

Project Document  
For  
Supplementary Budget of the Government of Japan

United Nations Development Programme  
The Democratic Republic of the Congo

March 2016

Project title	Strengthening Stabilization in Eastern DRC through a Joint UN Reintegration Project in Ruthshuru, North Kivu
Location	Bwisha, Territory of Ruthshuru of North Kivu Province
Overall aim of project	Contribute to the stabilisation and the security of the targeted area through socioeconomic reintegration of CAAFAG and vulnerable of the community
Development Outputs to deliver	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Reintegration of former CAAFAG presently under family reunification process and vulnerable children from the community through schooling or vocational training and support for microenterprises for the older ones</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Heads of households in charge of former CAAFAG and vulnerable children from the community become drivers of economic recovery and peaceful coexistence, better equipped to fight against sexual and gender-based violence.</p>
Budget	Total Budget: USD 2,700,000
Duration	12 months (31 March 2016 to 30 March 2017).
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 748 Children (CAAFAG and vulnerable of the community), 748 households (about 6,000 people) and 13,000 school children</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: About 15,000 households (120,000 people)</p>
UNDP contact details	<p>Tel +; Avenue du 30 juin; BP 7248 Kinshasa, DRC</p> <p><a href="http://www.cd.undp.org">www.cd.undp.org</a></p>

**Project Title:** “Strengthening Stabilization in Eastern DRC through a Joint UN Project for the Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups in Rutshuru, North Kivu”

**Project Number:**

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP, UNWOMEN, WFP, UNICEF, the *Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle* (INPP), and the Office of the Personal Representative in charge of fighting sexual violence and the recruitment of children

**Start Date:** March 2016

**End Date:** March 2017

**PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description
<p>Following years of bloody conflicts in the Eastern part of the country that has seen score of children recruited and used by men in arms and countless violence against women and girls, the joint project has four main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the socio-economic reintegration of former <i>Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups</i> (CAAFAG) and vulnerable children from the community through schooling for children</li> <li>- Support the socio-economic reintegration of former CAAFAG and vulnerable youths from the community through vocational training</li> <li>- Provide support to households of former CAAFAG and vulnerable children families to carry out income generating activities</li> <li>- Support the establishment of gender sensitive local peace and development committees and plans, and support for victims of sexual violence</li> </ul> <p>More precisely, the joint project aims at socio-economic reintegration of 374 (CAAFAG) and 374 vulnerable children from the community together with members of their households for a total of 1496 direct beneficiaries in the sector of Bwisha in the Territory of Rutshuru, North Kivu. In addition, the joint project also supports awareness raising and the establishment of measures for the prevention of gender-based violence throughout the sector as well as built-in support for victims of sexual violence.</p> <p>Extending over 12 months beginning April 2016, the joint project is to be implemented by 4 UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP and UNDP) and 2 Governmental structures (the <i>Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle</i> –INPP- and the <i>Office of the Personal Representative in charge of fighting sexual violence and the recruitment of children</i>). It is a complement to the ongoing project entitled ‘<i>Strengthening Stabilization in Eastern DRC through a Joint UN Reintegration Programme</i>’ which deals with an initial case load of 2000 beneficiaries (CAAFAG, vulnerable children from the community and members of their households) with funding from the Government of Japan.</p>

<p>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF):</p> <p>Strengthening of democracy and stabilization; Inclusive growth and development planning.</p> <p>Indicative Output(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restored social cohesion and reduced likelihood of conflict;</li> <li>- Empower youth through capacity building;</li> <li>- Provision of emergency jobs and diversified livelihoods opportunities;</li> </ul>
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<b>Total resources required:</b>	2.700.000	
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	--
	<b>Japan:</b>	2.700.000
	<b>UNDP project:</b>	--
	<b>Government:</b>	--
	<b>In-Kind:</b>	--
<b>Unfunded:</b>		

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## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

In spite of progress recorded following improvements in the security situation that followed the military defeat of the M23<sup>1</sup> in November 2013 and the willingness of several armed groups to surrender their arms, the Eastern part of the DRC remains a fragile zone still confronted by a number of key challenges.

In the framework of the second phase of the *International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy* (ISSSS), conflict scans have been carried out in October 2014 to help to: (i) clarify the nature and root causes of the conflict and the resulting problems that Stabilization programs will have to deal with; (ii) identify appropriate roles for local and national stakeholders, and; (iii) design conflict-sensitive Stabilization programs that avoid unplanned problems and maximize positive contributions. The results of this process informed that due to the weakness of the State Authority, conflicts in North Kivu are rooted in the competition for natural resources, such as minerals and especially arable land - the main input of farmers and cattle breeders who constitute the majority of the population of the region. The land issues at the basis of most ethnic conflicts arise in terms of (i) scarcity in some zones because of the high density of the population, (ii) access to property which, by customary practices, gives absolute land ownership to the first inhabitant, excluding women and (iii) low productivity, despite the natural fertility of the soils, due to inappropriate agricultural practices used in the area.

Combined with the lack of viable prospects, these difficulties increase insecurity and significantly narrow the field of socio-economic opportunities for both parents who can no longer ensure the schooling of their children and the rural youths lacking livelihoods, thereby becoming a field predisposed to recruitment into armed groups or in artisanal mining often in extremely arduous and dangerous conditions.

