



REGIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR JOINT SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF COMMON BORDERS

PROJECT NUMBER 1.1.2

DISARMAMENT OF ARMED NOMADIC PASTORALISTS AND THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ZONE 3

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1. The political context of Zone 3: A Situational Analysis

Zone 3 of the Great Lakes Region border triangles refers to the so-called Kapototur¹ triangle, which comprises districts in North Eastern Uganda, North Western Kenya and South Eastern Sudan. This zone is mainly occupied by pastoralists belonging to the following ethnic groups: Karamojong (Uganda), Pokot and Turkana (Kenya) and the Toposa (Sudan). These groups way of life has over time been shaped by the harsh weather patterns characterized by a climate of over 40 degrees centigrade and annual rainfall averages of less than 500 millimeters. The groups living in the area have developed coping mechanisms that revolve around seasonal movements to and from water points and pastures. They also set up well-structured modes of social reproduction rooted in rustling activities.

What is however notable is the intensity of the current rustling activities compared to the traditional modes of socio-economic reproduction of these communities. The fact that they used mainly traditional weapons meant that few people lost lives. The numbers of animals stolen were also minimal. This situation changed with the civil wars in Uganda and Sudan. These engendered not only insecurity but also a flow of small arms in the region. Thus, the groups acquired automatic weapons, which changed the balance of power amongst themselves as each sought to acquire more fire power before going on the raids. Absence of strong state presence, socio-economic infrastructure and influx of small arms over time have fueled and reinforced violent conflicts in the region. Cross border raids and predation have increased in intensity costing lives and loss of economic livelihoods. Unlike the traditional logic of acquiring cattle for the mere prestige aspects of it, there has been an aspect of commercializing the raids.

The violent conflicts among these groups have generated internally displaced persons in the three states. On the Kenyan side of the triangle for instance, 300,000 cattle with an estimated value of 3 billion Ksh were rustled between 1996 and 2002.² In the said period 1200 people lost their lives. Between December 2002 and May 2003, raids displaced 3,779 families. 250 people were killed consequent to violence in which small arms were deployed in West Pokot and Trans Nzoia district. An average raid may be carried out by as many as 1000 armed raiders. North-western Kenya has an estimated 127,519 guns. The Karamojong are alleged to possess about 100,000 guns.³ Other pastoralist groups neighboring the triangle such as the Marakwet, Samburu, Merille and Ndongilos are estimated to possess an additional 40,000 guns.

The socio-economic impact of these violent conflicts is illustrated by the following: on 12 April 2003, 27 Sebei pastoralists (who live on the Kenyan-Ugandan border) were killed in a Pokot-mounted revenge raid. Over 300 houses were destroyed, women, children and old men were

¹ Kapototur is a combination of elements of the names of the ethnic groups living in that area: Karamojong, Pokot, Toposa and Turkana.

² See Katumanga M., UNECA. Indicators for Monitoring: Progress towards Good Governance, Instrument C3, ACEG, Nairobi: 2003.

³ *Daily Nation*, "250 Killed by Illegal Arms Report Shows", 16 June 2003.

killed, and 3,000 herds of cattle were stolen.⁴ Other than the Pokot, the Karamojong have been on the rampage. On 7 March 2003, Karamojong warriors killed 11 people and seriously injured 16 in Pader District. Prior to this, they had killed three UPDF soldiers on 25 February 2003. On 20 March 2003, nine Karamojong warriors were killed and several others injured following a fire fight with the UPDF. On 23 March 2003, 2,000 people were displaced consequent to raids by the Karamojong; most of them ended up in camps set up near administrative centers.⁵ On 27 April 2003, they killed seven traders as Pokot fought the UPDF.⁶ On 19 April 2003, they killed a woman and displaced 1000 people. On the Sudanese side, there is the additional factor of land mines planted during the civil war a factor that continues to constraint the return of refugees to their homes.

