

R&R Syria AISBL

Psychosocial Programme Line

Lebanon 2014/15

Decision	Budget	Duration
Motion of JIC: 17/02/2014	Target: €149,400/year	01/03/2014 - 31/12/2015
Board R&R Syria: 17/02/2014	Minimum: €200/month	Priority B+

I. Scope

The Psychosocial Programme Line Lebanon 2014/15 is one of the three main pillars supporting the overarching peace building activities of Relief & Reconciliation for Syria AISBL (R&R Syria) in Lebanon. It is therefore directly linked to the Peace Building Programme Line Lebanon 2013-2015.

The psychosocial activities described in this Programme Line shall be implemented in the premises and the surroundings of every Peace Centre established under the Peacebuilding Programme Line. At least one house psychologist/psychotherapist shall be employed for every Peace Centre in order to supervise all house activities from a psychological point of view and in order to offer referral and/or basic treatment of post-traumatic stress disorders amongst the beneficiaries. The house psychologist/psychotherapist, under peer supervision, shall obey to the highest standards of his/her profession. General control of the programme is held by the designated managers, i.e. the respective Field Manager and the Country Director.

The work of the House Psychologist/psychotherapist shall be complemented by the psychosocial assistants of the Peace Centre who shall take care for outreach to families and for the organisation of recreational, cultural, sport, environmental and community-oriented activities. The psychosocial assistants may be employed/engaged either on a part-time or on a full-time basis, as most convenient under the circumstances of the Peace Centre. A certain number of international volunteers may be amongst them, but at least two-thirds of staff members under this Programme Line shall be drawn from local communities, either Lebanese or Syrian. They may be supported by trainers or animators who are employed/engaged for punctual needs, e.g. for the organisation of workshops, summer camps, etc.

This Programme Line shall cover every future R&R Peace Centre established in Lebanon, including outreach activities in their surroundings. It was endorsed by the Joint Implementation Committee of R&R Syria AISBL and R&R Lebanon and adopted by the Board of Directors of R&R Syria AISBL on the aforementioned dates for the aforementioned duration. This Programme Line is labelled as Priority B+ with regard to available funding; it has to be frozen if no funding is available for covering at least the specified minimum operational costs for two following months, after deduction of minimum operational costs for Programme Lines with higher priority.

II. Needs Assessment

The team of R&R Syria has carried out a thorough needs assessment with regard to the psychosocial situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, having consulted international and national organisations operating in this field as well as Lebanese university experts and refugee families. Following some observations on the needs and on the state of play of the crisis response:

(a) Psychosocial needs with regard to the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon, especially with regard to children, adolescents and their families

Besides the urgent need for basic relief items like shelter, food, hygiene and medical assistance, the psychosocial impact of the refugee crisis is amongst the most severe. In our work with refugee and host communities in the North and the East of Lebanon, the stories told, written or drawn by refugee children and adolescents testify of the deep traumatic experience they had to endure in armed conflict and displacement. Drawings of refugee children speak a language of violence; their stories tell of mothers and sisters raped and killed in front of their eyes.

It comes to no surprise that war-exposed children and adolescents have higher probability of suffering from mental health problems. Although systematic data on the case of Syrian children is lacking, the violence they are experiencing has most likely affected them on the long term. As a matter of fact, children and adolescents show symptoms that, if assessed by an interview, would be diagnosed as mental health problems, post-traumatic stress disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, alimentary or somatoform disorders, anxiety disorder or depression. In addition, children and adolescents often show conduct disorders, such as behavioural changes (such as aggressive behaviour, mutism, introversion...) and affective disturbances. In terms of child protection, special attention has to be given to children at risk. Most of these cases are related to children not at school and to child labour. About 100 unaccompanied children have also turned up in the North and the Bekaa without having adequate institutions to shelter them. Amongst the most difficult to tackle, there are also cases of torture victims amongst children. War, traumatic events and violence have affected the wellbeing of the parents as well, who suffer from the lack of control over their lives, caused by the displacement. Thus, their caring capacity is diminished, including their capacity to physically take care of the child and to show affection due to alienation, depression, self-neglect. Without the capacity for positive parenting, the risk of a negative outcome on children increases, with the possibility that problems become chronic.

The refugee situation of parents is not the only aspect of young people's environment that has a deteriorating effect on their psychosocial condition. Discrimination and resentment towards their status as "foreign refugees" in schools and other social activities prevent them from integrating into the social fabric of their living place. Also due to the political experience of Lebanon, the levels of prejudice and antipathy towards Syrians are quite significant. This affects also the prospects of education that are closely associated with the psychosocial condition.