In the territory of Rutshuru, a former stronghold of the M23 which covers two of the five priority areas for stabilising North Kivu,<sup>2</sup> the ISSSS conflict scans indicated that the root causes of the conflicts revolve around ethnic rivalries, motivated by access to land. There is an especially high intensity of this form of conflict between farmers and cattle breeders. In this situation, the absence of an authority able to protect all components of society in an equal manner while ensuring access to basic services at the local level has led some communities to organise themselves into armed vigilante groups. These groups are based on ethnicity, and aim to protect their own interests or to assert their civil, economic and political claims relating to nationality, land rights and representation at provincial and national levels. These armed groups (such as Mai Mai Shetani, FDDH, MPA and FDLR) are comprised of young men from local communities with very limited access to education and limited employment prospects. Facing such challenges, they become easily tempted to join armed groups as they see armed struggle not only as a means of social ascent, but also of survival. Although more discreet, the militias are still present in some areas of Rutshuru and in the neighbouring territories of Masisi and Walikale, and still pose a significant potential threat.

The risk of resurgence of armed conflicts remains due to:

- (i) the degree to which many armed groups have been able to survive in this area, able to blend seamlessly into the local population which, for many, are their home communities
- (ii) the slow pace of the DDR/II process. According to the data of the national structure responsible for its implementation (*l'Unité d'Exécution du Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réinsertion* or UEPNDDR), in Q3 2015, only 2,465 former combatants (CAAFAG not included) have been demobilized out of a target of 12,000<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Mouvement du 23 mars': The most important armed group in DRC until November 2013

<sup>2</sup> As identified in the ISSS, the priority areas are Beni Nord; around Kitshanga; Volcan; Masisi Centre and; Frontière Masisi-Walikale

<sup>3</sup> 3,663 CAAFAG and 8,542 adults including 1,221 women

At this stage, the Comprehensive Plan DDRIII progress is as follows:

**May 2015:** Formal launch of the DDRIII in Kitona and Kamina, targeting 12,205 ex-combatants members of all armed groups in 3 steps: a) Screening, 3 months of civic education and citizenship values; b) Reinsertion, 6 months of vocational training and; c) Reintegration by returning in the community.

**July 2015:** Starting of gradual reinsertion process of all ex-combatants already demobilized in Kamina and Kitona through the training in literacy, hygiene and health, vocational guidance, civic and citizenship education, peace culture and human rights. To date: a total of 2,335 demobilized trained.<sup>4</sup>

**Ongoing:** Qualifying training with the technical support of specialized organizations: cattle and goat raising, agriculture, fishing, agricultural products processing (FAO); hairstyling, aesthetics, sewing (CARITAS); automobile & moto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, welding, buildings painting, electricity, plumbing (INPP); management, associative mechanisms and access to micro-credit (ILO).

The DDIII estimates the number of Ex-combatants as follows:

**Table 1: Estimated Caseload for DDRIII**

Estimated Beneficiaries	Demob.	Reinsert.	Reintegr.
Adult Ex-Combatants	8,542	8,542	8,542
Adult Ex-Combatants – Male	7,321	7,321	7,321
Adult Ex-Combatants – Female	1,221	1,221	1,221
Children Associated with Armed Forces or Groups (CAAFG)	3,663	3,663	3,663
Adult members of the communities of reintegration			8,542
Vulnerable children of the communities of reintegration			3,663
Totals	12,205	12,205	24,410

As of December 2015, about 25% of the adult target group were pursuing their vocational training. The continuation of the process will depend on the rate of adherence of the surrenders and the resources mobilized to fund the program.

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## II. STRATEGY

### 2.1. Problem statement

Although currently calm, the security situation in the territory of Rutshuru is still facing the potential threat from some armed groups, usually comprised of young men from local communities with very limited access to education and limited livelihoods prospects and who, in a situation of despair, are easily tempted to join the militias.

In the Bwisha sector of this territory 500 CAAFAG and 500 vulnerable children of the community are currently being supported under the project entitled “*Stabilization in Eastern DRC through a Joint UN Reintegration Programme*”, funded by the Government of Japan. While this project deals with a considerable case load, it does not support newly identified CAAFAG and if nothing is done to reintegrate the additional group of children and other marginalized and disaffected youths they will constitute a latent conflict factor due to the fact that they are the most vulnerable to join insurgent groups.

### 2.2. Community assessments/needs

In a recent study seeking to contribute to the development of stabilization and reconstruction projects and programs, the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI) and UNDP jointly recommended to all stakeholders to

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<sup>4</sup> UEPNDDR website as of December 2015

continue efforts to promote dialogue and peace and, beyond ethnic divisions, to explore and address the socio-economic drivers of conflict and recruitment into armed groups.<sup>5</sup>

Furthermore, in the Bwisha Sector of Rutshuru, UNICEF has recently estimated an additional 374 CAAFAG in need of reintegration (i.e.: 113 children and 261 youths).<sup>6</sup>

To ensure the most comprehensive coverage of vulnerable children and youths in the area, the project targets the additional 374 CAAFAG recently identified by UNICEF, while also taking into account the needs of the community by also supporting an equal number of vulnerable children from the area, i.e. 113 vulnerable children and 261 older ones.