Contestations in this zone take place within and across state frontiers where these groups, in a bid to access water and pastures, end up confronting each other. Attempts at disarmament have tended to be state driven. These groups merely cross the porous border in the process acquiring a new identity. A negative side effect of their armament includes the easy flow of these arms to urban areas where crime rates have also risen. The difficult terrain in this zone, lack of socio-economic infrastructure and poverty aggravates the situation and transforms it into ideal spaces for rustling activities, smuggling, small arms trade and now potential routes for terrorist activities. It is indeed the absence of state presence on the ground that has tended to motivate communities here to raid each other with impunity. Like other border zones in the GLR, in zone 3 there is an urgent need to create and maintain human, state and regional security.

2. Specific problem to be addressed

The core challenge in this triangle is to facilitate security for the states, the region and the communities by promoting security-generating economic development. This is captured by three core questions: How can these communities be effectively disarmed without exposing them to each other's predatory activities? How can regional security enhancing state sovereignty and community capacity in security management be enhanced to sustain stability in this triangle? What economic activities can be initiated to improve human security in the triangle?

3 Objectives

The overall goal of the project is:

Regional stability and human security is ensured through disarming pastoralist groups, strengthening state and community capacities and security enhancing economic development in the region.

In order to achieve the overall goal the following objectives have to be aimed at:

⁴ *Daily Nation*, "Arsonist Sought after Killing 27 Villagers", 13 April 2003.

⁵ *The Monitor*, "2000 Displaced," 23 March 2003.

⁶ *The Monitor*, "Karamojong Kill 7 Mbale Traders", 27th April 2003.

- a) Joint and coordinated disarmament of pastoralist groups and demining⁷ in Zone 3 are promoted and supported;
- b) State and community capacities in effective security management are enhanced;
- c) Security enhancing economic activities are initiated and implemented.

4. **Towards Regional Approaches in the Management of Armed Pastoralists Question**

Several attempts aimed at containing armed pastoralists have been made in the past but have all failed. They include efforts by the Kenya Government to disarm the Pokot in the mid 1980s. While several guns were recovered, most Pokot escaped to Uganda with their arms. Cooperation from the Ugandan government was limited to allowing Kenyan helicopter gunships to cross the borders in pursuit of the Pokot. When it came to disarming the Turkana, the risk of exposing them to attacks from Toposa and Karamojong as well as the fact of sheer numbers of troops needed for such an operation led to a change in this strategy.

In January 2001, the UPDF undertook a similar operation against the Karamojong. An estimated 14,000 guns were recovered as a result of a combined strategy of voluntary and forced disarmament. The process forced disarmament was later abandoned due to troop redeployments other parts of Northern Uganda and in Southern Sudan in the hunt for LRA. The unilateral disarmament of Karamojong immediately exposed them to their Pokot “enemies“, a factor that has led to their re-armament. Reasons for the failure of disarmament efforts include them being unilateral and state-centric and that they were not based on arrangements and agreements with affected communities and participatory in nature. They have left the disarmed communities exposed to their neighbors. There is also the question of the inability of the state to provide security. The task of disarmament is made further difficult by the nature of the terrain, absence of infrastructure, the number of arms involved at one level and the supply side due to the porous nature of borders and demand for the same (fueled by un-employment, cultural practices, and lack of education).

An initiative with direct relevance for zone 3 is the IGAD Conflict Early Warning Mechanism (CEWARN). While the mechanism provides information about impending raids and related movements there is, however, still room for improvement when it comes to early action against such raids. There are also several initiatives by local communities themselves involving Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO's). These are usually of a limited regional scope, but some of these can provide useful lessons learnt for wider regional applications.

⁷ Regarding demining reference is made here to the IC/GLR project on Demining and Mine Action in the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR project no. 1.1.4), which provides various approaches in dealing with mine detection and demining.

5. Project Rationale

Against the background described in the previous chapter the initiative developed under the IC/GLR process seeks to promote tripartite cooperation in this triangle to address the insecurity in the region caused by widespread cattle rustling. The project, thus, constitutes yet another example of how the concept for joint security management of common borders developed in the IC/GLR can be operationalized to create security and stability in the region.

