

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo

Project document

Title: "Joint Project for Community Reintegration of Ex-Child Soldiers in Rutshuru Territory, Nord Kivu Province"

National Development Results: (i) strengthening governance and peace, ii) diversify the economy, accelerate growth and promote employment; iii) improve access to basic social services and strengthen human capital

UNDAF Outcome(s): (i) Outcome 2: Public institutions effectively implement policies and concerted program of support to the key stakeholders working in the sectors carriers to accelerate job creation and income; (ii) Outcome 3: Populations and especially vulnerable groups benefit from supply and increased use basic social services quality with an interest especially for the resolution conflict and consolidation Peace. (iii) Outcome 6: All regions of the DRC recorded significant progress in the protection of civilians, respect for human rights and the reduction of tensions and conflicts

Implementing Partner: UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNWOMEN, INPP, Office of Special Representative

Responsible Parties: UNDP and DRC Government

Summary

The purpose of the project is to contribute to the stabilisation and the security of the targeted areas through reintegration of CAAFAG, vulnerable groups and displaced persons into the local communities.

Based on a 3x6 approach and through a complementarity, the project is expected to implement three main outputs: (i) the family reintegration of former CAAFAG presently under reunification process and the vulnerable children of the community through schooling, vocational training for the older ones and support for installation; (ii) the empowerment of affected populations, including young women and men, to become drivers of economic recovery, innovation and economic development, and peaceful coexistence and (iii) the sensitization of local communities in the selected area on sexual and gender based violence.

Beneficiaries : Direct beneficiaries: 1,000 children (500 CAAFAG, 500 vulnerable of the Host community), 1,000 households (of CAFFAG, vulnerable of host community, IDPs, families of delocalised XC, victims of SGVB, about 10,000 people) and Indirect beneficiaries: About 22,000 households (176,000 people).

Total resources: 4.035.128

Project duration: 12 month

Starting date: 01 November 2015

Closing date: 31 October 2016

PAC Meeting Date:

Execution modality: Direct implementation (DIM)

Table des matières

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION	3
1.1. General contexte	3
1.2. The actual situation concerning reintegration.	3
1.3. Stabilization and ongoing initiatives	5
1.4. General Information of UN Agencies and National Partners	6
II. INTERVENTION AREA, TARGETED GROUP AND DURATION	8
2.1. Intervention area and duration	8
2.2. Target groups	9
III. OBJECTIVES	11
IV. EXPECTED RESULTS AND MAIN ACTIVITIES	11
4.1. Expected results	11
4.2. Main activities	12
V. IMPLEMENTING STRATEGY	14
5.1. Intervention approach	14
VI. RESULTS AND RESSOURCES FRAMEWORK	16
VII. ASUMPTIONS AND RISKS	25
VIII. PROJECT MANAGEMENT	27
8.1. Management arrangements	27
8.2. Steering Committee	28
8.3. Communication and Visibility	28
8.4. Monitoring and evaluation	29
8.5. Legal Context	29
IX. BUDGET	30
X. Resources and quantities	32
ANNEXES	39

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1. General contexte

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has a population of 71 million people spread over 2.34 million square kilometres. Seventy per cent of the population lives in rural areas. Annual population growth is 3.1 per cent. After a decade of violent armed conflicts, political tensions have subsided and, following elections in 2006 and 2011, institutions have been put in place. The security situation has gradually improved, despite military operations on-going in the eastern part of the country and pockets of instability in Katanga associated with the presence of armed groups. At end of 2014, there are still over 2.2 million displaced persons in that region. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO) is still deployed there (20,000 international military, police and civilian personnel). National income per capita is \$180 and more than 70 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. In 2011 the Democratic Republic of Congo was on the bottom rung of the 187-country Human Development Index.

The armed groups and related violent conflicts, causing insecurity and massive displacements of population remain one of the root causes, preventing stabilisation and sustainable development in eastern DRC. It is essential to create an environment, which:

- Encourages the members of armed groups to surrender;
- Reintegrates vulnerable groups (children associated to armed groups and forces, families of ex-combatants, IDP's, victims of sexual violence, etc.) to their communities.
- Provides economic perspectives, especially for the youth, so they are not tempted to join armed groups;

The local economy and the social cohesion in eastern DRC are seriously perturbed and hampered by violent conflicts, displacements, insecurity and destruction of socio-economic infrastructure. This results, among others, in suspicion, ethnic tensions, exploitive economic activities at short term with no longer-term investments, poor social services and thus economic and social perspectives are very limited. First victims of this situation are the most vulnerable groups, notably youth, especially children associated with armed groups and forces, IDP's, hosting families and victims of sexual and gender based violence.

1.2. The actual situation concerning reintegration.

The government of DRC had announced to start the third national DDR (disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration) program on the 15 December 2014 (see minutes of the 26 December 2014 inter-ministerial meeting), but this has been postponed due to the installation of the new government. The third phase of the national DDR plan (Plan national du DDR 3 or PNDDR3) has been elaborated and approved by the government and consist of three main phases:

1. Regrouping of the ex-combatants (XC) in the "regrouping sites" (for several weeks for each site) and transport to the Centres for preparation of

- reintegration (CPR), which are localised in the provinces of Bas-Congo, Equateur, Oriental and Katanga.
- 2. Preparation for the reintegration and the re-education of the XC in the CPR during 6 to 12 months.
- 3. Reintegration of the XC in the communities, though a community approach (36 months).

The PNDDR3 estimates the number of XC as follows 8.543 ex-combatants (of which 1.221 women) and 3.663 children associated with armed forces or groups: CAAFEG)

The Executing Unit (UE-PNDDR), which operates under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence, will be fully responsible for the execution of the PNDDR3, and the role of UN agencies, beside MONUSCO and UNICEF, will probably be only as a subcontractor for parts of the process. To finance the implementation of the PNDDR 3, Donors are requested to contribute to a dedicated basket fund, managed by the World Bank (which will be operational in Mai-June 2015). Many donors still remain with questions, especially about the relocation to the CPR and the voluntary return to the communities. Nevertheless the government is very clear that the relocation of the XC to the CPR is a security issue and cannot be discussed.

Many others questions are still needed to be clarified in the PNDDR. Among others:

- Are all XC to be relocated to the CRP?
- What support do the families of the XC receive while the XC are in the CPR?
- Will the XC, after the CPR, return to their communities of their free choice?
- What is exactly understood by a community approach (as the interpretations differ)?

The CPR are not yet constructed (and the detailed program is not yet prepared), but in the meantime, part of the XC are relocated to centres (mostly military training sites) in Oriental, Katanga, Equateur and Bas Congo.

The government and the international community are pressing the armed groups to demobilise, if not military action will be taken. This concerns first of all the armed groups affiliated to other countries (AFD-NALU, FDLR, LRA), which have also Congolese elements in their group, but also the Congolese armed groups. However it is questionable if the latter groups will really demobilise and be integrated in the DDR, as the process is not yet very clear, the conditions in the regrouping sites and relocation centres are not very encouraging, return to their communities is not yet guaranteed and families are not taken care of. Experiences in several regions seem to indicate that, especially the local Mai-Mai groups prefer to dissolve the group and disappear within the local population, with the risk that they can reappear at any moment.

Most of the UN agencies, except UNICEF which separates children at surrender or capture points and at the triage centres, do not play a role in the Disarmament and demobilisation (DD) part, which is managed by the government, especially the Army (FARDC), supported by MONUSCO. However they could play a role in the Reintegration (R) part (for example UNICEF is already implicated in the reintegration of the children associated with the armed groups and forces).

It is good to underline, that the change from an individual approach, as used during the stage 1 and 2 of the DDR process, to a community approach during the PNDDR3 was achieved through the advocacy of the UN agencies, lead by UNDP.

UNICEF has been supporting the establishment of services and mechanisms and has ensured the coordination on Child DDR since 1997. The Operational Framework for child DDR attributes leadership to UNICEF for coordinating the identification, verification, temporary care through Transit Centres or foster families, reunification and reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups-CAAFAG. This work is coordinated with international and national child protection actors as well as the UN Mission (MONUSCO).

The presence of armed groups continues to represent a high risk for children and an important source of needs for DDR services. Indeed the national DDR III plan indicates 3.663 CAAFAG in need of assistance. An even number of vulnerable children (3.663) will need to be factored in the reintegration package as per the Paris Principle (1 CAAFAG – 1 vulnerable)¹. UNICEF approach is traditionally focused on social reinsertion, protection within the communities and support to reintegrate education (formal and informal).

The PNDDR3 estimates the number of XC as follows:

Table 1: Estimated Caseload for DDR III

ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES	DEMOB.	REINS.	REINT.
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

1.3. Stabilization and ongoing initiatives

At the end of the ISSSS-Phase 1, the limited improvement on security and stability underlined the limitation of an approach which was largely based on supporting infrastructures of state institutions without addressing the root causes of the conflict. In early 2013, the regional states of the Great Lakes, including the DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda, with support from the African Union, the South African Development Community, the UN and the international community, signed the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSCF). In order to implement this agreement, the UN

Reintegration: Measures to secure the reintegration of children into civilian life should not stigmatize or make any negative distinction between children who have been recruited or used and those who have not, nor between children who have been recruited or used for temporary or short periods of time and those who have been recruited or used permanently or for longer periods of time. It is also detrimental to all conflict-affected children if other vulnerable children who have not been associated with armed forces or armed groups are placed at a disadvantage vis-à-vis those who have been so associated.

appointed a Special Envoy and MONUSCO received a more robust mandate through SC Resolution 2098, including the deployment of the first-ever UN offensive force, the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB). MONUSCO was also requested to support the GoDRC in developing a comprehensive DDR/RR programme; giving a new impetus to Security Sector Reform; and supporting STAREC through the revised ISSSS. This new development also triggered a national response in the form of the National Consultations. The GoDRC has also decided, with the issuance of the “presidential ordonnance – 14/014” to renew STAREC mandate for 3 years (until May 2017), expand its geographic coverage to the entire DRC as well as its thematic coverage.