Furthermore, to ensure that the 748 households of former CAAFAG and vulnerable children families can have promising economic prospects, support will be given to, first, participate in Labour-based work followed by support to carry out income generating activities.

In addition, the community as a whole will be empowered to adopt measures to fight against sexual and gender based violence.

### **2.3. The Project's Approach**

The project constitutes a contribution to the Government of DRC's strategic pillars identified in the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - PSRP- (2011-2015)* through enhancing community resiliency and strengthening the capacity of individuals, communities, and local institutions to anticipate, recover, and prevent local level conflict as well as lay and strengthen the foundation for equitable economic growth. The project is also a part of the materialization of the "*UN post conflict policy on employment creation, income creation and reintegration*"<sup>7</sup> which provides a framework for interventions, including three specific intervention streams – Track A: Stabilization of livelihoods of affected people; Track B: Rehabilitation of the local economy to generate employment opportunities and facilitate reintegration, and; Track C: Creating sustainable employment and decent work.

The project will be jointly carried out, through a complementary approach, by four UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP) and two governmental structures (*Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle –INPP* and the Office of the Special Representative *in charge of fighting sexual violence and the recruitment of children*), while allowing at the same time every partner to bring its added value in remaining fully in control of its own specific activities and funding.

This project takes a holistic approach and is based on the 3x6 approach, articulated around:

- i) the socioeconomic reintegration of former CAAFAG and vulnerable children from the community and the socioeconomic empowerment of their families
- ii) the peace consolidation through the prevention of enrolment of youth in armed groups and the reduction of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV);
- iii) the strengthening of community governance through the establishment of Local Peace and Development Committees

External evaluations of similar joint projects<sup>8</sup> have confirmed that in the north-eastern part of the DRC (North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri), the simultaneous multi-sectoral interventions carried out by UN Agencies and implemented under the 4th component of the ISSSS<sup>9</sup> have produced tangible results in terms of socio-

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<sup>5</sup> Collecting data on peace and reconstruction in the DRC UNDP, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2014 Collecting data on peace and reconstruction in the DRC

<sup>6</sup> Information from UNICEF valid as of December 2015 United Nations Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation, and reintegration, Geneva 2009

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation, and reintegration, Geneva 2009

<sup>8</sup> External Evaluation of the 'Community Empowerment for Peace in Ituri' project - HSTF, 2010; External Evaluation of UNICEF' PEAR Plus, URD, January & February 2012

<sup>9</sup> Return, Reintegration and Recovery

economic reintegration through increased household income, subsequent improvement in the schooling, as well as the capacity of communities to prevent and resolve conflicts.

#### **2.4. Assumptions**

The continuing deterioration of the living conditions of vulnerable households, the lack of socio-economic and development prospects, as well as increasing tensions over access to natural resources are all factors that can fuel antagonisms and degenerate into violent conflicts.

To prevent the risk of relapse into armed conflicts, further deterioration of living conditions and the continued impoverishment of the economy, this joint project proposed to support specific areas to offer alternative perspectives to groups at risk currently lacking any prospect, thus facilitating their economic and social reintegration.

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### **III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS**

#### **3.1. Expected Results**

The project which focus on the reintegration of vulnerable groups (i.e. children associated with armed groups and armed forces, vulnerable children of the community, their families, and victims of sexual violence) will provide educational and economic perspectives, especially for the youth, so that they are less inclined to join the armed struggle and better equipped to live a peaceful productive life contributing to their community. Younger children will be accompanied and benefit from full educational support (including school feeding).

To ensure durability of these actions, members of the CAAFAG families will also be supported with Labour-based work and, more significantly, the implementation of Income Generating Activities so that they can carry on their role of positive contributors to their family and to their community.

In order to maximize the impact on the community as a whole and avoid the perception that CAAFAG are offered special treatment, the project also directly target an equivalent number of vulnerable children from the community as well as their families with the same support, hence reinforcing the resilience and pacification of the community.

Finally, of primary interest for both the pacification of the community and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), the project will support the creation or the reinforcement of Local Peace and Development Committees with a view to develop community-based & community-implemented SGBV plans together with support for victims.

The project's results can be summarised by the following 2 outcomes:

**Outcome 1:** Reintegration of former CAFAAF and vulnerable children from the community through schooling or vocational training and support for microenterprises for the older ones

**Outcome 2:** Heads of households in charge of former CAAFAG and vulnerable children from the community become drivers of economic recovery and peaceful coexistence, free of sexual and gender-based violence

#### **3.2. Partnership**

In close collaboration with INPP and the Office of the Special Representative, the UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP) will develop partnership with the national and local technical services of the State (Rural Development, Social Affairs, Planning) at national level and local level, as well as with NGOs --based on experiences and successful practices and according to the skills and resources required to effectively contribute to the achievement of the results of the joint project.

**UNDP** will assume the lead responsibility for coordinating the joint project in addition to supporting community empowerment processes.

**UNICEF** has the lead to ensure the oversight of CAAFAG's reintegration together with the primary responsibility for achieving the output related to the identification, the profiling, and the educational schooling of CAAFAG and vulnerable children of the community. UNICEF will also be responsible for the preventing approach related to GBV in school and communities.

**WFP** will be responsible for specific aspects related to (i) providing CAAFAG and vulnerable children of the community as well as all other primary school children in the area with school feeding and (ii) providing targeted young people with food during their vocational training.

