



REPUBLIC OF CONGO

PROPOSAL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY

Date of submission	3 October 2011
Benefiting country and location	Republic of Congo (focusing on five communities of Mindouli, Kindamba, Mayama, Boko and Kinkala in the Pool region where there are large numbers of ex-combatants and a high need for improved human security)
Title of the project	Joint United Nations Programme for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Human Security in the Republic of Congo
Duration of the project	36 Months
UN Organization responsible for management of the project	UNDP
Executing UN organization(s) (including contacts in the field offices)	UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA
Non-UN executing partners	HCREC, HCICEM, Ministry of Planning, FAC
Total project cost	USD 4,032,188.00

Executive summary

The Republic of Congo has been struggling to recover from damages of the civil war for years, even after the signing of the Peace Agreement in 2003 which formally brought the civil war to an end. Following political instability and hostilities between the national army and armed groups, the country is now facing challenges to reintegrate ex-combatants left without sustainable livelihoods and functioning social network. With the majority of its infrastructure destroyed and productive economic activities disrupted, it is critical to address comprehensively the needs of communities, not only of ex-combatants, to consolidate peace and improve human security in the Republic of Congo.

The Joint United Nations Programme for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Human Security in the Republic of Congo seeks to contribute to the consolidation of peace and social stability, provide sustainable livelihoods to vulnerable populations and enhance the overall level of human security in the Republic of Congo. The project specifically aims to complete the reintegration of ex-combatants, improve delivery of and access to basic social services, and to support community empowerment and promote a culture of peaceful existence, targeting five communities in the Pool region that are receiving high number of ex-combatants.

Through collaborative efforts of five different United Nations agencies and national counterparts, the project engages in (i) supporting income generating activities of ex-combatants, (ii) improving water and sanitation services, (iii) increasing access of ex-combatants, youths at risk and women affected by conflict to better treatment for HIV/AIDS, (iv) promoting better understanding of and access to improved school facilities, (v) improving understanding of maternal and child health care and nutrition issues, (vi) developing a civic education framework and a peacebuilding and conflict prevention programme, and (vii) protecting women and girls against gender-based violence and providing medical and psychosocial assistance to victims of gender-based violence.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	.....1
List of Acronyms	.....3
I. Introduction and Rationale for Funding from the UNTFHS	.....4
(1) Background	.....4
(2) Description of overall human security	.....4
(3) Reference to relevant priorities of national authorities	.....4
(4) Application of the human security approach	.....4
(5) Multi-sectoral nature of the problems and the need for a joint UN approach	.....5
(6) Why the proposed project is needed and should be funded by UNTFHS and not for other funding sources	.....6
II. Context	.....6
(1) Past and current activities	.....6
(2) National and local government commitments	.....7
(i) Project's relationship to national and local government strategies and priorities	.....7
(ii) Requirements for national authorities to ensure the sustainability of the project	.....7
(3) Project identification and formulation	.....7
(4) Beneficiaries	.....8
(i) Direct and indirect beneficiaries	.....8
(ii) Description of the selection criteria	.....9
(iii) Project's impact on women and girls	.....9
(iv) Project's impact on men and boys	.....9
III. Project Details	.....9
(1) Goals, objectives, outputs and activities	.....9
(2) Overall external risk factors and mitigation measures	.....16
(3) Project approach	.....17
IV. Sustainability	.....17
V. Implementation and Partnership Strategy	.....18
VI. Public Affairs and Communication	.....19
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	.....20
VIII. Management Arrangements	.....20
Annex I Logical Framework	.....21
Annex II Budget Summary	.....29
Annex III Annual Work Plan	.....38

List of Acronyms

ARV:	Antiretroviral (therapy)
BCPR :	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CGDC:	Community Management and Development Committees
DDR:	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DEX:	Direct Execution Modality
DPKO:	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
FAC:	Congolese Armed Forces
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
HCICEM:	High Commissioner for Civic Instruction and Moral Education
HCREC:	High Commissioner for the Reinsertion of Ex-Combatants
HIPCs:	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDDRS:	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MDRP:	Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Program
OI:	Opportunistic infections
PCAD:	Project for the Collection of Arms for Development
PNDDR:	National Programme for DDR
PRESJAR:	Community Action for Recovery and the Reintegration of Youths at Risk
PRODER III:	Rural Development Project for Likouala, Pool, Sangha
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RoC:	Republic of Congo
UNDAF:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP :	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS:	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTFHS:	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNV:	United Nations Volunteers
WHO:	World Health Organization

I. Introduction and Rationale for Funding from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)

(1) Background

The Republic of Congo's post-conflict context is characterised by a gradual consolidation of peace and promotion of democracy as well as an increase of reconstruction and economic recovery activities. Although the violent phase of Congo's civil war ended in 1999, the formal cessation of hostilities could be said to have taken place only in 2003 with the signing of the 2003 Peace Agreement that reaffirmed the 1999 accord following the controversial elections of 2002. The civil war considerably damaged most of Brazzaville's infrastructure, disrupted productive economic activities in most parts of the country, left thousands of civilians dead, and reversed the social and economic progress that Congo had registered in the 1980s and early 1990s. The Human Development Index in 1980 was 0.462, in 2005, 0.470 and reached 0.489 in 2010.

Although the country has been recovering gradually since 2003, many problems persist which constitute serious impediments to enhancing the general level of human security and human development. Following years of uncertainty, the peace accord finally yielded results. On 28 December 2009, Reverend Ntumi, the leader of the rebel force, arrived in Brazzaville and took up his duties as a Minister. However, 5,000 ex-combatants remained in the Pool region without sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, the command structures among ex-combatants have largely dissolved, leaving individuals ex-combatants isolated and with no access to a functioning social network. This context accounts for the recently reported increase in criminal activities and insecurity in the Pool region. Growing insecurity and hijackings on the road between Kinkala and Mindouli are frequently reported coming mainly from self-demobilized ex-combatants who have not received reintegration assistance.

(2) Description of overall human security

Other dimensions of human security have also been adversely impacted by the conflict in Congo. Income per capita in Congo has declined significantly and poverty has worsened since the conflict began. Food security is a daily challenge and children are no longer able to attend school regularly as they now have to fetch water or sell items at the local markets. Access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities is extremely limited in many communities and in schools. In order to address these issues and break the downward spiral into abject poverty, vulnerable populations must be targeted with assistance and engaged in a process of rebuilding sustainable livelihoods and reconciliation into social networks. Protection and empowerment of community as a whole, with special attention to the most vulnerable social groups, including women and children, is a key for successful improvement of human security.

(3) Reference to relevant priorities of national authorities

The proposed project is fully consistent with national development priorities as outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which places strong emphasis on post-conflict recovery and consolidation of peace and security objectives. It also reflects the respective country programme documents (2009-2013) of the United Nations (UN) agencies involved in the formulation of this project, which are anchored to the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) developed by the UN country team. These programmatic documents emphasize the need to enhance the country's human security level so as to accelerate progress towards durable peace, stability and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This project also supports the National Gender Policy as it seeks to reduce the vulnerability of women and men to gender-based violence and to empower them to engage in self-sustaining income generation activities for themselves and their families. More importantly, the project is in line with the local development plan of the targeted Pool region, which outlines comprehensively the human security constraints of the region and the approach to address them.

(4) Application of the human security approach

The proposed project specifically applies key concepts of human security. First, it recognizes that the threats faced by communities are both direct and indirect, including direct threats of community and personal violence that could potentially be posed by frustrated ex-combatants, including gender-based violence. Indirect threats include deteriorating public health and educational services, as well as a deterioration of livelihoods resources, including natural resources. Second, the proposed project takes a comprehensive approach to simultaneously promote beneficiaries' freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to take action on one's own behalf. Freedom

from want will be promoted through income-generating activities, including the necessary infrastructure for basic social services. Access to social services, including sanitation, maternal and child health, nutrition, retribution against gender-based violence and citizen's rights are also all necessary for people to be able to take action on one's own behalf. Third, each of these components will be founded on direct community engagement through local development committees in order to ensure sustainability and to guarantee engagement and empowerment of community members and leaders.

The targeted beneficiaries of the project are those who struggle to transition from conflict to peace and who exhibit the highest vulnerabilities to human security needs, including ex-combatants, at-risk youth and women affected by conflict, as well as community members who have been indirectly affected by the conflict in the region. In addition to suffering from the direct consequences of conflict, each of these groups has also experienced a decline in public health, loss of access to basic services such as sanitation, poor educational opportunities, and adverse psychosocial effects of un-addressed violent masculinities amongst the former combatant populations.

(5) Multi-sectoral nature of the problems and the need for a joint UN approach

As stated above, the human security challenges in the Republic of Congo require the implementation of a comprehensive and multi-sectoral response which involves more than one UN agency. Previous post-conflict interventions failed to secure concrete achievements and sustainable results as the post-conflict activities of UN agencies and other stakeholders were formulated and implemented on the basis of separate projects. This project will improve human security by comprehensively addressing the risks and vulnerabilities posed by ex-combatants, lack of sustainable livelihoods, deteriorating public and environmental health and educational services, tensions and mistrust among community members, and gender-based violence.

The comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach of the proposed project provides concrete and sustainable benefits to ex-combatants and other vulnerable groups of the communities by building their capacity to restore their livelihoods and engage in income generating activities. It will also reduce vulnerabilities to inadequate public and environmental health and improve educational facilities by supporting people to build basic sanitation infrastructures such as latrines and wells to schools and communities. It will simultaneously update the national legal framework to better address gender-based violence. These efforts will be implemented through community-based systems, such as local development committees, in order to promote recovery and resiliency amongst vulnerable populations and to foster a culture of trust and communication at the community level.

In order to effectively and comprehensively address the threats to human security in the Pool region, existing linkages between various threats will require careful analysis and a thorough review of any possible risks to project success. For example, it is paramount to thoroughly assess the impact of relocating and reintegrating ex-combatants into host communities on local economic activities and of community security interventions to ensure that a new risk to existing livelihoods is not created. Furthermore, risks analysis must ensure that the long-term sustainability and success of economic livelihoods programmes will not be undermined by practices that result in the degradation of the natural resource base. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is necessary to ensure that all critical threats and vulnerabilities that communities in the Pool region face are included in an integrated analysis. This analysis will form the basis of programming to address these threats through security, human rights and development framework.

In terms of partnerships, initial consultations have revealed that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is well placed to handle the reintegration of ex-combatants, men and women associated with armed forces and groups and war-affected youths as well as community recovery, including the economic and psychosocial reintegration. To complement this, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will assume a lead role with regard to educational issues within the framework of community based reintegration approach; the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will address basic and reproductive health and gender issues; and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will provide expertise and other key inputs required for making agriculture a key component in restoring livelihoods, food security and productive assets of the communities. A number of NGOs will also be engaged as implementing partners. Discussions took place with other development partners, notably key bilateral institutions and the European Union, and their views and interests have also been taken into account in the development of this project.

Within this network of diverse stakeholders, the communities themselves will occupy a central role in order to ensure that responses to the threats identified above are well adapted to the particular context of those communities

and are sustainable in the long-term. Based on previous experiences, community empowerment is a key component of ensuring the sustainability of the programme. The reintegration of ex-combatants, at-risk youths and women affected by conflict will be carefully tailored to the different needs of each group, in order to effectively address direct and indirect threats to their human security and to ensure that the ultimate responsibility for successful reintegration lies with the individuals themselves, their communities and the national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) commission known as High Commissioner for the Reinsertion of Ex-combatants (HCREC). Community-based projects to address socio-economic security risks will also be directly informed by community members and leaders themselves in order to promote local ownership and responsibility.

(6) Why the proposed project is needed and should be funded by UNTFHS and not for other funding sources

The proposed project is apt for funding by the UNTFHS as it supports an inter-agency project-based approach to address the multiple needs of vulnerable people in the Pool region of the Republic of Congo, especially in communities that are receiving high number of ex-combatants. In addition, it addresses current human security threats stemming from the civil war in Congo which are not being addressed by donors, as they tend to be concerned with countries that are facing more imminent and severe violent conflict. As such, the UNTFHS is a unique source that funds the UN's integrated initiative to protect and empower marginalized people from human security threats. This will allow for reintegration and recovery processes to be firmly rooted in a human security-based approach that will significantly reduce the risk of relapse into violence in the Republic of Congo.

II. Context

(1) Past and current activities

In the past, a number of initiatives have attempted to address the problems stemming from the conflicts in the Republic of Congo and the disruptive activities of former combatants. Within the framework of the National Programme for DDR (known by the French acronym PNDDR), which is supported by the High Commissioner for the Reinsertion of Ex-Combatants (HCREC), the Government has been attempting to respond to the situation since 2006.

UNDP has been supporting post-conflict initiatives in Congo through overall recovery and the reintegration of ex-combatants and youths at risk. Two projects were developed and have been implemented since 2005, including the Collection of Arms for Development (PCAD phases I and II) and the Community Action for Recovery and the Reintegration of Youths at Risk (PRESJAR phases I and II). These projects have yielded positive results: the first phase of PCAD resulted in collecting around 1,300 arms and the second phase of PCAD II collected 1,390 arms. The project PRESJAR I attained an outstanding record of supporting 10,578 youths at risk and rehabilitating infrastructures in post-conflict areas. PRESJAR II has also supported the economic reintegration of some 2,000 women associated with armed groups and/or affected by conflicts and other vulnerable community members.

Meanwhile, the Government's political negotiations with the rebel leader Reverend Ntumi have yielded results that paved the way for increased access to the Pool region. This led to the beginning of the DDR process of an estimated 5,000 ex-combatants in the Pool region. In February 2009, the Government initiated a buy-back disarmament operation (this was not supported by the UN, since buy-back programmes have been shown to create a market for small arms and light weapons in many other contexts), which helped to collect 2,871 arms and 125,025 ammunitions. However, this DDR process was interrupted due to the closure of the Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) operations in Congo which left DDR needs unmet in the Pool region.