Between 2008 and 2012, a total of 69 projects were implemented for a total worth of USD367 million. Despite strong results in terms of outputs (infrastructures built, Civil servants trained, etc.), it was difficult to assess the actual impact of the ISSSS as eastern DRC remained unstable and insecure. Member States requested the revision of the ISSSS which ended in December 2013 with a new strategic framework defining stabilisation, setting principles of intervention on the 5 pillars of the strategy and proposing a logical framework allowing implementing partners to align with theories of change and outcome, as well as impact and outcome indicators. The revised ISSSS supports the engagements under the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework, especially on reconciliation, as well as other national frameworks contributing to stabilisation, among which the DSCR2 and its “Programme d'Actions Prioritaires”. The ISSSS also draw programmatic guidance from the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP), the Comprehensive National Strategy on Combating Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SNVSBG), 1325 National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (NAP 1325) and will pay particular attention to gender equality and environmental issues.

Under this revision, Provincial Stabilization Strategies and Actions Plan (SPS and PAPS) have been developed and validated³ for the Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu and Province Orientale. Then goal of the SPS and PAPS is to enable state and society to build mutual accountability and capacity to address and mitigate existing or emerging drivers of violent conflicts, thereby improving security, governance and creating the condition for economic development. In this framework. To operationalize these strategies, a four steps methodology (i. Identification and prioritization of stabilization zones; ii. Realization of conflict analysis and needs assessments; iii. Review of coordination mechanisms; iv. Review of funding mechanisms) has been adopted. In this framework, 3 “Zone Prioritaires de Stabilisation” have been identified including Rutshusu (Nord Kivu), Plaine de Ruzizi (Sud-Kivu) and Sud Irumu (Province Orientale) and conflict analysis and needs assessment undertaken and prepared for implementation of the action plan.

1.4. General Information of UN Agencies and National Partners

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNDP/DRC has built his experience in DDR mainly through the Community Reintegration and Recovery Programme in eastern DRC (CRRP 2009-2012) which focused on supporting returned (IDPs and refugees), with special attention to Ex-

² Strategic Document on Growth and fight against poverty

³ The GoDRC STAREC Comité de Suivi validated the joint SPS and PAPS on 8 April 2015

combatants, other vulnerable groups and host communities in general, in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Maniema and northern Katanga and in complement to PNDDR which had focused on ex-combatants who meet the selection criteria of one ex-fighter - one weapon.

The program was structured around five main components: 1) identification of target groups and economic activities for reintegration 2) social cohesion, conflict prevention and support for the reintegration of ex-combatants and returned, 3) capacity building of communities and local authorities, and promoting good governance, 4) improving access to basic social services through the reconstruction / rehabilitation of social infrastructure in communities with high part of returned and / or ex-combatants and 5) revitalization and community mobilization through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including income-generating activities.

The evaluation of this project enabled UNDP to draw a number of lessons learnt for the future, but especially to advocate successfully for the change of the individual approach (used by EU-PNDDR) to a community approach for the reintegration in the PNDDR 3.

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

For 60 years, UNICEF has been working on the ground in 190 countries and territories to promote children's survival, protection and development. The world's largest provider of vaccines for developing countries, UNICEF supports child health and nutrition, good water and sanitation, quality basic education for all boys and girls, and the protection of children from violence, exploitation, and AIDS. UNICEF is funded entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments.

UNWOMEN: United Nations organisation dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women

UN Women, grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, works 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 is present in DRC since 2005 with a head office in Kinshasa and two sub offices in Bukavu and Goma. The priority areas of intervention are: gender coordination within the UN system; gender responsive planning and budgeting; violence against women and girls; women, peace and security; women's political leadership and participation; women's economic empowerment.

WFP: World Food programme

The World Food Programme is in the DRC since 1973. Its main office is in Kinshasa and there are 5 provincial offices: Lubumbashi, Goma, Bukavu, Bunia, and Mbandaka. WFP DRC's country portfolio comprises 6 components. The main one is the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation which runs from June 2013 to December 2015. It aims to assist 3.6 million people with a budget of \$415 million. More specifically, it provides life-saving assistance for vulnerable people in conflict affected areas. WFP's other components include an emergency operation for refugee assistance in Equateur; strengthening the Food Security Cluster; the Logistics Cluster Coordination project; the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services; and the Strengthening Smallholder Farmers Value Chains project.

INPP: Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle

The "Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle (INPP)" is a national vocational training institute, responsible for enhancement of vocational skills of Congolese through its 11 branches across provinces among which the North-Kivu.

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 creation of SMEs.

As well as other Implementing partners, by the stage of formulating the detailed project document, INPP will provide the training cost per unit, which should be included in the project budget.

Personal Representative: Appointed by President of DRC on 8 July 2014, by executive order N°14/021, the Personal Representative in charge of fighting sexual violence and the recruitment of children has mandate to support and reinforcement coordination, facilitation and collaboration among concerned national and international stakeholders working on the fight of sexual violence and the recruitment of children by armed groups in the DRC.

To facilitate the social and economic reintegration of survivors of sexual violence and former child soldiers which is one of the six pillars of the Personal Representative's Action Plan, her Office has launched in January 2015 a collaboration with INPP by financing a feasibility study for Rutshuru and Nyiragongo (province of North Kivu) conducted by INPP to determine how vocational training could be effectively and positively impact the lives of survivors of sexual violence, former child soldiers and some other members of their communities. The results of the study indicated that vocational training is ideal and INPP is the national structure which is able to contribute in sustainable way for this purpose. So the beneficiaries identified by Personal Representative Office can become autonomous and useful for the development of community or province.

II. INTERVENTION AREA, TARGETED GROUP AND DURATION

2.1. Intervention area and duration

A selection of the intervention zone has been made, based on the following criteria:

- Number of children associated with armed forces and groups remaining to be reunified and reintegrated, new ones who will need reintegration support in 2015 and an even number of vulnerable children.
- Priority areas in the framework of the stabilization (I4S/STAREC)
- Physical accessibility of the area.

The first selected areas were Rutshuru, Masisi (both in North Kivu) and Irumu (In Ituri), but after taking in account the remoteness of these territories to each other, others planned and on-going interventions and in order to achieve a greater impact, the intervention will be limited to 1 territory, and Rutshuru qualified best. The territory of Rutshuru is the one with high prevalence of CAAFAG and potential ex combatants. The choice of Rutshuru is very significant because it is the territory in the eastern of Congo which paid the heavy tribute of conflict and where a great number of demobilized children and survivor of rape are living. Moreover, Rutshuru territory has a

high economic and natural potential which can provide a development opportunity for the territory and for the province of North Kivu. Demobilized persons are an important factor of development in this area in terms of labor and entrepreneurship.