6 Strategy

The project strategy is based on a proposal submitted by the states in the triangle. This proposal mainly consists of three areas of intervention as described in the objectives mentioned in paragraph 3:

- Joint and coordinated disarmament of pastoralist groups and demining in Zone 3;
- Strengthening state and community capacities in effective security management;
- Initiation and promotion of security enhancing economic activities.

6.1 Joint and coordinated disarmament of pastoralist groups and demining

Countries in the zone intend to carry out simultaneous and coordinated disarmament. For that purpose a regional disarmament committee needs to be created with joint command and control structures to closely coordinate, oversee and monitor the disarmament operation. To carry out this task the countries also intend to introduce a fusion cell for the disarmament operation and want to adopt standardized operational procedures. This has to be preceded by training and deployment of security forces in the areas of operation. Further to that specialized units need to be deployed and equipped appropriately. Such activities would have to be linked to regional strategies aimed at eradicating international trafficking in small arms and light weapons. Therefore a close cooperation needs to be established with the IC/GLR project no. 1.2.1 “Coordination of activities and reinforcement of capacities to fight the proliferation and circulation of illicit small arms and light weapons”, which will be implemented by the Regional Centre for Small Arms and Light Weapons. Close links are also to be established with the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), which maintains the Early Warning Mechanism CEWARN, also covering the triangle, which can provide useful information on the movement of armed pastoralists. In a meeting of RECs with IC/GLR member states in Addis Ababa in April 2006 IGAD declared its interest to get involved in the implementation of the project.

Demining has to be dealt with mainly the Sudanese side of the triangle. For that purpose reference is made to IC/GLR project no.1.1.4 “Demining and Mine-Action in the Great Lakes Region”, which provides a blueprint of approaches, which can be utilized and applied to deal with mine detection and mine clearance.

6.2 Strengthening state and community capacities in effective security management

Voluntary or forced disarmament of armed pastoralists can only be successful if the populations living in the areas affected are closely involved and in fact actively participate in such operations. Therefore efforts to sensitize and mobilize the populations and the local leadership and administration will be necessary. For that purpose a sensitization strategy needs to be elaborated and implemented. This should be done in close cooperation with local leaders and traditional institutions. Such efforts should facilitate a conducive civil-military cooperation ensuring effective communication between the various stakeholders. Such mechanisms should include the establishment of community-based security systems involving the military and community leaders to recover and redistribute raided animals and to deal with grazing movements and the allocation of temporary grazing rights and to create and encourage the use of communal grazing grounds.

While sensitization and mobilization efforts will have positive capacity building effects for all stakeholders involved, more capacity building for specialized services is necessary to create, strengthen and improve law and order in the region. For that purpose measures to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary, policy and prison services are necessary in the short and long-term. Such capacity building measures should include dissemination of information on Human Rights, as well as gender-sensitive approaches, ensuring effective participation and inclusion of women in planning, implementing and monitoring of activities. Likewise special attention must be given to the needs and special concerns of youth, who are often severely affected both as victims and as perpetrators, the latter because many of the armed warriors are young men.

6.3 Initiation and promotion of security enhancing economic activities

It is widely agreed that any type of disarmament of armed pastoralists would have to be accompanied by considerable efforts to (re-)build social and physical infrastructure and to create alternative and improved means to secure livelihoods. For that purpose a variety of measures are proposed, which to a large extent have to be supported through existing national development plans paying appropriate attention to the development requirements in the areas concerned. This must include efforts to secure and improve water supplies for livestock and humans alike, the provision of education schemes paying specific attention to the requirements of girls and women as well as veterinary services to improve the viability and sustainability of livestock in the region. Further to that appropriate agricultural extension service delivery systems will have to take into account the specific constraints to agriculture in the region.

While these efforts will mainly have to derive from existing national development schemes for the respective areas, they will be complemented by specific operations of the states in the triangle pulling together military units from the medical and engineering corps to support reconstruction and development efforts, thereby contributing to neutralize the need for the gun. Three types of projects are envisaged: Border Security Roads (BOSERS), Border Security Economic and Environmental Networks (BOSEENS) and Border Security

Social networks (BOSSONS). It must be noted that construction of these efforts revolves on joint actions of the military, communities, political and administrative components of the states. Once this cooperation is agreed upon, three types of units will be needed here; these are sections of engineering units, sections of medical units and a section of air cavalry. Underlying the need for air cavalry units is the historical analysis of the inter-pastoralist wars. These communities never carry out cross border or intra-state cattle raids when these gun-ships are on the ground. Having them around provides a psychological effect on the communities here to maintain peace and to cooperate. As matter of fact, their presence will reassure all the communities of a regionally assured mutual security.

