

Appeal

Central African Republic

Assistance to Support & Protect War Affected Vulnerable Communities in the Central African Republic – CAF151

Appeal Target: 1'832'318 US\$

Balance Requested: 861'528 US\$

Geneva, 28 April 2015

Dear Colleagues,

The situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) took a dramatic turn following the March 2013 Coup d'Etat, with the conflict escalating into unprecedented levels of violence. The events that took place in Bangui in December 2013 constituted a peak in the conflict bringing the capital in a cycle of reprisals among citizens, with violent clashes between (largely Christian) Anti-Balaka and (mainly Muslim) ex-Seleka that spread across the country. Violence in CAR has caused massive internal displacements, which has divided the country along ethno-religious lines, and had a regional impact, pushing hundreds of thousands to flee the country (to Cameroon, Chad, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo). As of March 2015, around 442,000 people remained internally displaced in CAR and daily violent clashes continue to displace thousands already living in dire conditions. Large numbers of people fleeing the violence have been accommodated and supported by local communities, who have to share their meager resources with the displaced, and now with those that are returning to their places of origin without any means of subsistence. Existing community facilities are overstretched and tension is rising over resources on top of existing violence. Even though the general security situation throughout the country seems to have stabilized, the root problems at national level have not been solved, so there is no guarantee that the situation would continue to calm down.

ACT members in CAR, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Finn Church Aid (FCA), are planning to provide assistance and services to local residents, IDPs and returnees, in order to address their remaining humanitarian needs, as well as to prevent tensions and new upsurges of violence between opposing groups.

This full appeal replaces the preliminary appeal issued on January 8, now removed from our web site.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Assistance to Support and Protect War Affected Vulnerable Communities in the Central African Republic

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: CAF 151

APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 1'832'318

DATE OF ISSUANCE: 28 April 2015

NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:

ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Finn Church Aid (FCA)
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THE CRISIS

Since December 2013, approximately 25 per cent of CAR's population has been internally displaced by the conflict. At the peak of the unrest in early 2014, more than 930,000 people were displaced.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Protection, Education, Food Security, Nutrition and Psychosocial Support.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

by ACT members within the Appeal

KEY PARAMETERS:	LWF	FCA
Project Start/Completion Dates	1 May 2015 - 31 December 2015	01 April 2015 - 31 December 2015
Geographic areas of response	Ouham Pendé and Nana Mambéré	Bangui and surroundings; provinces of Mambéré Kadéï and Sangha Mbaéré
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Protection (550), Psychosocial Support (5070), Food Security (3050), Nutrition (3330), Non-food items (2200)	Education (8300), Psychosocial Support - including child protection (7100), WASH (7100)

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	LWF	FCA	Un-allocated funds	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	990'241	842'077	0	1'832'318
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	0	308,108	671'682	970'790
Balance of requirements US\$	990'241	533'969	671'682	861'528

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	ACT Member	ACT Member
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	15 September	15 September 1

1 This interim report deadline is slightly later than the usual one, in order to be in aligned with a main back-donor reporting deadline.

Final narrative and financial report	29 February 2016	29 February 2016
Audit report and management letter	31 March 2016	31 March 2016

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer Florine Jobin (Florine.Jobin@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Florine Jobin (Florine.Jobin@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>



Sarah Kambarami

Head of Programmes

ACT Alliance Secretariat

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The Crisis: details of the emergency

The Central African Republic (CAR) is one of the poorest countries in the world with an estimated population of 4.6 million, ranking 185 out of 187 countries on UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) for 2013. For the last few decades, the country has been suffering from poor governance and lack of investment in basic human development, resulting in very low access to state services and recurrent levels of armed conflict. CAR ranks third on the 2014 Fragile State Index - Fund for Peace. The current humanitarian emergency follows two years of political disputes, which have led to instability and widespread violence perpetrated by two opposing groups.

The situation in CAR took a dramatic turn following the March 2013 Coup d'Etat, with the conflict escalating into unprecedented levels of violence. The events that took place in Bangui in December 2013 constituted a peak in the conflict bringing the capital into a cycle of reprisals among citizens, with violent clashes between (largely Christian) Anti-Balaka and (mainly Muslim) ex-Seleka that spread across the country. Violence in CAR has caused massive internal displacements and pushed hundreds of thousands to flee the country. Since December 2013, approximately 25 per cent of CAR's population has been internally displaced by the conflict, which has divided the country along ethno-religious lines. At the peak of the unrest in early 2014, more than 930,000 people were displaced. More than half of the 4, 6 million population of the country is still in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Simultaneously, this conflict has a regional impact; more than 190,000 Central African refugees have fled to Cameroon, Chad, Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since December 2013.

As of March 2015, around 442,000 people remained internally displaced in CAR – a rather stable figure in comparison to October 2014 (410 000) – and the refugee influx to neighboring countries had stabilized. However, daily violent clashes continue to displace thousands already living in dire conditions. Large numbers of people fleeing the violence have been accommodated and supported by local communities. Host families have had to share their meager resources with the displaced, and now with those that are returning to their places of origin without any means of subsistence. Existing community facilities are overstretched and tension is rising over resources on top of existing violence. The past two years there has been a proliferation of grenades all over the country. Based on statistics, children are the first ones to be affected by the explosive remnants of war.

In April 2015, the general security situation throughout the country seems to have stabilized. However, given that the root problems at national level have not been solved, there is no guarantee that the situation would continue to calm down with reduced violent upsurges for good. The parliamentary and presidential elections are planned for August/early fall, and although it is a possibility that they are postponed again, they may have security implications.

Actions to date

Needs and resources assessment

LWF has been providing humanitarian assistance to the population of the Prefectures of Nana-Mambéré and Ouham Pendé since mid-2013 and it has continued to do so throughout the conflict phase of late 2013/beginning of 2014.

Based on a needs assessment conducted in 2013 in collaboration with UNICEF and OSEEL, LWF has been focusing its activities on providing WASH services, including the rehabilitation of wells and water points, shelter distribution and reconstruction, as well as providing much needed non-food items distribution and support to build back livelihoods. In February 2014 an additional survey was conducted in the Nana Mambéré and Ouham Pendé region by an independent consultant hired by LWF. This study identified needs and proposed responses focusing primarily on WASH, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion.

FCA has been an implementing partner in *Temporary Learning Spaces* (TLS) and the governmental *Back to School Campaign* since 2014. FCA has carried out child protection monitoring in Bangui. The activity, which relies on participation of the whole school community, highlighted the need for reinforced protection mechanisms. The results have shown that many children display post-traumatic signs of aggression, poor attention span during classes, and poor attendance rate as a result of events which took place during 2013 and 2014.

A number of rapid assessments were carried out by FCA in several provinces, and complemented with data provided by Education Cluster and other partners. Through these assessments, more than 120 schools had been assessed (in Bangui, Ombella Poko, Nana Mambere and Ouham Pende, Mambère Kadei, Sangha- Mambère provinces) and results reflected the huge needs in terms of infrastructure, pedagogical support and community mobilization.

With an evolving situation comes evolving needs to include much needed protection components to emergency relief activities in CAR. Indeed due to the increasing religious and intercommunal tensions, there is a need to promote social cohesion and community reconciliation. With the return of Muslim IDPs to the region and feared increasing inter-religious tensions, these factors would need to be strengthened further through activities targeting young men and women. In turn this will contribute significantly to restoring stability and security allowing access to basic services such as water, sanitation and education.

Situation analysis

As elaborated above in the details of the emergency and context, the situation in CAR is that of a very unstable country where years of political instability, chronic poverty and the recent conflict have created many basic needs among the population and the necessity to build and support basic services and infrastructures. While the security situation is improving in certain parts of the country, high levels of criminality still do cause problems for humanitarian action by NGOs and IOs. The upcoming elections are also a factor of potential instability.