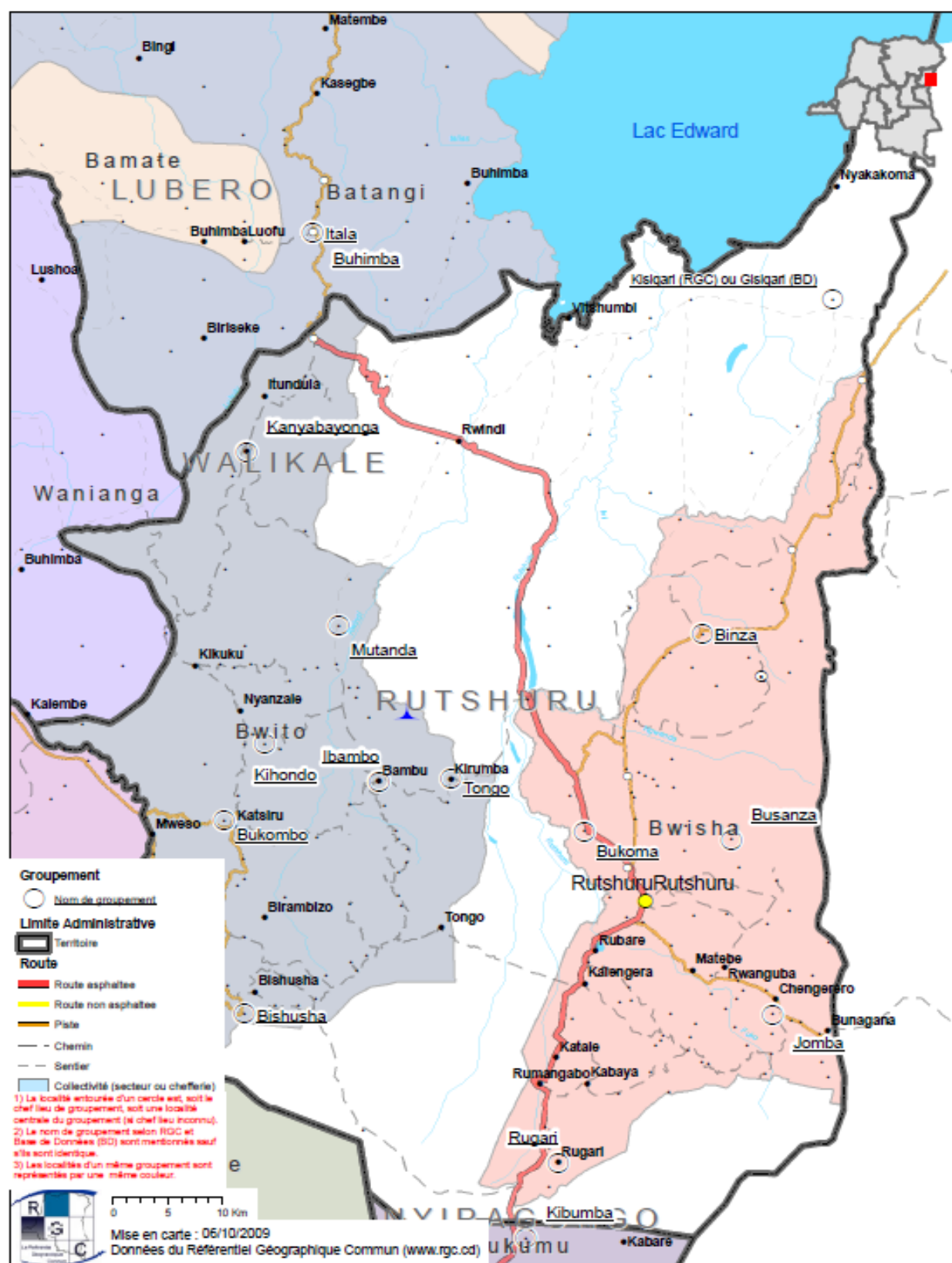
Due to resources constraint, the project will be implemented in one of the two sector of Rutshuru (the Bwisha sector) and for 12 months, while the second sector (Bwito) could be covered if additional funding is available.

2.2. Target groups

Direct target groups of the intervention are children associated with armed groups (Is considered CAAFAG, any child under 18 associated with armed forces and armed groups), the vulnerable groups in the host communities of the remaining CAAFAG, but also IDPs, host families, families of delocalised XC remaining behind during the relocation (CPR) period, and other vulnerable groups, including victims of SGVB. The intervention does not have the aim to reintegrate the XC but could constitute a basis for the preparation of the returning XC after their relocation.

Indirect beneficiaries are mainly the populations in the intervention zones in a more general manner, as they will benefit from the community development plans, the rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructures and the development of value chains and revitalisation of economic activities. Besides, the reduction of risks related to armed groups, and local mechanisms for conflict resolution will also create a more secure environment. The estimated population of the territory of Rutshuru in 2013 is about 1.499.907 (Rapport Annuel 2013 de la DIVIAH-SN/Nord Kivu).

Territoire de Rutshuru



III. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the stabilisation and the security of the targeted area through socioeconomic reintegration of CAAFAG, vulnerable groups and displaced persons into the local communities.

Specific objectives:

- Complete the family reintegration of former CAAFAG presently under reunification process and the vulnerable children of the community through schooling and vocational training of the older ones
- Empower affected populations, including young women and men, to become drivers of economic recovery, innovation and economic development, and, consequently, contribute to peaceful coexistence.
- Ensure the sensitization of local communities in the selected area on issues concerning sexual and gender based violence

IV. EXPECTED RESULTS AND MAIN ACTIVITIES

4.1. Expected results

The project activities will contribute significantly to the security of the territory of Rutshuru, with special attention to the reintegration of vulnerable groups (children associated to armed groups and forces, families of ex-combatants, IDP's, victims of sexual violence, etc.) to their communities, and provide economic perspectives, especially for the youth, so they are not tempted to join armed groups. The Office of the Special Representative led, with the support of the INPP, a quick study on training needs in business in the area of intervention, which allowed to have a tentative idea of areas of vocational training. Furthermore, it is planned to undertake a study on livelihood opportunities in the area of intervention to better identify vocational training domains of emphasis.

Main expected results at the end of this project include:

Output 1: Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and vulnerable children in the communities (1 CAAFAG – 1 vulnerable) benefit from reintegration support and youth, both older child soldiers and members of vulnerable groups received vocational training, and are equipped and accompanied to start small scale enterprises

- At least 1000 children including CAAFAG and from vulnerable household are identified and benefit support for reintegration
- At least 328 identified and profiled children (CAAFAG and vulnerable from the communities) started schooling/educational reintegration
- At least 672 identified and profiled older children (CAAFAG and vulnerable from the communities) received vocational training and reintegration kit

- School feeding is provided for at least 13000 children enrolled in the primary school for at least one school year
- Food for training is provided for at least 672 identified and profiled children during the training period (6 months)

Output 2: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially of youth, IDP and female headed households), the short term improvement of livelihoods strongly linked with longer term economic development initiatives and inter-communal dialogue are improved

- At least 20 local peace and development committees (CLPD) are set up and operational and organize monthly evaluation meeting
- The survival mechanism of the communities and livelihoods opportunities in the intervention, as well as potential value chains to orient economic activities, area are identified and analysed
- At least 1000 households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, SVGBV survivors and youth, are involved in the implementation of High Intensive Labor (HIL) work and accompanied for training, sensitization and saving
- At least 1000 households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, survivor from SVGB and youth, carried out income generation activities with potential of integration in promising economic value chains of Rutshuru area

Output 3: The local communities are sensitized and adopted measures to fight against sexual and gender based violence

- Civil Society Organizations, local authorities, community leaders (Male, female and youth), community members (male, female and youth) are involved in awareness-raising and identification of GBV/VAWG issues and find local solutions for the fight against GBV/VAWG, and intensive campaigns on NO! to violence against women and girls are organized
- The capacities of community radio, are strengthened for their involvement in local governance, peaceful conflict resolution and fight against GBV/VAWG and on reintegration of all vulnerable groups
- Men, traditional and religious chiefs are mobilized to rally behind the fight against gender-based violence in their communities
- The capacities of women (SGBV survivors, community leaders, etc) are strengthened on political and social leadership
- As far as possible, gender sensitive community plans are developed and implemented

4.2. Main activities

The main activities to implement under the project emphasizing on interventions that are expected to ensure the real socioeconomic reintegration of CAAFAG and vulnerable of the host communities are the following:

Output 1: Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and vulnerable children in the communities (1 CAAFAG – 1 vulnerable) benefit from reintegration support and youth, both older child soldiers and members of vulnerable groups received vocational training, and are equipped and accompanied to start small scale enterprises

- Identify children formerly associated to armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) to be reintegrated out of the backlog of cases of 2014 and new ones in 2015-2016 and an even number of vulnerable children to benefit from the same support.
- Profiling the kind of reintegration (educational or professional training) and develop reintegration trajectory
- Provide educational reintegration of identified and profiled CAAFAG and vulnerable children (with individual and community support)
- Support to school feeding in the selected areas
- Creation of small local training center
- Develop curricula in business and enterprises skills and technical and vocational training of voluntary youth
- Provide food for training
- Training of local trainers (technical and on business/enterprises)
- Equip and accompany starting enterprises of the apprentices
- Monitor the sustainability of the reintegration support

Output 2: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially of youth, IDP and female headed households), the short term improvement of livelihoods strongly linked with longer term economic development initiatives and inter-communal dialogue are improved

- Set up of local peace and development committees (CLPD);
- Develop and implement (as far as possible) gender sensitive community plans
- Undertake analysis of potential value chains in order to orient economic activities
- Analysis of the conditions, situation and survival mechanisms of the communities of the intervention zone and identification of socio-economic works
- Implement high intensive labor (HIL) works, accompanied by training, sensitization and savings
- Implement economic activities of the beneficiaries, with potential of integration in promising value chains
- Support the establishment of local savings and credit group (MUSO) and their function
- Monitor the sustainability of the reintegration support

Output 3: The local communities are sensitized and adopted measures to fight against sexual and gender based violence

- Build capacities to allow the communities to identify problems of GBV/VAWG and find local solutions for the fight against GBV/VAWG.

- Train women in the communities and help them get committed to issues relating to fight against GBV/VAWG.
- Organize intensive campaigns on "NO! to violence against women and girls" (design awareness tools such as country specific documentaries, television and radio spots, on-line discussions, website)
- Support the production of a television series on gender -based violence, especially rape for broadcast in all national and provincial stations.
- Conduct awareness and early warning actions in the communities, and schools, for prevention of GBV through community workers and peer educators.
- Strengthen mobilization of men, traditional and religious chiefs and to rally behind the fight against gender-based violence.
- Strengthen community radios for their involvement in local governance, peaceful conflict resolution and fight against GBV/VAWG
- Build capacity of women (survivors, community leaders, etc.) in community, political and social leadership.
- Sensitize the communities on reintegration of all vulnerable groups (gender, VIH, SGBV inclusiveness, community governance).

