level conflict as well as strengthen the foundation for equitable economic growth. Finally, the project is also in line with the "UN post conflict policy on employment creation, income creation and reintegration" which provides a framework for interventions, including three specific intervention streams – Track A:

Stabilization of livelihoods of affected people, Track B: Rehabilitation of the local economy to generate employment opportunities and facilitate reintegration, and Track C: Creating sustainable employment and decent work.

This strategy of employment creation will be complemented with a peace consolidation component, important not only to prepare the host communities to accept the return of refugees and reintegration of other vulnerable members of the communities, but also to mitigate/prevent local conflicts. The project will promote the creation (or reinforce) of local peace and development committees (CLPD). The committees include representatives of community elders, civil society, youth, women leaders, and, a number of state services representatives based in the communities. The CLPD is organized in 4 sectorial commissions: (i) conflict prevention and resolution; (ii) Development planning and monitoring; (iii) Emergency and protection and (iv) Agriculture and environment. As such, they have the mandate to mediate all kinds of local conflicts (socio-economic and community conflicts) and also to identify rehabilitation priorities (Output 2). The committees will be trained and empowered to address local conflicts, based on the subsidiary principle (solve the problems at the lowest possible level).

The CLPD will engage with existing or created organisations and associations active in the field of sports and culture to ensure the organisation of peaceful related activities between different groups in order to reduce mistrust and promote peaceful cohabitation. The project will contribute to the conflict prevention and resolution, as well as to social cohesion at local and district levels.

Furthermore, to avoid further conflict and ensure sustainability of the project activities, it is important to strengthen the capacity of public services including the justice system in the targeted areas. Therefore, through the provision and improvement of the courts and police offices' infrastructure and capacity development of human resource, this project will improve the security conditions in the targeted areas.

This project is part of UNDP-DRC programme for 2013-2017 and the organisation strategic plan 2014-2017. This project will work closely with other United Nations agencies and NGOs who are working in its targeted area.

3. Description of the results and planned activities

3.1. Objective and Outputs

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the stabilisation and the security of the targeted area through reintegration of the returnees and the displaced persons into the local communities. It also aims at strengthening the capacity of local public services by supporting local governments and community-based structures to manage and coordinate a process to build resilience of conflict affected communities and their populations. Furthermore, it intends to empower affected populations, including young women and men, to become drivers of economic recovery, innovation and economic development, and, consequently, contribute to peaceful coexistence.

The programme specific Outputs are the following:

Output 1: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially the returnees and the displaced persons) and inter-communal dialogue are improved.

Output 2: The criminal justice system to protect the population (especially the returnees and the displaced persons) is strengthened.

Output 3: Basic administrative services are strengthened and services for the resettlement of returnees and displaced persons are improved.

3.2. Target beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries:

Output 1: Returnees and vulnerable persons in conflict affected areas.

1,000 households in Kungu Territory in South Ubangi which include returnees, IDPs and host families will benefit from this project.

Output 2: 50 Police officers, 20 Judge, 20 court clerks and 20 prison officers.

In order to make the justice system functional and to secure the targeted areas, police officers, judges and court clerks as well as prison officers will be trained and equipped.

Output 3: 100 Administrative officers, sector chefs, 8 services in 4 local entities (ETD)

Local authorities and partners (grassroots community associations, producers associations, etc) will benefit from technical and institutional support from the projects.

Indirect beneficiaries;

The populations in the targeted areas will also benefit from the improved justice and security systems as well as public services by the project.

It is important to identify structures of the representatives of civil societies working on health and food safety such as producers' associations. These groups will benefit from the different training sessions conducted based on identified capacity-building needs.

It should be noted that results of capacity assessment of local stakeholders will be considered in the selection of targeted groups.