Capacity to respond

Both LWF and FCA have an operational and country office situated in Bangui from where they link up with the CAR Authorities, other international organisations and NGOs, as well as donors. Both organizations have also operational offices situated in the provinces, and have international and national staff supervising and implementing the proposed activities.

Activities of forum and external coordination

As of January 2015, LWF and FCA were the only two ACT Alliance members in the CAR. DCA is in the process of having their registration completed in CAR and becoming operational by the end of May. 2015. As such no formal forum have been set up yet but bi-weekly informal meetings are organised between the LWF and FCA organisations in order to coordinate actions and keep each other up to date on the activities implemented, challenges faced and good practices developed. Once DCA becomes operational, it might be a rational next step in order to establish ACT Forum in CAR.

Through this Appeal, the LWF and FCA are aiming to pull resources and knowledge together in order to ensure higher levels of security assurances and training of staff on humanitarian actions and principles, accountability, as well as transparency. DCA will bring its expertise aboard in terms of providing risk education for explosive remnants of war.

Both organizations participate in Cluster meetings, relevant to their programs, and other humanitarian coordination meetings.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FCA

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population					
			5-11		+18		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
FCA	Education, WASH, Psychosocial Support - including child protection (7100)	Bangui and the surroundings, Mambéré Kadéï and Sangha-Mbaéré	3550	3550	600	600	4150	4150
Totals (in individuals): 8300								

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

To provide healthy, protective and quality education to learners affected by the conflict

2.2 Outcomes

- 1- Children and youth in affected areas go to school in the refurbished and re-equipped school premises.
- 2- Children enjoy improved quality of education, and teaching staff and parents actively participate in sustaining protective and hygienic learning environment.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

FCA response includes the re-establishment of learning environments through rehabilitation and re-equipment of schools (WASH/sanitation facilities, kitchens hangars, classrooms) supplying teaching and learning materials, and supporting the voluntary return of teachers, where security conditions allow this to take place. The intervention will concentrate in Bangui and surroundings and where displacement has been the main reason for children to have dropped out of school and in Berberati and surroundings where implementation of education activities has been challenging due to conflict.

Through re-establishment of schools and re-enrollment of students, FCA aims to provide a protected environment free from poor hygiene-related epidemics, abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence to children affected by the conflict, such as recruitment to armed groups or early marriage of young girls. FCA will also provide the students and the communities training on explosive remnants of war utilizing the expertise and resources of DCA. FCA promotes child protection and psychosocial wellbeing through education in emergencies response (EiE) and improves the access to education that provides children with essential life skills and mitigates long term effects that exacerbate vulnerability.

If the situation allows, FCA intends also to extend its activities to cover the rehabilitation of secondary schools to ensure that also vulnerable youth could benefit from the intervention. The access to secondary education in a conflict situation ideally prevents idle youth from being an easy prey to be recruited into armed groups and criminal gangs. It is therefore essential to provide durable solutions which are alternative and consequent to temporary *Cash for Work* (CfW) activities, which do not offer long-term perspectives for out-of-school youth (both male and female).

The rehabilitation of schools will be carried out with experienced construction contractors of proven capacities and experience, including a component of CfW implementation. The constructors will be tasked in providing skilled technicians with rehabilitation works-specific skills, and in addition to that they will be relying on local unskilled labor for daily assistance. This approach has successfully been piloted in previous and current FCA emergency projects in the CAR. It will not only provide a positive impact on local population through creating jobs but it will also create the sense of “ownership” of the community in the achieved results, through its active participation in the activities. Ownership which is derived from this combined approach will ensure that the community will continue maintaining the renewed school facilities and protect school premises and the donated equipment, ensuring long-term sustainability and effectiveness.

Each school will benefit from WASH activities: sanitation facilities, latrines and water points will be constructed and/or rehabilitated, and will help preventing epidemics such as cholera. SPHERE standards highlight a ratio of 1 latrine for approximately 30 girls and 1 latrine for approximately 60 boys, and a separate location for boys’ and girls’ latrines to ensure safe learning environments for each child. To ensure privacy, the doors of these facilities can be locked from inside.

FCA’s previous assessments in schools have highlighted that none of the schools were fulfilling the SPHERE standards on sanitation prior the events of March 2013. In order to improve the standard in term of quality, FCA shall rehabilitate/build on the basis of 7 latrines per schools (four for girls and three for boys) based on the gender ratio, amounting for 84 latrines rehabilitated or built wherever needed. This amount of 7 latrines is based on the assumption of approximately 500-600 children in each school (*Note: schools operate in double shifts, thus only 250-300 students are attending the school during one shift. Following, the number of latrines is based on this figure*). The exact number per school will be modified depending on the amount of children in each school.

FCA will coordinate with the WASH cluster to cover the remaining latrine construction to discuss the possibility to reach the Sphere standard ratio. Additionally, water points (1 for each school) will enable the distribution of water for drinking and hand washing. Water and sanitation activities will be combined with the formation of school hygiene committees that will promote hygiene in schools and ensure the maintenance of the facilities.

Nutrition of learners will also be improved. Linkages between nutrition and learning are widely acknowledged in Education in Emergency context. The provision of school kitchens/ hangars proposed in the project will ensure that children will benefit from healthy meals during their classes, immediately improving their wellbeing at school and beyond. Providing meals at schools will increase enrolment rates and reduce the burden of families to feed their children. Based on FCA’s previous rehabilitation activities, the program staff found out that the students tend to bring a portion of their ratio to home with them after the school day. Following, the group of indirect beneficiaries of the school meal goes far beyond the students.

Standards of the kitchen hangars will respect INEE norms, so that safety and hygiene are ensured. Kitchens with a concrete foundation will be built near to the water points. FCA will liaise with WFP to ensure that the targeted schools shall be included in WFP records and thus receive both an adequate

cooking set as well as food ingredients. Finally, Partner –Teacher-Association (PTAs) members will be trained on safety in storing food ingredients and best nutrition practices for children in order for the meals to be balanced, and the ingredients not being misused or sold. Moreover, PTAs will also take a role as Water Management Committees, maintaining the improved level of WASH. FCA shall monitor the presence of PTA in each school. Following the assessment, PTAs will be formed wherever inactive/inexistent. Those PTAs will benefit from capacity building activities and be structured in a way to follow-up the teachers and parent-teachers' curriculum.

PTAs, school staff and community members shall be given awareness raising on conflict prevention, explosive remnants of war (in partnership with DCA), symptoms of distress, communicating with children, positive coping mechanisms, creating a supportive educational environment, and in involving the community and caregivers in providing psychosocial support for children. Moreover, Training of Trainers (ToT) will be provided on risk education. Through these trainings, the participants will be able to support the psychosocial well-being of children, i.e. sense of trust and ability to cope with any future conflict situation. The above mentioned activities will help to reduce the social and psychological impact of armed violence, and have a positive impact on making communities safer. The quality of education is improved in particular through providing training for PTAs and teachers and throughout proper monitoring of the trainings.

Teachers can work with caregivers and other stakeholders to identify children in need of additional support. For identified cases of severe psychosocial distress, a mapping of services available is carried out in the beginning of intervention to ensure the adequate referral of children towards appropriate services.