V. IMPLEMENTING STRATEGY

5.1. Intervention approach

The project aims at reintegration of CAAFAG and vulnerable group displaced persons into the local communities, through promotion of peace and access to economic opportunity to pave the way for the reintegration of the returnees and the displaced persons as well as strengthening of resilience of the host communities in Rutshuru territory, in Nord-Kivu. In general the project's interventions will be based on the 3x6 approach and will be articulated around: i) the socio-economic and educational integration of children formerly associated with armed groups and forces, already underway by UNICEF, ii) peace consolidation through the prevention of enrolment of youth in armed groups and reduction of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), iii) creation of economic perspectives, with special attention to youth and women.

In order to achieve these goals, several activities will be provided as: schooling and vocational training, socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (the returnees and the displaced persons), promotion of inter-community dialogue, strengthening access to livelihoods linked with longer term economic development initiatives, and promotion of adoption of measures to fight against sexual and gender based violence.

At the macro-policy level, the project will contribute 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. Finally, the project is also in line with the "UN post conflict policy on

employment creation, income creation and reintegration" 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.

This strategy of employment creation will be complemented with a peace consolidation component, important not only to prepare the host communities to the return CAAFAG and reintegration of other vulnerable members of the communities, but also to mitigate/prevent local conflicts.

The project will promote the creation (or reinforce) of local peace and development committees (CLPD) in the zones of implementation for this project. The committees include representatives of community elders, civil society, youth, women leaders, and, a number of state services representatives based in the communities. The CLPD is organized in 4 sectorial commissions: (i) conflict prevention and resolution; (ii) Development planning and monitoring; (iii) Emergency and protection and (iv) Agriculture and environment. As such, they have the mandate to mediate all kinds of local conflicts (social, economic, familial...) and also to identify rehabilitation priorities (Output 2). The committees will be trained and empowered to address local conflicts based on the subsidiary principle (solve the problems at the lowest possible level).

The CLPD will ensure engagement with existing or created organisations and associations active in the field of sports and culture to ensure the organisation of other events, to promote peaceful meetings between different groups in order to enhance better understanding, reduce mistrust and promote pacific cohabitation between CAAFAG and host communities. The proposed project will respond to the needs at the local and district level concerning CAAFAG reintegration, conflict prevention and resolution, and to enhance social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation and also to reinforce mechanism for solution of and conflicts.

This project is part of UNDP programme for 2013-2017 cycle and its strategic plan 2014-2017. Especially within the framework of the stabilisation approach and community recovery in the crisis exiting zones, capacity development of justice system and support for local administrations and improvement of governance in order to facilitate the integration of women, youth and disadvantaged groups are affected by the conflicts. This project will work closely with other United Nations agencies and NGOs who are working in the zone.

VI. RESULTS AND RESSOURCES FRAMEWORK

Outputs	Results and activities	Implementation partners	Resources
<p>Output 1: Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and vulnerable children in the communities (1 CAAFAG – 1 vulnerable) benefit from reintegration support and youth, both older child soldiers and members of vulnerable groups received vocational training, and are equipped and accompanied to start small scale enterprises</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1) Number of CAAFAG and vulnerable children of the host communities identified for reintegration</p> <p>Baseline: 379 CAAFAG already reunified in 2014-2015 and awaiting reintegration in Bwisha/Rutshuru</p>	<p>Result of activity 1.1. : Children formerly associated to armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) to be reintegrated out of the backlog of cases of 2014 and new ones in 2015-2016 and an even number of vulnerable children of the host communities in the Rutshuru territory are identified and profiled</p> <p>1.1.1: Partners who have proceeded to the reunification of former CAAFAG in 2014 and 2015 identify those who are in need of reintegration support in the Bwisha sector of Rutshuru with breakdown per village, age, sex and type of reintegration needed (education)</p> <p>1.1.2. Once the list of CAAFAG eligible to the reintegration support is finalized, (an even number of) vulnerable children are identified through child protection networks, partners, local leaders, parents committee (COPA), and teachers committee, which will also receive reintegration support.</p> <p>1.1.3. Children in temporary care when the project will start, who will be reunified in the Bwisha sector in 2015 will be added to the list of those accounted for reintegration support in the course of the project if feasible</p>	UNICEF	Total: 35.000 USD (Travel, communication fees and sensitisation meetings)
	<p>Result of activity 1.2. : Profiling the kind of reintegration (educational or professional/training/economic) and develop reintegration trajectory for 1000 children (CAAFEG and vulnerable children of the host communities)</p>	UNICEF	Included in 1.1

<p>Target: 379 reunified CAAFAG 121 new CAAFAG awaiting reunification and 500 vulnerable children of the host communities are identified for 2015-2016</p> <p>2) % of identified CAAFAG and vulnerable children of host communities supported for reintegration in the school system Baseline: 0% (number : 0) Target: 30% (number: 328)</p> <p>3) Number of CAAFAG and Children in primary schools in the sector of Bwisha who received school feeding for at least one school year(9 month) Baseline: 0 Target: 13.000 children</p> <p>4) % of identified CAAFAG and vulnerable children of host communities supported for reintegration through vocational training Baseline: 0% (number : 0)</p>	1.2.1: Partners will work with children beneficiaries and their families to develop the reintegration trajectory		
	<p>Result of activity 1.3. : About 328 profiled CAAFAG and vulnerable children (with individual and community support) are reintegrated through schooling and the process is monitored</p> <p>1.3.1: Mechanisms for schooling support established with partners 1.3.2: Field visits to the schools, the families and the communities and functional 1.3.3: Evaluation sessions of the quality and quantity of the school reintegration and of the consequent wellbeing of the child (also in relation with his/her family and the community)</p>	UNICEF	<p>Total : 138.400 USD (328 children (CAAFAG + vulnerable) to reintegrate a full year of school or informal education (328 children x 300 USD = 98,400 USD)) (Travel, communication fees and supply, evaluation meetings: 40,000 USD (2 evaluation sessions: one at 6 months and one at the end of the project))</p>
	<p>Result of activity 1.4. : School feeding is provided for children enrolled for at least one school year.</p> <p>1.4.1: Provide school feeding for at least one school year for all children in the territory of Rutshuru to ease</p>	WFP	<p>Total: 638.790 USD (13.000 children x 9 months x 5.46 USD per month)</p>

<p>Target: 70% (number: 672)</p> <p>5) Number of identified CAAFAG and vulnerable children of host communities who received Food for training during the vocational training period</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 672 children</p> <p>6) % of trained CAAFAG and vulnerable children who received start-kits for economic activities</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Target: 80%</p>	community reconciliation (the total estimated children in primary schools around 13,000. Duration for school feeding: 9 month)		
	<p>Result of activity 1.5. : Identified and profiled older children (CAAFAG and vulnerable from the communities) received vocational training (672 children)</p> <p>1.5.1: Construction of a local training Center in the territory of Rutshuru (Construction of 6 training room)</p> <p>1.5.2: Equipment for 7 training areas (details in annex)</p> <p>1.5.3: Vocational training of 672 children (Carpentry, Building work, modern agriculture (small space and high productivity), agricultural products transformation, improved animal breeding, Cake-making, cooperative organization management, etc.)</p>	INPP/ Office Special Representative/ UNDP	<p>Total: 473.700 USD</p> <p>(Construction: 22.377 USD x 6 classrooms: 134.019, Equipment for 7 training area: 117.460 USD.</p> <p>Training cost of 150.000 USD to the Office of Personal Representative, and 71.721 the training cost)</p>
	<p>Result of activity 1.6: Food for training is provided for older children during the training period is provided</p> <p>1.6.1. Provide food for training for all the children during the training period of 6 months</p>	WFP	<p>Total : 80.640 USD</p> <p>(672 children x 6 months x 20 USD)</p>
	<p>Result of activity 1.7: 80 % of the trained children receive a start Kit and are supported to set up their enterprise/economic activity</p> <p>1.7.1: Identification of start kits</p> <p>1.7.2: support to the organisation of the apprentices</p>	UNDP/INPP/Office Special Representative	<p>Total : 136.000 USD</p> <p>(Dropout rate 20 %. Remaining 540 children.</p> <p>Start kits 540 x 150 USD and Organisational</p>

	1.7.3: monitoring and support to the enterprise and economic activities of the apprentices		support and monitoring: 55.000 USD)
<p>Output 2: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially of youth, IDP and female headed households), the short term improvement of livelihoods strongly linked with longer term economic development initiatives and inter-communal dialogue are improved</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1) Number of functional Local peace and development committees (CLPD) setting-up in Bwisha sector</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p> <p>2) Number of gender sensitive community development plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p> <p>3) Number of households (of CAFFAG, vulnerable of host</p>	<p>Result of activity 2.1. : Local peace and development committees (CLPD) are set up and operational, organise monthly evaluation meeting and have developed their gender sensitive community development plan (GSCDP)</p> <p>2.1.1: sensitisation and selection of members 2.1.2: support to and monitoring of the CLDP for their monthly meetings 2.1.3. Support to the development of the gender sensitive community development plans 2.1.4: Implementation of the gender sensitive community development plans</p>	UNDP (with support of UNICEF and UNWomen)	<p>Total : 200.000 USD</p> <p>(Support to CLPD 10 x 4000 = 40.000 USD and sensitisation 10.000 USD)</p> <p>Support to the elaboration of GSCDP: 10 x 5.000 = 50.000 USD</p> <p>Support to the implementation of the GSCDP = 100.000 USD)</p>
	<p>Result of activity 2.2. : The survival mechanism of the communities and livelihoods opportunities in the intervention area, as well as potential value chains to orient economic activities, area are identified and analysed</p> <p>2.2.1: Analysis of community survival mechanisms 2.2.2: Analysis of potential value chains</p>	UNDP/WFP	<p>Total : 50.000 USD</p> <p>(Consultant, mission, workshops, dissemination of results)</p>
	<p>Result of activity 2.3. : Identified households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, SVGBV survivors and youth, are involved in the implementation of High Intensive Labour (HIL) work and accompanied for training, sensitization and saving</p>	UNDP (with support of UNWomen and the Office of Special Representative	<p>Total: 680.000 USD</p> <p>(Phase 0: 20.000 USD</p> <p>Phase 1 A: 660.000 USD)</p>