(b) State of play of the psychosocial crisis response with regard to Syrian refugees

The existing infrastructure for psychosocial support in Lebanese border regions is quite limited. In the Akkar district, for example, only one recognised psychotherapist has been active for a population of about 200,000 inhabitants. The only psychiatric clinic of Lebanon is located close to Beirut. Besides schools, there are very few child-friendly spaces and even fewer trained psychologists and social

workers. A couple of Lebanese NGOs like Arcenciel, Mada or Vision have extended their work to youth animation before the Syrian crisis, but their offer is covering only a small part of this territory that has seen its population doubled with the influx of Syrian refugees.

The international humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis has started slowly with providing psychosocial assistance. The most urgent priorities were to cover life-threatening shortcomings like shelter, food, hygiene and medical aid. UNHCR and UNICEF have only started in 2013 to put stronger emphasis on psychosocial intervention. Today, several international organisations have started this type of activities. Coordination is crucial in this regard. Unfortunately, it is often lacking on the ground or abused for competitive purposes between big international NGOs. Much more needs to be done in terms of community building and empowerment. International organisations have problems addressing these issues as they are most often relying on local political authorities who do not necessarily have an interest in these developments.

Besides the need for fostering the psychosocial crisis response, every organisation working in the Syrian refugee crisis should have their own mechanism of psychological monitoring and support, for its own staff but also for the beneficiaries it works with. A functioning system of referrals still needs to be established between international and national organisations in crisis response. A house psychologist in every organisation should serve as focal point to such a mechanism.

III. Objectives

The specific objectives of this Programme Line shall concur to the implementation of the objectives of the Peacebuilding Programme Line Lebanon 2013-2015. Against this background, this Programme Line shall strive to realise the following specific objectives:

- a) To integrate the psychosocial crisis response into the broader context of reconciliation and peacebuilding work between different communities and factions, especially with regard to the relationship between Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities.
- b) To establish a methodology for the protection of minors and of the other most vulnerable individuals in our work and in relationship with other organisations operating in the area, particularly with regard to Syrian refugees.
- c) To build-up a sustainable professional capacity to diagnose and to address traumata, especially of children and adolescents, and to treat them through individual or collective psychotherapy, possibly by referring them to existing structures.
- d) To empower different communities through the establishment of youth committees and a network of local volunteers who are implementing self-defined social projects and who are also serving as avant-garde for bringing different communities together.
- e) To foster social cohesion and the well-being of children and adolescents through the offer of recreational, cultural, sport or other activities, if possible in cooperation with their families and local volunteer groups.

IV. Target Population

The main target population are Syrian refugees in the surroundings of each R&R Peace Centre in the North and in the Bekaa regions of Lebanon. However, Lebanese host communities shall be actively integrated into the work of each Peace Centre, hence avoiding tensions between refugee and host populations. The following groups are particularly targeted by this Programme Line:

- a) Children from both refugee and host communities from the age of 6 to 12, especially those with signs of post-traumatic stress disorder, violent behaviour or other disorders.
- b) Adolescents from both refugee and host communities from the age of 13 to 19, especially those with signs of post-traumatic stress disorder, violent behaviour or other disorders.
- c) The families of the aforementioned target groups, especially in cases where psychological disorders may be related to the family environment and in cases where parents exhibit difficulties in responding to the extenuated needs of the child in the extenuated circumstances.

As outlined in the Peacebuilding Programme Line, R&R Syria has started its operations with the establishment of a first Peace Centre in Bkarzla (Akkar). Activities under this Programme Line shall reach out to 4 out of 6 areas within the Akkar Caza. These areas are listed as the following:

- Between Halba, El Aabde and Berqayel (Area AA): outreach started in 07/13
- Between Halba, Aakar el Aatiqa and Meshmesh (Area AB): outreach started in 09/13
- Between Halba, El Bire and Mashba (Area AC): outreach started in 10/13
- Sahl area, between Halba and El Aarida (Area AD): outreach started in 10/13
- Wadi Khaled and Akroum (Area AE): outreach operations foreseen in future
- Qbayyat area (Area AF): no operations foreseen in the near future

A second Peace Centre is scheduled to be established in the Bekaa region in the following months, most probably in the surroundings of Job Jennine. The exact operational areas have yet to be determined, but the aforementioned selection criteria shall equally apply.