**UNWOMEN**, as the United Nations Organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women will work for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls; the empowerment of women; and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UNWOMEN will ensure that Local Peace and Development Committees generate and implement gender-sensitive Action Plan and that victims of SGBV are fully supported.

**INPP**, as the national vocational training institute will synergize with the provision of technical assistance for the vocational and skills training and placement module for the youth component. Indeed, beyond the theoretical and practical professional training, INPP also provides support for young people trained for insertion in the professional environment in terms of employment, self-employment and the creation of small and micro enterprises.

**The Office of the Personal Representative in charge of fighting sexual violence and the recruitment of children** will collaborate with INPP to ensure that vocational training implemented in the framework of this joint project will effectively and positively impact the lives of survivors of sexual violence, former child soldiers and some other members of their communities.

### 3.3. Risks and Assumptions

	Risks	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact in case of realization	Programmatic response
1	Low adherence of local authorities and host communities to the project due to negative perception that CAAFAG are favored over the vulnerable children of the community	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The overall strategy of 1 CAAFAG – 1 vulnerable children of the community is an adequate response. (<b>UNICEF</b>)</li> <li>- Ensure the implication of provincial, territorial and local authorities and the targeted communities leaders in all key stages of the joint project (identification of vulnerable children of the communities, community infrastructure rehabilitation ...) (<b>UNDP</b>)</li> </ul>
2	Lack of coordination between UN agencies and stakeholders in the implementation of the project ( <b>UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/ Office of Special Representative</b> )	Medium	High	Establish an effective coordination mechanism for the joint project to operationalize and strengthen consultation and communication with stakeholders ( <b>UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/Office of Special Representative</b> )
3	The insecurity created by the fleeing of FDLRs, resumption of hostilities and return of CAAFAG in armed forces and groups	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Security situation will be regularly monitored and an exit strategy will be formulated</li> <li>- Sustainable socio-economic reintegration through the 3x6 approach will provide an alternative opportunity to CAAFAG to not return in the armed forces and groups</li> <li>- The Implementation of a community dialogue, conflict prevention and resolution will contribute to the social cohesion of the community</li> </ul> <b>(UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/Office of Special Representative)</b>

4	Post-election instability (Election period, post-election) that can cause problems of support and ownership	Medium	Medium	No direct solution of political instability but will work with local communities to ensure ownership
5	Non respect of commitments by implementing partners or by one or more of the stakeholders (implementing partner, company, supplier)	Medium	High	Establish a quality control mechanism operating on a regular basis and examining all aspects of the joint project exhaustively ( <b>UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/Office of Special Representative</b> )
6	Inaccessibility of intervention sites due to the deterioration of road conditions	Medium	Medium	Establishing accessibility in all seasons as one of the major criteria in the selection of sites for the joint project interventions <b>(UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/Office of Special Representative)</b>

### 3.4. Stakeholder Engagement

To ensure a continuing first-hand engagement of all the partners, the joint project is being overseen by a Steering Committee composed of the Ministry of Rural Development & Other Key Technical Ministries, Local Government of North Kivu, UN Agencies & Partners (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNWOMEN, INPP, Office of the Special Representative) and the Embassy of Japan.

To ensure the most comprehensive synergy and coordination of the daily activities, the joint project is also pilot by a Coordination Committee, composed of the same stakeholders at a provincial level.

The direct beneficiaries will be engaged based on their willingness and commitment to contribute to the joint project results on a non-monetary basis. From its onset, the project will promote ownership by the targeted local authorities and communities.

### 3.5. Knowledge

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

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

UNDP and other UN Agencies are committed to ensure the visibility of Japan, vis-à-vis Governmental Partners, and beneficiaries, surrounding communities and local authorities during the joint project implementation. All items will be marked with Japan's logo. UNDP will engage with the community radios, supported through the strategic plan, to organize talk shows on the joint project to allow beneficiaries especially CAAFAG, vulnerable of the host communities and SVBG survivors to share their good practices and to promote Japanese contribution to communities' change.

### 3.6. Sustainability and Scaling Up

The methodology and partnerships underlying this project are conceived to make the impacts sustainable through collaboration with Governmental technical services and the reinforcement of state authorities' management skills and good governance capacity.

Provincial and local authorities will be actively involved in the implementation of the joint project and especially through the monitoring components and the daily collaboration with line ministries and technical services. The involvement of local authorities at all levels throughout the process ensures ownership through, inter alia, the Steering and the Coordination Committees



Community participation and ownership: The joint project is based on a direct involvement and community participation throughout with a view to guarantee long term sustainability.

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## **IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### **4.1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness**

The project has been jointly developed by all agencies involved based on information from the field (beneficiaries) and local authorities and will be jointly implemented from the needs assessment at its starting stage, to the monitoring of interventions, as well as the official hand over of activities and physical infrastructures to the authorities. A Result and Resources Framework completed by an Activity Plan will detail the roles and responsibilities of each Agency and partner.

The joint project involves more sectors and intend to produce a positive impact on general livelihood at household level and in the communities, which should be reflected in the human development indicators like level of schooling, child protection and general health conditions of the population.