Border Security Roads (BOSERS)

The first set of activities will revolve around the building of border security roads (BOSERS) across the common frontiers. They should be constructed in such a manner that they can also serve as air strips in order to enhance air surveillance. These will have the immediate net effect of creating jobs and by inference stakeholder mentality among the communities in the triangles. It will also have the immediate effect of effecting state penetration while enhancing frontier economic collaboration and security management. To build these roads it is suggested to use military engineering units from the region, while creating employment opportunities for un-employed local people and youth in particular. Roads are critical to facilitating movement of different social categories including women who engage in cross border business activities.

Underlying the use of the military is the simple fact that it avails capacities that literally lie under-utilized despite the fact that they cost the states to train (human elements) and to buy (physical assets). On average military establishment costs states an estimated 3-4 % of their GDPs. The use of private sector components in some of these volatile zones is likely to cost a fortune given insurance cost.

Border Security Economic and Environmental Networks (BOSEENS)

The second type of activities will revolve around the construction of economic regenerating and environment sustaining activities. Among these are activities such as the building of market shelters, irrigation canals, boreholes, dams, roads, environmental protection i.e. reforestation. These elements are critical to addressing issues of marginalization especially of women, many of whom engage in small cross border businesses.

Border Security Social networks (BOSSONS)

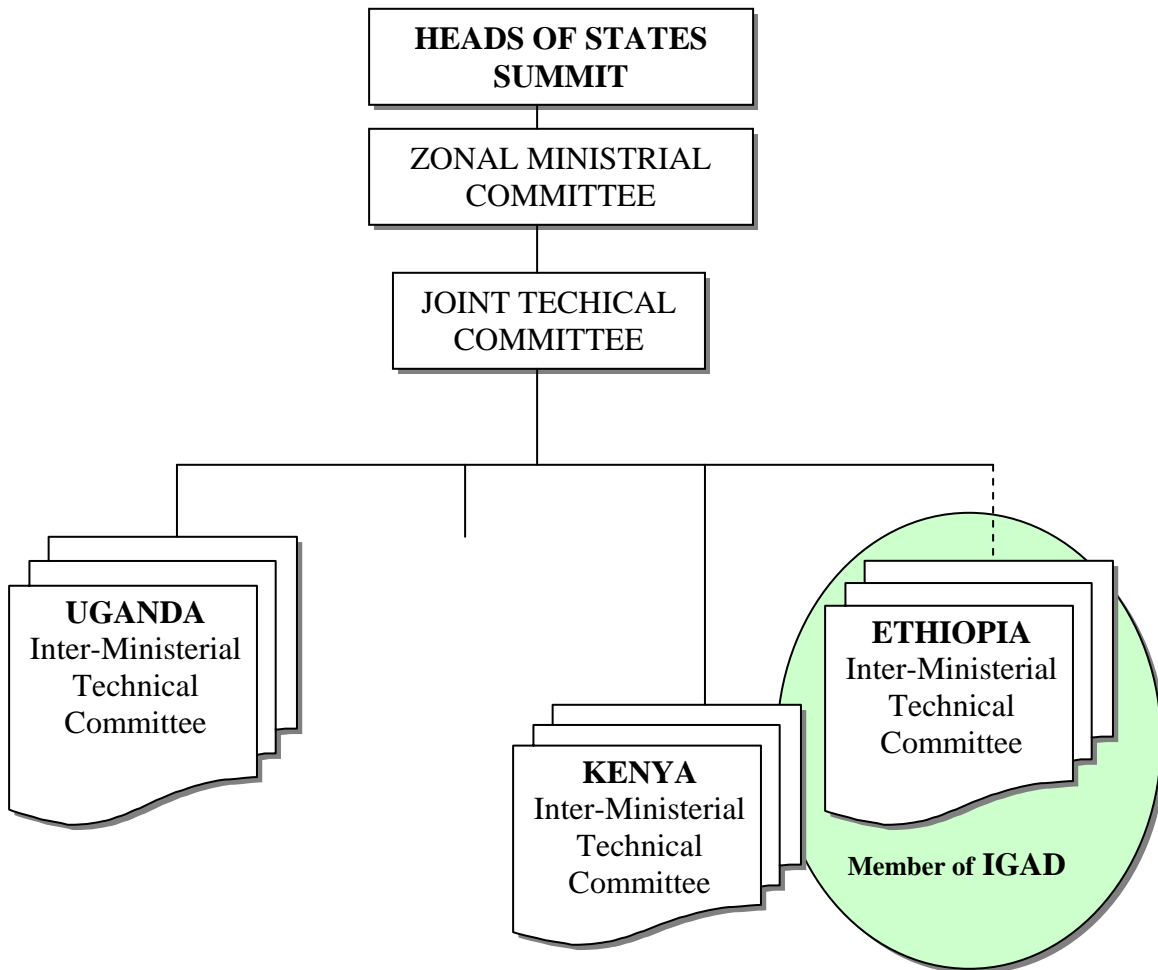
These will revolve around construction of social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, water bore holes, and housing units for security personnel and other citizens willing to settle in the triangle points. Kenyan units have for instance drilled bore holes and provided veterinary and human medical services to the Karamojong in Uganda and the Pokot and the Turkana in Kenya.