V. Expected Results

The following measurable results are expected as output of this Programme Line in the context of the Peace Centres' overall activities:

- a) The capacity of R&R Syria and of other local actors to cope with post-traumatic difficulties and disorders of conflict-affected children, youth and their families is increased.
- b) A referral protection mechanism and a holistic psychosocial intervention is implemented for the work of all Peace Centres and offered to other organisations operating in the area.
- c) One psychosocial team is established in each Peace Centre, under the direction of one House Psychologist who is himself/herself under peer supervision.
- d) At least 1,000 children and adolescents have participated per year in group-related psychosocial activities like recreational, artistic, sports or other activities.

- e) A network of local volunteers is established in at least 6 municipalities, involving at least 60 adolescents who are implementing local social development projects.

VI. Activities

With the establishment of the first Peace Centre, the following Activities will start to unfold. The Country Director, after consultation with the Field Manager and the House Psychologist, decides about the most appropriate moment for the launch of each of these Activities, taking into consideration budgetary constraints.

(a) Establishment of psychosocial monitoring and referral teams

Each R&R Peace Centre will have psychosocial personnel, composed by social workers and animators and coordinated by a professional psychologist to be appointed as House Psychologist. To maintain trust and communication with local partners and communities, the House Psychologist should be introduced to the different communities and communication should always be at the forefront of any activities. It is important that there is no room for suspicion or confusion regarding the House Psychologist's role and it should be explained to communities and local partners that the House Psychologist is open to answer their questions and concerns. Together with up to two social assistants per Peace Centre, the House Psychologist forms a psychosocial monitoring and referral team that is accompanying all R&R staff members and volunteers in the implementation of their educational and psychosocial activities.

(b) Elaboration and implementation of specific child protection methodologies

Concurrent with the overall child protection policy of R&R Syria, which will be regularly reviewed by R&R Syria's Board of Directors, a specific child protection methodology shall be elaborated, implemented and disseminated for the operational areas of each R&R Peace Centre.

In a first step, the entire local staff of each Peace Centre will be trained by the House Psychologist on post-traumatic difficulties and disorders of children, youth and their families, with particular emphasis on identification of such difficulties and disorders during educational activities, and on how to communicate them to the families and how to practically cope with them in educational settings. The training might be accompanied by Lebanese and/or international experts engaged as project consultants, with solid and demonstrated practical capability and academic accreditation in this psychosocial sector of intervention.

In a second phase, the House Psychologist will supervise the elaboration of a comprehensive and practical manual to cope with post-traumatic difficulties and disorders of children, youth and their families, fitting with local realities and needs in the operational areas of each Peace Centre. The manual will be the primary guide to the psychosocial activities of the Peace Centre in the respective operational area. It shall entail a detailed referral plan, which ought to be investigated by the House Psychologist to identify available resources. The gateways and referral mechanisms shall be assessed and firmly agreed with each partner organisation. The internal monitoring and referral mechanism shall include a clear policy for teaching all staff members and volunteers to identify potential cases of concern, which need referral.

In the third phase of implementation, the manual will be distributed to all staff members and volunteers and explained in regular training sessions, to be organised at least every third month. It must be made clear to all staff and volunteers that they cannot act as a psychologist themselves, but that they should simply refer cases to the House Psychologist if they are concerned. Following the identification of individual cases of concern, mainly related to children but also their families, the House Psychologist should organise individual examinations. Once the concerns are confirmed, the House Psychologist is responsible for activating the mechanism to refer cases to appropriate psychosocial structures that are already operating. The manual shall be regularly reviewed and updated, at least every third month, and might be disseminated to teachers of local schools and to public health facilities, in order to establish it as common methodological tool.

(c) Psychological monitoring of R&R Syria staff members

Due to the nature of the environment in which R&R Syria staff members will be working in, it is important to ensure that their psychological well-being is protected and monitored. Throughout the duration of employment or volunteering in Lebanon, individuals are likely to encounter emotionally taxing and/or stressful situations, either because of direct exposure to political tensions and violence or because of the confrontation with suffering and trauma that communities and individuals R&R Syria works with have and continue to endure. As a result it is important to have a clear policy on protection of staff and volunteers including the following directives:

At the beginning of any employment or volunteer period, the House Psychologist should make it clear to the individual that psychological support is available to everyone if they feel that they require it. The individual should be made aware that this support can come from either the House Psychologist or an external and independent body (in case the individual does not feel comfortable discussing personal issues with the House Psychologist).