Following the winding down of the MDRP operations, the UN country team via UNDP was requested by the Government to support the completion of the DDR process in the country. Out of the remaining 5,000 ex-combatants identified solely in the Pool region, UNDP was asked to reintegrate 2,500 ex-combatants whereas the HCREC would address the needs of the remaining 2,500 ex-combatants through government funds and residual funds of MDRP. 500 of the targeted ex-combatants have been assisted recently by the project funded by UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). The proposed project will target remaining 2,000 ex-combatants and 2,000 vulnerable members of the community, including youths at risk and women affected by conflict, through adoption of the community-based reintegration approach based on dual targeting (beneficiaries will be ex-combatants and vulnerable members of the community at a 1:1 ratio). This project will also adopt the UN

integrated approach to DDR, based on the Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS), where multiple UN agencies, programmes and funds join their efforts to provide a coherent and definite response.

Other UN agencies have also been active in supporting the conflict-affected populations of the Pool region to date. In the area of agricultural livelihoods, FAO had previously worked to reduce the cassava mosaic disease affecting crops and to promote the use of healthy cassava cuttings. They also distributed farming tools, and provided training to promote the use of some forgotten native crops, such as Nerica rice. In the area of basic social services, WHO has been working in the Pool region on issues such as access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation and the processing of biomedical waste through capacity development and community participation. UNICEF has addressed issues of nutrition, health care and HIV/AIDS focusing on women, mothers and children through training, peer education and awareness-raising campaigns and activities. UNFPA also implemented several interventions in the Pool region, including the renovation of major health centres, provision of medical equipment, drugs and ambulances, training and retraining of health services staff and awareness-raising campaigns on sexual violence.

While these efforts contributed to recovery of the Pool region after the conflict, they were not approached in an integrated fashion among UN agencies. As a result, the fundamental needs of ex-combatants left without livelihoods and access to basic social network and services have been largely neglected. By ensuring the linkages of UN interventions in various areas under the common goal of protecting and empowering those who suffer from human insecurity, this project will contribute to ensuring the consolidation of peace, social stability and economic recovery in the conflict-affected Pool region of Congo. The proposed project will particularly draw from the experience of the UNDP's project PRESJAR II, which currently implements durable activities in the Pool region based on increased participation of communities which has resulted in greater ownership on the part of the beneficiaries. It will focus on the achievement of concrete results aimed at enhancing human security in various areas of activities. The fact that UN agencies will be addressing the human security within a comprehensive and integrated manner will constitute an added value as compared to previous reintegration experiences. In so being implemented, the proposed project will address the weaknesses and deficiencies identified in past efforts to reintegrate ex-combatants into their communities.

(2) National and local government commitments

(i) Project's relationship to national and local government strategies and priorities

The proposed project has been designed in line with national development priorities as outlined in the Government's plans and mirrored in the country programmes (2009-2013) of the UN agencies established in Congo, which are anchored to the UNDAF developed by the UN country team. Furthermore, the UN country team with the Government through the HCREC have designed a comprehensive project aiming at decisively addressing the final and residual post-conflict challenges the southern Pool region has been experiencing since the end of the civil war. The Government has committed to allocate 2 million USD to the joint initiative. In addition, the Resident Coordinator has held meetings with the former rebel leader in his capacity as the Minister in charge of peace values and war aftermaths to formulate a joint vision on the reintegration of ex-combatants.

It should be noted the significant progress in the design of local development plans in the country, particularly in the Pool region. With support of UNDP, an initial local development plan (2009-2013) for the Pool region has been formulated and finalized, which addresses human security issues. Based on this plan, consultations with local authorities are being conducted to secure community ownership of the on-going activities and those to be implemented within the framework of the proposed project.

(ii) Requirements for national authorities to ensure the sustainability of the project

In view of this development, the government of the Republic of Congo is well placed to claim ownership of the activities and to secure the sustainability of the achievements of the proposed project. Furthermore, UN agencies currently work with local authorities in areas targeted by the proposed project and benefit from substantial technical support from the government experts in terms of agriculture, breeding, fishing, civil engineering etc. In addition, UN agencies have established local development committees referred to as CGDC. These committees are set up to monitor the implementation of the development interventions conducted on the ground with a view to claiming ownership of activities and to secure the achievements.

(3) Project identification and formulation

The project preparation was based on previous consultations conducted by UN agencies on the ground with the beneficiaries to assess the needs and the corresponding funding gaps. Local development committees and government's technical experts also provided valuable information which served as guidance in the formulation of the proposed project.

It is worth noting that the project formulation benefited from extensive support of the UNDP/BCPR. Two field missions were conducted in February 2009 and September 2010 by BCPR. The main purpose of the missions was to support the country team to identify key opportunities to better and more strategically position itself on conflict prevention and recovery in the country, particularly in the Pool region, as well as to identify human security areas of support by donors.

The mission found out that the conflict in specific parts of the country (in particular, the Pool region) seem to have left deep scars among the communities which are now confronted with a number of security related threats (including criminality, gender based violence, youth unemployment, etc.). These threats need to be addressed in an integrated manner in order to ensure that the population of the Pool region benefit quickly from peace and stabilization dividends. It should be noted that the design of the proposed project has been nurtured on the outcomes of the above mentioned missions. Furthermore, the UN country team benefited from extensive technical support from the BCPR in the formulation of the concept note as submitted for the approval of UNTFHS.

(4) Beneficiaries

(i) Direct and indirect beneficiaries

The project targets vulnerable groups and communities in the Pool region, where ex-combatants have returned to or may return to. More specifically, the project will use a gender-sensitive approach to target ex-combatants that have not yet been fully reintegrated into the host communities, potential host communities, at-risk youths, women affected by conflict and communities that have been disproportionately affected by the war and are deprived of the most basic means of living. The proposed project will benefit approximately 120,000 people (approximately 60,000 male and 60,000 female) located in the Pool region, specifically in the communities of Mindouli, Boko, Mayama, Kindamba and Kinkala.

The project comprises 8,500 direct beneficiaries and 111,500 indirect beneficiaries. Given the multi-sectoral nature of the problems to be addressed and the integrated responses proposed, the project will target as direct beneficiaries ex-combatants, youth at risk, women formerly associated with armed groups, women and girls affected by conflict and students. Indirect beneficiaries are members of the direct beneficiaries' households, members of the police and armed forces, community leaders, social workers, psychosocial counsellors, medical staff who are empowered and capacitated and the community members as a whole.

All direct beneficiaries are located in the five communities targeted by this project. They will all benefit from activities which will ensure mutual understanding and civic education in communities and overcome the socialization of violence as well as from economic revitalization and improved access to food and goods. Specifically, each category of direct beneficiaries will benefit from the project interventions as follows:

Ex-combatants will be supported to undertake sustainable income generating activities to prevent their relapse into violence and will be assisted to deconstruct their militaristic behaviour for increased socialization.

Youth at risk have not taken part actively in the armed conflicts and therefore do not meet the requirements for inclusion in DDR programmes. These youths remain idle and lack the required qualifications to access employment. In addition this social stratum witnessed the perpetration of violence and is therefore inclined to imitate conflict violence-entailed behaviour.

Women associated with armed groups are female ex-combatants, ex-combatants' parents or relatives, spouses, nurses or cooks. The project activities will help them build another life to empower them and to trigger greater community acceptance of their status. Women associated with armed conflicts are located in the selected five communities. While women and girls affected did not take an active part in the conflict but they particularly endured the negative consequences of wars which need to be addressed. The project will empower them and restore their dignity through the implementation of income generating activities and,

Students will benefit from this project through improved school facilities and awareness raising activities on diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water.

Indirect beneficiaries will enjoy better quality of life through services provided to direct beneficiaries. Psychosocial counsellors and medical staff will have their capacities developed to provide better counselling services to ex-combatants, youths at risk, women, girls affected by conflicts and other vulnerable groups. Policemen working in police stations in the five communities and soldiers in barracks located in the targeted areas of Mindouli, Kindamba, Kinkala, Boko and Mayama will benefit from training on awareness-raising on women's rights and gender-based violence.

(ii) Description of the selection criteria

Interventions planned under the proposed project target economic, health, personal and community threats in five selected communities in the Pool region and will pursue the objectives outlined below. The five communities have been selected on the basis of the following criteria: (i) number of ex-combatants received, and (ii) level of economic, health, personal and community insecurity. In selecting direct beneficiaries among community members in need of reintegration support, the project team will prioritize the disabled, women heads of family, widows, and girls among ex-combatants, youth and women affected by conflicts. The term 'women affected with armed conflict' includes female ex-combatants, mothers, sisters and daughters of ex-combatants, sexual slaves, cooks, nurses and all other women who provided any form of support to combatants during armed conflicts.

(iii) Project's impact on women and girls, and men and boys

The project's focus on women will be an added-value to the overall impact the project is expected to achieve. Indeed, women were deeply affected by the conflict and are facing specific challenges when attempting to reintegrate into their communities and gain a sustainable livelihood. Social and economic gender inequities were deepened as a result of the conflict and reflected in such areas as the division of labour, the attribution of social responsibilities, access to social services and resources. Thousands of women were raped or sexually assaulted, social dislocation brought about by conflict often meant early and unwanted pregnancies. To survive many turned to prostitution, with negative consequences on both their physical and psychological health.

UNDP conducted a survey from April to May 2009 on women associated with armed groups and affected by armed conflicts in seven regions which documented and substantiated the unaddressed post-conflict conditions of women in the Republic of Congo. In view of this baseline study, the proposed project is designed to empower women through income generating activities, training and awareness-raising to help them emerge as alternative family providers and community leaders. In addition, the project will have a great impact on men and boys inasmuch as it has been formulated to promote the social and economic conditions of youths thus luring them away from violence. Men and boys experience conflict differently; therefore gender dimensions of violence will be addressed to ensure a socioeconomic reintegration that is responsive to their realities. In so being formulated, the proposed project will promote men and boys as peacebuilders to enhance human security in all its forms.

III. Project Details

(1) Goals, objectives, outputs and activities

The overall goal of the proposed project is to contribute to the consolidation of peace and social stability, provide sustainable livelihoods to particularly vulnerable populations and enhance the overall level of human security in the Republic of Congo. This overall goal expands to three specific human security goals: (1) Ensure personal and community security through completion of the ex-combatants' reintegration process through sustainable livelihoods in five communities; (2) Improve delivery of and access to basic social services, such as water and sanitation, health and education in five communities; and (3) Support community empowerment processes and promote a culture of peaceful coexistence between and among the five participating communities.

Human Security Goal 1:

Ensure personal and community security through completion of the ex-combatants' reintegration process through sustainable livelihoods in five communities.
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Objective 1.1: Ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups embark on income generating activities (2,500 male and 1,500 female, total of 4,000 beneficiaries).

Baseline information:

5,000 uncontrolled and self-demobilized ex-combatants are causing insecurity in the Pool region (2,000 to be supported through this project; 500 already supported by the BCPR-supported UNDP project; 2,500 to be supported through government resources). Besides ex-combatants, other groups in communities in need, such as youths at risk and women affected by conflict, also need reintegration support as they are still living in dire conditions which require immediate response to help them benefit from the dividends of peace.

Output 1.1.1: Beneficiaries of the programme and their profiles identified, and needs and opportunities of the communities assessed.

Activities:

The proposed project will support ex-combatants in conjunction with other vulnerable populations in need of socio-economic reintegration support. These populations include at-risk youths, women associated with armed groups and affected by armed conflicts, and other vulnerable community groups. This inclusive approach is already being used by UNDP Congo through its project PRESJAR II, which is implementing a community-based reintegration project. This approach intends to develop participatory and ownership mechanisms and increase local security in the community through greater inclusion of all social actors.

The proposed project will identify beneficiaries' profiles and the needs and opportunities of host communities. The project will first conduct participatory profiling and surveys targeting ex-combatants, at-risk youths, and women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community to collect data including their education and qualifications, specific needs and issues (Activity 1.1.1.1) and then will conduct the assessment of reintegration opportunities and services mapping and community needs assessment (Activity 1.1.1.2) in the five selected target communities.

The reintegration opportunities and service mapping and needs assessment will be based on the United Nations Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS). As such this exercise will focus on the following: (a) on the economic sector, the overall economic situation of the area, identifying the most dynamic or potentially dynamic economic sectors, the assessment whether the sectors identified present reintegration opportunities for the beneficiaries and needs of the local communities, to assess the availability of other opportunities for the beneficiaries given their existing skill sets, to explore ways to improve their beneficiaries skills to increase their employability, to assess opportunities for public-private partnerships; (b) on the infrastructures area, to assess the existence of infrastructure to allow economic activity to take place, to identify the worst bottlenecks; (c) on services, to assess the business development services available and their location, to identify services that could be developed with minimal support; (d) training providers, by identifying the education and training providers and institutions available in the area, the subject/skill and age groups they specialize in, their capacities they have to support the reintegration effort; (e) development programme, to verify whether other development initiatives are being planned or implemented in the same area.

It should be noted that reintegration and service mapping activities will build on the assessments already done as part of the local development plan, previous assessments conducted by UN agencies within the framework of the project on community security and social cohesion as well as Congolese Survey on the Condition of Households ECOM 2011 (*Enquête Congolaise auprès des Ménages*).

Output 1.1.2: Total 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community (2,500 male and 1,500 female) receive counselling and tools/equipment for income generating activities.

Activities:

The activities following Output 1.1.1 will then focus on income generation activities, which will be the backbone of the reintegration process. These income generating activities and/or projects will largely consist of green jobs in natural resource sectors, such as sustainable farming, fisheries and aquaculture, livestock breeding, micro-industries and/or small business. Once implementing partners for training and occupational counselling are identified and confirmed (Activity 1.1.2.1), these counselling services will be provided to direct beneficiaries throughout the project duration period to support the matching the available economic opportunities with the skill-sets of each

beneficiary, and to offer follow up and technical advice on their activities (Activity 1.1.2.2). Direct beneficiaries will also be provided with necessary inputs, including tools, seeds, manure, fertilizer and/or other equipment required to start up and sustain their income generating activities (Activity 1.1.2.3). UN Volunteers (UNVs) and implementing partners will supervise and monitor these activities to ensure their effectiveness (Activity 1.1.2.4).