3.2 Log frame

Title of the Action	Improve access to quality education in protective and WASH-abiding learning environment in conflict affected areas of Bangui, and other provinces to be targeted with the Ministry of Education		
Principal Objective	To improve protective and quality education to learners affected by the conflict.		
Specific Objective 1	Indicator for Specific Objective	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
To improve access and quality of education facilities	20% Increase in students enrolment in targeted school compared to school year 2013; 20% Reduction in students drop-out 12 schools meets the minimum standards of Ministry of Education (CAR)	School records Monitoring visits	The situation in and around the intervention area remains stable Teachers and caregivers are allocated for the school and work normally
Result 1.1	Indicator for Result 1.	Means of Verification	
Learning environments are renovated and re-equipped	30 classrooms have been rehabilitated; 600 school benches are distributed;	Monitoring visits; Certificate of delivery to school officials;	WFP (or its partners) support regularly the school kitchen
Result 1.2	Indicator for Result 2.	Means of Verification	
Schools have functioning and adequate WASH facilities: toilets and kitchens	84 latrines have been rehabilitated and in use 12 water points have been rehabilitated and in use	Monitoring visits; Certificate of delivery to school officials;	
Specific Objective 2	Indicator for Specific Objective	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
To promote the safety, well-being and inclusion of learners, teachers, other	At least 90% of the targeted learners feel their learning environment has improved		

education personnel, and community members	and feel safer in school and in the community.		
Result 2.1			
Education staff and communities are actively engaged and enabled on topics regarding safety, risk education, well-being, hygiene, nutrition, inclusion, protection	12 PTAs are active; 1200 members of school communities are trained on the various topics; 12 sensitization campaigns are carried out during the project implementation;		
Activities Result 1.			
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitation of classrooms; Activity 1.1.2: provision of table-benches; Activity 1.2.1: rehabilitation / construction of toilets and water points; Activity 1.2.2: rehabilitation / construction of schools kitchens / hangars;</p>			
Activities Result 2.			
<p>Activity 2.1.1: PTAs are re-established and reactivated; Activity 2.1.2: Parents, teachers, directors are trained on the promotion of inclusive and protective school environment, including WASH; Activity 2.1.3: Sensitizations campaigns are operated in the wider school community to ensure the maximum outreach;</p>			

3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

The action is implemented directly by FCA CAR Office. FCA has experience in implementing EiE (Education in Emergencies, incl. WASH) activities in both Bangui and the western parts of the country. These activities include both rehabilitation and re-equipment of schools, WASH in schools activities as well as soft components on training and support for schools. FCA has three operational bases in the country: Country Office in Bangui and provincial offices in Bocaranga and Bossemptele. In 2015, the fourth field office will be established in Berberati to oversee the proposed activities implementation. All field offices are staffed with administrative and project staff and serve the project implementation of their respective region.

FCA has established itself as a leading NGO in CAR in the sector of EiE. Back donors and stakeholders include government of Finland, and the Global Partnership in Education funds administered through UNICEF to mention some. In addition, FCA has been implementing smaller scale projects with UNICEF regarding distribution of education material and ETAPES (Establishing of Temporary Learning Spaces) program.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

FCA is using community participatory approach throughout all the phases of the PME cycle.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

FCA includes elements of Peace Education and Rights Based Approach in the proposed activities. A gender analysis will be conducted in the beginning of the implementation, the conclusion of which will ensure that the specific challenges that girls are facing will be addressed throughout the implementation.

3.3.4 Coordination

FCA is an active member of the Education Cluster (chaired by UNICEF) and participates in the “*Strategic Local Group for Education*”, including partners and stakeholders involved in Education. FCA actions are always planned in accordance with strategic objectives from Ministry of Education and the Education Cluster; regular presence at the Cluster also ensures that any duplication is avoided, and that most children can benefit from the interventions. FCA has attended WASH Cluster meetings, and will enforce its attendance during the proposed activities’ implementation. FCA will also start to actively participate in Child Protection Cluster and Protection Cluster meetings.

FCA does not only liaise with the Central Cabinet of the Ministry of Education but also with its decentralised staff, ensuring that information is shared in an adequate manner. Furthermore, as part of project implementation, FCA coordinates its activities with local communities (e.g. local/neighbourhood leaders, mayors) in the targeted areas.

Finally, an active participation in the Clusters ensures a wider visibility for FCA actions both at the national and international level. Regardless of often not working in the same geographical area/sectors, FCA maintains regular contacts with LWF, the only other operational ACT member in CAR, to share resources and to avoid duplication of activities.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

Since the launch of the transitional school year FCA has been an active member in spreading messages regarding the “Back-to-School” process. Sensitisation of communities through PTAs is probably the most efficient means of communicating FCA activities towards CAR population. For the wider humanitarian community FCA communicates regularly through the Education Cluster and its information mechanisms (Newsletter, website), FCA website and punctually also with press and other relevant media (Reliefweb). Acknowledgement of ACT support is widely ensured as ACT Alliance logo appears in almost every FCA communication and completed works.

3.3.6 Advocacy

FCA HO staff carries out advocacy work together with its European ACT member agencies vis-à-vis the decision making levels in Finland and the European Union. The communications from the field plays an integral part of this effort.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

In its annual and strategic program planning, FCA is prepared to plan long-term development cooperation programs that build upon the emergency response programs, should the situation in the CAR stabilize.

3.3.8 Accountability – Complaints handling

FCA is a member of HAP – in the process of being certified - and both ACT policies and Code of Conduct is adhered both by FCA office as a whole and by the staff working with the organization. FCA adheres to humanitarian principles and general codes of conduct as part of the humanitarian community. FCA has an internal complaints handling mechanism, and partners and staff are encouraged to convey any complaints and feedback from the communities benefitting from FCA actions.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

Since the establishment of its Office in CAR, FCA has been able to secure funds to ensure having a Country Management Team is in place. The Management Team is composed of a Team Leader, a Humanitarian Program Coordinator and a Finance & Administration Manager. This structure has ensured so far that operational procedures were fully established throughout the first months of the intervention. Regular support visit from FCA HO allow adequately building capacities of Program and supporting staff, and to ensure compliance with FCA Operations Manual. An internal audit mission from FCA HO visited CAR office in December 2014, to ensure the right procedures are in place to manage medium-to-large projects and compliance to internal procedures.

As regards the security of safety operations, FCA is putting value on having daily communications with actors and stakeholders both in Bangui and in the field. This helps FCA CAR Office to ensure that our own analysis reflects the reality on the ground and that the best procedures are always put in place. Moreover, FCA CAR Office is regularly visited by the HO Security Focal Point.

FCA CAR Management regularly monitors activities in Bangui and the provinces, to assess progress and propose improvements where needed. From April 2015 onwards, FCA CAR Office will also benefit from the regular visits by the FCA Africa Regional Program and Finance staff.

FCA staff in CAR (including expatriates and local staff) counts up to around 40, and FCA CAR Office is at the time of writing this (April 2015), reviewing applications for several new program and logistics positions. Support staff in Logistics, Finance and Administration has received training on implementing practises according to the FCA Operations Manual, under the supervision of the Country Management Team.

ACT contributions are received by FCA HO in Helsinki. FCA CAR Office, following internal PMER procedures, requests instalments through FCA PMER system 'EPELI'. This procedure ensures, at one hand, that FCA CAR Office is timely allocated a sufficient amount of funds, and on the other hand minimizes risks regarding large bank transactions and having large funds laying in the local bank account in Bangui. FCA CAR Office keeps separate project accounting for the CAF151 funds.

As a conclusion, the proposed activities will benefit from the previous experience on Appeal CAF131 in CAR. The final audit of CAF131 demonstrated solid management procedures despite the mission, that time, being established only since a few months under an emergency situation.

A financial external audit will be carried out three months after the end of the project.

3.5 Planned implementation period

01/04/2015 to 31/12/2015

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The proposed activities will be primarily monitored by a designated Program Coordinator and the program support staff. Also other FCA CAR Office staff and the Country Management Team will pay visits to the sites near the capital city on a regular basis. This translates into potential challenges being treated quickly, and at the same time progress being acknowledged on the spot.

FCA has already established its presence with field offices in Bocaranga and Bossemptelè (Provinces of Ouham Pendé and Nana-Mambéré), and in 2015 will establish an office also in Berberati (Province of Mambéré Kadéï). The extended presence of FCA near project areas will benefit a proper implementation and timely monitoring of activities, as project staff will be based in the area of implementation.