<p>community, IDPs, families of delocalised XC, victims of SGVB) involved in HIL work and accompanied for training, sensitization, and saving</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1.000</p> <p>4) Number of workday created for households (of CAFFAG, vulnerable of host community, IDPs, families of delocalised XC, victims of SGVB)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1.000</p>	<p>Phase 0 - Reconciliation, preparation, community sensitisation</p> <p>2.3.1: initial sensitisation</p> <p>2.3.2: Baseline and Initial participatory conflict analysis / community security diagnosis</p> <p>Phase 1 A - Direct reintegration with social benefits</p> <p>2.3.3: salaries and savings for HIMO (1000 beneficiaries during 80 days)</p> <p>2.3.4: Equipment for HIMO work (shovels, hoes, spades, axes, machetes, uniforms, boots, etc).</p> <p>2.3.5: Sensitization and training of beneficiaries on solidarity groups and transversal themes</p> <p>2.3.6: Direct supervision, coaching and monitoring of beneficiaries</p> <p>2.3.7: Construction of buildings for community services (non-HIMO part)</p>	<p>for households identification)</p>	
<p>5) % of households (of CAFFAG, vulnerable of host community, IDPs, families of delocalised XC, victims of SGVB) involved in IGAs for sustainable economic recovery</p> <p>Baseline: 0% (number: 0)</p> <p>Target: 80% (number: 800)</p>	<p>Result of activity 2.4. : Households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, survivor from SVGB and youth, carried out income generation activities with potential of integration in promising economic value chains of Rutshuru area</p> <p>Phase 1 B - Support to IGAs for sustainable economic recovery</p> <p>2.4.1: Micro-subvention for income generating activities</p> <p>2.4.2: Orientation, coaching and (management and technical) training for innovative economic activities</p> <p>2.4.3: Direct supervision and daily monitoring of IGAs and beneficiaries</p> <p>2.3.4: Communication and visibility</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Total: 535.000 USD</p> <p>(Dropout rate 20 %. Remaining 800 households received micro subvention for income generation activities: 480.000 USD</p> <p>Organisational support and Communication</p>

			and visibility : 55.000 USD)
<p>Output 3: The local communities are sensitized and adopted measures to fight against sexual and gender based violence</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1) Number of men engaged clubs established in Bwisha sector</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 10</p> <p>2) Number of awareness sessions with local media organised in Bwisha sector on GVB</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 50</p>	<p>Result of activity 3.1. : Civil Society Organizations, local authorities, community leaders (Male, female and youth), community members (male, female and youth) are involved in awareness-raising and identification of GBV/VAWG issues and find local solutions for the fight against GBV/VAWG, and intensive campaigns on NO! to violence against women and girls are organized. Men, traditional and religious chiefs are mobilized to rally behind the fight against gender-based violence in their communities.</p> <p>3.1.1: Organise 10 participatory workshop with community leaders (in combination with result 2.1)</p> <p>3.1.2. Establish men engaged clubs</p> <p>3.1.3: Develop community based plans (in combination with result 2.1)</p> <p>3.1.4: Develop leadership-training materials on local leadership for the promotion and protection of women rights (in line with the "NO! to violence against women and girls)</p> <p>3.1.5: No Means No! Approach to prevention of gender-based violence in school settings</p> <p>3.1.6: Design awareness tools</p> <p>3.1.7: Organise awareness sessions with local media</p> <p>3.1.8: Organise mobile awareness campaign on the promotion and protection of women rights</p>	<p>UNWomen (and UNDP,, UNICEF and Office of Special Representative)</p>	<p>Total: 225.000 USD (Workshops, mission, and specifics training supplies for GBV/VAWG issues and awareness. 120.000 for UNICEF and 105.000 for UNWOMEN)</p>

<p>3) Number of community radio supported for involvement in local governance, peaceful conflict resolution and fight against GBV/VAWG and on reintegration of all vulnerable groups in Bwisha sector</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 2</p>	<p>3.1.9: Pilot the Gender-Based Violence Prevention SASA! Approach in targeted areas, incorporating male engagement methodologies</p> <p>3.1.10: Develop a specific social marketing approach on the issue of SGBV as it affects children including recommendations to parents on parental skills and practices to identify risk factors, protect, detect and support response to incidents of SGBV affecting children</p> <p>3.1.11: Through a child participation approach engage teenagers in the development of communication tools adapted to their age and context and focused on sexual and reproductive health, SGBV prevention, HIV-AIDS, referral pathways. Including a comic book type support, radio series with characters teenagers can relate to and identify with</p>		
	<p>Result of activity 3.2. : The capacities of community radio, are strengthened for their involvement in local governance, peaceful conflict resolution and fight against GBV/VAWG and on reintegration of all vulnerable groups</p> <p>3.2.1: identify community radios and develop and support their plans for sustainability and financial autonomy</p> <p>3.2.2: Technical and financial support (equipment) to the community radios</p> <p>3.2.2: see activities 3.1.5, 6 and 7</p> <p>3.2.3: Produce and broadcast 50 local debate on GBV</p> <p>3.2.4: Organize 1 local theatre competition on the promotion and protection of women rights</p>	UNWomen (and UNDP, and Office of Special Representative)	<p>Total : 90.000 USD</p> <p>(Workshops, mission, and specifics training supplies for GBV/VAWG issues and awareness)</p>
	<p>Result of activity 3.3. : The capacities of women (SGBV survivors, community leaders, etc.) are strengthened on political and social leadership</p>	UNWomen (and UNDP, and	Total : 130.000 USD

	<p>3.3.1: Train 200 clubs members of prevention and monitoring system</p> <p>3.3.2: Organize monthly community based monitoring foras (as working groups of the CLPD?)</p> <p>3.3.3; Identify 100 women and girls leaders at local level with the support of community leaders</p> <p>3.3.4: Sensitisation of women on elections (as voter and as candidate)</p> <p>3.3.5: Training of women candidates on their role, accounting mechanisms to their voters, etc.)</p>	Office of Special Representative)	(Workshops, mission, and specifics training supplies for GBV/VAWG issues and awareness)
	<p>Result of activity 3.4. : Develop and implement (as far as possible) gender sensitive community plans</p> <p>See result 2.1</p>	UNDP (UNWomen and Office of Special Representative)	
<p>Output 4: Management Coordination, (Human resources (1 international staff, 1 local M&E experts,1 driver) Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials)</p>	<p>Result of activity 4.1. : Human resources (1 international staff, 1 local M&E experts, 1 driver), 4.2. Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation ,Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A team of implementation coordination is set-up in Goma (salaries, Office equipment) - Regular monitoring missions are conducted - A final and independent evaluation is conducted 	UNDP	Total : 323.700 USD (Human resources (1 international staff, 1 local M&E experts,1 driver) Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials)
	<p>Result of activity 4.2. : Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation ,Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials</p>	UNDP	

<u>Sub total</u>		3.736.230 USD
<u>Administrative fees</u>	GMS (8%)	298.898 USD
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		4.035.128 USD

VII. ASUMPTIONS AND RISKS

Risk to achievement of the results	Probability of occurrence of risk (High, Medium or Low)	Severity of the impact of risk (High, Medium or Low)	Risk mitigation strategy and Organization/Unit in charge
Low adherence of local authorities and host communities in the project due to negative perception that CAAFAG are favored than the vulnerable children of the communities	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall strategy of 1 CAAFAG – 1 vulnerable children of host community is an adequate response. (UNICEF) - Ensure the implication of provincial, territorial and local authorities and the targeted communities leaders in all key stages of the project (identification of vulnerable children of the host communities, community infrastructure rehabilitation ...) (UNDP)
Lack of coordination between UN agencies and stakeholders in the implementation of the project (INPP, UNICE, WFP, FAO, UNWOMEN)	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish an effective coordination mechanisms of the project, to operationalize and strengthen consultation and communication with stakeholders (UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/Office of Special Representative)
The insecurity created by the track of FDLRs, resumption of hostilities and return of CAAFAG in armed forces and groups	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Security situation will be regularly monitored and an exit strategy will be formulated - Sustainable socio-economic reintegration through the 3x6 approach will provide an alternative opportunity to CAAFAG to not return in the armed forces and groups - The Implementation of a community dialogue, conflicts prevention and resolution will contribute to social cohesion on the community

			(UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNWOMEN/INPP/Office of Special Representative)
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

VIII. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

8.1. Management arrangements

The project will be managed under Direct Execution Modality (DIM). UNDP will subcontract with the involved UN agencies as well INPP and the Office of the Special Representative, based on the joint project proposal.

The consortium of the implicated UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, PAM, UNWOMEN, INPP and 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 (monthly) to evaluate progress and recommend improvements, as necessary.