The proposed scheme will bring on board various stakeholders, especially government structures that are responsible for supporting community activities. In this regard, some line ministries such as the one in charge of agriculture, fish and animal husbandry will be called upon to facilitate the training and to assist beneficiaries in taking advantage of the options available to them. With the support of UNDP, the government has also designed local development plans that are intended to complement the proposed project and to buttress the sustainability of its achievements. Implementing the government-led local development plans will also ensure that longer-term poverty reduction objectives to address community needs are fully integrated.

Objective 1.2: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) with livelihoods in natural resource sectors, including agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries, develop their capacity to improve their livelihoods and increase productivity to gain more income.

Baseline information:

The local development plan of the Pool region (2009-2013) depicts the region as being potentially fit for farming development. However the agricultural sector in the Pool region is characterized by low farm acreage. Of the nearly 1,560,000 hectares of arable land, only 46,460 hectares are exploited which represents only 2.9% of the arable land in 1996. This situation has seemingly remained unaddressed as the country has been experiencing unrest since 1992. Idle youths inclined to farming activities lack the required tools and seeds to start-up productive activities and have to resort to armed robbery and other violent behaviour as coping mechanism.

Output 1.2.1: 4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) trained to improve productivity of their livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries.

Activities:

Under this objective, the proposed project aims to increase the capacity of the individuals and cooperatives involved in natural resource-based sectors under Objective 1.1. It will specifically work to improve the sustainability and productivity of livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries by providing recommendations and trainings to beneficiaries (Output 1.2.1). FAO will be the lead agency for this component of the project and will work with the relevant line ministries to have them fully involved in these project activities and to ensure local ownership.

Through discussion groups and surveys of the targeted beneficiaries, challenges and gaps in existing production and processing techniques will be analysed (along with market analysis and demand) and specific recommendations for improvement and support will be provided (Activity 1.2.1.1). Based on these findings, the training and support programmes in each sector (i.e. agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries) will be designed. The training programmes will be carefully adapted to the local context and support services for follow-up will be planned with the line ministries (Activity 1.2.1.2). Finally, training and support services focused on addressing identified gaps and challenges will be provided to the beneficiaries (Activity 1.2.1.3).

This objective is highly interlinked with Objective 1.1 on reintegration as it will engage ex-combatants and associated groups as well as vulnerable members of the community who have elected to pursue livelihoods in natural resource-based sectors. Enhanced production in the agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors will also contribute to improving human security through increased local food production, income generation and by engaging ex-combatants and at-risk youth in economic activities along with their peers within their communities. Most importantly, they can also serve as foundational economic activities to stimulate a range of local markets and provide the basis for various value chains based on agricultural and natural resource-based products. Considering the importance of these sectors to the local economy and the long-term contribution they will make as foundational economic sectors for development, improvement of productivity in these sectors is crucial to achieving the effective reintegration of ex-combatants and other vulnerable population as well as supporting the economic development of the entire community.

Human Security Goal 2:

Improve delivery of and access to basic social services, such as water and sanitation, health and education in five communities.

As a direct result of the conflict, access to basic social services and sanitation in Congo has deteriorated significantly. The PRSP 2008-2010 (extended to 2011) analyses the situation in the country as follows: “In the sector of social services and basic infrastructures, there is limited access to adequate water processing and provision networks, lack of sanitation facilities for draining waste liquid.”

Objective 2.1: 70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) receive improved sanitation and access to safe drinking water in two most vulnerable communities (2,400 direct beneficiaries and 67,600 indirect beneficiaries).

Baseline information:

The subsector of water and sanitation has been pointed out as a priority issue by the Government, as it affects 68% of the entire population. The National Company for the Provision of Water provides drinking water to only 45% people in urban area and 12% of people in rural areas of the country. The Local Development Plan of the Pool region where the proposed project is designed to intervene suggests that only 9.28% of the population has access to drinking water (provided by the National Company for the provision of water, SNDE and from boreholes) and the majority of the population which represents 88.57% uses water from streams, creeks, wells and unprotected sources. The situation remains more concerning in remote villages.

In addition, the lack of sanitation is notable. Sanitation in the Pool region comes down to the existence of individual latrines (households). In 2009, only 6.87% of the population of the Pool region were reported making use of proper toilet facilities (toilet with flush) the majority of the population uses unsanitary toilet facilities. These public latrines in the plot or at the neighbourhood are used by the majority as they represent 70.6%, while 22.5% of the population defecate in the bush.

Output 2.1.1: 70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) in two communities (Mindouli and Kindamba, which are the most vulnerable from a sanitation perspective) receive tools and equipments to improve water quality and participate in awareness raising activities and/or trainings on how to monitor and improve water quality in their households.

Activities:

One of the key aims under this output is to provide improved sanitation and better access to safe drinking water to 70,000 members of two communities, Mindouli and Kindamba, which exhibit severely deteriorated sanitation services. To ensure sustainability and ownership, local development committees will be set up to monitor and follow up on project activities (Activity 2.1.1.1). Necessary tools and equipment will be distributed and awareness raising activities will be conducted (Activity 2.1.1.2). Micro-projects to improve access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene systems will include building latrines and wells, distributing waste disposal equipment, cleaning streams and canals and offering environmental education to community members (Activity 2.1.1.3). To improve quality of and access to drinking water in the household settings, the proposed project will also establish a monitoring system to measure and record the quality of drinking water through provision of necessary equipment and trainings to implementing partners and beneficiaries (Activity 2.1.1.4), and also to enable improved means of water storage in households (Activity 2.1.1.5).

It should be noted that there is no overlap among the beneficiaries of objective 2.1 and 2.2 and 2.3 below with relation to the implementation of activities aimed at improving access to water to the communities of Mindouli and Kindamba. These communities are particularly targeted as they are the most affected in terms of access to clean water. The 70,000 beneficiaries mentioned under the Objective 2.1 are specifically those from the communities of Mindouli and Kindamba where the provision of water remains concerning. This accounts for the project’s focus on these two communities.

Objective 2.2: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) gain access to counselling screening services, opportunistic infections (OI) treatment and antiretroviral (ARV) therapy for HIV/AIDS in five communities.

Baseline information:

HIV prevalence at the national level is 4.2%. Only 11% of women and 25.4% of men ranging from 15-49 years of age are familiar with knowledge on HIV/AIDS. During the conflict, ex-combatants and youths were actively involved in rape and other forms of sexual violence. These rapes were often perpetrated without minimum protection against HIV/AIDS. This has resulted in higher HIV prevalence among ex-combatants and youths, which need to be addressed as part of the comprehensive and integrated post-conflict response the proposed project is designed to achieve.

Output 2.2.1: Service providers of counselling screening and ARVs prescription in five communities participate in training and/or re-training and local health centre staff receive advice from consultants to provide better support on HIV/AIDS to those who are vulnerable.

Activities:

Medical staff members in Congo lack the needed capacities to provide good counselling services in terms of OI treatment and ARV therapy for HIV/AIDS. To achieve the intended results under this objective, the proposed project will therefore provide training and/or re-training to service providers of counselling screening (Activity 2.2.1.1) and service providers of ARVs prescription (Activity 2.2.1.2). Consultants will be hired to advise and build capacity of the staff of the local health centre, especially focusing on how to provide better support to vulnerable members of communities, especially for female, without aggravating their marginalization and stigmatization (Activity 2.2.1.3).

It is worth noting that there is overlap among the 4,000 beneficiaries under objective 2.2 and those under 2.1 above with relation to the implementation of HIV/AIDS related activities, as some of the 4,000 beneficiaries under Objective 2.2 (HIV/AIDS activities) will also be supported under objective 2.1 (water access for 70,000 people).

Besides, there is overlap among the beneficiaries under objectives 2.2 and 2.3 below as the same 4,000 beneficiaries will be supported in the implementation of HIV/AIDS activities (objective 2.2) those related to maternal, child health care and nutrition issues (objective 2.3) and some of these beneficiaries will overlap with those under objective 2.1 above.

Objective 2.3: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) have better understanding of and access to improved school facilities (water, sanitation and food) in five communities.

Baseline information:

In the education sector, efforts made during recent years resulted in a 23% increase in the number of primary and secondary schools in the country. However, many Congolese children in the war-torn rural areas of the Pool region are not able to obtain primary or secondary education and those that do are educated in facilities that lack access to potable water or sanitation. There is no enabling school environment to increase attendances. The local development plan of the Pool region indicates that the net school attendance rate in the Pool region is 68.5%. It is below the national average which is 86.8%.

Output 2.3.1: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) participate in focus group meetings to discuss diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water and importance of school sanitation and associated health risks.

Activities:

The proposed output proposes to raise the awareness of 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) on diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water. To achieve this, focus group meetings will be organized in the targeted communities (Activity 2.3.1.1). In addition school teachers and student leaders will be trained on the importance of improving and maintaining school sanitation and hygiene facilities, raising awareness on associated health risks and education.

Output 2.3.2: Sanitation equipment and facilities are provided to 25 schools and teachers, students, community members in five communities participate in awareness raising trainings and activities on healthy school environment.

Activities:

Under this output, the necessary equipment to improve school water and sanitation facilities will be provided to targeted schools (Activity 2.3.2.2). This activity will also be aimed at developing agriculture and livestock for school canteens. The school environment in primary and secondary schools will be improved in five targeted communities, which will benefit 4,500 students. To manage and develop these improvements in the schools, CGDC will be established in at least 25 schools in five targeted communities (Activity 2.3.2.3), and will be assisted with necessary trainings along with the school teachers (Activity 2.3.2.4). In addition, activities to raise community awareness on the importance of a healthy school environment will be conducted (Activity 2.3.2.5).

Objective 2.4 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) have better understanding of maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities.

Baseline information:

The national overall child death rate is 117 out of 1,000 births. Nutritional poverty affects 42% of Congolese population. In the Pool region, the child death rate is 808 children out of 100,000 inhabitants. The nutritional situation remains concerning, following the withdrawal of the Médecins Sans Frontières and the International Committee of the Red Cross from the region. Road access to some areas of the region is being improved to facilitate the provision of paediatric drugs to health posts, however much effort is still needed to improve child health care and nutrition issues. The major causes of death among children under the age of 5 have remained the same over years. Children morbidity is due to malaria (31%), diarrhoea (26%), acute respiratory infections (14%), anaemia (6%), AIDS (7%) and others (16%).

Output 2.4.1: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) participate in awareness raising activities on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities.

Activities:

The proposed output aims at improving the awareness of 4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues. Activities to raise community awareness on childhood illnesses to promote the use of appropriate health care services will be implemented by focusing on «life-saving initiatives.” This concept implies the following activities: organizing training and sensitization campaigns targeting girls and female heads of family who are frequently exposed to risk behaviour which impact on the mortality of children in regard to: HIV/AIDS counselling for screening pregnant women, delivery in the nearest health center, early and exclusive breast-feeding, keeping the new-born in healthy conditions to prevent infections, use of rehydration solution for diarrhoea, in the event of fever to cool the child, provision of paracetamol, consult a doctor within 24 hours, in the event of breathing problems, refer to a health center the soonest possible, use impregnated mosquito-net, five immunizations for those under twelve months of age, routine deworming(Activity 2.4.1.1).

The implementation of these activities (Activity 2.4.1.1) will be carried out through the channel of churches. Religious groups have extensive capabilities to mobilize people especially women, given their high credibility among communities, and the geographical areas they cover in the country, the efficiency of their intervention based on existing mechanisms constitute factors which will secure the achievement of the expected results of the project. Churches focus on behaviour change via evangelization. The project will also aim at infusing behaviour change to encourage life-saving practices in families. To ensure effectiveness, these activities need to be accepted and adhered to by communities and families. Ultimately, they will aim at developing capacities of girls and mothers to ensure that they are familiar with life-saving practices for their kids.

The Activity 2.4.1.2 will include nutritional counselling to promote good practices in households to prevent infant malnutrition, breast-feeding, hands cleaning, use of oral rehydration solution and impregnated mosquito-net, immunization, and use of nutritious diet with vitamins and minerals. In addition to life-saving initiatives, nutritional good practices need to be promoted via the channel of communities’ agents through proximity awareness, community meetings, and practice sessions, with communication tools, pictures, and pamphlets.

It should be noted that UNDP’s community radio established in the Pool region will be used to enhance sensitization and mobilisation effort. The community radio proves to be a powerful tool for the public information and strategic communication in support of reintegration and human security activities.

Human Security Goal 3:

Support community empowerment processes and promote a culture of peaceful coexistence between and among the five participating communities.

Objective 3.1: A civic education framework and a peace-building and conflict prevention programme are developed to ensure mutual understanding and to overcome the socialization of violence in five communities to benefit 2,000 community members.

Baseline information:

The current mainstream culture in Congo, following years of conflict, is marked by the deterioration of societal values. This is one aspect of psychosocial consequences of war, where the entire population has experienced serious trauma, which is expressed outwardly through various disruptive and sometimes violent behavioural patterns.

Output 3.1.1: Community leaders participate in trainings on leadership and reconciliation, and sports and cultural events, dramas and camps focusing on peacebuilding activities are organized and launched.

Activities:

To address the psychological aspects of conflict recovery, the proposed project aims to restore confidence and reconciliation in five targeted communities through community leadership and peace-building activities such as sports, drama and youth exchange programmes. Community leaders will be trained on leadership and reconciliation (Activity 3.1.1.1), while sports and cultural events will be organized (Activity 3.1.1.2). Drama and theatre will be used as tools to reduce people's psychological insecurity (Activity 3.1.1.3), and summer camps will be organized to create an opportunity for youths from different regions to exchange experiences (Activity 3.1.1.4). These activities are expected to contribute to consolidating peace and understanding between the communities involved, as well as to increase their capacity to avoid regression into a recurrence of conflicts and violence.

Output 3.1.2: 35,000 community members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) participate in awareness raising sessions and training on their rights.