While BOSERS are critical for the entire zones, the BOSEENS and BOSON construction will be decided by the states at individual, bilateral and tri-lateral levels. Like the BOSERS, the core units to spear head the process will be military engineering battalions and thousand of un-employed youth and demobilized soldiers.

6.4 Organizational Framework for Disarmament and Promotion of Sustainable Development

Countries in the zone envisage the following organizational framework for steering and managing the regional project. The framework is based on core elements of the future follow-up mechanism of the IC/GLR such as the summit level and the zonal ministerial committee, which are derived from the structures outlined in the IC/GLR project no. 1.1 on Joint Security Management of Common Borders. The states in the triangle can further facilitate operationalization of forums envisaged in these border security structures. Among the roles they will perform is to help coordinate reconstruction activities, coordinate movement across borders and set up community and state security forums. These structures will facilitate political mobilization of local leaders, security, administrative and other departmental officers within the administrative districts in the triangle for disarmament and reconstruction. The framework also depicts collaboration with Ethiopia and IGAD.

FIGURE 1 Organizational Framework of Disarmament in Zone 3



7. Challenges and opportunities for disarmament of armed pastoralists

The use of military in socio economic security management has been done before in Kenya (through construction of bridges and sections of Mombasa highway after it had been washed away by El-Nino rains). However its use for such huge triangle reconstruction processes has not been tried before. This is bound to raise some levels of resistance hence the need for political will. The argument here should be that developing border zones using demobilized/retired soldiers and unemployed youth is a sure way of reducing the demand side of small arms. Financial costs are apparent at the level of capacity building yet the three states can do it.

- ◆ The other constraint lies in the fact that pastoralist do not feel the motivation to disarm. First, there is value in keeping a gun for self defense and for accumulation. Notably states in the region must collectively commit themselves to zero tolerance easy flow of arms in the region.
- ◆ An opportunity for disarmament lies in the existing trust among states and the fact that these communities are not fighting the states but rather among themselves.

Existing opportunities lie in the fact that all states in the triangle with the support of all member states of the IC/GLR seek disarmament of armed pastoralists and intend to promote development in these marginalized regions. Addressing and managing this noble task will be another important step in establishing the security architecture in the Great Lakes Region.

8. Value added and beneficiaries

The value of border security economic zones, lies in the fact that they can be set up immediately to help enhance penetration of the zones and to create a sense of ownership and economic regeneration in the zones. At operational level, they will allow the evolution of closer relations between security forces and communities for regional, state and human security purpose.