On a weekly basis, there should be a meeting where all staff members and volunteers are required to attend to discuss problems or situations that have arisen which are stressful or emotionally challenging to deal with. These meetings will be chaired by the House Psychologist. There should be no pressure or requirement for any individual to speak during this meeting. From these meetings, if it is clear that certain situations or scenarios are causing stress or emotional difficulties on a regular basis the House Psychologist and the Project Coordinator should cooperate to try and find an alternative method of implementation, whilst protecting staff and volunteers psychological wellbeing.

On a monthly basis each staff member or volunteer should have an allocated time slot to privately discuss with the House Psychologist (or an external psychologist if the staff member or volunteer requests) any concerns they may have regarding their psychological wellbeing. These meetings must remain absolutely confidential and nothing discussed may be divulged to other staff members or volunteers by the House Psychologist. It must be made perfectly clear that if at any time any member of staff or a volunteer feels that they need to talk to the House Psychologist or an external psychologist then they can request this. It is important that all R&R Syria staff and volunteers are made very aware of the fact that there is a support network in place to protect their wellbeing and they are perfectly within their rights to utilise this.

(d) Information sessions about effects of war on children and parents

Potentially, parents and children will not understand the meaning of psychosocial support, as support is usually sought through other means (family and religion). To overcome initial potential disregard, the House Psychologist shall present him/herself and the activities. He/she will draw the attention on the fact that psychosocial support only facilitates the comprehension of the mechanisms behind trauma and its effects on children's behaviour, without any judgemental attitude. There should be continued efforts to continue the channels of communication between parents, communities and the House Psychologist. The House Psychologist should create an official policy outline as to how communication channels should remain open.

Physical displacement of an adult has different features, as compared to children's experience. It signifies the complete loss of control over one's life and secure tenants, loss of social position and complete subversion of one's role in family and in society. Father's unemployment, for example, may cause the loss of the father's status in front of the child. Single mothers, instead, gain a new social position (and a new image towards the child). Whatever change may have occurred, the core reason of refugees' psychosocial instability is fear of lack of control over one's lives. R&R Syria staff should be aware that the parents of children we work with may already feel like they have lost control over theirs and their children's lives. Therefore, the House Psychologist's role should be presented as a partnership between himself/herself and the parents, so that parents do not feel like they are once again losing control of yet another aspect of their children's lives. Activities should be designed in collaboration between parents, children and R&R Syria staff, focused on re-establishing the role of the parents. Potential activities might include the involvement of parents into course work and other educational or psychosocial services offered by R&R Syria in implementation of its mandate.

Information sessions about effects of war on children and parents should be organised in all locations R&R Syria staff is working, on a rolling basis. At least one public session should be held per year in each location with participation of the House Psychologist. According on the influx of new arrivals in the location, public information session might be repeated. In any case, R&R Syria staff members should assure that there is at least one contact per month with the family of each beneficiary of R&R Syria activities, either through teachers, social assistants or volunteers. If deemed appropriate and necessary, an information session might be followed up by individual visits of families by the House Psychologist. The monitoring of parents' attitudes towards psychosocial support shall be a fix item on each coordination meeting with R&R Syria's field staff.

(e) Psychotherapy of individual cases of psychological concern

As a general rule, it is preferable that mental health cases be referred to psychosocial structures that are already operating, rather than treating patients at the Peace Centres. The House Psychologist shall select and differentiate cases on the basis of their need for treatment and according to the monitoring and referral mechanism described above. If no appropriate psychosocial structures are available in the operational area, the House Psychologist might request the engagement of a trained psychotherapist (possibly himself/herself if duly qualified) to start appropriate individual or group therapy sessions, tailored to the needs at hand. After consultation with the Field Manager in charge, the Country Director has to decide about such an engagement and about the start and scope of psychotherapy, taking into account the specific situation of each Peace Centre.

As a first step, the House Psychologist has to ensure the establishment of a peer review process (psychotherapy for the therapist) and a therapy plan according to European standards. The regular peer review shall involve the punctual involvement of external academic experts, affiliated to the health or psychology faculties of renowned universities in Lebanon or abroad. An appropriate space shall be set up in the premises of the Peace Centres or their surroundings for the implementation of this activity. Professional discretion and care must be maintained at the highest level throughout the process. All cases of psychotherapy should be reviewed at a six-month basis and possibly referred to psychological support structures abroad as soon as possible. A monthly report must be submitted to the Country Director for evaluating the therapeutic progress.