Activities:

To overcome the socialization of violence, those who were affected by the conflict and violence need to be reintegrated into the community not only psychologically, but also socially and politically. Political aspects of reintegration, in particular ensuring male and female ex-combatants' access to and participation in formal political processes at community and national levels, is an important role in bringing peace once and for all to the Pool region. The process of political reintegration will be facilitated by raising awareness of community members on citizen's rights and duties. For this purpose, awareness sessions on citizen's rights and duties, addressing issues such as human rights, domestic violence and gender dimensions violence, will be organized and implemented targeting up to 35,000 members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) in five targeted communities (Activity 3.1.2.1).

The implementation of these awareness raising activities will be carried out through the channel of churches. Religious groups have extensive capabilities to mobilize people especially women, given their high credibility among communities, and the geographical they cover in the country, the efficiency of their intervention based on existing mechanisms constitute factors which will secure the achievement of the expected results of the project. Churches focus on behaviour change via evangelization. The project will also aim at infusing behaviour change to encourage life-saving practices in families. To ensure effectiveness, these activities need to be accepted and adhered to by communities and families.

Objective 3.2: Gender-based violence in 1,000 households is reduced and medical and psychosocial assistance are provided to 2,000 victims of gender-based violence in five communities.

Baseline information:

The Pool region was the most affected region during the conflict and women were particularly targeted by ex-combatants. From April to May 2009, UNDP conducted a survey in seven regions including the Pool region targeting women associated with armed groups and affected by armed conflicts. The survey documented that 12.65% women were raped, 33.24% lost their parents and 20.90% lost their children. The survey documented the difficult conditions of women in general, and worse conditions of those living in the Pool region.

Output 3.2.1: National legal framework is strengthened to prevent gender-based violence and disseminated.

Activities:

It is clear that, to fully protect women and girls against gender-based violence, men must be engaged in the process. In post-conflict settings, ex-combatants need to be supported to address their militaristic masculinities linked to the possession of weapons, use of violence and membership in armed forces and groups. The process of rebuilding more positive masculine identities is a critical part of building a new social and economic role in civilian life and for dealing with self-inflicted, inter-personal and group violence. Families and communities should also be supported to understand these issues by participating in support groups and networks. In this respect, the project stakeholders need to work to promote national protective legal frameworks for women and girls. Under this objective, the proposed project aims to strengthen and disseminate the national legal framework to prevent gender-based violence (Activity 3.2.1.1). In this regard, the project team will first conduct assessment of national laws on the protection of women to ascertain that they are in line with international standards. On the basis of the assessment, improvements to Congolese legal framework will be suggested as regards the status of women. In this regard, advocacy campaigns will be conducted towards various stakeholders to raise-awareness on the need to improve the national legal framework. The civil society and communities will be involved in the process to ensure greater national ownership of the initiative. The close tie will be established between the UN system and the government to facilitate the achievement of this project activity. Theme groups on this particular point with the government work smoothly and constitute a window of opportunities to further implementation.

Output 3.2.2: 50 community leaders, 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed Forces participate in awareness raising sessions and training to improve awareness on women's rights and gender-based violence.

Activities:

The proposed project also aims to raise awareness of community leaders, ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed Forces on women's rights and gender-based violence so they adopt behaviour conducive to democratic societies (Output 3.2.2) by organizing and implementing awareness raising sessions as well as training of trainers targeting community leaders (Activity 3.2.2.1) and 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed Forces (Activity 3.2.2.2).

Output 3.2.3: 2,000 women and girls affected by gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support.

Activities:

The proposed project also ensures that women and girls who are affected by the gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support (Output 3.2.3) by providing medical and hygiene kits to 2,000 women and girls, establishing a monitoring mechanism for gender-based violence (Activity 3.2.3.1), and by providing counselling and psychological support to victims of gender-based violence (Activity 3.2.3.2).

(2) Overall external risk factors and mitigation measures

The proposed project may be faced with the following external risk factors:

- ✓ The relapse of the country into violence that hampers the project implementation on the ground;
- ✓ Increased volatility of ex-combatants who may refrain from complying with the project recommendations for reintegration;
- ✓ Absence of government experts assigned to the project implementation;
- ✓ Weak community involvement in the project activities and thus jeopardizing the ownership and the sustainability of the project activities and results;
- ✓ The government asserts its sovereignty on some aspects of the project implementation such as those related to the amendment of national legislation.

In view of these external risk factors, the project team will endeavour to minimize or mitigate the risks as follows:

- ✓ Speeding up the project implementation to rapidly reintegrate ex-combatants to prevent their relapse into violence;
- ✓ Conducting mobilization and sensitization campaigns targeting ex-combatants to deal with their particular reintegration concerns provide immediate responses, to keep in touch with them, to monitor their behaviour throughout the project implementation, to reformulate implementation accordingly;
- ✓ Engaging in discussions with the Government authorities at high levels to ascertain that the Government experts assigned to the project activities fully participate in the implementation;
- ✓ Embarking on intense mobilization and sensitization campaigns towards communities to secure community ownership and sustainability of the project achievements;
- ✓ Discuss and advocate on sovereignty issues at higher level of Congolese government to ensure smooth achievement of sensitive aspects of the project.

These mitigating measures are basically intended to sustain in the long run the results achieved by the project team. As such, they need to be synchronized with the project activities. The synchronization of soft activities (mobilization, awareness-raising sessions) with hard activities (income generating and concrete supportive activities) has proven to be an effective measure to ensure smooth implementation of project in the field.

(3) Project approach

The proposed project adopts a community-based reintegration approach. While criminal activities are caused mainly from self-demobilized ex-combatants who have not received appropriate reintegration assistance, it is important to address the needs not only of ex-combatants but also of other vulnerable members in communities, such as youths at risk and women affected by conflict, as well as to consider the needs of community as a whole. This is a precondition for successful reintegration of ex-combatants and human security for all community members. This community-based work requires also an integrated approach, which aims to tackle a wide range of challenges in different sectors through collaborative efforts of UN agencies. This integrated approach is based on the understanding that human insecurity stems not only from physical threats and criminal activities, but also from lack of access to health services, sanitation and education, for example, and that it is critical to address these multi-sectoral threats in a comprehensive manner to improve human security. For more detailed information on the project approach, see Annex I Logical Framework.

IV. Sustainability

The proposed project is fully in line with the development priorities as outlined in the country's programming documents PRSP, UNDAF, national gender policy, health policy, the local development plan of the Pool region. The Government in its discussion with UN agencies has committed to provide a final and decisive response to the post-conflict challenges in the Pool region. It is worth noting that the local development plan designed by the Pool region where the proposed project will be implemented, has proven to be one of the most relevant national programming document which will guide the project implementation and will serve as ownership and sustainability framework upon completion of the project.

To sustain the different project components, UNDP and other UN agencies have been putting in place local management and community committees to monitor the implementation of project on the ground. These committees, known as CGDCs, have been deemed necessary to secure the local ownership of UN's achievements. This good practice has been widened to include other post-conflict reintegration activities. UNDP appointed a focal point to monitor the functioning of these committees. The staff of the proposed project will work closely together with the focal point to strengthen the community-based strategy.

The sustainability of the proposed project and its activities will therefore be ensured by working closely with the Government of the Republic of Congo and developing national ownership. The approach of the proposed project is consistent with the national priority, and will be implemented exclusively within the framework of relevant national policies and initiatives. No activity will be carried out in an isolated and fragmented manner, as the proposed project aims to adopt a comprehensive approach based on participation of all stakeholders.

The current PRSP, which covers the period of 2008-2010 and extended to 2011 puts a lot of emphasis on consolidation of post-conflict peace and security and favours transitional measures for addressing DDR. As this is coming to an end, the new PRSP is being designed which will focus on the transition from post-conflict agenda to

longer-term development agenda. The PSRP envisages allocating resources from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to work on remaining DDR issues. Thus the proposed project is fully in line with the new PRSP as it addresses the issue of reintegration so that the country can move forward to consolidate peace and achieve development.

All sectors and issues targeted by the proposed project are stated in the local development plan for the Pool region as key sectors and issues that require special attention and effort. More specifically, the local development plan for the Pool region addresses: (a) Reintegration of ex-combatants, youths at risk and other vulnerable groups to enhance security; (b) Small business and other form of income generating activities; (c) Development of natural resource-based livelihoods (including agriculture, fisheries and livestock) and related training for development; (d) Sanitation and access to safe water; (e) Public health and HIV/AIDS; and (f) Gender responsiveness.

The common priorities and approaches of the local development plan for the Pool region and the proposed project will serve as a basis for partnership between the UN and the local authorities, as well as for smooth handover of project activities from the UN to the local authorities.

The council of the Pool region is in place, and will serve as a mechanism based on local ownership that will oversee the implementation of the local development plan and related interventions in the Pool region. These government institutions are prepared to take over the activities of the proposed project upon completion of the project activities. UNDP and other partners will continue their support in terms of capacity building and policy advice to ensure national capacities are built and national human resources are in place to take the leading role in the handling of development issues.

In terms of gender, the national gender policy paper, which is anchored to the Beijing Summit resolution and is in line with the internationally agreed policy on gender and women advancement, includes addressing gender dimensions of violence of men and women. There are also provisions on protecting women and to fight against gender-based violence. The national gender policy also specifies a number of actions that need to take place in order to ensure empowerment of women, including increasing women's engagement in income generating activities in agricultural and production sectors, including agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry, with appropriate facility and provision of modern techniques and tools to fend for themselves. It also calls for equal education opportunities among men and women. Such approach of the national gender policy paper also harmonizes with the approach of the proposed project, which assures the buy-in from the national government and sustainability of project interventions.

All relevant ministries, local authorities and NGOs will be involved throughout project implementation to build their ownership and capacity, so that effective handover and exit are ensured. Furthermore, all interventions under the proposed project primarily focus on empowering community members so that they can make decisions and take actions on their own behalf, through measures such as capacity building and awareness-raising, as well as by better equipping them to secure their livelihoods and receive better social services. Overall, these interventions will support community members to self-sustain the benefits they receive through the proposed project.

V. Implementation and Partnership Strategy

The UN Resident Coordinator will establish an inter-agency working group on community-based reintegration for the Pool region in accordance with the Secretary General's Policy Committee Decision 2010/28 of 23 November. The working group will be composed of all UN contributing agencies and will serve as the UN coordinating body for the community-based reintegration response. The UN inter-agency working group on community-based reintegration and member agencies will receive technical support from the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR.

UNDP will assume a lead role with regard to the overall project coordination and its reporting obligation within the scope of a parallel funding arrangement. UNDP will provide all support required through a coordination unit in charge of assigning day-to-day management of project activities to task teams organized along project goals. Monitoring and evaluation tasks will be the responsibility of coordination unit under the overall supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative.

The UNDP's project PRESJAR II has extensive experience on sustainable post-conflict reintegration. Its staff members have benefited from several trainings and workshops abroad organized by the BCPR and BCPR's

experts' missions conducted on the ground to assess the progress made. BCPR's missions on the ground described PRESJAR II's achievements as a good practice to secure sustainable reintegration. Other reintegration projects funded by BCPR in other countries were requested to build on PRESJAR II's experience. In view of this, PRESJAR II is well positioned to be in charge of managing the project's Coordination Unit and will serve as guidance to all UN agencies to share its experience on the approach to ensure long term sustainable reintegration. UNDP is well established in the target Pool region. It developed a sub-office in 2005 and PRESJAR II's staff members have been working with the target beneficiaries in the Pool region since 2006. As such they are familiar with the culture and the needs of the beneficiaries. They regrouped them into cooperatives and conducted a series of reintegration opportunities and services assessment in the region including the identification of implementing partners and launched a community radio which proves to be a powerful tool for public affairs and strategic communication in support of human security activities.

UNDP will be in charge of community-based reintegration and recovery, and will take the lead in skills enhancement activities and development of entrepreneurial capacities at the local level. Finally, UNDP will provide leadership with regard to conflict prevention activities, gender responsiveness throughout the project and the promotion of a culture of peace between communities.

Regarding the implementation of projects in the areas of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, FAO will be the lead agency. FAO and WFP will also be associated with UNICEF for nutritional issues and school feeding activities. More specifically, UNICEF will be in charge of tackling malnutrition, improvement of water and sanitation conditions in schools as well as sensitizing the communities to children's health. WHO will assume the lead role for designing and putting in place basic health facilities and improving water quality at the community level and in local health centers. Training will also be provided in basic hygiene and kits will be distributed to health posts to reduce maternal and child mortality during delivery. UNFPA will be in charge of providing reproductive health facilities and training women and girls in issues of sexual violence. It will also provide medical and psychological support for victims of sexual violence.

Finally, the Government and local NGOs will be key implementing partners on the ground. The government will assign its experts with various and extensive field experience on agriculture, breeding, fishery, health, nutrition etc. The government's experts and local NGOs already work with UN agencies in on-going projects and have become familiar with the UN rules, development approaches and strategies. Upon completion of the project these stakeholders will serve to sustain the results yielded.

VI. Public Affairs and Communication

The key principle for public affairs and communication in this proposed project is to ensure that all beneficiaries and stakeholders understand and embody the concept of human security through implementation of this project. Therefore, key messages in communication will focus on human security agendas such as community empowerment and freedom to take action on one's own behalf, which is critical for the sustainability of project achievements, in addition to explanation about the project itself. To this end, the Government's officials involved in the implementation of the project activities will be repeatedly briefed on the need to regard human security as a vital cord of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedom, human fulfilment and community cohesion. The Government will be encouraged to build on the project's achievements on human security.

Through UNDP's reintegration project, UNDP launched a community radio in the Pool region to disseminate to target beneficiaries messages on the implementation of reintegration activities. The radio programmes are disseminated using the local language, Lari. The community radio will serve to disseminate messages on the concept of human security, as well as on vision, experiences and achievements of the project to target beneficiaries and stakeholders throughout the implementation process of the proposed project. The project team will also organize sessions with local authorities, donors and other partners to share the success stories and knowledge gained from the project implementation. Besides, with the support of the UN Coordination Unit, CD-ROMs/DVD and brochure will be produced on the project activities. TV and radio programmes will be organized to disseminate messages on the achievements of the project and on the concept of human security. In so doing, the project team will raise the profile of the UN agencies and the core project concept of human security.