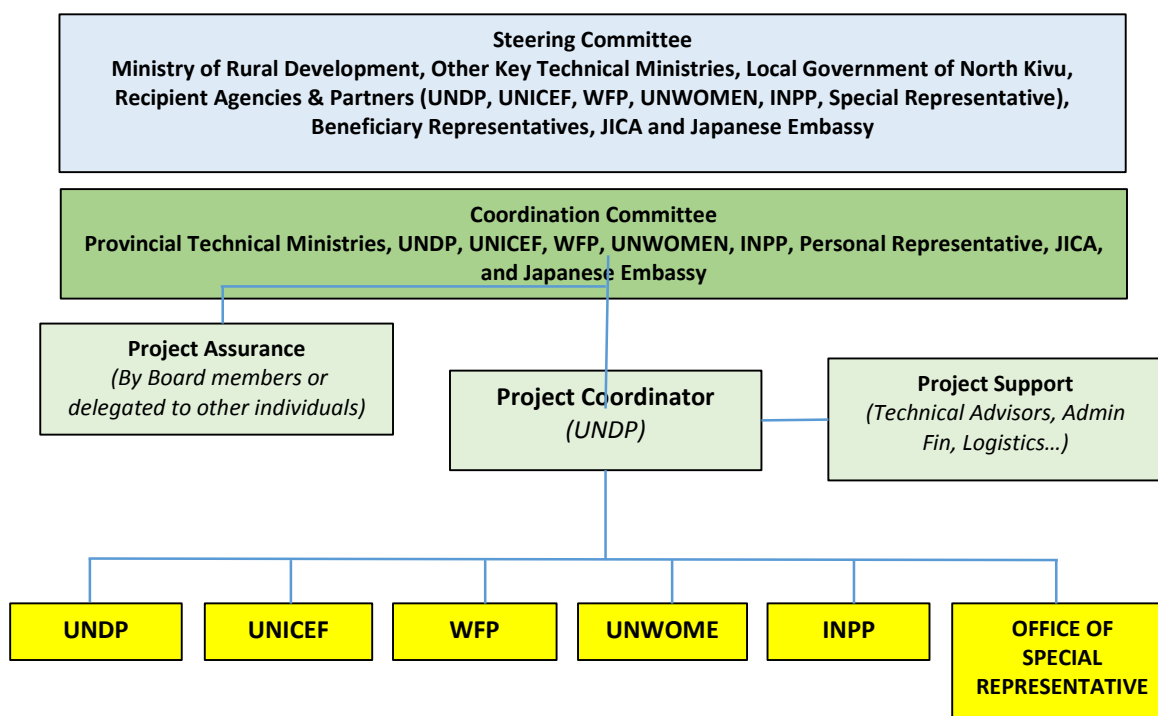
An international coordinator will be recruited to ensure the coordination of the project and its activities. The project will recruit 1 international staff and 1 national Monitoring and Evaluation expert with 1 driver to assure proper execution. Procurement and financial activities will definitely face challenges and therefore the number of staff members are important.

The project management: 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 organisation will nominate a Focal Point for Goma and Kinshasa to manage and monitor the project. All operational decisions related to the implementation of the project will take place by the Coordination Committee. The meeting takes place in Goma, North Kivu. UNDP, UNICEF, PAM, UNWOMEN, INPP and Personal Representative are all members of the Coordination Committee. The organisations will coordinate the activities of their partners through this weekly forum to ensure that there is a joined-up approach to programming. This forum will also ensure a regular coordination with SSU to guarantee that the socio-economic package is delivered in an integrated manner with the other components.

Financial arrangements: As stipulated in 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 and 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. A joint approach will be maintained. Payments will be made in several payments throughout the project in agreement with the donor(s). The enclosed budgets provide a liquidity forecast of the amount of money that will be paid to each agency on these dates.

8.2. Steering Committee

A steering committee will be established at the level of eastern DRC, which will include governmental services (especially the ministry of Plan and of Rural Development of the concerned provinces/districts) as well as representatives of the UN agencies and the donor. This committee will evaluate the annual work plans as well as the 6-months progress reports



8.3. Communication and Visibility

Unless otherwise requested or agreed by the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA), UNDP shall take all necessary measures to ensure the visibility of the activities financed by the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA). The information received by the press, the beneficiaries of an action, as well as all advertising materials, official notices, reports and publications should be mentioned that the action was performed "with the financial participation of the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA) 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 Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA), whatever the form or media used, including the Internet, will contain a notation: "This document was produced with the financial participation of the Japan's Official development Assistance (ODA).

UNDP is committed to ensure visibility of Japan towards beneficiaries, surrounding communities and local authorities during the project implementation. All items will be marked with Japan logo. UNDP will engage with the community radios, supported

through our strategic plan, to organize talk shows on the 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.

8.4. Monitoring and evaluation

Reporting: UNDP, UNICEF, PAM, UNWOMEN, INPP and Personal Representative will submit jointly progress and financial reports to the donors every 6 months. Each participating agency will be responsible to prepare its own narrative and financial reports in accordance with their own policy and procedures. The lead agency will be responsible to provide a consolidated report, needing the approval of the participating agencies before transmission to the donor.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Quarterly integrated monitoring missions will be undertaken. These missions will include provincial governmental counterparts, implementing agencies and interested parties and will verify the quality and progress of project implementation.

The project management committee will organize, on an ad-hoc basis, field visits to monitor progress.

8.5. 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.

IX. BUDGET

Output 1	The socio-economic reintegration of vulnerable groups especially returnees and the displaced, and inter-communal dialogue are improved.	
1.1	Identification and profiling of Children formerly associated to armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) to be reintegrated out of the backlog of cases of 2014 and new ones in 2015-2016 and an even number of vulnerable children of the host communities in the Rutshuru territory	\$35 000
1.2	Profiling the kind of reintegration (educational or professional/training/economic) and develop reintegration trajectory for 1000 children (CAAFAG and vulnerable children of the host communities) (include in 2.1.)	\$0
1.3	Reintegration through schooling for about 328 profiled CAAFAG and vulnerable children (with individual and community support) and monitoring of the process	\$138 400
1.4	Providing of school feeding for children enrolled for at least one school year	\$638 790
1.5	Vocational training for identified and profiled older children (CAAFAG and vulnerable from the communities) (672 children)	\$473 700
1.6	Providing of food for training for older children during the training period is provided	\$80 640
1.7	Providing of a start Kit for 80 % of the trained children and supporting to set up their enterprise/economic activity	\$136 000
	Sub-total 1 :	\$1 502 530
Output 2	The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially of youth, IDP and female headed households), the short term improvement of livelihoods strongly linked with longer term economic development initiatives and inter-communal dialogue are improved	
2.1	Setting up of Local peace and development committees (CLPD) which organized monthly evaluation meeting and developed their gender sensitive community development plan (GSCDP)	\$200 000
2.2	Identification and analyzing of survival mechanism of the communities and livelihoods opportunities in the intervention area, as well as potential value chains to orient economic activities	\$50 000
2.3	Providing of High Intensive Labor (HIL) work, training, sensitization and saving for identified households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, SVGBV survivors and youth	\$680 000
2.4	Providing of support to households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, survivor from SVGB and youth, to carried out income generation activities with potential of integration in promising economic value chains of Rutshuru area	\$535 000

	Sub-total 2 :	\$1 465 000
Output 3	The local communities are sensitized and adopted measures to fight again sexual and gender based violence	
3.1	<i>Identification of GBV/VAWG issues and local solutions for the fight against GBV/VAWG, and involvement of Civil Society Organizations, local authorities, community leaders (Male, female and youth), community members (male, female and youth) in awareness-raising, intensive campaigns on NO! to violence against women and girls, mobilization of men, traditional and religious chiefs to rally behind the fight against gender-based violence in their communities</i>	\$225 000
3.2	<i>Strengthening of the capacities of community radio for their involvement in local governance, peaceful conflict resolution and fight against GBV/VAWG and on reintegration of all vulnerable groups</i>	\$90 000
3.3	<i>Strengthening of women (SGBV survivors, community leaders, etc.) capacities on political and social leadership</i>	\$130 000
3.4	<i>Development and implementation (as far as possible) of gender sensitive community plans</i>	\$0
	Sub-total 3 :	\$445 000
4)	Coordination and management (salaries, missions, monitoring and evaluation, office etc...)	
4.1	<i>Human resources (1 international staff, 1 local M&E experts, 1 driver)</i>	\$259 700
4.2	<i>Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials</i>	\$64 000
	Sub-total 4 :	\$323 700
S-TOTAL		\$3 736 230
5)	GMS (8%)	\$298 898
TOTAL		\$4 035 128

X. Resources and quantities

Resources and Quantities Table

Resources and Quantities Table				Quantities	Unit Price
Output 1	The socio-economic reintegration of vulnerable groups especially returnees and the displaced, and inter-communal dialogue are improved.				
1.1	Identification and profiling of Children formerly associated to armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) to be reintegrated out of the backlog of cases of 2014 and new ones in 2015-2016 and an even number of vulnerable children of the host communities in the Rutshuru territory	\$35 000			
1.2	Profiling the kind of reintegration (educational or professional/training/economic) and develop reintegration trajectory for 1000 children (CAAFEG and vulnerable children of the host communities) (include in 2.1.)	\$0			
1.3	Reintegration through schooling for about 328 profiled CAAFAG and vulnerable children (with individual and community support) and monitoring of the process	\$138 400	328	\$422	
1.4	Providing of school feeding for children enrolled for at least one school year	\$638 790	13000	\$49	
1.5	Vocational training for identified and profiled older children (CAAFAG and vulnerable from the communities) (672 children)	\$473 700			
	1.5.1: Construction of a local training Center in the territory of Rutshuru (Construction of 6 training room)	\$134019	6	\$22337	
	1.5.2: Equipment for 7 training areas (details in annex)	\$118460	1	\$118460	