FCA has a team of humanitarian advisers, EIE and Learning Space Coordinators at the HO level, and has an access to a pool of education, monitoring and evaluation specialists through its Emergency Roster, and if/when needed, can send a team to CAR during the implementation period of the proposed activities.

LWF**1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response**

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population					
			6-17		18-65 +		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
LWF	Protection	Nana Mambéré and Ouham Pendé	25	25	250	250	275	275
	Psychosocial support		1335	1335	1080	1320	2415	2655
	Food security		1800	1200	25	25	1825	1225
	Nutrition		1800	1200	165	165	1965	1365
	NFI		0	660	440	1100	440	1760
Totals (in individuals):			4960	4420	1960	2860	6920	7280

2. Overall goal of the emergency response**2.1 Overall goal**

To contribute to the building of peaceful, united and resilient communities where local residents, IDPs and returnees can live side by side through better understanding, alleviation of trauma and strengthening of a healthy young generation which prevent tensions and new upsurges of violence between opposing groups.

2.2 Outcomes

- **Protection and Psychosocial support:** Affected communities are better able to prevent and respond to violence and conflict.
- **Food security, Nutrition and NFI distribution:** Schools are self-sufficient in providing children with nutritious meals and become a vector of community resilience and unity

3. Proposed implementation plan**3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention**

With an evolving situation comes evolving needs and the upsurge of violence in late 2013/beginning of 2014 has led the LWF to include much needed protection components to its emergency relief activities in CAR. Indeed due to the increasing religious and intercommunal tensions, there is a need to promote social cohesion and community reconciliation. This element has been, since 2013, among the focus area of LWF activities in CAR. With the expected return of Muslim IDPs to the region and feared increasing inter-religious tensions, it is one that would need to be strengthened further, in particular to include activities targeting young men and women. With 64% of the population being under 25 years old, youth remains a major force within the country. However, it is one that has been affected by violent conflict, that has known lack of employment and of future prospects and thus has either remained idle and inactive or that have been recruited by armed groups. Building the capacity of youth, especially of young girls that have suffered dearly during years of cyclic violence, and giving them hope, as well as a role in society and a purpose is among the elements that are likely to impact on peace building and reconciliation in CAR.

Many civilians have experienced severe traumatic experiences and live in fear throughout the country. Women, especially those that have become or are single heads of households, but also children are among the most affected and the most vulnerable to violence. The importance of psychosocial support has been growing with the consecutive irruptions of violence in the country. However, ECHO still considers that only 12% of all protection needs, including need for psychological and psychosocial support, are met in CAR. LWF is thus looking to expand its social cohesion and peace building activities to respond to the needs of victims of conflict, to alleviate their suffering and to help them deal with trauma and look to a more peaceful future.

In October 2014, CAR was still considered by relevant UN Agencies (WFP, FAO) as being in acute food insecurity, including the regions of Nana Mambere and Ouham Pende. In the latter, 43% of households were actually in severe food insecurity. Malnutrition is also a key issue, especially among children. According to UNICEF, in 2014, prevalence of chronic malnutrition raised to 46.1% in Nana Mambere and 48.9% in Ouham Pende. In working with schools on other projects, the LWF has found that many changes can come from strengthening the communities around their children and building resilience from school grounds. The present project aims to provide a long term answer to children malnutrition in CAR by building school gardens and creating canteens providing nutritious meals to children in schools. It is believed that providing meals in schools can also work as an incentive for parents to ensure that their children attend school, not only to receive education, but also to become healthier. The project will aim to build capacity and awareness among teachers and parents by training them on nutrition and how to ensure healthy habits. The role of women in children's nutrition is undeniable and it is important to focus on raising awareness and training in order to strengthen their capacities to provide healthy food to their children and identify early on the signs of malnutrition.

Implementing a rights-based approach is more important than ever in an emergency. Dignity of the affected populations and the sustainability of the action must be kept foremost in the planning to help the marginalized to secure their rights. Capacity building remains central to proposed activities so as to reduce dependence on assistance from outside. Close partnership with local actors is valued. Women are among the most affected by conflict and insecurity and as such their involvement will be central to the implementation of the response, both as a target group among beneficiaries and as important stakeholders to be engaged throughout the implementation and well as monitoring and evaluation of the project.

3.2 Log frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p>Goal</p> <p>To contribute to the building of peaceful, united and resilient communities where local residents, IDPs and returnees can live side by side through better understanding, alleviation of trauma and strengthening of a healthy young generation which prevent tensions and new upsurges of violence between opposing groups.</p>			<p><i>No assumptions</i></p>
<p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected communities are better able to prevent and respond to violence and conflict. 2. Schools are self-sufficient in providing children with nutritious meals and become a vector of community resilience and unity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of youth ambassadors report having engaged in peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation dialogue within their communities • 80% of psychosocial support group participants Report that they have developed positive coping strategies • 70% of teachers trained 		<p><i>The security and political situation in and around the intervention area remains stable</i></p> <p><i>Availability of goods and products in CAR or through importation remain the same</i></p>

	<p>organize peace building, conflict resolution and good governance sessions in their schools</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 The awareness of the population of Ouham Pende and Nana Mambere is raised on how to avoid conflict and tensions in the community and know how to react to violence, including gender-based violence.</p> <p>1.2 Social cohesion and conflict resolution methods are strengthened to facilitate sustainable re-integration of returnees and internally displaced persons</p> <p>1.3 The awareness of the young people in the community is raised about the need to change attitudes towards a more just, peaceful society</p> <p>1.4 Youth ambassadors act as agents of change in their communities to prevent conflicts and violence by enhancing dialogue, reconciliation and social cohesion</p> <p>1.5 The capacity of churches is built to welcome victims of violence and to provide them with psychosocial support</p> <p>1.6 Victims of violence, in particular</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20% of the population of an area participates to awareness raising events • 80% of young people having participated in social cohesion training declare they will use the content of the training in their daily life • 5 churches and community centers organize psychosocial support sessions • Partner NGOs and Organizations refer victims to psychosocial support sessions 	<p>Participants and attendance lists; surveys; training and events reports</p>	<p><i>Radio coverage in the project area remains the same</i></p> <p><i>Churches and religious congregations accept to work with LWF</i></p>

<p>women, children and the disabled, are able to cope with trauma and rebuild their lives through psychosocial support organized by peers</p> <p>2.1 Local schools have agreed to engage in the project</p> <p>2.2 Local schools have systems in place to harvest rain water</p> <p>2.3 Local schools have functioning gardens providing food for their pupils</p> <p>2.4 Children in local schools receive education on nutrition, hygiene, agriculture and environmental challenges</p> <p>2.5 Schools provide nutritious meals to children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorities of 15 schools agree to take part in the project • 14 out of 15 Schools produce food from their gardens • 90% of schools participating in the project have an equipped and functioning canteen • 80% of children attending the schools receive nutritious and balanced meals • 80% of schools have included training and information on nutrition, hygiene, agriculture and the environment into their education topics 	<p>Agreements signed with school authorities; reports of classes; surveys; photos; feedback from children and parents on the functioning of the gardens and canteens</p>	<p><i>Equipment, seeds and seedlings, as well as nutritious food remain available in the project area</i></p> <p><i>The project will be able to start in time to fit with the seasonal agricultural cycles</i></p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>PROTECTION</p> <p>1.1.1 Build partnership with a local radio to prepare weekly shows on the topics of peace building, human</p>	<p>List of Key inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 local radio show aired • 4 awareness raising events organized 		