The value to disarmament lies in the fact that the project calls for concerted efforts for disarmament under the umbrella of the IC/GLR process. Further to that it contributes to the creation of forums for discussion and confidence building among communities and leadership, which are conducive to a joint and coordinated disarmament and development effort. It also calls for enhancement of institutional capacity for the states and local communities in security management at one level and the setting up of security generating economic activities at another.

- ◆ The first core beneficiaries will be communities living across frontiers. This will allow them to cooperate and add value to their common resources while ignoring artificial divisive borderlines.

- ◆ The states will benefit through increased community based security generating economic activities. It will also increase its tax base while reducing the costs of insecurity.
- ◆ Another category of beneficiaries are special groups such as un-employed men, women and youth who will be engaged in these construction activities. They will have an opportunity to earn income and learn skills.
- ◆ State military institutions will gain experience in peace building.
- ◆ Local authorities will also be able to generate income.
- ◆ Medical corps can be used effectively to reach remote areas and address the issues of HIV/AIDS and other pandemics.
- ◆ The project allows international development partners to participate in regional activities such as environmental protection that benefit groups across frontiers.

9. Budget Issues

Financing of this project can be sourced from two core sources: the states and the international partners. States can tap on normal resources allocated to these regions. States can also regard these zones to be special to the extent of granting them additional funds for reconstruction. Constructions of BOSERS for instance fall within the security needs of the state. If they are complemented by funds allocated to the Ministry of Public Works, such roads would be constructed with ease.

List of Abbreviations:

AU	African Union
ACEG	Association for Careers Education and Guidance
BOSEENs	Border Security Economic and Environmental Networks
BOSERs	Border Security Roads
BOSSONs	Border Security Social networks
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning System
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GVT	Government
H.I.V/ AIDS Syndrome	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HR	Human Resources
IC/GLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
JS	Joint Secretariat
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
REDICOM	Regional Disarmament Committee
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Force
USD	United States Dollar

V. Result Framework, Work plan and Budget (Version 21 September 2006)

Project Title: Disarmament of armed nomadic pastoralists and the promotion of sustainable development in zone 3																				
Overall Objective: Regional stability and human security is ensured through disarming pastoralists groups, strengthening state and community capacities and security enhancing economic development in the region																				
Intended Outcome: Pastoralist groups disarmed, reduced inter community tensions in zone 3, enhanced state and community capacities in effective security management, and increase of security generating economic activities.																				
Outcome indicator: Neutralization of cattle rustling, emergence of collaborative zone and area frameworks on security, increased information sharing, coordinated border surveillance, clearly delineated borders, emergence of security generating economic activities, increased capacity of States to secure its national borders, enforced joint border patrols, HR sensitive border security measures, gender sensitive cross border protection measures, cross border community and environmental protection.																				
Partnership Strategy: The project will support existing IGAD efforts, existing inter State Commissions and current border community and CSO based initiatives																				
	Expected results	Indicative Activities	Calendar												Resp. Partner	Foreseen Budget (Total 11'529'650 ⁸)				
			2007				2008				2009-11					Financ. Res.	Description of Budget	Amount USD		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4						
Objective 1: Joint and coordinated disarmament of pastoralists groups and de-mining⁹ in zone 3 are promoted and supported																				
1.1.1	Enhanced coordination between State Security, administrative and political structures in support of disarmament <u>Benchmark indicators:</u> Level of participation in	Establish a Regional Disarmament Committee (REDICOM) and organize regular meetings															GVt.	GVt.	1 initial funding meeting and 4 follow up meetings until end of year 2.	n/a Activity is already ongoing

⁸ This amount does not include the costs of infrastructural support to security sector and judiciary facilities under objective 2, which will be defined on the basis of an assessment.

⁹ This de-mining aspect of this objective will be taken care by the IC/GLR project on De-mining and Mine Action in the GLR (project no 1.1.4.) which provides various approaches in dealing with mine detection and de-mining.