In addition, the knowledge accumulated during the implementation of this project will be consolidated into reports, where good practices and lessons learned will be also captured and documented with the support of the DDR unit in the UNDP/BCPR. All relevant documents and final reports will be handed over to national stakeholders and

UNDP/BCPR as the repository of reintegration and human security knowledge. Results, lessons and good practices will be disseminated in the UN agencies websites, the CPR and DDR communities of practice, including in the annual UNDP/Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) DDR Chiefs and Programme Managers Meeting and relevant DDR training and workshop events.

VII. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed to which all the UN agencies will abide. Regular joint monitoring missions with the participation of all stakeholders will take place and will be documented in agreement with reporting requirements of the UNTFHS. This plan will include one mid-term evaluation with support from UNDP/BCPR and participation of key stakeholders, bi-annual joint monitoring missions, bi-annual project board meetings, and a final independent evaluation. Adjustments and corrective actions will be carried out based on the feedback provided by narrative reports received from the agencies and implementing partners. Quarterly narrative and financial reports will be produced and submitted to the project board.

Considering the innovative character of this project, UNDP/BCPR will also be invited to lead an inter-agency lessons learned and good practices exercise/review prior to the end of the project. The lessons and good practices will be consolidated and shared nationally to help shape and influence community based recovery/development programmes led by the government and internationally through the UN DDR Resource Center (www.unddr.org). These lessons will be also presented at the annual UNDP/DPKO DDR Chiefs and Programme Managers Meeting and will inform future reviews and updates of the IDDRS.

VIII. Management Arrangements

The proposed project proposal will be implemented according to the direct execution modality (DEX). In accordance with the Guidelines for the UNTFHS, the fund management option will be the Parallel Funding for Joint projects. As such, each participating UN agency will manage its own funds. The proposed project specifies the financial resources needed for the programme coordination unit.

Each participating UN agency will prepare its substantive and financial reports in accordance with its policies and procedures. These reports will be harmonized by the project coordination unit to the extent possible to produce a consolidated report and approved by the Republic of Congo UN Inter-Agency Reintegration Group. The coordination unit will request the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR and UNDP/BCPR technical support throughout the project implementation to build the capacity of the coordinating unit and participating agencies.

Annex I: Logical Framework

Project strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators/ Performance indicators	Sources and means of verification	Risk factors	Risk mitigation measures
Human Security Goal 1: Ensure personal and community security through completion of the ex-combatants' reintegration process through sustainable livelihoods in five communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of communities which benefit from human security within three years of implementation - Percentage of people who benefited from the proposed project within three years of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project annual and interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large-scale relapse of the country into violence which hampers the goal implementation - Poor monitoring/evaluation may result in scant data to assess the progress made by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusive governance to mitigate discontent - Design and implement robust monitoring and evaluation scheme
Objective 1.1 :Ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups embark on income generating activities (2,500 male and 1,500 female, total of 4,000 beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of profiling and surveys targeting 4,000 beneficiaries conducted and completed within 12 initial months of project implementation - Number of beneficiaries per annum who have received necessary equipment and training to start up and sustain income generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission of project implementation report - Meeting with the beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large-scale relapse of the country into violence which hampers the objective implementation - Volatility of ex-combatants who refrain from using the project reintegration approach - Scant community ownership of the project activities and achievements - Absence of civil servants who serve as national experts to the project - Increased political involvement in the reintegration process as conducted by the project team - Lack of capacity of implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct awareness raising campaigns to better inform the participants on the project approach - Strengthen capacities of existing local management and development committees to ensure their ownership on project activities and to build sustainability mechanisms - Enhance participation of the Regional Council of the Pool region in the project implementation - Work closely with civil servants to further involve them in the project activities - Establish channels of discussions with politicians at high levels to secure a smooth implementation of the project activities
Output 1.1.1: Beneficiaries of the programme and their profiles identified, and needs and opportunities of the communities assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries profiled within 12 months - Number of communities which have benefited from assessment of reintegration within 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project registration data-base - Mission reports on assessment conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries show reluctance towards registration given social stigmatization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct great awareness-raising campaign to secure community adherence to the initiative
Activities 1.1.1.1- 1.1.1.2s.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of surveys effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural tenets may jeopardize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve community leaders in the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducted within 12 months - Number of reintegration opportunities and services mapping conducted in five communities within 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project data-base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beneficiaries mobilisation - Unavailability of data for assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mobilisation effort - Work closely with local authorities and community leaders to grasp background and setting of the reintegration area
Output 1.1.2: Total 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community (2,500 male and 1,500 women) receive counselling and tools/equipment for income generating activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries reintegrated each year as compared to the total of 4,000 to be reintegration in three years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports, interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited ownership of the project achievements by beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve beneficiaries at all the project implementation levels
Activity 1.2.1.1– 1.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of implementing partners identified within 12 months - Number of beneficiaries who received occupational counselling within 12 months - Quantity of items provided per annum - Number of monitoring missions conducted in project sites every 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database on implementing partners - Database on beneficiaries - Items provision forms and various project reports - Mission report, project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of implementing partners are not legally recognised - Illiteracy level of some beneficiaries may preclude counselling effort - Delayed delivery of items by vendors may affect the implementation of this activity - Road and security accessibility constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacities and assist implementing partners to seek legal registration - Using local languages and symbols to better convey the project messages - To work with vendors renowned for their promptness - To work closely with the UNDSS and organise interagency joint missions to enhance monitoring effort
Objective 1.2: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) with livelihoods in natural resource sectors, including agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries, develop their capacity to improve their livelihoods and increase productivity to gain more income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries per annum who have received training to increase productivity in their particular natural resource sector including agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission of training report - Submission of project implementation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited involvement of government agricultural experts thus jeopardizing the ownership and the sustainability of the achievements - Inadequate transportation means in the poorest North West area of the Pool region may delay the project implementation - Illiteracy level of some beneficiaries may hamper understanding of farming standards taught by the Government and FAO experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UN agencies, FAO in particular, will engage in consultation with the Government at a high level to secure the participation of the Government experts in the project activities - The project team will liaise with Rural Development Project for Likouala, Pool, Sangha (PRODER III) implemented by the Government and IFAD, which works on the improvement of agricultural access roads to the North West area of the Pool region

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign staff who is familiar with the local culture and language for missions to the field
Output 1.2.1: 4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) trained to improve productivity of their livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries per annum who received capacities development advice on agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of capacities development workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illiteracy and inadequate educational level of some beneficiaries may preclude counselling effort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use local languages and symbols to better convey the project messages - Deploy staff familiar with the customs and traditions of reintegration area
Activity 1.2.1.1– 1.2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of analysis conducted on gaps in existing production techniques in the targeted area and recommendation made - Number of programmes designed in 12 months covering agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries - Number of beneficiaries trained per annum on productivity in agro-forestry, livestock or fisheries as compared to the timeframe of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis reports - Training programme documents designed - Training report, annual, interim and mission report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scant data are available to improve analysis - Implementing partners may prove unfamiliar with UN terminology and approach - Illiteracy and inadequate educational level of some beneficiaries may preclude them from understanding the programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work closely with local authorities, community leaders to identify indications up to improve analysis - Briefing implementing partners on UN terminology and approaches prior to the design of documents - Use local languages and symbols to ensure make beneficiaries better understand the programmes - Make training more practical with the use of training symbols
Human Security Goal 2: Improve delivery of and access to basic social services, such as water and sanitation, health and education in five communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of school attendance - Reduction of water born-diseases - Reduction of sexually transmitted diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project annual and interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemiologic risk in the region may jeopardize the achievement of the goal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaise with the government official to identify and prevent risks
Objective 2.1:70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) receive improved sanitation and access to safe drinking water in two most vulnerable communities (2,400 direct beneficiaries and 67,000 indirect beneficiaries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of sanitation per annum (latrines, wells, waste disposal) micro-projects implemented, water purification equipment installed, streams and water canals cleaned and water-related environmental health awareness raising sessions conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission of mission report and project implementation report - Submission of minutes of awareness raising sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of special water purification equipment may delay the implementation of the project activities - The country proves to have a limited number of hydraulic engineers - Inflow of population and arrival of new inhabitants who are not sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use faster channels of procurement should be used to mitigate the risk associated with the procurement of water purification equipment - Liaise with local authorities to monitor the population inflow to intervene accordingly
Output 2.1.1: 70,000 community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interim and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural constraints as to improper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct in-depth and proper

members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) in two communities (Mindouli and Kindamba, which are the most vulnerable from a sanitation perspective) receive tools and equipments to improve water quality and participate in awareness raising activities and/or trainings on how to monitor and improve water quality in their households.	annum who have access to sanitation and safe drinking water	annual reports	site may preclude the implementation - Heavy workload of contractors given that the country lack expertise on watsan which may result in implementation delays	study of site prior to implementation - Through discussions make contractor prioritize the project
Activity 2.1.1.1– 2.1.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of local development committee established during the initial year of implementation - Quantity of sanitation supplies distributed each year - Number of sanitation facilities built each year - Number of awareness raising sessions conducted each year - Number of micro-projects implemented each year to improve access safe drinking and water and hygiene system - Effectiveness of the system established to monitor drinking water quality - Number of individual households covered per annum on water storage technology 	- Interim reports and annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable members of local development committee - Wrong use of sanitation supplies and facilities - Weak ownership of community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selecting members actually belonging to communities - Intensifying awareness-raising campaigns
Objective 2.2: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) gain access to counselling screening services, opportunistic infections (OI) treatment and antiretroviral (ARV) therapy for HIV/AIDS in five communities.	- Number of service providers on counselling screening and ARVs prescription trained per annum.	- Mission reports and project implementation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of government service providers may jeopardize project implementation - Increased stigmatization against HIV-positive beneficiaries may result in low attendance rate in screenings and counselling sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold discussions with authorities of Ministry of Health to ensure continued participation of service providers to the project activities - Conduct sensitization campaigns in a synchronized manner to fight stigmatization against HIV-positive beneficiaries.
Output 2.2.1: Service providers of	- Number of improved	- Interim reports	- Beneficiaries feel reluctant to	- Fight stigmatisation in

counselling screening and ARVs prescription in five communities participate in training and/or re-training and local health centre staff receive advice from consultants to provide better support on HIV/AIDS to those who are vulnerable.	counselling screening services, OI treatment and ARV therapy for HIV/AIDS per annum - Number of beneficiaries covered by improved counselling screening services, OI treatment and ARV therapy for HIV/AIDS per annum	and annual reports	come forward given community stigmatization of HIV/AIDS and OI problems	communities
Activity 2.2.1.1– 2.2.1.3	- Number of training/retraining provided to service providers of counselling screening - The consultant is effectively hired and contract signed - Number of staff who benefit from capacities building	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Counselling service providers may be unstable in some areas of the project implementation - ARV service providers may be unstable in some areas of the project implementation - Local health centres staff fail to claim ownership of the consultant's work	- Liaise with the government official to secure greater participation of counselling service providers - Liaise with the government official to secure greater participation of ARV service providers - Work closely with and sensitize local health centres staff to secure greater ownership
Objective 2.3: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) have better understanding of and access to improved school facilities (water, sanitation and food) in five communities.	- Number of students per annum who received awareness raising activities on diseases caused by unsafe drinking water - Number of students per annum who benefited from improved educational facilities	- Mission report and project implementation report - Interim reports	- Poor sense of ownership of members of local management and development committees - Limited community participation in the achievement of results of the project	- Raise awareness of members of local management and development committees - Raise awareness of members the community where the target schools are located
Output 2.3.1: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) participate in focus group meetings to discuss diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water and importance of school sanitation and associated health risks.	- Number of students sensitized	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Weak community involvement or mobilisation	- Liaise with community leaders to mobilise people
Activity 2.3.1.1	- Number of focus group meetings organised - Number of students attended the focus group meetings	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Weak community involvement or mobilisation	- Liaise with community leaders to mobilise people
Output 2.3.2: Sanitation equipment and facilities are provided to 25	- Number of schools received equipments and facilities	- Interim reports and annual	- Weak community involvement or mobilisation	- Liaise with school teachers and community leaders to mobilise

schools and teachers, students, community members in five communities participate in awareness raising trainings and activities on healthy school environment.	- Number of teachers, students and community members attended awareness raising trainings and activities	reports		people
Activity 2.3.2.1	- Number of focus group meetings organized - Number of students attended focus group meetings	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Lack of students' interests	- Involve school teachers and peer leaders to mobilise people
Objective 2.4: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) have better understanding of maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities.	- Number of people who receive awareness-raising session per annum on maternal and child health care and nutritional issues	- Mission reports, project implementation reports and interim reports - Minutes of awareness raising sessions	- Cultural tenets may affect the mobilization activities thus jeopardizing community awareness on the extent of the problems to be addressed - The presence of unskilled medical staff in remote areas may reduce the sense of ownership of the Government of the project activities	- Taking into account the cultural tenets and being familiar with them as the project team embark on the mobilization and awareness-raising activities - Liaising with the Government at high level to address issues associated with the quality of staff provided in health posts
Output 2.4.1: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) participate in awareness raising activities on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities.	- Number of beneficiaries sensitized	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Weak community involvement	- Increased mobilisation of community leaders to maximise community mobilisation
Activity 2.4.1.1– 2.4.1.2	- Number of sessions held to raise awareness on childhood illness - Number of sessions held to raise awareness on nutrition education to beneficiaries	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Weak community involvement	- Increased mobilisation of community leaders to maximise community mobilisation
Human Security Goal 3: Support community empowerment processes and promote a culture of peaceful coexistence between and among the five participating communities.	- Community capabilities to assess and address development issues developed - Number of incidents occurrence between communities	- Interim reports and annual reports	- Large-scale relapse of the country into violence which hampers the goal implementation	- Inclusive governance to mitigate discontent