<p>rights, good governance and conflict resolution</p> <p>1.1.2 Organize awareness raising events in local communities using messages on peace, human rights, conflict resolution and gender equality and promoting dialogue and debates among participants</p> <p>1.2.1 Print LWF peace building, conflict resolution and good governance materials in Sango</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct advocacy towards Prefecture education department so that they integrate peace building, conflict resolution and good governance in local schools' curriculum</p> <p>1.2.3 Train 100 teachers as trainers in peace building, conflict resolution and good governance</p> <p>1.3.1 Reach young men and women from the local communities to encourage them to participate in training.</p> <p>1.3.2 Organize 10 training sessions for young men and women on peace building, human rights, conflict resolution and good governance.</p> <p>1.4.1 50 trained young men and women engage with their communities what they have learned and can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 good governance manuals printed • Materials disseminated at awareness raising event • Material disseminated among teachers • Material disseminated among youth ambassadors • Education departments meets with civil society actors at least 3 times to discuss curriculum change • 10 teachers training sessions are organized in different villages and local communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly radio shows disseminate information about youth engagement • 100 young men and women participate in training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 bicycles are given to the youth ambassadors to facilitate their movement and travel among the community. 	
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<p>act as ambassadors of reconciliation and prevent conflicts</p> <p>1.4.2 Youth ambassadors share their experience among them and decide on follow up actions during 10 follow-up sessions</p> <p>1.5.1 Identify local churches and community centers and build partnerships to organize regular psychosocial support sessions for victims of violence and conflict.</p> <p>1.5.2 Organize 5 training sessions for psychosocial support group facilitators</p> <p>1.5.3 Raise awareness throughout local communities of the Psychosocial support groups</p> <p>1.5.4 Organize local sporting and community events</p> <p>1.6.1 Organize psychosocial support groups meeting weekly in collaboration with the partner churches and community centers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth ambassadors take part in the local radio shows organized within the project to relay the importance of youth engagement for long-lasting peace. • Youth ambassadors take part in the 4 awareness raising events organized within the project and organize debates on youth engagement • At least 5 local churches and community centers partner in the project in different villages/communities • 50 peer support group facilitators are trained • 200 posters are designed, printed and distributed to raise awareness of the availability of the psychosocial support groups • Advertisements about the psychosocial support groups are aired 600 times on local radio • Partner NGOs and Organizations refer victims to psychosocial support sessions • 10 sporting or other community events organized • During 6 months psychosocial support sessions are organized weekly • Psychosocial support sessions are attended by local population, especially vulnerable persons. 	
<p>FOOD SECURITY/NUTRITION</p>		
<p>1.1.1 Identify 11 local schools in vulnerable communities that are willing to engage in building food security resilience and nutrition</p> <p>1.1.2 Raise awareness of parents and the community about the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The schools identified are boy/girl mixed or have an equitable representation of all-girls and all-boys schools • 11 agreements signed with schools' directors and education local authorities • Meetings are organized to explain the project to the communities and parents. Flyers designed, printed 	

<p>and availability of good food for their children in schools</p> <p>2.2.1 Set up rain water harvesting systems in all the schools to gather water for watering the garden</p> <p>2.2.2 Organize an adequate irrigation system</p> <p>2.3.1 Prepare the gardens by delimitating the land and purchasing the necessary tools</p> <p>2.3.2 Consultations with local farmers, seed traders and the communities to identify the best seeds and/or crops to plant in order to secure sustainability and productivity</p> <p>2.3.3 Gardeners employed and trained through the project plant seeds and seedlings for fruits, cereals and vegetables</p> <p>2.3.4 Construction of compost in every gardens in order to provide natural fertilizer</p> <p>2.3.5 Build eating areas in every schools and provide tools, equipment and cooks to every canteens</p> <p>2.4.1 Training of teachers on gardening, nutrition, water harvesting and hygiene</p> <p>2.4.2 Use the gardens and the water irrigation mechanisms to illustrate and complement children's classes</p>	<p>and circulated among parents and the communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters printed and circulated in the communities • 11 rain water harvesting systems and irrigation systems are constructed • 11 schools receive seeds and seedlings to be planted by gardeners trained by the project • 11 Compost kits are distributed • 11 canteens equipped and staffed • 90% of the schools teachers are trained • 90% of trained teachers hold classes about nutrition, hygiene and environmental challenges 	
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2.5.1 Distribute highly nutritive food to schools until the first harvest and complementary food supplies from then on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools receive locally purchased highly nutritive food parcels, as well as complementary food • 22 cooks are locally recruited in the community • All cooks are trained to prepare appropriate and nutritious meals 		
2.5.2 Assist schools in preparing nutritious meals, including to the production of the gardens			
2.5.1 Organize discussion and awareness sessions with children, parents and the broader community about basic hygiene, health and sanitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 awareness sessions organized per schools/community targeting women and girls with personal hygiene and reproductive health messages 	
2.5.2 Distribute women sanitary products (adapted to local use) and soap, as well as mosquito nests and blankets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1100 women and girls receive sanitary cloth and soap • 2200 mosquito nests distributed • 2200 blankets distributed 	

3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

LWF and FCA are partnering up in this project to provide a more comprehensive approach to providing assistance to conflict-affected populations in CAR. There will be no overlap, in terms of sector or location, of activities carried out by the two organizations under the present Appeal.

LWF works in close partnerships with local religious organizations, such as OSEEL and the Bouar Lutheran Church, in Nana-Membere and Ouham Pende and will continue to do so throughout the implementation of this project, as well as identify new long-lasting partnerships. However, no specific memorandums of understanding or cooperation agreements are envisaged.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

A participatory approach will be used throughout the project in order to ensure that the population is engaged in the project and understands its purposes and goals. Monitoring and evaluation efforts will also include the target population and allow for the project to be able to adapt to the changing needs of the population.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

LWF includes Protection, Peace building and Gender issues throughout the implementation of its activities. Furthermore, LWF adopts a rights-based approach to all of its activities, from the planning phase to implementation and through to the end of the project.

Both LWF and FCA staff members will be trained through the project to ensure accountability, transparency and the respect for humanitarian principles.

3.3.4 Coordination

LWF works in close cooperation with other ACT Alliance members in CAR. Coordination is key and regular updates and meetings will be held in order to share information and ensure the cohesion of implemented actions.

LWF has been working in CAR in close partnership with international NGOs, local organizations and UN Agencies. Coordination and participation in the inter-agency response and UN cluster system will remain to be crucial to the work of the two agencies throughout the project. LWF is an active member of those clusters relevant to its actions, and in particular the WASH cluster, the Livelihoods cluster, the protection cluster, the food security cluster and the Shelter and NFI cluster.

Participation in ad-hoc coordination meetings representing the ACT Alliance and its members will be ensured whenever needed and/or requested.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

Communication activities include awareness raising and beneficiary communication in the form of awareness raising events and local radio shows on the topic of peace building, good governance, human rights and reconciliation. The project coordinator will be in charge of managing and leading the beneficiary communication and awareness activities while LWF representation activities towards local and national authorities will be led by the Programme Manager based in Bouar and Team Leader based in the capital, Bangui. Articles on the project will be prepared and posted on the LWF website.

Visibility of LWF, as well as, of the ACT Appeal's contributors is planned and budgeted in this project. LWF will strive to ensure visibility of its donors throughout the implementation of the project's activities. This will be ensured through the display of the LWF and ACT Alliance logos at all project sites and goods delivered.

3.3.6 Advocacy

Advocacy towards authorities will be conducted by the Team Leader at country level and towards local authorities by the Programme Manager in the project areas.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

LWF is dedicated to ensuring that its entire project includes a long term and sustainable vision. Capacity-building and implementation of activities that have an impact on future recovery have been favored within this project even though the fluctuating security situation is often jeopardizing efforts towards sustainability and achievement of a recovery stage.