To optimize impact a focused and geographically targeted joint intervention will produce more visible and durable results towards the most vulnerable groups. For example, UNICEF identifies through the community protection network (RECOPE) vulnerable groups, such as older CAAFAG, who will be accompanied by UNDP for introduction to income generating activities under the joint supervision UNDP-UNICEF.

### **4.2. Project Management**

The joint project will be managed under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP will subcontract with INPP and the Office of the Special Representative and serve as the pass through mechanism for the other Agencies involved.

The consortium of the partner organizations involved - UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNWOMEN, INPP and the Office of the Personal Representative- will constitute a project management unit (PMU), which will be responsible for the implementation of the activities. This unit will be based in the East (Goma) and meet regularly (on a monthly basis) to evaluate progress and recommend improvements, as necessary.

An international coordinator will be recruited to ensure the coordination of the project and its activities. The project will recruit 1 international staff and 1 national Monitoring and Evaluation expert together with 1 driver to assure proper execution.

The overall coordination of the project will be ensured by UNDP, in order to provide joint planning, programming, implementation and monitoring/evaluation. The coordination task will be limited to ensure synergy between the different agencies, while each agency remains responsible for their activities. Each organization will nominate a Focal Point for Goma and Kinshasa to manage and monitor the joint project. All operational decisions related to the implementation of the project will take place in the Coordination Committee. The meetings will take place in Goma, North Kivu. UNDP, UNICEF, WFP UNWOMEN, INPP and the Office of the Personal Representative are all members of the Coordination Committee. This forum will also ensure a regular coordination with the Stabilization Support Unit to guarantee that the socio-economic package is delivered in an integrated manner with the other components of the ISSSS.

A work plan, to be periodically updated, will be included in the implementation plan in order to guide project implementation on a day-to-day basis. It shall include a breakdown of all project activities into tasks, including details of time allocated and resources available (human, material, financial), and the actors responsible.

**Financial arrangements:** As stipulated in the UN guidance on joint programming, the project will operate as a “Parallel fund arrangement”. While a joint proposal is being presented for the project and a joint intervention strategy is being agreed between the agencies, UNDP will sign an agreement with the donor on behalf of all UN agencies as well as INPP and Personal Representative. It is appreciated that this arrangement will require additional administration from all organizations. It will also lead to a quicker completion of the proposal to be presented to ensure that activities on the ground can start more quickly.

UNDP will submit a written request to the Government of Japan for prior approval in case (1) the extension of the joint project is required, and/or (2) the re-deployment of funds between approved joint project budget components is required, if more than 20% increase or decrease is expected.

For any fund balances at the end of the joint project, UNDP will consult with the Government of Japan on its use.

The interest income should be treated in accordance with the Japan-UNDP agreement on Arrangement for the Interest Income derived from Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund.

## V. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

**Project title and Atlas Project Number:** “Strengthening Stabilization in Eastern DRC through a Joint UN Project for the Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups in Rutshuru, North Kivu”

**Outcome 1: Reintegration of former CAAFAG presently under family reunification process and vulnerable children form the community through schooling or vocational training and support for microenterprises for the older ones**

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS <sup>10</sup>	ACTIVITIES	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INPUTS Total costs in \$US
<b>Output 1.1</b> 113 CAAFAG and 113 vulnerable children of the community in the targeted area benefit from reintegration support	<b>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of CAAFAG &amp; vulnerable children from the community identified for reintegration in Bwisha Sector</b> <i>Data Source: Unicef/Protection Section 2015 Annual Report</i> <i>Frequency: Annually ( in terms of school calendar)</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 500 CAAFAG &amp; 500 vulnerable children already under a reintegration process in Bwisha/Rutshuru</i> <i>Target 2017: 374 CAAFAG and 374 vulnerable children and youths from the community</i>	1.1.1 Activity: Identify children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and profile the kind of reintegration (educational or professional/training/economic) and develop reintegration trajectory for 748 children (CAAFAG and vulnerable children of the community)	<i>UNICEF: Technical support of the process</i> <i>Ministry of Social Affairs Technical oversight</i> <i>Local Authorities: Representation</i>	Act 1.1.1: 20 000
		1.1.2 Educational reintegration through schooling for about 226 profiled CAAFAG and vulnerable children (with individual and community support)	UNICEF	Act 1.1.2: 117 506
	<b>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of CAAFAG &amp; vulnerable children enrolled in schools in Bwisha</b> <i>Data Source: Attending sheets and palmarès of Bwiha's schools</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly, in terms of school calendar</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 500 CAAFAG and 500 vulnerable children from the community</i> <i>Target 2017: 113 CAAFAG and 113 vulnerable children from the community</i>	1.1.3 Activity: Provide school feeding for school calendar for all children enrolled in elementary schools in Bwisha	<i>WFP: Food distribution, technical support</i> <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Technical support, monitoring</i>	Act 1.1.3: 678 600
		1.1.4 Activity: Monitor the sustainability of the reintegration support	UNICEF	Act 1.1.4: 52 360
<b>Output 1.2</b>		1.2.1 Activity: Construct and equip 2 additional small local vocational training centres in the area of Rutshuru	INPP/UNDP	Act 1.2.1 104 400