1.1.2	REDICOM # of meetings, impact level and # of cross-border meetings	Organize, in cooperation with IGAD and the National Focal Points on Small Arms, meetings with security, political and community leaders in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan on disarmament														Gvt.		6 cross-border meetings at 10,000 USD each	60'000
1.1.3		Convene regular meetings of border security and administrative officers														Gvt.		12 cross-border meetings on rotational basis among the countries, @ 10'000 each	120'000
1.2.1	Communities sensitized and supportive of the disarmament campaign <u>Benchmark indicators</u> : # of arms voluntary surrendered, decrease of armed crime	Maintain constant communication between political, community leaders and civil society organizations on cross-border disarmament needs														Gvt. CSO	NFP SALW	Included in mandate of security and administrative officers	n/a
1.2.2		Military deployment and disarmament campaign in accordance with coordinated Governments' plans														Gvt.	Gvt		n/a
Objective 2 : State and community capacities in effective security management are enhanced																			
2.1.1	Communities fully involved in border security management	Design a sensitization strategy for disarmament and border security management														Gvts		1 expert 30 days for 10,500 and 3,000 for side-costs	13,500

2.1.2	<u>Benchmark indicators:</u> # of participants trained, # of follow up meetings, # of sensitization messages, # of participants in public rallies, # of follow up community meetings held by leaders	Develop the training concept for communities in border security management including stock taking of existing facilities, development of training programme, identification of structures and personnel, funding mechanism.												Gvt		3 Experts (Security, development and community work) for 3 month	94,500
2.1.3		Training of communities through multipliers and follow up												Gvt		Four trainings of 100 multipliers at 25,000 per meeting. ; 300 000 US\$ are used for the sensitization efforts within the communities undertaken by the trained multipliers	100,000 300'000
2.2.1	Judiciary and law enforcement agencies at local level adequately trained and equipped <u>Benchmark indicators:</u> SSR report produced, # of participants to training,	Carry out a survey and needs assessment on security sector reform at the local level (judiciary, prisons, police stations)												Gvt		1 expert 30 days for 10500 and 3000 for side-costs	13,500
2.2.2	decline in level of reported HR violations, # of woman officers,	Infrastructural support to security sector facilities at local level based on assessment												Gvt + Bilateral		Non	n/a

2.2.3		Human rights and gender seminar for judiciary and security personnel, with participation of CSO, youth and women														NGOs and other institutions		1 seminar in each country for 20 officials and 10 CSO representatives each 3 days @ max. 10'000 USD	30,000
Objective 3 : Security enhancing economic activities are initiated and implemented																			
3.1.1	Local Economic infrastructures rebuilt, built and maintained by Joint Military/civilian units <u>Benchmark indicators</u> : # of constructed items in border zones, # workers, level of utilization by local communities	Set up 3 training centres and training of communities volunteers in the construction of security enhancing infrastructures														Gvt		3 training centres with equipments, @ 30'000 USD each	90'000
3.1.2		Deploy military engineering units for training of civilians and joint construction of border security roads, market shelters, bore-holes, health centres, schools, dams, water lines etc.														Gvt		Personnel is part of Border security management project/development of border zones; Hardware, Supplies, tubing, cement, transport 6'660'000	6'660'000
3.2.1	Population better protected against further cattle rustling	Provide preventive and dissuasive military measures against cattle rustling, patrols, air surveillance														Gvt		Helicopters, maintenance, vehicule, fuel etc.. costs met by government	n/a

3.3.1	Warriors and women engaged in prosperous income generating activities <u>Benchmark indicators:</u> # of trained youth, warriors and women, # of small businesses generated, level of agricultural production, # of warrior advocating for disarmament and alternative livelihood	Provide education and vocational training to disarmed warriors and women														Internat. Partners, NGOS			15 local Educational and training projects for total of 15'000 participants							3'000'000
Subtotal 10,481,500																										
10 % of unforeseen: 1,048,150																										
OVERALL TOTAL: 11,529,650¹⁰																										

Detailed budget:

Click on this icon



Microsoft Excel Worksheet

¹⁰ This amount does not include the costs of infrastructural support to security sector and judiciary facilities under objective 2, which will be defined on the basis of an assessment