(f) Emergency protection shelter for unaccompanied children at risk

According to the needs assessment in both target regions, there might arise an emergency need for protection shelter for unaccompanied children at risk. Before embarking on this concept, the House Psychologist and the Country Director should examine the legal status of hosting children in the house. Issues such as parental consent need to be considered. If the child is deemed to be in immediate danger, other organisations may need to be engaged in the process. At all times, the child's safety must be a priority even if there is the potential risk of alienating a family or community. In a first step, the House Psychologist should create a Child Protection Plan akin to European models. Once this plan is accepted by R&R Syria's Board of Directors, the House Psychologist needs to ensure that all members of staff and volunteers are fully briefed on the policy.

Practical implementation of the plan would require the conversion of two rooms into bedrooms with two sets of bunk-beds in each room. Cultural sensitivity must be a priority, so ideally one room should be for female children and another for male children. It should also be noted that family relations must be taken into consideration as well, so if a young child is taken into this facility with an older sibling of the opposite gender, then attempts should be made to accommodate the children together. To ensure the children's safety whilst using the facilities, a system of staff or volunteers being 'on call' should be created so that there will always be someone present within the Peace Centre who the children can be supervised by in case of emergency. The House Psychologist should create a clear policy for how staff members and volunteers should interact with the children and a clear routine for the children, including meal times etc.

Having children at risk taken into the Peace Centre, should only be considered as the last possible solution. Solutions in the field should always be fully examined first, including trying to get children at risk to be cared for by other family members or members of influence in the community. This facility should also not be considered a long term solution and the House Psychologist should fully examine other existing facilities for the protection of unaccompanied children at risk.

(g) Recreational activities for children and adolescents

Physical displacement means loss of affective bonds to the place where the child used to live. It often means that the child has to cope with the loss of many beloved ones, be they relatives or friends. Children must therefore rebuild their sense of belonging by being included in usual familiar activities. School being a place where social behavioural patterns (both negative and positive) are replicated by children, it is important that the psychosocial staff of the Peace Centre senses conflict moments and helps the children solving them. This can be achieved with role-playing games, group activities aimed to decompress tensions and face-to-face meetings with the child. Recreational activities shall be im-

plemented progressively in the premises of the Peace Centres and/or in its surroundings. Recreational activities include but are not restricted to:

1. Entertainment activities for children and adolescents: supervised indoor or outdoor games, youth clubs, barbecues, summer camps, etc.
2. Artistic activities for children and adolescents: clown workshops, circus, theatre, cinema club, painting workshops, drama clubs, music groups, etc.
3. Sport activities for children and adolescents: athletic competitions, football team, basketball team, table-tennis facility, etc.
4. Social activities for adolescents: nature exploration groups, clean-up actions, works of public utility, visits of sick and elderly, etc.

All recreational activities should be focused around core ideas such as resilience and interactive ways for the children to combat the psychological difficulties they may face; they should also be in keeping with other aspects of R&R Syria's work, including inter-religious dialogue. These activities are aimed at providing participants (children, adolescents and possibly parents) with positive coping methods to handle the effects of war trauma. Positive coping mechanisms are those activities that reduce the level of stress or discomfort provoked by war and displacement. Such methods include all social activities, like: sport, art and open-air activities. Negative coping mechanisms are stress-inducing, they exacerbate social alienation and include smoking, consuming drugs, watching TV (especially the news about war), doing nothing and staying alone. These activities should be avoided, to prevent exacerbating the effects of trauma.

Regular recreational activities will be supported with the necessary means of transportation to allow children and youth from informal tented settlements and other places of refugee population to reach the Peace Centre or the outreach location. Furthermore, snacks and basic refreshments shall be provided to all participants, regardless of their age.

(h) Establishment of child-friendly spaces and day-care activities

The Peace Centre should not only be a house of learning, but also an open house for children of several age groups, starting as from the age of 5. In the year after its establishment, child-friendly spaces indoor and outdoor shall be set up at every Peace Centre, entailing nature-oriented play grounds and lounging areas. A special area should be dedicated for parents, possibly reserved to women and possibly equipped with basic catering (coffee machines). Child-friendly spaces might furthermore be set up in outreach centres and other operational locations.