3.3.8 Accountability – complaints handling

LWF is a HAP certified member and adheres to the standards of accountability to affected populations as outline by HAP. LWF is committed to delivering on its commitments, hiring skilled staff and building staff competency, increasing participation, transparently sharing information about the mission and values of LWF and of the project being implemented, complaints handling and continual learning and improvement. The dignity of the stakeholders is a core value of LWF and LWF strives to promote the dignity of those affected by enabling them to play a role in decision making and in their own recovery. Initial meetings will explain clearly who LWF is and the nature of the project. There will be a forum to receive community input and to clarify channels for continued feedback. LWF has developed a complaints and response mechanism, which is being tailored for the specific context in CAR. All staff is selected through a competitive and transparent process and signs a Code of Conduct.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

Overall management of the project will fall under the responsibility of the Team Leader funded partially by this appeal. On the day to day basis, the project will be managed by a project coordinator (100%) who will be reporting to the Programme Manager, both located in the LWF Bouar Field Office in the Nana Mambere Prefecture. The project Coordinator will be assisted by a Project assistant partially funded by this project.

Project funds will be administered through the LWF finance department. The administration of funding is based on various LWF manuals and procedures relating to Finance, administration and procurement. The staff dealing with finance matters includes 1 Finance Manager, 1 finance assistant/Cashier (Field) and 1 Administrative assistant/cashier (Bangui Head Office). This team will be monitoring, together with the project coordinator, the project expenses to ensure that they are in line with the approved budget and the donors' requirements.

The Head Office in Bangui will be responsible for requesting for funds from Geneva which will be received in a central bank account and dispatched to the field using work and financial plans for the project. Due to administrative challenges we will not open a separate bank account for this project but expenses will be closely monitored using LWF accounting systems and procedures.

It should be noted that costs of goods, supplies and generally indirect costs in CAR are usually very high compared to other operations. This is due to the security issue but also to the fact that goods are usually not readily available in the country and need to be imported, generally from Cameroon. This increases prices substantially, but also associated transport and logistical costs. Furthermore, generally extremely poor basic services lead to high costs of rent, communications and fuel but also unreliability of internet, phone and electricity coverage.

3.5 Planned implementation period

01/05/2015 to 31/12/2015

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Monitoring efforts will be done regularly throughout the project duration, trying to involve as much as possible all relevant stakeholders, including local communities and beneficiaries.

LWF Monthly reports will be drafted monitoring the implementation of the project and evaluating its impacts and efficiency. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will also be provided to ACT Appeal donors.

Continual supervision from LWF headquarters in Bangui will be enhanced with regular monitoring visits to the field. Periodic visits from LWF's headquarters in Geneva to the CAR country program will reinforce the ongoing monitoring.

A financial external audit will be carried out three months after the end of the project.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

Until now, FCA and LWF have been the only ACT members present in the CAR. DCA is in the process to finalize its registration and will become operational by the end of May 2015.

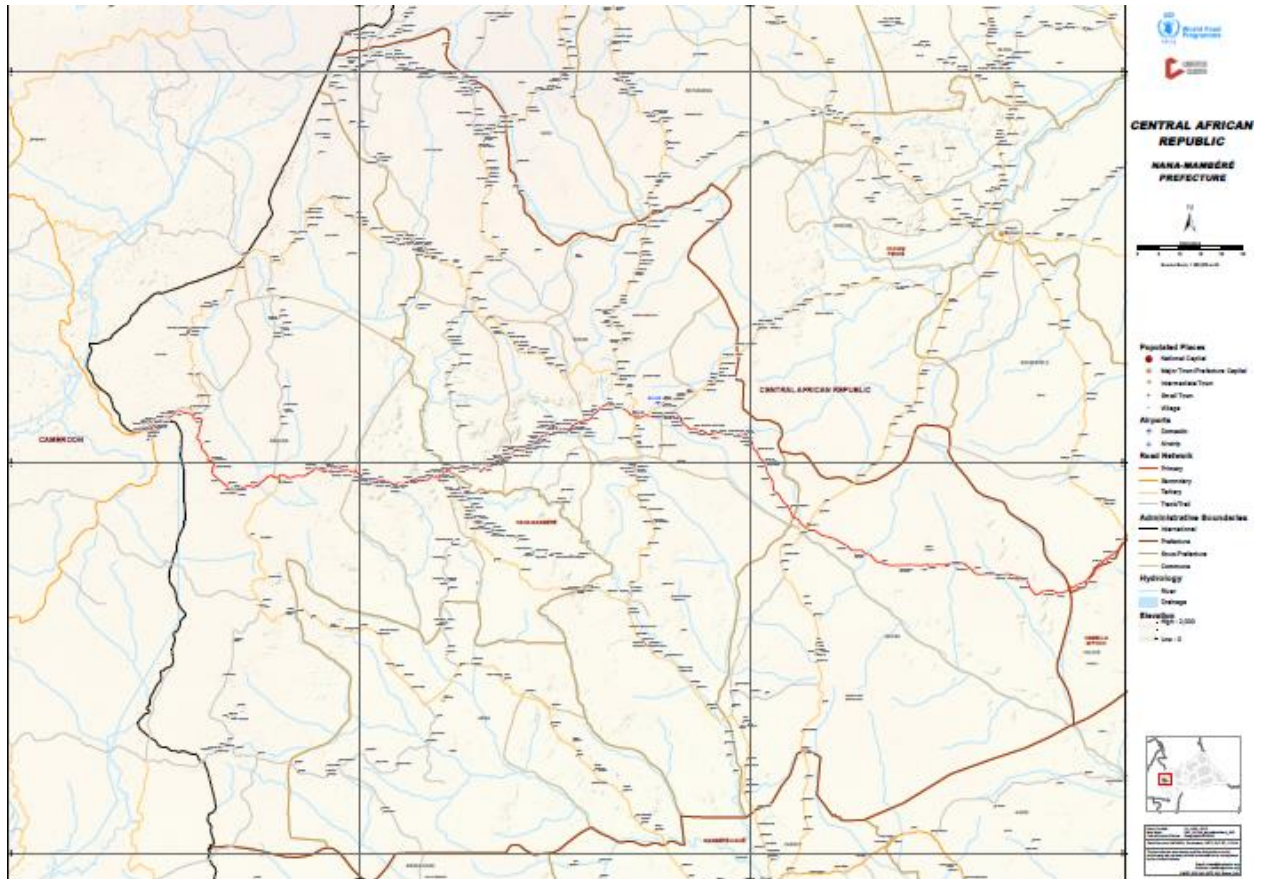
The LWF has been implementing projects in CAR since early 2013 for various donors, including the ACT Alliance through the Appeal 131, but also the German Government (BMZ), the UN Common Humanitarian Funds and UNICEF. Through these past and current projects, the LWF has developed both a strong capacity to respond to the humanitarian needs in CAR but also sound experience, knowledge of the realities of the field and recognition by beneficiaries and local authorities.

The emergency response of FCA consists of the following projects: 1) Emergency Support to Re-Establish Education in the North-West Region of CAR - funded by MFA Finland (2014-2015, and recently renewed for 2015-2016); 2) Global Partnership for Education (GPE) with UNICEF since June 2014; and the previous ACT Appeal CAF131 taking place in 2013-2014. In addition to those, FCA has a Right to Peace project tackling the social cohesion, taking place in CAR since 2014, and FCA has carried out a couple of short-term projects with UNICEF in 2014 and 2015 (ETAPES – Establishing temporary Learning Spaces & distribution of UNICEF school kits).

V. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

Appendix 1: Map

LWF: Map of Ouham Pendé and Nana Mambéré



Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member

FCA

					Appeal Budget USD
INCOME					
Church of Sweden					308,108
Total INCOME					308,108
					BUDGET TOTAL
Estimated EXPENDITURE					USD
Direct Project Cost	Type	Units	Unit Cost	Total cost	
EDUCATION					
Rehabilitation of classrooms, including table benches	Classrooms	30	5'000	150'000	

Independent supervisor	Units	6	600	3'600
School equipment (dictionaries, maps, manuals for teachers)	Schools	12	750	9'000
Educational supplies for children (textbooks, pencils)	Units	7'100	10	71'000
Total Education				233'600
WASH				
Water points/Latrines (incl. rainwater tank,)	Schools	12	7'500	90'000
School kitchens	Schools	12	4'000	48'000
PTAs/Water Management Committees' support	Lump sum	12	1'200	14'400
Total WASH				152'400
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (including child protection)				
EiE (incl. PS) training for teachers & school community	Lump sum	12	1'200	14'400
Risk Education, Conflict Prevention, ToT on Explosive Remnants of War	Lump sum	12	3'000	36'000
Joint Training for local program staff on Security in Operations (50% cost share with LWF)	Lump sum	2	2'450	4'900
Joint Training for local program staff on IHL and CoC (50 % cost share with LWF)	Lump sum	1	2'000	2'000
Recreational kits for schools	Lump sum	12	1'200	14'400
Total Psychosocial Support (including child protection)				71'700
OTHER DIRECT COSTS				
Visibility	Lump sum	1	1'000	1'000
Needs Assessment	Evaluations	1	5'000	5'000
M & E	Lump sum	1	15'000	15'000
Total Other Direct Costs				21'000
Subtotal				478'700
Capital Asset				
Vehicle purchase (land Cruiser) / equipped	Units	1	45'637	45'637
Project Field vehicle rental (Land Cruiser)	Months	8	3'500	28'000
City vehicle purchase (25%)	Units	1	7'500	7'500
Fuel and lubricants	Months	8	1'500	12'000
Satellite phone	Units	2	1'000	2'000
Maintenance	Months	8	1'200	9'600
Subtotal				104'737
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				583'437
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (Salaries & benefits - Project Staff)				
Project Coordinator (expatriate) - 100%	Months	9	6'850	61'650
Security and Logistics Manager (expatriate) - 25%	Months	6	1'650	9'900
Field Team Leader (local) - 100%	Months	8	600	4'800
Field agent (education) x2	Months	8	1'091	8'727
Field agent (social worker) x2	Months	8	1'091	8'727
Driver x2	Months	8	550	4'400
Field travel costs incl. per diem	Lump sum	1	9'000	9'000
R & R	Units	5	1'500	7'500
Subtotal				114'705
				698'141

TOTAL DIRECT COST					
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Salaries & benefits - Project Staff					
Assistant Logistics/Security - 100%	Months	8	420	3'360	
Program Manager -25%	Months	8	1'532	12'256	
Finance and Administration Coordinator (Expat) - 25%	Months	8	1'532	12'256	
Country Manager (5%)	Months	8	404	3'232	
Field finance assistant -100%	Months	8	420	3'360	
Office cleaner - 25%	Months	8	55	440	
Social charges, healthcare local staff	Months	8	1'000	8'000	
subtotal				42'904	
Office costs					
Office rent 25%	Months	8	1'500	12'000	
Office electricity / gas / water - 25%	Months	8	400	3'200	
Office security - 25%	Months	8	900	7'200	
Other costs of premises -25%	Lump sum	8	250	2'000	
Equipment (printers, furniture) -25%	Lump sum	1	3'000	3'000	
Office supplies - 25%	Lump sum	8	300	2'400	
IT services (Internet, maintenance) -25%	Months	8	400	3'200	
Telecommunication (Mobile Phone Bills) -25%	Months	8	190	1'520	
Mail and freight -25%	Lump sum	1	550	550	
Expert Services (legal and other) -25%	Lump sum	1	1'400	1'400	
External Services -25%	Lump sum	1	700	700	
subtotal				37'170	
Staff housing					
Staff housing -50%	Months	8	2'475	19'800	
Staff housing electricity /gas /water/internet -50%	Months	8	225	1'800	
Staff housing security -50%	Months	8	500	4'000	
subtotal				25'600	
TOTAL INDIRECT COST				105'674	
Other costs					
Bank fees	Lump sum	1	4'000	4'000	
Audit of ACT Appeal	Audit	1	9'000	9'000	
subtotal other costs				13'000	
TOTAL expenditure exclusive ICF				816'815	
International Coordination Fee (ICF) - 3%				25'262	
TOTAL Estimated Expenditure including ICF				842'077	
TOTAL BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				533'969	
oanda.com 10 April 2015: USD1 = EUR 0.93					

LWF

EXPENDITURE	Type of Units	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
			XAF	XAF	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Protection (Peace Building)					
Radio Shows	Shows	32	78,246	2,503,872	4,862
Print education material for peacebuilding activities	piece	500	9,840	4,920,000	9,553
Training of teachers in peacebuilding measures	Sessions	10	146,349	1,463,490	2,842
Training materials and supplies	Lump sum	1	1,352,400	1,352,400	2,626
Local awareness events	Event	4	1,497,300	5,989,200	11,630
Posters design	Lump sum	1	120,750	120,750	235
Posters printing	piece	200	2,898	579,600	1,125
Protection (Youth engagement)					
Training of Youth ambassadors	Sessions	10	146,349	1,463,490	2,842
Training materials and supplies	Lump sum	1	1,352,400	1,352,400	2,626
Facilitator fees/incentives	Sessions	12	4,000	48,000	93
Bicycles for youth ambassadors	Piece	50	90,000	4,500,000	8,738
Youth ambassador visibility materials	Lump sum	1	1,030,000	1,030,000	2,000
Follow up sessions with youth ambassadors	Sessions	10	146,349	1,463,490	2,842
Materials and supplies for follow up sessions with youth ambassadors	Lump sum	1	676,200	676,200	1,313
Subtotal protection				27,462,892	53,326
Psychosocial support					
Training of psychosocial peer support group facilitators	Sessions	10	146,349	1,463,490	2,842
Training materials and supplies	Lump sum	1	1,352,400	1,352,400	2,626
Facilitator fees/incentives	Sessions	10	10,000	100,000	194
Awareness campaign					
... Posters design	Lump sum	1	120,750	120,750	234
... Posters printing	piece	200	2,898	579,600	1,125
... Radio advertisement recording	Lump sum	3	144,900	434,700	844
... Radio advertisement aired	add	600	4,830	2,898,000	5,627
Psychosocial Support sessions	Sessions	240	72,450	17,388,000	33,763
Psychosocial peer support material and supplies	Lump sum	1	2,704,800	2,704,800	5,252
Sporting and community events	Events	10	483,000	4,830,000	9,379
Subtotal Psychosocial support				31,871,740	61,887
Food security					
Identification of schools	Lump sum	1	400,000	400,000	777
Parents and community awareness raising					
... Poster design	Lump sum	1	120,750	120,750	234

... Poster printing	piece	225	2,898	652,050	1,266
... Flyer design	Lump sum	1	72,450	72,450	141
... Flyer printing	piece	3,000	483	1,449,000	2,814
Rain water harvesting systems (tanks, pipes, gutters)	Lump sum	11	1,000,000	11,000,000	21,359
Casual construction labour for rain water harvesting system	Day	120	2,500	300,000	583
Irrigation system set-up (pipes, hoses, barrels)	Lump sum	11	1,000,000	11,000,000	21,359
Casual construction labour for rain water harvesting system	Day	60	2,500	150,000	291
Gardening tools and materials	Lump sum	11	200,000	2,200,000	4,272
Tools shed construction	Lump sum	11	700,000	7,700,000	14,951
Construction of garden fences	Lump sum	11	300,000	3,300,000	6,408
Seeds and seedlings	Lump sum	11	400,000	4,400,000	8,544
Compost kits	piece	11	241,500	2,656,500	5,158
11 Gardeners	Months	8	484,000	3,872,000	7,518
Subtotal Food Security				49,272,750	95,675
Nutrition					
Construction of eating area	Lump sum	11	300,000	3,300,000	6,408
Casual construction labour for eating area	Day	120	2,500	300,000	583
Training of teachers	session	11	146,349	1,609,839	3,126
Training materials and supplies	Lump sum	1	1,352,400	1,352,400	2,626
Highly nutritious food supplies during 6 months	kg	72,000	1,000	72,000,000	139,806
Complementary food supplies during 4 months	kg	24,000	1,000	24,000,000	46,602
22 Cooks	Months	6	968,000	5,808,000	11,278
Cooks training	session	3	146,349	439,047	853
Cooking materials and equipment	Lump sum	11	200,000	2,200,000	4,272
Cooking fuel	Lump sum	11	400,000	4,400,000	8,544
Kitchen supplies	Lump sum	11	200,000	2,200,000	4,272
Awareness sessions (nutrition, hygiene, sanitation and health)	sessions	22	98,394	2,164,668	4,203
Subtotal Nutrition				119,773,954	232,571
Non Food Items					
Loin Cloth for women/girls (sanitary)	Meters	2,750	1,000	2,750,000	5,340
Soap for women/girls	Units	1,100	1,000	1,100,000	2,136
Mosquito Nets	Piece	2,200	3,000	6,600,000	12,816
Blankets	Piece	2,200	10,000	22,000,000	42,718
Subtotal NFI				32,450,000	63,010
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				260,831,336	506,469
Other Sector Related Direct Costs					