261 Youth CAAFAG and 261vulnerable youth from the community trained, equipped and accompanied to start small scale enterprises	<b>Indicator 1.2.1 Percentage of youth attending vocational training having received Food for Training during six months in Bwisha</b> <i>Data Source: Reports from INPP &amp; WFP North Kivu</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 95% of youth attending Vocational Training</i>	1.2.2 Activity: Provide Food for Training to support the vocational training of youths (6 months)	WFP/INPP	Act 1.2.2	62 640
	<b>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of youth enrolled having completed a vocational training in Bwisha</b> <i>Data Source: Reports from Provincial Ministry of Youth &amp; INPP North Kivu</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 90% of youth enrolled</i>  <b>Indicator 1.2.3 Number of Youth graduates employed, self-employed or running a small scale enterprise</b> <i>Data Source: Rep. from INPP &amp; Ministry of SME</i> <i>Frequency: Half-yearly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 60% of Youth supported</i>	1.2.3 Activity: Strengthen of the development and implementation of vocational training for youths	INPP (UNDP, UNICEF)	Act 1.2.3	25 000
		1.2.4 Activity: Provide technical, managerial, and financial support to the trained youth to set up or start their small enterprise/economic activity	INPP/UNDP/UNICEF	Act 1.2.4	62 640
Outcome 2: Heads of households in charge of former CAAFAG and vulnerable children from the community become drivers of economic recovery, and peaceful coexistence free of sexual and gender based violence					
Output 2.1 Socioeconomic empowerment of 748 heads of households of CAAFAG and vulnerable children from the community	<b>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of major community based infrastructures rehabilitated in Bwisha</b> <i>Data Source: Local Development Plan, Community meeting report</i> <i>Frequency: Once at the starting stage</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target Q2_2017: 3</i>  <b>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of workdays created for heads of households in Labour-based rehabilitation works in Bwisha</b> <i>Data Source: Implementing partners reports, Field visits</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2016: 60 000</i>  <b>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of beneficiaries involved in joint ventures for setting up income generating activities</b> <i>Data Source: Implementing partners reports, Field visits</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 80% of beneficiaries</i>	2.1.1 Activity: Identify community based infrastructures to be rehabilitated in a participatory manner (through Local Development Plan, etc.)	UNDP, and Local Peace and Development Committees and Local A	Act 2.1.1	21 000
		2.1.2 Provide Labour-based works to rehabilitatee community-based infrastructures in Bwiha, training, sensitization and saving for identified 748 heads of households, including CAAFAG and vulnerable children and youth families (Phase 1 of 3x6 approach)	UNDP	Act 2.1.2	472 100
		2.1.3 Activity: Provide technical and managerial support as well as micro-grants as start-up capital for beneficiaries joint-ventures by the beneficiaries (Phase 2 of 3x6 approach)	UNDP	Act 2.1.3	234 000
		2.1.4 Activity: Evaluating and Monitoring of the sustainability of the Groups Income Generating Activities	UNDP	Act 2.1.4	60 000

<b>Output 2.2</b> Local communities adopt measures to support victims of Sexual and Gender-based Violence V(SGBV) and implement gender sensitive community peace and development plans	<b>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of victims of SGBV benefiting from temporary employment creation and income generation initiatives</b> <i>Data Source: Implementing partners reports, Field visits</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 50</i>	2.2.1 Activity: Provide built-in support for victims of sexual violence in a perspective of socio-economic empowerment	UNWOMEN and Office of the Special Representative	Act 2.2.1	150 000
	<b>Indicator 2.2.2.a Number of ‘Community-based dialogue’ organised on Gender-based violence prevention</b> <i>Data Source: Implementing partners reports, Field visits</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 5</i>	2.2.2 Activity: Support to Gender-Based Violence Prevention SASA! Approach in targeted areas, incorporating male engagement methodologies and No Means No! Approach to prevention of gender-based violence in school settings	UNICEF	Act 2.2.2	100 000
	<b>Indicator 2.2.2.b Number of ‘school covered by No Means No! Gender-based violence prevention</b> <i>Data Source: Implementing partners reports, Field visits</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 10</i>	2.2.3 Activity: Provide support to local peace and development committees to elaborate and implement their gender sensitive activities	UNWOMEN and Office of the Special Representative	Act 2.2.3	50 000
	<b>Indicator 2.2.3 Number of functional local peace and development committees supported for implementing gender sensitive activities</b> <i>Data Source: Implementing partners reports, Field visits</i> <i>Frequency: Quarterly</i> <i>Baseline 2015: 0 Target 2017: 10</i>				
<b>S-Total (outcomes 1 &amp;2)</b>					<b>2 187 886</b>
<b>3. Coordination and management (salaries, missions, monitoring and evaluation, office etc...)</b>					
	3.1 Human resources (1 international staff, 1 local M&E experts,1 driver)		UNDP		259 700
	3.2 Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials		UNDP		52 414
<b>S-Total (Management &amp; Coordination)</b>					<b>312 114</b>
<b>GMS (8%)</b>					200 000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2 700 000</b>

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 6.1. Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Baseline study realised before or at start of the project. Application of individual forms for beneficiaries (beginning and end of the activity) Mid-term and final collecting of information and reporting	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Local authorities, line services,	
Monitor and Manage Risk	See chapter 3.3.	quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly (Radio emissions and documentary realised)	Continual	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNICEF, WFP, UNWOMEN, INPP	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Mid-term report	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	Mid-term report	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		