Objective 3.1: A civic education framework and a peace-building and conflict prevention programme are developed to ensure mutual understanding and to overcome the socialization of violence in five communities to benefit 2,000 community members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community leaders who are trained per annum on leadership and reconciliation - Number of sports and cultural sessions held per annum - Number of sessions on public affairs and communications which are held to raise the profile of UN agencies and the concept of human security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training report - Project implementation and interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relapse of the Pool region into conflict which hampers the project activities - Reluctance of ex-combatants to adhere to the move to address the socialization of violence in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the political situation in the country to proactively identify a proper exit strategy in the event of problems - Conducting special sensitization sessions among ex-combatants to address their concerns and to guide them along the project implementation
Output 3.1.1: Community leaders participate in trainings on leadership and reconciliation, and sports and cultural events, dramas and camps focusing on peacebuilding activities are organized and launched.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people within community adhering to reconciliation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interim reports and annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase mobilisation of community leaders to maximise community mobilisation
Activity 3.1.1.1– 3.1.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community leaders trained on leadership and reconciliation - Number of sport events organized and which take place - Number of people who participate in the sport events - Number of drama created - Number of people who saw the drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interim reports and annual reports, events reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase mobilisation of community leaders to maximise community mobilisation
Output 3.1.2: 35,000 community members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) participate in awareness raising sessions and training on their rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of awareness raising sessions and trainings held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interim reports and annual reports, events reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase mobilisation of community leaders to maximise community mobilisation
Activity 3.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community members participated in sessions and trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interim reports and annual reports, events reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase mobilisation of community leaders and maximise community mobilisation
Objective 3.2: Gender-based violence in 1,000 households is reduced and medical and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of awareness raising sessions held per annum on gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of awareness raising sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural habits may reduce the participation of women in project activities and thus minimizing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify awareness raising campaigns towards communities all along the project

psychosocial assistance are provided to 2,000 victims of gender-based violence in five communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequency of medical and psychosocial assistance provided to victims of gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports and the evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project impact - Civil servants who are supposed to support and monitor the project activities are not very familiar with gender issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation to promote better understanding of the project gender dimension - Hold training workshops on gender to develop capacities of government officials involved in the project implementation
Output 3.2.1: National legal framework is strengthened to prevent gender-based violence and disseminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of legal document issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National reports on legal documents, project reports, interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government asserts its sovereignty on some aspects of the project implementation such as those related to the amendment of national legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss and advocate on sovereignty issues at higher level of Congolese government to ensure smooth achievement of sensitive aspects of the project
Activity 3.2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of sensitization sessions organisation per annum - Number of legal documents updated per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National reports on legal documents, project reports, interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political reluctance on some legal provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion at higher level for smooth implementation of the activity
Output 3.2.2: 50 community leaders, 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed Forces participate in awareness raising sessions and training to improve awareness on women's rights and gender-based violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people sensitized per annum - Number of community leaders sensitized per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports, interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased mobilisation of community members to maximise mobilisation
Activity 3.2.2.1– 3.2.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of awareness-raising sessions held per annum - Number of people medically supported per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports, interim reports, police reports on violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community involvement - Social stigmatisation of victims of gender-based violence prevents the victims from coming forward for support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased mobilisation of community members to maximise mobilisation - Fight social stigmatisation
Output 3.2.3: 2,000 women and girls affected by gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women and girls who received medical care and psychosocial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports, interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up mobilisation of community members to maximise participation and ownership
Activity 3.2.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A consultant is hired and on board - Number of health centers which receive capacities building effort to provide counselling and psychological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports, interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up mobilisation of community members to maximise participation and ownership

	support to victims of gender-based violence			
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Annex II Budget Summary

Objective/Outputs		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Implementing organizations
Human Security Goal 1: Ensure personal and community security through completion of the ex-combatants' reintegration process through sustainable livelihoods in five communities.						
Objective 1.1: Ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups embark on income generating activities (2,500 male and 1,500 female, total of 4,000 beneficiaries).	<i>Output 1.1.1: Beneficiaries of the programme and their profiles identified, and needs and opportunities of the communities assessed.</i>					
	Activity 1.1.1.1: Conduct profiling and surveys targeting ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community to collect data including their education and qualifications, specific needs and expectations (1 consultant x 80 days including 1 mission to RoC for 60 days = (1 x 750 DSA x 80 days) + (250 DSA x 60 days) + 10,000 travel to RoC = \$85,000)	85,000	-	-	85,000	UNDP
	Activity 1.1.1.2: Conduct reintegration opportunities and services mapping in five targeted communities (1 consultant x 80 days + (250 DSA x 60 days) + 10,000 travel to RoC x 60 days = \$85,000)	85,000	-	-	85,000	UNDP
	Output 1.1.1 Subtotal	170,000	-	-	170,000	
	<i>Output 1.1.2: Total 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community (2,500 male and 1,500 female) receive counselling and tools/equipment for income generating activities.</i>					
	Activity 1.2.1.1: Identify and confirm implementing partners for training and job counselling (\$1,250 per mission x 5 missions = \$6,250)	6,250	-	-	6,250	UNDP
	Activity 1.1.2.2: Provide occupational counselling to beneficiaries to match economic opportunities and skill-sets of each beneficiary and follow up on their activities (\$35 per session x 5 sessions per person x 4,000 beneficiaries = \$700,000; 2 sessions in the 1st and 2nd years and 1 session for the 3rd year)	280,000	280,000	140,000	700,000	UNDP
	Activity 1.1.2.3: Provide tools, seeds, manure, fertilizer and/or other equipment for their selected livelihoods (\$150 per person x 4,000 beneficiaries = \$600,000)	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000	UNDP
	Activity 1.1.2.4: UNVs and implementing partners supervise and monitor 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3 (\$800 remuneration per month x 2 UNVs x 36 months = \$57,600; \$700 implementation fee per year x 5 implementing partners x 3 years = \$10,500; \$57,600 + \$10,500 = \$68,100)	22,700	22,700	22,700	68,100	UNDP

	Output 1.1.2 Subtotal	508,950	502,700	362,700	1,374,350	
	Objective 1.1 Total	678,950	502,700	362,700	1,544,350	
Objective 1.2: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) with livelihoods in natural resource sectors, including agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries, develop their capacity to improve their livelihoods and increase productivity to gain more income.	<i>Output 1.2.1:4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) trained to improve productivity of their livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries.</i>					
	Activity 1.2.1.1: Analyze challenges and gaps in existing production techniques in the targeted communities and provide recommendations for improvement (1 local consultant x 60 days = \$18,000)	18,000	-	-	18,000	FAO
	Activity 1.2.1.2: Design training programmes for agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries in cooperation with implementing partners and local context (\$2,500 per month x 3 consultants x 1 month = \$7,500)	7,500	-	-	7,500	FAO
	Activity 1.2.1.3: Provide training to 4,000 beneficiaries to improve productivity in either agro-forestry, livestock or fisheries (\$150 per training x 4,000 beneficiaries = \$600,000)	300,000	200,000	100,000	600,000	FAO
	Output 1.2.1 Subtotal	325,500	200,000	100,000	625,500	
	Objective 1.2 Total	325,500	200,000	100,000	625,500	
Human Security Goal 1 Total		1,004,450	702,700	462,700	2,169,850	
Human Security Goal 2: Improve delivery of and access to basic social services, such as water and sanitation, health and education in five communities.						
Objective 2.1: 70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) receive improved sanitation and access to safe drinking water in two most vulnerable communities (2,400 direct beneficiaries and 67,600 indirect beneficiaries).	<i>Output 2.1.1: 70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) in two communities (Mindouli and Kindamba which are the most vulnerable from a sanitation perspective) receive tools and equipments to improve water quality and participate in awareness raising activities and/or trainings on how to monitor and improve water quality in their households.</i>					
	Activity 2.1.1.1: Establish five local development committees in each community to monitor and follow up on project activities (\$1,250 per mission x 4 participants x 2 communities = \$10,000)	10,000	-	-	10,000	WHO
	Activity 2.1.1.2: Distribute sanitation supplies and build sanitation facilities and raise awareness on sanitation issues (\$6,000 sanitation supplies + \$6,000 awareness raising activities = \$12,000 per community x 2 = \$24,000)	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	WHO
	Activity 2.1.1.3: Implement micro-projects to improve access to safe drinking water and hygiene system Latrines: \$700 building materials + \$200 manpower x 30 latrines = \$27,000 Wells: \$5,000 building materials + \$500 water cleaning products + \$800 manpower x 12 wells = \$75,600 Waste disposal equipment: \$30 waste disposal barrows x 300 barrows = \$9,000 Cleaning of streams and canals: \$4,000 manpower x 2 communities = \$8,000 Awareness raising sessions targeting community members: \$3,200	42,900	43,150	43,150	129,200	WHO

	remuneration per month x 1 national consultant x 3 months (1 month per year) = \$9,600					
	Total: \$27,000 + \$75,600 + \$9,000 + \$8,000 + \$9,600 = \$129,200					
	Activity 2.1.1.4: Establish a system to monitor drinking water quality					
	Water Quality Testing kit: \$12,000 x 2 communities = \$24,000 Reagents: \$1,000 Training targeting representatives of the communities: \$4,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	29,000	WHO
	Total: \$24,000 + \$1,000 + \$4,000 = \$29,000					
	Activity 2.1.1.5: Update water storage technology in individual households					
	Water storage equipments: \$12,000 per community x 2 communities = \$24,000 Training and awareness raising targeting representatives of households: \$10,000 per community x 2 communities = \$20,000	15,000	14,500	14,500	44,000	WHO
	Total: \$24,000 + \$20,000 = \$44,000					
	Output 2.1.1 Subtotal	88,900	73,650	73,650	236,200	
	Objective 2.1 Total	88,900	73,650	73,650	236,200	
Objective 2.2: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) gain access to counselling screening services, opportunistic infections (OI) treatment and antiretroviral (ARV) therapy for HIV/AIDS in five communities.	<i>Output 2.2.1: Service providers of counselling screening and ARVs prescription in five communities participate in training and/or re-training and local health centre staff receive advice from consultants to provide better support on HIV/AIDS to those who are vulnerable.</i>					
	Activity 2.2.1.1: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of counselling screening (\$150 per year x 30 participants x 3 years = \$13,500)	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	WHO
	Activity 2.2.1.2: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of ARVs prescription (\$100 per year x 30 participants x 3 years = \$9,000)	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	WHO
	Activity 2.2.1.3: Hire consultant to advise and build capacity of the staff of local health center (\$10,000 remuneration per year x 3 years = \$30,000)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	WHO
	Output 2.2.1 Subtotal	17,500	17,500	17,500	52,500	
	Objective 2.2 Total	17,500	17,500	17,500	52,500	
Objective 2.3: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) have better understanding of and access to improved school facilities (water,	<i>Output 2.3.1: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) participate in focus group meetings to discuss diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water and importance of school sanitation and associated health risks.</i>					
	Activity 2.3.1.1: Organize focus group meetings and conduct activities targeting students to raise awareness on diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water (\$1,000 per community x 5 communities x 3 years = \$15,000)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	WHO

sanitation and food) in five communities.	Output 2.3.1 Subtotal	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	
	<i>Output 2.3.2: Sanitation equipment and facilities are provided to 25 schools and teachers, students, community members in five communities participate in awareness raising trainings and activities on healthy school environment.</i>					
	Activity 2.3.2.1: Train school teachers and student leaders on importance of improving and maintaining school facilities ($\$50$ per training for 50 school leaders x 12 sessions = $\$30,000$)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	UNICEF
	Activity 2.3.2.2: Provide equipments to improve facilities of schools that were not covered by the existing UN programmes Agriculture and livestock for canteens: $\$1,500$ tools + $\$3,000$ seeds + $\$1,500$ manure = $\$6,000$ x 4 projects = $\$24,000$ Canteens: $\$1,000$ equipments + $\$3,500$ food + $\$1,500$ logistics = $\$6,000$ x 2 canteens = $\$12,000$ School impluvium: $\$700$ materials + $\$200$ manpower = $\$900$ x 8 impluvium = $\$7,200$ Latrines: $\$650$ materials + $\$200$ manpower = $\$850$ x 8 latrines = $\$6,800$ Total: $\$24,000$ + $\$12,000$ + $\$7,200$ + $\$6,800$ = $\$50,000$	25,000	15,000	10,000	50,000	UNICEF
	Activity 2.3.2.3: Establish Community Management and Development Committees (CGDC) to secure local ownership in improving school environment in at least 25 schools in five targeted communities ($\$1,000$ per committee x 25 committees = $\$25,000$)	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	UNICEF
	Activity 2.3.2.4: Train members of CGDC on importance on improving and monitoring school environment ($\$1,000$ per training x 25 committees = $\$25,000$)	9,000	8,000	8,000	25,000	UNICEF
	Activity 2.3.2.5: Conduct activities to raise public awareness on school environment and key educational issues ($\$2,500$ per community x 2 communities x 3 years = $\$15,000$)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	UNICEF
	Output 2.3.2 Subtotal	59,000	48,000	38,000	145,000	
	Objective 2.3 Total	64,000	53,000	43,000	160,000	
Objective 2.4: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) have better understanding of maternal and child	<i>Output 2.4.1: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) participate in awareness raising activities on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities.</i>					
	Activity 2.4.1.1: Conduct activities to raise awareness on childhood illnesses to promote the use of appropriate health care services ($\$9$ per person x 4,000 participants x 3 years = $\$108,000$)	36,000	36,000	36,000	108,000	UNICEF
	Activity 2.4.1.2: Provide nutrition education to beneficiaries and establish local alert network for mutual assistance ($\$10$ per person x 4,000 participants x 3 years = $\$120,000$)	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000	UNICEF
	Output 2.4.1 Subtotal	76,000	76,000	76,000	228,000	