Salaries & benefits - Project Staff					
Programme Manager	Months	8	1,475,904	11,807,228	22,927
Finance Officer	Months	8	655,957	5,247,656	10,190
Project Coordinator	Months	8	469,333	3,754,664	7,291
Project Officer - nutritionist	Months	8	338,333	2,706,664	5,256
Project Officer - protection/psychosocial	Months	8	338,333	2,706,664	5,256
Project Officer - agronomist/food security	Months	8	338,333	2,706,664	5,256
3 Field Assistants	Months	24	201,180	4,828,320	9,375
Logistics Assistant	Months	8	338,333	2,706,664	5,256
2 Drivers	Months	16	179,358	2,869,728	5,572
Finance assistant	Months	8	101,500	811,999	1,577
Cashier	Months	8	235,833	1,886,664	3,663
cleaners	Months	16	105,981	1,695,691	3,293
Guards	Months	40	75,701	3,028,020	5,880
Total Salaries & benefits - Project Staff				46,756,626	90,790
Project office operations (Bouar)					
Office, Guest House rent	Months	8	300,000	2,400,000	4,660
Office & Guest House maintenance	Times	4	200,000	800,000	1,553
Compound maintenance and security upgrade	Lump sum	1	1,932,000	1,932,000	3,751
Utilities	Months	8	30,000	240,000	466
Office & Guest House supplies and cleaning material	Months	8	120,000	960,000	1,864.
Office furniture	Lump sum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,942
Guest House furniture & equipment	Lump sum	1	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,136
Telecommunication (Telephone/Internet)	Months	8	500,000	4,000,000	7,767
Vehicle running costs	Lump sum	1	4,782,000	4,782,000	9,285
Vehicle Insurance	Units	4	360,000	1,440,000	2,796
Motorbike running costs	Lump sum	1	1,142,400	1,142,400	2,218
Generator running costs	Lump sum	1	2,442,000	2,442,000	4,742
Equipment Maintenance - Office, Guest House Equipment, Generator etc.	Lump sum	1	2,100,000	2,100,000	4,078
Travel Costs (accommodation & per diem)	Trips	120	46,193	5,543,160	10,763
Air transport (Local & International)	Trips	24	197,884	4,749,206	9,222
Staff training and development	Months	8	87,500	700,000	1,359
Joint Training for program staff on Security in Operations (50% cost share with FCA)	Lump sum	2	1,261,750	2,523,500	4,900
Joint Training for program staff on IHL and CoC (50 % cost share with FCA)	Lump sum	1	1,030,000	1,030,000	2,000
Total project office operations				38,884,266	75,503
Total Transport warehousing and handling					
Warehouse rent	Months	8	250,000	2,000,000	3,883
Warehouse maintenance	Months	8	120,000	960,000	1,864
Hire/Rental Truck	Trips	25	160,000	4,000,000	7,767
Fuel	Litres	7,200	942	6,782,400	13,170
Wages for labourers	Lump sum	1	300,000.0	300,000	583
Security services	Months	8	230,000.0	1,840,000	3,573
Vehicle rental	Days	60	60,000.0	3,600,000	6,990
Documentation	Lump sum	1	630,000.0	630,000	1,223

Total transport warehouse and handling				20,112,400	39,053
Capital Assests (over US\$ 500)					
Laptops/Desktops	Unit	3	650,000	1,950,000	3,786
Printers and scanners	Unit	2	500,000	1,000,000	1,942
Communication devices (Bouar and Bangui)	Piece	6	386,400	2,318,400	4,502
Vehicle	Unit	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	58,252
Generator	Unit	2	5,904,000	11,808,000	22,928
Total Capital Assets				47,076,400	91,410
TOTAL DIRECT COST					
				413,661,029	803,225
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Salaries & benefits - support staff (Country office Bangui)					
Team leader	Months	8	610,040	4,880,320	9,476
Finance Manager	Months	8	1,443,106	11,544,845	22,417
Logistics coordinator	Months	8	262,383	2,099,062	4,076
Accountant	Months	8	321,533	2,572,265	4,994.69
Admin assistant	Months	8	38,232	305,853	594
Logistics and security Coordinator	Months	8	91,867	734,933	1,427
Driver	Months	8	17,936	143,486	279
cleaners	Months	16	115,824	1,853,177	3,598
Guards	Months	32	151,401	4,844,832	9,407
Assignment, Leave & Termination (ALTO)	Lump sum	1	1,932,000	1,932,000	3,751
Temporary staff/Consultants	Months	8	20,000	160,000	311
Total Salaries & Benefits support staff				31,070,772	60,332
Country office operations					
Office and Guest House rent	Months	8	705,000	5,640,000	10,951
Office & Guest House Maintenance	Times	4	350,000	1,400,000	2,718
Office and Guest House furniture & equipment	Lump sum	1	1,260,000	1,260,000	2,447
Generator Maintenance	Times	4	250,000	1,000,000	1,942
Vehicle Rental	Months	8	524,766	4,198,128	8,152
Vehicle Maintenance	Times	4	600,000	2,400,000	4,660
Vehicle Insurance	Units	2	362,250	724,500	1,407
Utilities	Months	8	50,000	400,000	777
Office supplies and cleaning material	Months	8	80,000	640,000	1,243
Telecommunication (Telephone/Internet)	Months	8	360,000	2,880,000	5,592
Postage/courier	Months	8	60,000	480,000	932
Bank charges	Months	8	155,000	1,240,000	2,408
Fuel costs	ltrs	2,000	942	1,884,000	3,658
Representation	Months	8	48,300	386,400	750
Staff recruitment & Development	Lump sum	1	1,932,000	1,932,000	3,751
Office and Guest House security	Months	8	360,000	2,880,000	5,592
Equipment Maintenance - Office, Guest House Equipment	Lump sum	1	1,470,000	1,470,000	2,854
Air transport (International)	Months	8	564,500	4,516,000	8,769

Travel Costs (accommodation & perdiem)	Days	60	52,500	3,150,000	6,116
IT Support	Lump sum	1	705,318	705,318	1,370
Membership Fees (ACT Alliance, INSO, IFRC and SCHR)	Lump sum	1	880,000	880,000	1,709
Asset Management	Lump sum	1	1,690,500	1,690,500	3,283
SAGE/ACCPAC Maintenance Costs	Lump sum	1	966,000	966,000	1,876
Total Country Office operations				42,722,846	82,957
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				73,793,618	143,289
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	3,864,000	3,864,000	7,503
Visibility	Lump sum	1	1,545,000	1,545,000	3,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1	1,932,000	2,060,000	4,000
PMER online system	Months	12	16,400	196,800	382
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				7,665,800	14,885
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				495,120,447	961,399
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				14,853,613	28,842
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				509,974,060	990,241
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				509,974,060	990,241
15%					
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate	515.00				