3.3. Planned activities

Activities for Output 1: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially the returnees and the displaced persons) and inter-communal dialogue are improved:

1.1. Set up 20 local peace and development committees (CLPD);

- Field diagnosis (State of the level of organisation of the community);
- Awareness raising of the local and customary authorities and local communities on the importance of the local peace committees and development;

- Promote the establishment of peace and development committees in the targeted areas;
 - Training of the members of CLPD on their role and mission;
 - Support the development of CLPD action plans.
- 1.2. Strengthen community radios for their involvement in the resolution of conflicts;
- Inventory of the existing community radios and their capacities
 - Support the community radios in the development of programs promoting inter-community dialogue;
 - Support for the implementation of community radio stations and listeners' clubs;
 - Training of the technical staff of community radios on specific themes;
 - Establishment and strengthening of the capacity of listeners' clubs.
- 1.3. Support the development of income-generating activities which include trainings and equipment, such as agricultural and fishery product storage facilities, establishment of transformation units for at least 1000 household;
- Identification of producers' associations (agricultural, livestock, fish and artisans) ;
 - Identification of potential income-generating activities needs of selected associations ;
 - Support the installation of storage equipment and processing units ;
 - Pilot operation to promote techniques of production for small livestock, poultry and other species ;
 - Vocational training of capacity development for the association members based on identified needs ;
 - Support for strengthening of the operational capacities of agricultural public services and technical staff of the NGO partners ;
 - Support production through the availability of the tools and improved production inputs ;
 - Strengthen the capacities of the producers' associations
 - Follow up activities based on needs.
- 1.4. Rehabilitate 2 local markets and setting up a management committee which includes women;
- Identification of the sites of the markets to rehabilitate ;
 - Rehabilitation of markets ;
 - Support for creation and function of market management committees ;
 - Support for coordination with local authorities to determine the distribution of income between them and the market management committees.
- 1.5. Support the establishment of 20 local savings and credit group (MUSO) and their function.
- Awareness raising of the community, associations of producers and local authorities on the notions of mutual solidarity and their function ;
 - Identification and support for organisations and groups interested in MUSO ;
 - Training of associations on organisation and management of MUSO ;

- Follow-up and technical support of MUSO.

1.6. Structure a value chain for promotion of fuel-efficient improved cooking stoves.

- Identification of the local craftsmen in the area ;
- Promotion and popularisation of improved cooking stoves ;
- Technical support for local 3 craftsmen for the manufacture of production inputs and improved stoves.

Activities for Output 2: The criminal justice system to protect the population (especially the returnees and the displaced persons) is strengthened. :

2.1. Strengthen the capacity of police officers, court clerks, magistrates, judges and prison officers to improve legal response for targeted groups.

- Training of 50 judicial police officers ;
- Training of 20 judges and magistrates ;
- Training of 20 court clerks ;
- Training of 20 prison officers ;
- Technical support for the provision of their services.

2.2. Support functioning and equipment of the criminal justice system bodies (police stations, prosecutions, courts and prisons).

- Construction of 2 police stations ;
- Construction of 1 criminal court ;
- Rehabilitation of 1 prison ;
- Provision of necessary equipment.

2.3. Provide training for paralegals; install and equip mobile legal clinics to facilitate access to justice for returnees and members of host communities.

- Training of paralegals ;
- Provision of equipment for mobile legal clinics ;
- Technical support for the installation and function of mobile legal clinics.

Activities for Output 3: Basic administrative services are strengthened and services for the resettlement of returnees and displaced persons are improved

3.1. Strengthen the capacity of basic administration officers and sector and community chiefs to host returnees;

- Training of 100 agents of administration service officers, sector chiefs for the returnees' reintegration ;
- Provision of necessary tools and immerged the specific experts to improve function the basic public services.
- Provision of registration equipment for birth registration

3.2. Support services (such as civil status registration, civil protection and gender issue comprehension) of decentralised territorial entities (ETD) to provide basic services to the population.

- Training of public officers in 3 basic services such as civil status registration, civil protection and gender issue comprehension in 4 ETD
- Technical support for them for provision of services.