	<i>1.5.3: Vocational training of 672 children (Carpentry, Building work, modern agriculture (small space and high productivity), agricultural products transformation, improved animal breeding, Cake-making, cooperative organization management)</i>	<i>\$221 221</i>	672	<i>\$329</i>
1.6	<i>Providing of food for training for older children during the training period is provided</i>	<i>\$80 640</i>	672	<i>\$120</i>
1.7	<i>Providing of a start Kit for 80 % of the trained children and supporting to set up their enterprise/economic activity</i>	<i>\$136 000</i>		
	<i>1.7.1: Identification of start kits</i>	<i>\$81 000</i>	540	<i>\$150</i>
	<i>1.7.2: support to the organization of the apprentices</i>	<i>\$25 000</i>	10	<i>\$2 500</i>
	<i>1.7.3: monitoring and support to the enterprise and economic activities of the apprentices</i>	<i>\$30 000</i>	10	<i>\$3 000</i>
	Sub-total 1 :	\$1 502 530		
Output 2	The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially of youth, IDP and female headed households), the short term improvement of livelihoods strongly linked with longer term economic development initiatives and inter-communal dialogue are improved			
2.1	<i>Setting up of Local peace and development committees (CLPD) which organized monthly evaluation meeting and developed their gender sensitive community development plan (GSCDP)</i>	<i>\$200 000</i>		
	<i>2.1.1: Sensitization and selection of members</i>	<i>\$10 000</i>	10	<i>\$1 000</i>
	<i>2.1.2: support to and monitoring of the CLDP for their monthly meetings</i>	<i>\$40 000</i>	10	<i>\$4 000</i>
	<i>2.1.3. Support to the development of the gender sensitive community development plans</i>	<i>\$50 000</i>	10	<i>\$5 000</i>
	<i>2.1.4: Implementation of the gender sensitive community development plans</i>	<i>\$100 000</i>	10	<i>\$10 000</i>

2.2	<i>Identification and analyzing of survival mechanism of the communities and livelihoods opportunities in the intervention area, as well as potential value chains to orient economic activities</i>	\$50 000		
	<i>2.2.1: Analysis of community survival mechanisms</i>	<i>\$15 000</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>\$15 000</i>
	<i>2.2.2: Analysis of potential value chains</i>	<i>\$35 000</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>\$35 000</i>
2.3	<i>Providing of High Intensive Labor (HIL) work, training, sensitization and saving for identified households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, SVGBV survivors and youth</i>	\$680 000		
	<i>2.3.1: initial sensitization</i>	<i>\$7 500</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>\$1 500</i>
	<i>2.3.2: Baseline and Initial participatory conflict analysis / community security diagnosis</i>	<i>\$12 500</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>\$2 500</i>
	<i>2.3.3: salaries and savings for HIMO (1000 beneficiaries during 80 days)</i>	<i>\$400 000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>\$400</i>
	<i>2.3.4: Equipment for HIMO work (shovels, hoes, spades, axes, machetes, uniforms, boots, etc)</i>	<i>\$80 000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>\$80</i>
	<i>2.3.5: Sensitization and training of beneficiaries on solidarity groups and transversal themes</i>	<i>\$75 000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>\$75</i>
	<i>2.3.6: Direct supervision, coaching and monitoring of beneficiaries</i>	<i>\$80 000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>\$80</i>
	<i>2.3.7: Construction of buildings for community services (non-HIMO part)</i>	<i>\$25 000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>\$25</i>
2.4	<i>Providing of support to households including CAAFAG and vulnerable children families, survivor from SVGB and youth, to carried out income generation activities with potential of integration in promising economic value chains of Rutshuru area</i>	\$535 000		

	2.4.1: Micro-subvention for income generating activities	\$320 000	800	\$400
	2.4.2: Orientation, coaching and (management and technical) training for innovative economic activities	\$80 000	800	\$100
	2.4.3: Direct supervision and daily monitoring of IGAs and beneficiaries	\$80 000	800	\$100
	2.3.4: Communication and visibility	\$55 000	800	\$69
	Sub-total 2 :	\$1 465 000		
Output 3	The local communities are sensitized and adopted measures to fight again sexual and gender based violence			
3.1	Identification of GBV/VAWG issues and local solutions for the fight against GBV/VAWG, and involvement of Civil Society Organizations, local authorities, community leaders (Male, female and youth), community members (male, female and youth) in awareness-raising, intensive campaigns on NO! to violence against women and girls, mobilization of men, traditional and religious chiefs to rally behind the fight against gender-based violence in their communities	\$225 000		
	3.1.1: Organize 10 participatory workshop with community leaders (in combination with result 2.1)	\$0	10	\$0
	3.1.2. Establish men engaged clubs	\$7 500	10	\$750
	3.1.3: Develop community based plans (in combination with result 2.1)	\$0	10	\$0
	3.1.4: Develop leadership-training materials on local leadership for the promotion and protection of women rights (in line with the “NO! to violence against women and girls)	\$5 000	1	\$5 000

	<i>3.1.5: No Means No! Approach to prevention of gender-based violence in school settings</i>	<i>\$40 000</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>\$4 000</i>
	<i>3.1.6: Design awareness tools</i>	<i>\$20 000</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>\$20 000</i>
	<i>3.1.7: Organize awareness sessions with local media (include in 3.1.8)</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
	<i>3.1.8: Organize mobile awareness campaign on the promotion and protection of women rights</i>	<i>\$37 500</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>\$250</i>
	<i>3.1.9: Pilot the Gender-Based Violence Prevention SASA! Approach in targeted areas, incorporating male engagement methodologies (include in 3.1.2.)</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>\$0</i>
	<i>3.1.10: Develop a specific social marketing approach on the issue of SGBV as it affects children including recommendations to parents on parental skills and practices to identify risk factors, protect, detect and support response to incidents of SGBV affecting children</i>	<i>\$50 000</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>\$50 000</i>
	<i>3.1.11: Through a child participation approach engage teenagers in the development of communication tools adapted to their age and context and focused on sexual and reproductive health, SGBV prevention, HIV-AIDS, referral pathways. Including a comic book type support, radio series with characters teenagers can relate to and identify with</i>	<i>\$65 000</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>\$6 500</i>
3.2	<i>Strengthening of the capacities of community radio for their involvement in local governance, peaceful conflict resolution and fight against GBV/VAWG and on reintegration of all vulnerable groups</i>	<i>\$90 000</i>		
	<i>3.2.1: Identify community radios and develop and support their plans for sustainability and financial autonomy</i>	<i>\$30 000</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>\$15 000</i>

	3.2.2: Technical and financial support (equipment) to the community radios(include in 3.2.1)	\$0	2	\$0
	3.2.3: Produce and broadcast 50 local debate on GBV	\$40 000	50	\$800
	3.2.4: Organize 1 local theatre competition on the promotion and protection of women rights	\$20 000	1	\$20 000
3.3	Strengthening of women (SGBV survivors, community leaders, etc.) capacities on political and social leadership	\$130 000		
	3.3.1: Train 200 clubs members of prevention and monitoring system	\$30 000	200	\$150
	3.3.2: Organize monthly community based monitoring foras (as working groups of the CLPD?)	\$20 000	10	\$2 000
	3.3.3; Identify 100 women and girls leaders at local level with the support of community leaders	\$10 000	100	\$100
	3.3.4: Sensitization of women on elections (as voter and as candidate)	\$40 000	2	\$20 000
	3.3.5: Training of women candidates on their role, accounting mechanisms to their voters, etc.)	\$30 000	2	\$15 000
3.4	Development and implementation (as far as possible) of gender sensitive community plans	\$0		
	Sub-total 3 :	\$445 000		
4)	Coordination and management (salaries, missions, monitoring and evaluation, office etc...)			
4.1	Human resources (1 international staff, 1 local M&E experts,1 driver)	\$259 700		
4.2	Local office cost, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication & Visibility, Office equipment and materials	\$64 000		

	<i>4.2.1. Communication, Visibility, Overhead cost</i>	<i>\$12 000</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>\$1 000</i>
	<i>4.2.2. Steering Committee meetings, Travel, Monitoring and Coordination</i>	<i>\$18 400</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>\$1 533</i>
	<i>4.2.3. Contribution to Common services</i>	<i>\$18 000</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>\$1 500</i>
	<i>4.2.4. Office equipment (computers, security radio, printer, etc.)</i>	<i>\$6 000</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>\$500</i>
	<i>4.2.5. Office materials (papers, copies, toner, etc.), and fuel/maintenance/assurance</i>	<i>\$9 600</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>\$800</i>
	Sub-total 4 :	\$323 700		
5)	GMS (8%)	\$298 898		
TOTAL		\$4 035 128		

ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1: Information on CAAFAG and vulnerable

Informations concernant les CAAFAG et vulnérables (dans le cadre d'un projet conjoint)						
Province	Territoires	Nombre des membres de GA as indicated in the DDR III plan	Nombre de CAAFAG reunifies en 2014 apres avoir quittes le groupes armes	Prevision CAAFAG 2015 (30% du total combattants du DDR III)	CAAFAG eligible a la reintegration scolaire 2014 et 2015-2017	CAAFAG eligibles à la reintegration professionnelle 2014 et 2015-2017
Orientale	Ituri	1 100	221	330	165	385
Nord Kivu	Masisi	2 740	748	822	471	1099
	Rutshuru	2 480	841	744	475	1109
TOTAL CAAFAG		6 320	1810	1896	1111	2593
TOTAL CAAFAG + enfants vulnérables			3620	3792	2222*	5186

ANNEXE 2: The 3X6 approach

The 3x6 approach includes 4 phases:

- 0) Peace promotion and consolidation
- 1) Inclusion
- 2) Appropriation
- 3) Towards sustainability

Phase Zero – Promotion of dialogue (1-3 months)

During this phase the communities are prepared and a favourable environment is created for reintegration, conflict resolution and participatory governance, including gender aspects and awareness raising of SGBV. Although this is phase one, most of the activities will continue during the other phases. Socio-economic infrastructures are identified, which will be rehabilitated in phase 1.