health care and nutrition issues in five communities.	Objective 2.4 Total	76,000	76,000	76,000	228,000	
Human Security Goal 2 Total		246,400	220,150	210,150	676,700	
Human Security Goal 3: Support community empowerment processes and promote a culture of peaceful coexistence between and among the five participating communities.						
Objective 3.1: A civic education framework and a peace-building and conflict prevention programme are developed to ensure mutual understanding and to overcome the socialization of violence in five communities to benefit 2,000 community members.	<i>Output 3.1.1: Community leaders participate in trainings on leadership and reconciliation, and sports and cultural events, dramas and camps focusing on peacebuilding activities are organized and launched.</i>					
	Activity 3.1.1.1: Train community leaders on leadership and reconciliation (\$30 per training x 50 community leaders = \$1,500)	1,500	-	-	1,500	UNDP
	Activity 3.1.1.2: Organize and implement three sports event by creating local leagues and three cultural events in five targeted communities (\$500 per event x 2 events x 5 communities x 3 years = \$15,000)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	UNDP
	Activity 3.1.1.3: Create one drama and organize events to enact drama (\$1,000 per drama x 3 events x 5 communities = \$15,000)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	UNDP
	Activity 3.1.1.4: Organize three summer camps to exchange youths from different regions (\$15 per day per person x 200 participants x 3 days x 3 camps = \$27,000)	9,000	9,000	9,000	27,000	UNDP
	Output 3.1.1 Subtotal	20,500	19,000	19,000	58,500	
	<i>Output 3.1.2: 35,000 community members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) participate in awareness raising sessions and training on their rights.</i>					
	Activity 3.1.2.1: Organize and implement three awareness raising sessions on citizens' rights and duties (including human rights and domestic violence) in each community (\$925 per session x 8 sessions x 5 communities = \$37,000)	15,000	15,000	7,000	37,000	UNDP
	Output 3.1.2 Subtotal	15,000	15,000	7,000	37,000	
	Objective 3.1 Total	35,500	34,000	26,000	95,500	
Objective 3.2: Gender-based violence in 1,000 households is reduced and medical and psychosocial assistance are provided to 2,000 victims of gender-based violence in five communities.	<i>Output 3.2.1: National legal framework is strengthened to prevent gender-based violence and disseminated.</i>					
	Activity 3.2.1.1: Update national legal framework for prevention of gender-based violence and organize sensitization sessions in each community (\$15,000 for legal framework analysis + \$3,000 per session x 5 communities = \$30,000)	15,000	15,000	-	30,000	UNFPA
	Output 3.2.1 Subtotal	15,000	15,000	-	30,000	
	<i>Output 3.2.2: 50 community leaders, 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed Forces participate in awareness raising sessions and training to improve awareness on women's rights and gender-based violence.</i>					
Activity 3.2.2.1: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and training of trainers on women's rights and gender-based violence targeting community	35,000	35,000	35,000	105,000	UNFPA	

leaders (\$7,000 per community per year x 3 years x 5 communities = \$105,000)					
Activity 3.2.2.2: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and activities to address gender dimensions of violence , targeting male ex-combatants, police officers and members of the RoC Armed Forces (\$15,000 per year x 3 years = \$45,000)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	UNFPA
Output 3.2.2 Subtotal	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	
<i>Output 3.2.3: 2,000 women and girls affected by gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support.</i>					
Activity 3.2.3.1: Provide medical support to 2,000 women and girls and establish a monitoring network for gender-based violence Right to Know (RTK) kits: \$100 x 15 kits = \$1,500 Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits: \$880 x 15 kits = \$13,200 Sexually Transmitted Infection (SIT) kits: \$550 x 15 kits = \$8,250 Monitoring network for gender based violence: \$2,000 x 5 communities = \$10,000 \$1,500 + \$13,200 + \$8,250 + \$10,000 = \$32,950	17,650	7,650	7,650	32,950	UNFPA
Activity 3.2.3.2: Hire consultants to build capacity of local health center to provide counselling and psychological support to victims of gender-based violence (\$4,500 per community x 5 communities x 3 years = \$67,500)	22,500	22,500	22,500	67,500	UNFPA
Output 3.2.3 Subtotal	40,150	30,150	30,150	100,450	
Objective 3.2 Total	105,150	95,150	80,150	280,450	
Human Security Goal 3 Total	140,650	129,150	106,150	375,950	

Total Cost for Project Implementation (Sum of All Objectives)	1,391,500	1,052,000	779,000	3,222,500
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<i>Budget for Project Coordination</i>					
Project Staff	Coordinator FTA (\$8,000 salary per month x 12 months x 3 years = \$288,000)	96,000	96,000	96,000	288,000
	UNV Project Officers (\$800 salary per month x 12 months x 3 years x 2 UNVs = \$57,600)	19,200	19,200	19,200	57,600
	Finance and administrative assistant (\$1,600 salary per month x 12 months x 3 years = \$57,600)	19,200	19,200	19,200	57,600
	Gender expert (\$1,300 salary per month x 12 months x 3 years = \$46,800)	15,600	15,600	15,600	46,800
	Drivers (\$625 salary per month x 12 months x 3 years x 2 drivers = \$45,000)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000

	Project Staff Subtotal	165,000	165,000	165,000	495,000
Stationary, Equipment and Miscellaneous Items	Stationary and other office equipment (\$1,000 supplies x 3 years + \$800 computer x 8 = \$9,400)	7,400	1,000	1,000	9,400
	Miscellaneous items (up to \$500 per year x 3 years = \$1,500)	500	500	500	1,500
	Stationary, Equipment and Miscellaneous Subtotal	7,900	1,500	1,500	10,900
Communication and Public Information Activities	Workshops: (\$500 per day x 2 days x 5 locations x 3 years = \$15,000) + (3 participants x \$5,000 = \$15,000) = \$30,000 TV and radio programmes: (5 programmes/location x \$5,00/programme x 3 years = \$7,500) Dissemination tools: 500 items x 5 per item = \$2,500 Total: workshops \$30,000 + TV programmes \$7,500 + dissemination \$2,500 = \$40,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
	Communication and Public Information Activities Subtotal	15,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
Total Cost for Project Coordination		187,900	181,500	176,500	545,900
Project Implementation + Project Coordination		1,579,400	1,233,500	955,500	3,768,400
7% PSC		110,558	86,345	66,885	263,788
Total Project Cost		1,689,958	1,319,845	1,022,385	4,032,188

Budget Summary (By Reporting Object Class)

Description of Activity	Object Class	Object Code	Budget estimate amount (US\$)			
			Year1	Year2	Year3	Total
Staff and other personnel expenses	General Temporary Assistance		96,000	96,000	96,000	288,000
	Consultants and Expert Groups	International Consultants - Personal service fees	150,000	-	-	150,000
		National Project Staff & Consultants	138,700	120,700	120,700	380,100
	Subtotal		384,700	216,700	216,700	818,100
Travel on official business	Consultants and Expert Groups	Consultants travel	10,000	-	-	10,000
	Consultants and Expert Groups	Travel of expert groups	10,000	-	-	10,000
	Travel of Staff		-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		20,000	-	-	20,000
Contractual services	Contractual services		1,125,300	985,300	720,300	2,830,900
Operating expenses	Operating expenses		15,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
Acquisitions	Supplies, Materials, Furniture and Equipment		7,900	1,500	1,500	10,900
Fellowships, grants, and others	Fellowships, grants, and others	Seminars and workshops	26,500	15,000	7,000	48,500
	Fellowships, grants, and others	Study Tours	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		26,500	15,000	7,000	48,500
Total project cost			1,579,400	1,233,500	955,500	3,768,400
PSC			110,558	86,345	66,885	263,788
<i>Overall project administration (1% project costs if the pass-through funding modality is used. For mixed funding modality the 1% shall be applied to project costs in the pass through portion only)</i>			-	-	-	-
Total estimated funds			1,689,958	1,319,845	1,022,385	4,032,188

Budget Summary (By Organisation)

Implementing organisation		Year1	Year2	Year3	Total
UNDP	Project cost	714,450.00	536,700.00	388,700.00	1,639,850.00
	Coordination budget	187,900.00	181,500.00	176,500.00	545,900.00
	Subtotal (A)	902,350.00	718,200.00	565,200.00	2,185,750.00
	PSC 7%	63,164.50	50,274.00	39,564.00	153,002.50
	Total	965,514.50	768,474.00	604,764.00	2,338,752.50
FAO	Project cost (B)	325,500.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	625,500.00
	PSC 7%	22,785.00	14,000.00	7,000.00	43,785.00
	Total	348,285.00	214,000.00	107,000.00	669,285.00
WHO	Project cost (C)	111,400.00	96,150.00	96,150.00	303,700.00
	PSC 7%	7,798.00	6,730.50	6,730.50	21,259.00
	Total	119,198.00	102,880.50	102,880.50	324,959.00
UNICEF	Project cost (D)	135,000.00	124,000.00	114,000.00	373,000.00
	PSC 7%	9,450.00	8,680.00	7,980.00	26,110.00
	Total	144,450.00	132,680.00	121,980.00	399,110.00
UNFPA	Project cost (E)	105,150.00	95,150.00	80,150.00	280,450.00
	PSC 7%	7,360.50	6,660.50	5,610.50	19,631.50
	Total	112,510.50	101,810.50	85,760.50	300,081.50
Total Project Cost (A+B+C+D+E)		1,579,400.00	1,233,500.00	955,500.00	3,768,400.00
Total PSC Amount (7% *A)+(7% *B) +(7% *C)+(7% *D)+(7% *E)		110,558.00	86,345.00	66,885.00	263,788.00
Total budget including project support cost (H + A)		1,689,958.00	1,319,845.00	1,022,385.00	4,032,188.00

Annex III Annual work plan

Project title: Joint United Nations Programme for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Human Security in the Republic of Congo

UNTFHS project number: UDP - AF - 11-086

Year: 2012

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Timeframe				Responsible party	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Output 1.1.1: Beneficiaries of the programme and their profiles identified, and needs and opportunities of the communities assessed	Activity 1.1.1.1: Conduct profiling and surveys targeting ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community to collect data including their education and qualifications, specific needs and expectations	x	x			UNDP	85,000
	Activity 1.1.1.2: Conduct reintegration opportunities and services mapping in five targeted communities	x	x			UNDP	85,000
Output 1.1.2: Total 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community (2,500 male and 1,500 female) receive counselling and tools/equipment for income generating activities	Activity 1.2.1.1: Identify and confirm implementing partners for training and job counselling	x	x			UNDP	6,250
	Activity 1.1.2.2: Provide occupational counselling to beneficiaries to match economic opportunities and skill-sets of each beneficiary and follow up on their activities			x	x	UNDP	280,000
	Activity 1.1.2.3: Provide tools, seeds, manure, fertilizer and/or other equipments for their selected livelihoods			x	x	UNDP	200,000
	Activity 1.1.2.4: UNVs and implementing partners supervise and monitor 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3	x	x	x	x	UNDP	22,700
Output 1.2.1: 4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) trained to improve productivity of their livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries	Activity 1.2.1.1: Analyse challenges and lessons learned on existing production techniques in the targeted communities and provide recommendations for improvement	x				FAO	18,000
	Activity 1.2.1.2: Design training programmes for agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries in cooperation with implementing partners and local context	x				FAO	7,500
	Activity 1.2.1.3: Provide training to 4,000 beneficiaries to improve productivity in either agro-forestry, livestock or fisheries		x	x	x	FAO	300,000

Output 2.1.1: 70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) in two communities (Mindouli and Kindamba, which are the most vulnerable from a sanitation perspective) receive tools and equipments to improve water quality and participate in awareness raising activities and/or trainings on how to monitor and improve water quality in their households.	Activity 2.1.1.1: Establish five local development committees in each community to monitor and follow up on project activities	x	x			WHO	10,000
	Activity 2.1.1.2: Distribute sanitation supplies and build sanitation facilities and raise awareness on sanitation issues		x	x		WHO	8,000
	Activity 2.1.1.3: Implement micro-projects to improve access to safe drinking water and hygiene system		x	x	x	WHO	42,900
	Activity 2.1.1.4: Establish a system to monitor drinking water quality		x	x	x	WHO	13,000
	Activity 2.1.1.5: Update water storage technology in individual households		x	x	x	WHO	15,000
Output 2.2.1: Service providers of counselling screening and ARVs prescription in five communities participate in training and/or re-training and local health centre staff receive advice from consultants to provide better support on HIV/AIDS to those who are vulnerable	Activity 2.1.1.1: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of counselling screening		x			WHO	4,500
	Activity 2.1.1.2: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of ARVs prescription			x		WHO	3,000
	Activity 2.2.1.3: Hire consultant to advise and build capacity of the staff of local health center	x	x	x		WHO	10,000
Output 2.3.1: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) participate in focus groups to discuss diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water and importance of school sanitation and associated health risks	Activity 2.3.1.1: Organize focus group meetings and conduct activities targeting students to raise awareness on diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water		x	x	x	WHO	5,000
Output 2.3.2: Sanitation equipment and facilities are provided to 25 schools and teachers, students, community members in five communities participate in awareness raising trainings and activities on healthy school environment	Activity 2.3.2.1: Train school teachers and student leaders on importance of improving and maintaining school facilities		x	x	x	UNICEF	10,000
	Activity 2.1.4.2: Provide facilities to improve facilities of schools that were not covered by the existing UN programmes		x	x	x	UNICEF	25,000
	Activity 2.3.2.3: Establish Community Management and Development Committees (CGDC) to secure local ownership in improving school environment in at least 25 schools in five targeted communities	x	x	x		UNICEF	10,000
	Activity 2.3.2.4: Train members of CGDC on importance on improving and monitoring school environment		x	x	x	UNICEF	9,000