3.3. Support the functioning and equipment of sector services as well as sector officers responsible for reintegrating targeted groups.

- Construction or rehabilitation of 4 local entities
- Provision of necessary equipment and mobility for agents administration

4. Communication and Visibility

Unless otherwise requested or agreed by the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA), UNDP shall take all necessary measures to ensure the visibility of the activities financed by the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA). The information received by the press, the beneficiaries of an action, as well as all advertising materials, official notices, reports and publications should be mentioned that the action was performed "with the financial participation of the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA) and reveal the emblem of the Hinomaru and ODA Logo appropriately.

All publications of the Organization relating to actions that have received funding from the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA), whatever the form or media used, including the Internet, will contain a notation: "This document was produced with the financial participation of the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA).

UNDP is committed to ensure visibility of Japan towards beneficiaries, surrounding communities and local authorities during the project implementation. All items will be marked with Japan logo. UNDP will engage with the community radios, supported through our strategic plan, to organize talk shows on the project to allow beneficiaries especially IDPs to share their good practices and to promote Japanese contribution to communities' change.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

The project will pay particular attention to efficiency in resource utilisation and to the overall efficient good management through monitoring and evaluation. In the framework of activities related to community recovery, it will ensure that expected results are satisfactorily achieved. Quality and quantity indicators will be identified and defined by the Project Management Unit at the beginning of the activities, to allow easy and regular monitoring of the activities. An interim report on the project's achieved results including the financial status as well as the final report, that clearly describe the achievement of the outcome set in the proposal, including a financial report will be prepared by the Project Coordinator and be submitted to the donor. A joint field visit between Embassy of Japan and UNDP will be organized once the activities on the field

produce tangible results for the beneficiaries unless the Embassy of Japan is not capable to do so for any logistical reason.

It will as well ensure that other activities are carried out in accordance to the work plan. Budgets and expenses shall be monitored in accordance to UNDP funds management procedures. Any request for changes in the project shall be submitted to the donor for approval. The handling of interest income and unspent balance will be decided in line with the policies and procedures of Japan-UNDP partnership fund.

The project coordinator will provide overall monitoring of project implementation in coordination with government partners engaged in Axe 2 interventions of the UNDAF. In addition, Programme Officers in Kinshasa will provide technical oversight and provide guidance to the project coordinator as well as other staff working on social and economic reintegration of populations affected by the conflict. As this project builds on existing community resilience, there will be strong links with staff, partners, and local and national government. Weekly meetings are held of all project staff involved in early recovery and reintegration, justice system improvement and public service support and this project will be included in the discussions to enable synergies and complementarities.

6. Management arrangements

UNDP will use the Direct Execution Modality (DIM) to implement the project. Selection of implementation partners and execution agencies (either the communal administration, NGOs, associations operating within the communes,) will be governed by UNDP procedures. Sub-grant mechanism will be employed to contract local and international NGOs and other civil society organizations to implement the three components of the project.

The project shall adopt the broad partnership principle which involves public administrations, local and international non-governmental organisations, associations and cooperatives, local private sector and local communities. To this end, UNDP will work closely with other UN agencies represented in the area as well as MONUSCO, the local authorities and local partners (NGOs, religious groups, private) to ensure synergies with ongoing actions in the areas.

7. Project Design Matrix

All information including quantitative outputs (objectives) is mentioned in Annex 1.

8. Total budget

Total budget is estimated 3 million USD for 11 months. Details of the budget are shown in Annex 2.

The budget for activities is estimated based on the experience of UNDP in other areas. Construction and rehabilitation of necessary infrastructure will be limited to assure minimum services as the material cost would be very high because of the remote location. Kungu territory has very limited access in transportation mainly only by boat and therefore installation cost of the project management team.

The project will recruit 2 international staffs and 2 national experts with 1 driver and 2 administrative staffs to assure proper execution. Procurement and financial activities will definitely face challenges and therefore the number of staff members are important.

Annex 1. Project Design Matrix

Annex 2. Budget Table