<b>Project Report</b>	A mid-term progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined targets at the output level.	Mid-term and at the end of the project (mid term and final report)		UNICEF, WFP, UNWOMEN, INPP	
<b>Project Review (Project Board)</b>	The Project Board will hold a project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	The project's Steering Committee	

## Evaluation Plan

<b>Evaluation Title</b>	<b>Partners (if joint)</b>	<b>Related Strategic Plan Output</b>	<b>UNDAF/CPD Outcome</b>	<b>Planned Completion Date</b>	<b>Key Evaluation Stakeholders</b>	<b>Cost and Source of Funding</b>
Project Evaluation	Ministry of rural development			June 2017	Local authorities, UNICEF, WFP, UNWOMEN, UNDP, INPP, etc.	30.000 \$ UNDP TRAC

## VII. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016				2017				
		T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 1		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (in US\$)
<b>Output 1.1</b> 113 CAAFAG and 113 vulnerable children in the community in the targeted area benefit from reintegration support	1.1.1 Activity: Identify children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and profile the kind of reintegration (educational or professional/training/economic)		x				UNICEF	Japan supplementary Fund	- Contractual arrangements with NGO partners - Data collection, updating and harmonisation and sharing with other project stakeholders	<b>20 000</b>  (Details by UNICEF)
	1.1.2 Educational reintegration through schooling for about 226 profiled CAAFAG and vulnerable children (with individual and community support) and monitoring of the process			x	x	x	UNICEF	Japan supplementary Fund	- Identification of existing schools in the parents' residence areas - Registration of children, school supplies, etc.	<b>117 506</b> (226 children x 520 \$)
	1.1.3 Activity: Provide of school feeding for children enrolled for at least one school year			x	x	x	WFP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Food distribution - School attendance follow-up	<b>678 600</b> (13.000 children x 52 \$)
	1.1.4 Activity: Monitor the sustainability of the reintegration support			x	x	x	UNICEF	Japan supplementary Fund	- Travel - Evaluation fees - communication	<b>30 000</b> (748 CAAFAG , vulnerable children and youth x 40\$)
<b>Output 1.2</b> 261 Youth CAAFAG and 261 vulnerable youth from the community trained, equipped and accompanied to start small scale enterprises	1.2.1 Activity: Identify and profile of 522 youth for vocational training (261 older CAAFAG and 261 vulnerable youth from the communities)		x				UNDP & UNICEF	Japan supplementary Fund	- Contractual arrangements with NGO partners - Data collection, updating and harmonisation and sharing with other project stakeholders	<b>0</b>
	1.2.2 Activity: Strengthen of 2 small local vocational training centres (VTC) in the area of Rutshuru		x	x	x		INPP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Construction - Equipment sheds for training	<b>104 400</b> (522 youths x 200 \$)
	1.2.3 Activity: Provide Food for Training to support the vocational training of youths (6 months)			x	x		WFP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Food distribution - School attendance follow-up	<b>62 640</b> (522 youths x 120 \$)
	1.2.4 Activity: Strengthening of the development and implementation of vocational training for youths			x	x		INPP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Training of trainers - Development of curricula	<b>25 000</b>
	1.2.5 Activity: Providing of technical, managerial, and financial support to the trained youth to set up or start their small enterprise/economic activity			x	x	x	INPP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Construction of 2 hangars - Vocational Training - Technical equipment	<b>62 640</b> (522 youths x 120\$)



<b>Output 2.1</b> Socioeconomic empowerment of 748 heads of households of CAAFAG and vulnerable children families	2.1.1 Activity: Identification of heads of households in charge of CAAFAG and vulnerable children			x			UNDP & UNICEF	Japan supplementary Fund	- Contractual arrangements with NGO partners - Data collection, updating and harmonisation and sharing with other project stakeholders	<b>6 000</b> (lump sum)
	2.1.2 Identification of community based infrastructures to be rehabilitated in a participatory manner (through Local Development Plan, etc.)			x			UNDP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Community mobilization in 3 areas - 1 Participatory workshops per area - Travel in 3 areas -	<b>15 000</b> (3 workshops x 3 000\$) (3 mobilization campaigns x 1 500\$) (Staff travel & follow-up: 1 000 \$ x 3 areas)
	2.1.3 Providing of Labour-based rehabilitation works (for the implementation of community-driven emergency subprojects), training, sensitization and saving for identified 748 heads of households, including CAAFAG and vulnerable children and youth families (Phase 1 of 3x6 approach)				x		UNDP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Sensitization - Equipment - Labour-based works salaries - Savings - Weekly Sensitization and training of beneficiaries on solidarity groups and transversal themes	<b>472 100</b> (Initial sensitization :3 areas x 1 500\$) Participatory conflict analysis: 3 areas x 2 500 \$) (Salaries & savings: 748 persons x 400 \$) (Equipment :748 kits x 80 \$) (Sensitization transversal themes :748 pers. x 35 \$) (Direct supervision & coaching :748 x 60 \$) (Construction of building for community services :3 infrastructures x 10 000 \$)
	2.1.4 Activity: Provide technical and managerial support as well as micro-grants as start-up capital for beneficiaries joint-ventures (Phase 2 of 3x6 approach)				x	x	UNDP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Micro subvention - Coaching - Communication & visibility	<b>234 000</b> (Micro subventions: 600 beneficiaries x 320 \$) (Coaching: 600 x 50 \$) (Communication & visibility: 600 kits x 20\$)
	2.1.5 Activity: Evaluating and Monitoring of the sustainability of the Groups Income Generating Activities					x	UNDP	Japan supplementary Fund	- Consultant - Travels	<b>60 000</b> (600 beneficiaries x 100 \$)
<b>Output 2.2</b> Local communities adopt measures to support victims of Sexual and Gender-based Violence V(SGBV) and implement gender sensitive community activities	2.2.1 Activity: Providing of built-in support for victims of sexual violence in a perspective of socio-economic empowerment			x	x	x	UNWOMEN	Japan supplementary Fund	- Sensitization campaigns - Travels	<b>150 000</b>
	2.2.2 Activity: Support to Gender-Based Violence Prevention SASA! Approach in targeted areas, incorporating male engagement methodologies and No Means No! Approach to prevention of gender-based violence in school settings			x	x	x	UNICEF	Japan supplementary Fund	Roll-out of the methodology. Training, follow-up and community-based dialogue activities	<b>100 000</b>