	Activity 2.3.2.5: Conduct activities to raise public awareness on school environment and key educational issues	x		x		UNICEF	5,000
Output 2.4.1: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) participate in awareness raising activities on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities	Activity 2.4.1.1: Conduct activities to raise awareness on childhood illnesses to promote the use of appropriate health care services	x	x			UNICEF	36,000
	Activity 2.4.1.2: Provide nutrition education to beneficiaries and establish local alert network for mutual assistance	x	x	x		UNICEF	40,000
Output 3.1.1: Community leaders participate in trainings on leadership and reconciliation, and sports and cultural events, dramas and camps focusing on peacebuilding activities are organize and launched	Activity 3.1.1.1: Train community leaders on leadership and reconciliation	x				UNDP	1,500
	Activity 3.1.1.2: Organize and implement three sports event by creating local leagues and three cultural events in five targeted communities	x		x		UNDP	5,000
	Activity 3.1.1.3: Create one drama and organize events to enact drama		x	x		UNDP	5,000
	Activity 3.1.1.4: Organize three summer camps to exchange youths from different regions			x		UNDP	9,000
Output 3.1.2: 35,000 community members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) participate in awareness raising sessions and training on their rights	Activity 3.1.2.1: Organize and implement three awareness raising sessions on citizens rights and duties (including human rights and domestic violence) in each community	x	x			UNDP	15,000
Output 3.2.1: National legal framework is strengthened to prevent gender -based violence and disseminated	Activity 3.2.1.1: Update national legal framework for prevention of gender-based violence and organize sensitization sessions in each community	x		x		UNFPA	15,000
Output 3.2.2: 50 community leaders, 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed forces participate in awareness raising sessions and training to improve awareness on women's rights and gender-based violence	Activity 3.2.2.1: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and training of trainers on women's rights and gender-based violence targeting community leaders		x		x	UNFPA	35,000
	Activity 3.2.2.2: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and activities to address gender dimensions of violence, targeting male ex-combatants, police officers and members of the RoC Armed forces		x	x	x	UNFPA	15,000

Output 3.2.3: 2,000 women and girls affected by gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support	Activity 3.2.3.1: Provide medical support to 2,000 women and girls and establish a monitoring network for gender-based violence		x	x	x	UNFPA	17,650
	Activity 3.2.3.2: Hire consultants to build capacity of local health center to provide counseling and psychological support to victims of gender-based violence	x	x	x		UNFPA	22,500
Project coordination	Project staff	x	x	x	x	UNDP	165,000
	Stationary, equipment and miscellaneous items	x		x		UNDP	7,900
	Communication and public affairs	x	x	x		UNDP	15,000
	PSC (7% project cost)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	110,558
							1, 689,958

Year: 2013

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Timeframe				Responsible party	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Output 1.1.2: Total 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community (2,500 male and 1,500 female) receive counselling and tools/equipment for income generating activities	Activity 1.1.2.2: Provide occupational counselling to beneficiaries to match economic opportunities and skill-sets of each beneficiary and follow up on their activities	x	x	x	x	UNDP	280,000
	Activity 1.1.2.3: Provide tools, seeds, manure, fertilizer and/or other equipments for their selected livelihoods	x	x	x	x	UNDP	200,000
	Activity 1.1.2.4: UNVs and implementing partners supervise and monitor 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3	x	x	x	x	UNDP	22,700
Output 1.2.1: 4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) trained to improve productivity of their livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries	Activity 1.2.1.3: Provide training to 4,000 beneficiaries to improve productivity in either agro-forestry, livestock or fisheries	x	x	x	x	FAO	200,000

Output 2.1.1: 70,000 community members (33,000,male and 37,000 female) in two communities (Mindouli and Kindamba, which are the most vulnerable from a sanitation perspective) receive tools and equipments to improve water quality and participate in awareness raising activities and/or trainings on how to monitor and improve water quality in their households	Activity 2.1.1.2: Distribute sanitation supplies and build sanitation facilities and raise awareness on sanitation issues	x	x	x		WHO	8,000
	Activity 2.1.1.3: Implement micro-projects to improve access to safe drinking water and hygiene system	x	x	x	x	WHO	43,150
	Activity 2.1.1.4: Establish a system to monitor drinking water quality	x	x	x		WHO	8,000
	Activity 2.1.1.5: Update water storage technology in individual households		x		x	WHO	14,500
Output 2.2.1: Service providers of counselling screening and ARVs prescription in five communities participate in training and/or re-training and local health centre staff receive advice from consultants to provide better support on HIV/AIDS to those who are vulnerable	Activity 2.1.1.1: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of counselling screening		x	x		WHO	4,500
	Activity 2.1.1.2: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of ARVs prescription	x		x		WHO	3,000
	Activity 2.2.1.3: Hire consultant to advise and build capacity of the staff of local health center	x	x	x	x	WHO	10,000
Output 2.3.1: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) participate in focus groups to discuss diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water and importance of school sanitation and associated health risks	Activity 2.3.1.1: Organize focus group meetings and conduct activities targeting students to raise awareness on diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water	x		x	x	WHO	5,000
Output 2.3.2: Sanitation equipment and facilities are provided to 25 schools and teachers, students, community members in five communities	Activity 2.3.2.1: Train school teachers and student leaders on importance of improving and maintaining school facilities	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	10,000
	Activity 2.1.4.2: Provide facilities to improve facilities of schools that were not covered by the existing UN programmes	x		x	x	UNICEF	15,000

participate in awareness raising trainings and activities on healthy school environment	Activity 2.3.2.3: Establish Community Management and Development Committees (CGDC) to secure local ownership in improving school environment in at least 25 schools in five targeted communities	x	x			UNICEF	10,000
	Activity 2.3.2.4: Train members of CGDC on importance on improving and monitoring school environment		x		x	UNICEF	8,000
	Activity 2.3.2.5: Conduct activities to raise public awareness on school environment and key educational issues		x	x	x	UNICEF	5,000
Output 2.4.1: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) participate in awareness raising activities on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities	Activity 2.4.1.1: Conduct activities to raise awareness on childhood illnesses to promote the use of appropriate health care services	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	36,000
	Activity 2.4.1.2: Provide nutrition education to beneficiaries and establish local alert network for mutual assistance	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	40,000
Output 3.1.1: Community leaders participate in trainings on leadership and reconciliation, and sports and cultural events, dramas and camps focusing on peacebuilding activities are organize and launched	Activity 3.1.1.2: Organize and implement three sports event by creating local leagues and three cultural events in five targeted communities	x	x	x		UNDP	5,000
	Activity 3.1.1.3: Create one drama and organize events to enact drama		x	x	x	UNDP	5,000
	Activity 3.1.1.4: Organize three summer camps to exchange youths from different regions			x		UNDP	9,000
Output 3.1.2: 35,000 community members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) participate in awareness raising sessions and training on their rights	Activity 3.1.2.1: Organize and implement three awareness raising sessions on citizens rights and duties (including human rights and domestic violence) in each community	x	x			UNDP	15,000
Output 3.2.1: National legal framework is strengthened to prevent gender - based violence and disseminated	Activity 3.2.1.1: Update national legal framework for prevention of gender-based violence and organize sensitization sessions in each community	x		x		UNFPA	15,000
Output 3.2.2: 50 community leaders, 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the	Activity 3.2.2.1: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and training of trainers on women's rights and gender-based violence targeting community leaders		x		x	UNFPA	35,000

Republic of Congo Armed forces participate in awareness raising sessions and training to improve awareness on women's rights and gender-based violence	Activity 3.2.2.2: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and activities to address gender dimensions of violence, targeting male ex-combatants, police officers and members of the RoC Armed forces		x	x	x		UNFPA	15,000
Output 3.2.3: 2,000 women and girls affected by gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support	Activity 3.2.3.1: Provide medical support to 2,000 women and girls and establish a monitoring network for gender-based violence	x	x	x	x		UNFPA	7,650
	Activity 3.2.3.2: Hire consultants to build capacity of local health center to provide counselling and psychological support to victims of gender-based violence	x	x	x	x		UNFPA	22,500
Project coordination	Project staff	x	x	x	x		UNDP	165,000
	Stationary, equipment and miscellaneous items	x					UNDP	1,500
	Communication and public affairs	x		x			UNDP	15,000
	PSC (7% project cost)	x	x	x	x		UNDP	86,345
								1, 319,845

Year: 2014

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Timeframe				Responsible party	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Output 1.1.2: Total 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups in the community (2,500 male and 1,500 female) receive counselling and tools/equipment for income generating activities	Activity 1.1.2.2: Provide occupational counselling to beneficiaries to match economic opportunities and skill-sets of each beneficiary and follow up on their activities	x	x	x	x	UNDP	140,000
	Activity 1.1.2.3: Provide tools, seeds, manure, fertilizer and/or other equipments for their selected livelihoods	x	x	x	x	UNDP	200,000
	Activity 1.1.2.4: UNVs and implementing partners supervise and monitor 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3	x	x	x	x	UNDP	22,700
Output 1.2.1: 4,000 beneficiaries (2,500 male and 1,500 female) trained to improve productivity of their livelihoods in agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries	Activity 1.2.1.3: Provide training to 4,000 beneficiaries to improve productivity in either agro-forestry, livestock or fisheries	x	x	x	x	FAO	100,000

Output 2.1.1: 70,000 community members (33,000 male and 37,000 female) in two communities (Mindouli and Kindamba which are the most vulnerable from a sanitation perspective) receive tools and equipments to improve water quality and participate in awareness raising activities and/or trainings on how to monitor and improve water quality in their households.	Activity 2.1.1.2: Distribute sanitation supplies and build sanitation facilities and raise awareness on sanitation issues	x	x	x	x	WHO	8,000
	Activity 2.1.1.3: Implement micro-projects to improve access to safe drinking water and hygiene system	x	x	x	x	WHO	43,150
	Activity 2.1.1.4: Establish a system to monitor drinking water quality	x	x	x		WHO	8,000
	Activity 2.1.1.5: Update water storage technology in individual households	x		x	x	WHO	14,500
Output 2.2.1: Service providers of counselling screening and ARVs prescription in five communities participate in training and/or re-training and local health centre staff receive advice from consultants to provide better support on HIV/AIDS to those who are vulnerable	Activity 2.1.1.1: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of counselling screening		x	x		WHO	4,500
	Activity 2.1.1.2: Provide training and/or retraining to service providers of ARVs prescription	x		x		WHO	3,000
	Activity 2.2.1.3: Hire consultant to advise and build capacity of the staff of local health center	x	x	x	x	WHO	10,000
Output 2.3.1: 4,500 students (2,500 boys and 2,000 girls) participate in focus groups meetings to discuss diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water and importance of school sanitation and associated health risks	Activity 2.3.1.1: Organize focus group meetings and conduct activities targeting students to raise awareness on diseases caused by poor quality of drinking water			x	x	WHO	5,000
Output 2.3.2: Sanitation equipment and facilities are provided to 25 schools and teachers, students, community members in five communities participate in awareness raising trainings and activities on healthy school environment	Activity 2.3.2.1: Train school teachers and student leaders on importance of improving and maintaining school facilities	x	x			UNICEF	10,000
	Activity 2.1.4.2: Provide facilities to improve facilities of schools that were not covered by the existing UN programmes	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	10,000
	Activity 2.3.2.3: Establish Community Management and Development Committees (CGDC) to secure local ownership in improving school environment in at least 25 schools in five targeted communities	x	x			UNICEF	5,000
	Activity 2.3.2.4: Train members of CGDC on importance on improving and monitoring school environment	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	8,000

	Activity 2.3.2.5: Conduct activities to raise public awareness on school environment and key educational issues	x		x		UNICEF	5,000
Output 2.4.1: 4,000 ex-combatants, youths at risk, women affected by conflict and other vulnerable groups (2,500 male and 1,500 female) participate in awareness raising activities on maternal and child health care and nutrition issues in five communities	Activity 2.4.1.1: Conduct activities to raise awareness on childhood illnesses to promote the use of appropriate health care services	x	x			UNICEF	36,000
	Activity 2.4.1.2: Provide nutrition education to beneficiaries and establish local alert network for mutual assistance	x	x	x	x	UNICEF	40,000
Output 3.1.1: Community leaders participate in trainings on leadership and reconciliation, and sports and cultural events, dramas and camps focusing on peacebuilding activities are organized and launched	Activity 3.1.1.2: Organize and implement three sports event by creating local leagues and three cultural events in five targeted communities		x	x		UNDP	5,000
	Activity 3.1.1.3: Create one drama and organize events to enact drama	x	x	x		UNDP	5,000
	Activity 3.1.1.4: Organize three summer camps to exchange youths from different regions			x		UNDP	9,000
Output 3.1.2: 35,000 community members (15,000 male and 20,000 female) participate in awareness raising sessions and training on their rights	Activity 3.1.2.1: Organize and implement three awareness raising sessions on citizens rights and duties (including human rights and domestic violence) in each community		x			UNDP	7,000
Output 3.2.2: 50 community leaders, 3,000 ex-combatants, police officers and members of the Republic of Congo Armed forces participate in awareness raising sessions and training to improve awareness on women's rights and gender-based violence	Activity 3.2.2.1: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and training of trainers on women's rights and gender-based violence targeting community leaders	x	x			UNFPA	35,000
	Activity 3.2.2.2: Organize and conduct awareness raising sessions and activities to address gender dimensions of violence, targeting male ex-combatants, police officers and members of the RoC Armed forces		x	x	x	UNFPA	15,000
Output 3.2.3: 2,000 women and girls affected by gender-based violence receive medical care and psychosocial support	Activity 3.2.3.1: Provide medical support to 2,000 women and girls and establish a monitoring network for gender-based violence		x	x	x	UNFPA	7,650

	Activity 3.2.3.2: Hire consultants to build capacity of local health center to provide counselling and psychological support to victims of gender-based violence	x				UNFPA	22,500
Project coordination	Project staff	x	x	x	x	UNDP	165,000
	Stationary, equipment and miscellaneous items	x				UNDP	1,500
	Communication and public affairs	x		x	x	UNDP	10,000
	Project Support Cost (7% project cost)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	66,885
							1,022,385