Phase 1 – Inclusion (3-6 months)

Voluntary members of target groups will rehabilitate socio-economic infrastructures through a process of high intensive labour. These infrastructures will be identified through a participatory approach and could be rehabilitation of markets, reforestation, anti-erosion works, road improvement, etc. During 3 to 6 months the members will work, but also a part of their time will be dedicated to sensitisation on issues like HIV, SGBV, Gender, local governance, and on technical training (business plans, management of local groups, etc.). They will receive payment (cash for work), but part of the salaries will be transferred in a saving scheme. Experiences have shown that this phase of cash for work improves the social cohesion as people from different backgrounds work and talk together. This phase also provides the possibility to identify, together with the beneficiaries the economic activities that will start in phase 2, including market and financial analysis of the proposed activities.

Phase 2 – Appropriation (6 to 12 months)

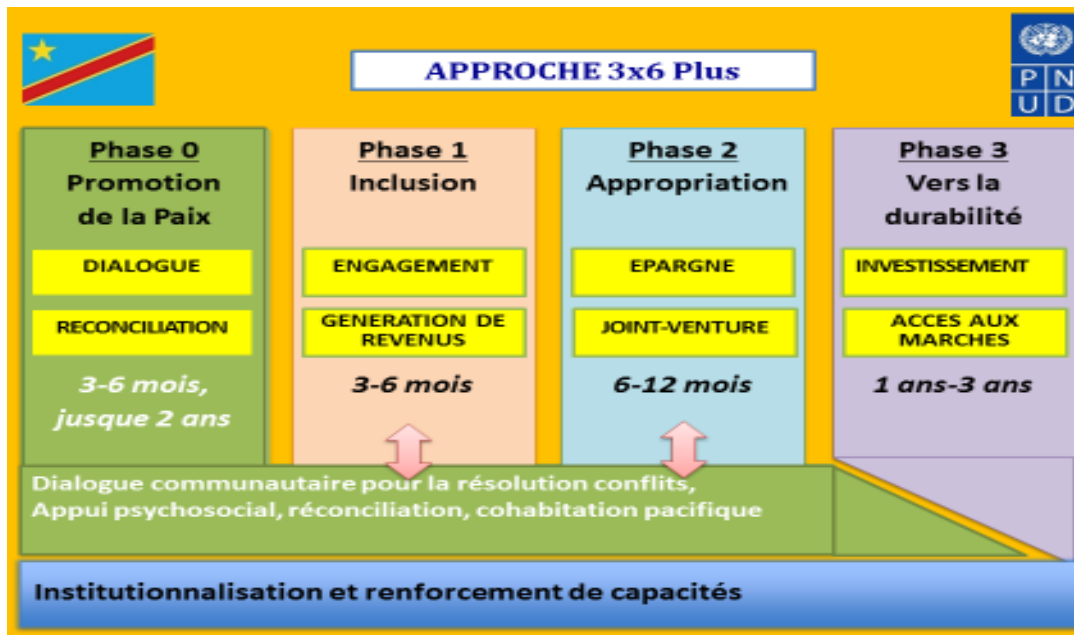
The beneficiaries who are organised in solidarity groups will start their economic activities, by investing their savings (of phase 1) that will be doubled or tripled by the project. The project will accompany the beneficiaries during this phase, not only technically, but also on issues like management of the associations, business plans, etc.

The identification of the economic activities should also be placed in a more sustainable economic development and for this a value chain analysis, indicating not only the possible economic activities, but also bottlenecks, is essential and measures should be taken to tackle these bottlenecks.

Phase 3 – Towards sustainability (12-24 months)

Strengthening of the capacities of the solidary groups and support to the development of value-chains constitutes the main part of this phase. Links with Micro-finance institutions, support to evolve towards small or medium enterprises are other elements.

Figure 1: A summary of the 3x6 approach.



The reunification and reintegration of children associated with armed groups and forces will have a different approach as it is targeting a very specific group with specific needs.

ANNEXE 3: Details information on equipment and Construction for vocational training

Effectif à former sur 12 mois : 672

1. CONSTRUCTION ATELIER : 134.019 \$ (Voir devis et plan)

2. EQUIPEMENTS : TOTAL = 118 460\$

N°	Formation	Lieu	Cycle	Durée	Equipements et matériels
1.	Menuisiers	Goma Rutshuru	1 1		19 615 \$
2.	Maçons	Rutshuru	2		8 533 \$
3.	Boulangers/Pâtisseries	Rutshuru	2		15 000 \$
4.	Transformateurs/ Commerçants des produits agricoles	Rutshuru	1		20 000 \$
5.	Agriculteurs	Rutshuru	1		15 300 \$
6.	Eleveurs	Rutshuru	1		11 150 \$
7.	Gestionnaires de coopératives	Rutshuru	2		14 299 \$
	S/Total				103 897 \$
	Groupe de 15 KVA et combustibles	Rutshuru			6 702 \$
	Mobilier pour la formation	Rutshuru			7 861 \$
	Total				118 460 \$

Détail des équipements et matériels didactiques

N°	Formation	MATERIELS	UNIT E	QUANTIT E	P.U (\$)	P.T (\$)
1	Menuisiers	Rabot	PCS	35	30	1050
		Kit ciseaux	PCS	35	20	700
		Scie à bois	PCS	35	7	245
		Equerre	PCS	35	8	280
		Latte métallique	PCS	35	5	175
		Serre joint	PCS	35	15	525

		Tenailles	PCS	35	5	175
		Marteau	PCS	35	7	245
		Etabli	PCS	35	140	4900
		Etau parallèle	PCS	35	100	3500
		Etagère	PCS	2	300	600
		Scie circulaire	PCS	1	3160	3160
		Raboteuse	PCS	1	4000	4000
		Groupe électrogène * 16KVA	PCS	1	5500	5500
		TOTAL				25 115 \$
2	MAÇONNERIE	Niveau	PCS	70	15	1050
		Truelle	PCS	70	5	350
		Mètre	PCS	70	5	350
		Equerre	PCS	70	7	490
		Règle métallique	PCS	70	9	630
		Auges	PCS	70	15	1050
		Bèches	PCS	70	3	210
		Ficelles	PCS	70	3	210
		Casques	PCS	70	7	490
		Platresse	PCS	70	4,9	343
		Salopettes	PCS	70	15	1050
		Bâches	PCS	70	20	1400
		Pelles	PCS	70	7	490
		Massettes	PCS	70	6	420
		TOTAL				8 533 \$
3	AGRICULTURE MODERNE (TRACTION ANIMALE)	Bœufs	PCS	8	700	5600
		Charrues	PCS	5	250	1250
		Jouge	PCS	5	10	50
		Attèle	PCS	16	5	80
		Herseuses	PCS	5	250	1250
		Semoirs	PCS	5	250	1250
		Chaines	PCS	2	10	20
		Timon	PCS	2	5	10
		Traverses	PCS	16	2,5	40
		Buteuses	PCS	2	250	500
		Charrettes	PCS	5	250	1250
		Semences	PCS	-	-	1000
		Matériels aratoires	PCS	-	-	3000
		TOTAL				15 300 \$

4	ELEVAGE	Construction de la porcherie didactique	PCS	-	-	3000
		Construction du poulailler didactique	PCS	-	-	2000
		Construction du clapier didactique	PCS	-	-	1000
		Achat des géniteurs	porcin	3	50	500
			Poules	10	5	150
			Lapereau	10	5	150
		Désinfectant	-	-	-	1100
		Mangeoires	PCS	10	10	300
		Abreuvoirs	PCS	10	15	450
		Alimentations pour 6mois	-	-	-	2500
TOTAL					11 150 \$	
	MOBILIER POUR LA FORMATION	Chaise à écritoire	PCS	120	25	3000
		Tables pour formateurs	PCS	7	45	315
		Chaises simples	PCS	27	15	405
		Tables d'ateliers	PCS	10	90	900
		Tables bureau	PCS	3	300	900
		Chaises bureau	PCS	3	150	450
		Etagères atelier	PCS	4	300	1200
		Tableaux blancs et feutres	-	-	-	1691
		TOTAL				