It should be made clear that the child-friendly space is open to the entire family, in particular to mothers. During week-days, daily opening hours shall be assigned to each child-friendly space, during which at least one animator is present at the location who is also in charge of proposing collective games at least once per day. Different opening hours might be assigned to adolescents for the establishment of youth clubs or sport activities. The animators of children and youths time might be local and/or international volunteers or staff specifically engaged for this purpose. Transportation might be provided after school and at the end of the afternoon to bring children to their camps, homes or at least the nearest city centre.

(i) Establishment of local volunteer groups in different communities

Psychosocial support means also empowerment of the youth and helping them to build a better future for themselves and following generations. As part of R&R Syria's overarching peacebuilding policy, local volunteer groups shall be established in every Peace Centre and in every location of educational or psychosocial activities. Starting as a youth conversation club offered by R&R Syria's international volunteers, the groups shall develop an own identity as a local organisation, which is part of an international network of friendship and solidarity.

Following an inducement period, each local volunteer group shall administer their own small budget for the realisation of community youth projects, such as the development of a short film, a playground, a sport facility or a youth centre. Existing civil society initiatives and municipalities shall be involved into this process, creating hence an added value for the entire community. In a third step, local volunteer groups from all locations in a target region shall be united regularly at the regional Peace Centre for a social training and activity day, hence bringing together youth from different communities, both from refugee and host populations, and strengthening the sense of shared humanity and mutual understanding. As far as possible, local volunteer groups shall furthermore participate in international exchange programmes with national chapters of R&R Syria and with other multi-confessional youth groups abroad.

VII. Staff Planning

The minimum requirement for carrying out the core activities of this Programme Line is the part-time employment or engagement of one house psychologist per Peace Centre. He/she will be in charge as coordinator for the implementation of this Programme Line, under peer supervision and responding to the Field Manager and to the Country Director Lebanon. Some of the Activities (g), (h) and (i) might already be implemented by staff members engaged under the Peacebuilding or Educational Programme Line, notwithstanding the need for professional psychosocial support.

The House Psychologist shall be supported as soon as possible by two social assistants per Peace Centre, to be drawn from local communities, Syrian or Lebanese. They will support the coordinator in outreach to families and in the animation of groups in the premises of each Peace Centre. Further group animators might be employed/engaged for the development of the Activities (g), (h) and (i). The team may punctually be extended to other short-term assistants for the organisation of particular events under the provisions of the respective activity.

VIII. Budget

The Psychosocial Programme Line Lebanon 2014/15 is one of the three main pillars supporting the overarching peacebuilding activities of R&R Syria AISBL in Lebanon. It is therefore directly linked to the Peacebuilding Programme Line Lebanon 2013-2015 and relies on its basic staff and premises detailed in the budget of the respective programme line.

The minimum operational costs of this Programme Line is the availability of a minimum funding for the employment/engagement of at least one weekly recreational activity for children or adolescents,

including catering and transportation, summing up to not more than €200/month. The Board of Directors of R&R Syria has to be consulted if the Treasurer of R&R Syria states in his/her monthly report that no funding is available for covering these minimum operational costs for at least one month, after deduction of Programme Lines with a higher priority.

AUTHORISED ANNUAL BUDGET

(a) Human Resources

Item	Description	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Psychologist	2 psychologists, 1 in each Peace Centre, full time, including insurance and allowances	€2,000/month	48,000
Social Workers	4 psychosocial assistants, 2 in each Peace Centre, full time, including insurances	€800/month	38,400
Animators	4 youth animators, 2 in each Peace Centre, full-time, including insurance	€500/month	24,000
Subtotal			110,400

(b) Equipment, Materials and Supplies

Item	Description	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Materials	Materials for recreational activities (arts, sports, games, toys, etc.) in 2 Peace Centres	€500/month	12,000
Equipment	Installation of 2 child-friendly spaces, 1 in each Peace Centre (furniture, play grounds, etc.)	€2,000/item	4,000
Youth Clubs	Budget for 6 local volunteer groups to implement own community projects	€500/year	3,000
Catering	Snacks, water, juices or other refreshments for recreational activities and youth clubs	€200/month	2,400
Subtotal			21,400

(c) Services and Other

Item	Description	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Transportation	Transportation for children attending recreational activities in each Peace Centre	€500/month	12,000
Consultancy	2 consultants for the design and review of child protection methodologies in each target region	€2,000/year	4,000
Training	4 training sessions in each Peace Centre for teachers and local NGO staff for the implementation of child protection methodologies	€200/item	1,600
Subtotal			17,600

TOTAL AUTHORISED COSTS PER YEAR

EUR 149,400