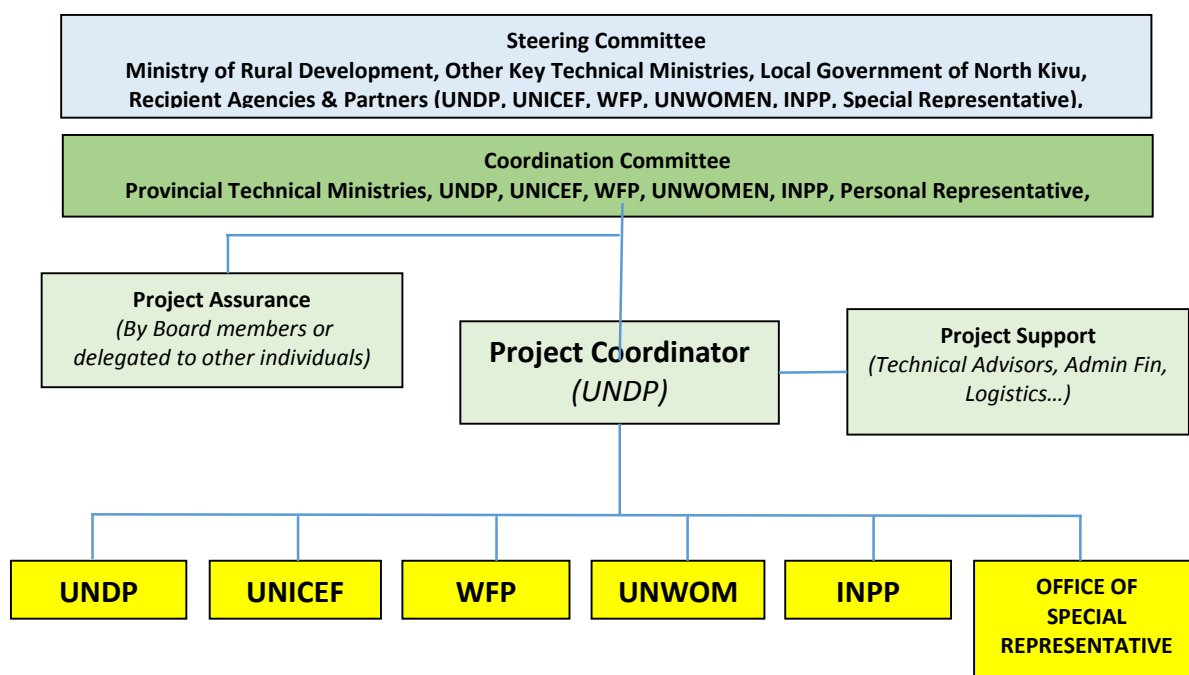
	2.2.3 Activity: Providing support to local peace and development committees to elaborate and implement their gender sensitive community development plans			x	x	x	UNWOMEN and Office of the Special Representative	Japan supplementary Fund	Mission costs for field training of members of CLPD Organisation of 5 days of training/CLPD (20\$/day/person) Training materials and reproduction costs	50 000
3.1 Establishment and support to Project Management Unit	3.1.1 Recruitment of project staffs (International Coordinator (50% x 260 000\$ per year), M&E National Expert (50% x 50 000\$ per year), 1 Driver (14 000 \$ per year)		x	x	x	x				259 700
	3.1.2 Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials		x	x	x	x				52 414
3.2 Administrative costs	3.2 GMS (8%)									200 000
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>2 700 000</b>

## VIII. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

### The Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee will be established in Goma or in Kinshasa and will include governmental services especially the ministries of Rural Development, Social Affairs and Planning as well as representatives of the UN agencies and the Embassy of Japan.

This committee will make consensual management decisions and will evaluate and approve the semi-annual work plans as well as the 6-month progress reports based on the global work plans initially approved.



Quality Assurance functions and implementation functions are complementary but distinct. To offer the guarantees of transparency and objectivity, these functions should be performed by different entities. Thus, each agency shall designate the person who will be in charge of Quality Assurance for the corresponding activities of the project.

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## **IX. LEGAL CONTEXT**

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”, as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system.

UNDP will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>.

This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.