

PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Programme Title: UN in support of peace and security in the Great Lakes region

Overall strategic objective of the Programme: The overall objective of the action is the promotion of ongoing peacebuilding and -consolidation efforts in the African Great Lakes region (GLR) in support of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in the following areas: DD/RRR; women, youth civil society and private sector fora; SGBV.

Programme Outcomes:

Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened. [Pillar Four: Innovative engagement of the youth; Pillar Six: Strengthening formal and informal institutions, mechanisms and capacities for conflict prevention management and resolution and peace building by working on cross border initiatives and allied efforts at the regional level - including ICGLR and Civil Society Organizations]

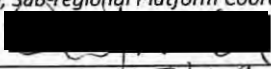
Outcome 2: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region. [Pillar Five: Address impunity for gender-based crimes at country level]



Programme Duration: 24 months	Total amount: USD 1,708,248.48
Start Date: 22 November 2018	Sources of funding:
End Date: 21 November 2020	1. UN MPTF USD 1,708,248.48
	2. Other sources of funding:
	• Government USD _____
	• UN Organization USD _____
	• UN Organization USD _____

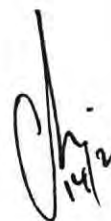
Short description of the Programme

The action's main objective is the promotion of peace, equality and stability in the Great Lakes region. More specifically, the action aims at strengthening regional peace-building structures that are already in place – in particular the International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR). In joint effort, the UN will support the ICGLR in implementing its Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes region and further building its capacities. A specific focus will lie on the implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children. The expected results of this action are a stronger ICGLR and the realization of its Programme on Peace and Security and the implementation of measures preventing and protecting women and children from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) which should lead to an improvement of the living conditions of people, specifically women and children in the Great lakes region.

Names and signatures of national counterparts and Participating UN Organizations

Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs):	National Coordinating Authorities:
UNDP <i>David Clapp, Sub-regional Platform Coordinator</i>  <i>Signature:</i> _____ <i>Date and Seal:</i> 17/3/19	[Name of Institution] <i>Name of Head of Partner</i> <i>Signature:</i> _____ <i>Date and Seal:</i> _____

<p>UNFPA Richmond Tienoko, Country Representative Burundi</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date and Seal: 12/2/2019</p>	<p>[Name of Institution] Name of Head of Partner</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date and Seal: _____</p>
<p>UNWOMEN Dr. Izeduwa Derex-Brigas, Regional Director</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date and Seal: 14/02/2019</p>	<p>[Name of Institution] Name of Head of Partner</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date and Seal: _____</p>



Programme Document

1. Executive Summary

The action's main objective is the promotion of peace, equality and stability in the Great Lakes region. More specifically, the action aims at strengthening regional peace-building structures that are already in place – in particular the International Conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR). In joint effort, the UN will support the ICGLR in implementing its Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes region and further building its capacities. A specific focus will lie on the implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children. The expected results of this action are a stronger ICGLR and the realization of its Programme on Peace and Security and the implementation of measures preventing and protecting women and children from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) which should lead to an improvement of the living conditions of people, specifically women and children in the Great lakes region.

The two main outcomes of the actions are:

Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened.

Outcome 2: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes region.

2. Situation Analysis

Throughout the past decades, political and security developments in the African Great Lakes region, such as the civil war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the genocide in Rwanda, continued activities of illegal armed groups in border regions as well as electoral crises, have provided significant challenges to civilians, communities, and governments. These violent conflicts and the instability in the region led inter alia to the displacement of thousands of people, destruction of infrastructure, widespread poverty, exploitation of natural resources, human rights violations, lack of rule of law, corruption and impunity. The vulnerability of women and children in conflict manifests in the region especially in increased (often unprosecuted) physical and sexual violence against women, the exploitation of children and their recruitment as child soldiers.

The continued violence and unresolved underlying conflicts keep hindering the reconstruction and development efforts in the region.

The military strategy aimed at neutralising armed groups using all necessary means affects the leverage and political space available for UN mediators. It also creates challenges for the UN's perceived impartiality when it comes to engagement with armed groups. Attention should be paid to the political price of the direct engagement in instances where the individuals and armed groups are subject to targeted sanctions by the UN or by regional organisations and member states. Creating a network of insider mediators in support of informal, locally-embedded DDR/RR will enable the outsourcing of engagement of armed groups to civil society actors, national NGOs, women's groups, religious leaders, traditional leaders and opinion leaders. Some of these might already have long-standing relations with the armed groups and therefore be well positioned to improve the understanding of and to facilitate access to community-based incentives and opportunities involved for DDR/RR. The pilot will enable testing procedures, approaches and support mechanisms to ensure results-oriented replicability to different armed groups and scalability to various cross-border and inland conflict-affected areas and communities.

The ICGLR Fora are key stakeholders for the promotion of peace and security in the region. Strengthening the governance, programming and monitoring capacities of the ICGLR Fora and

Secretariats would allow these stakeholders to coordinate their efforts within the region and to stimulate cross-border confidence building as well as to regularly liaise with regional political and socio-economic leaders. By strengthening programme design, implementation and monitoring as well as advocacy, the ICGLR Fora and Secretariats will become champions of issues which at present pose both challenges and opportunities in the region, such as youth employment, women empowerment, good governance, economic integration and transparent natural resources management.

For the ICGLR Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children to realise the expected impact, it is required that the ICGLR Protocol is domesticated into national legislation and that practitioners such as prosecutors are able to implement the legislation. The activities will support advocacy for domestication and implementation in the ICGLR Member States and will assess the impact of the legislation in Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda in particular. There is a need to update heads of state and government from the region on the progress made on the 2011 Kampala Declaration and on the prevalence and impact of the measures taken so far and what needs to be further done for results. The capacity of the civil society to monitor and report will ensure that the information is current and relevant; and strengthening sensitivity through spreading information on the effects of SGBV and the need for collective action and responsibility to a wide audience through the media; thus, further creating awareness, accountability and changing negative mind sets that allow stigma.

3. Strategies, including lessons learned, and the proposed programme

The work of the ICGLR to promote peace and stability in the Great Lakes region is hampered by its insufficient human and technical capacities. This action therefore will focus on building and strengthening the capacities within the structures of the ICGLR including its fora. Especially through the GLRSF the UN and the ICGLR maintain a close relationship and are in a continuous dialogue on the issues, activities and developments in the region.

The proposed programme consists in the following:

Outcome 1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened.

A.1.1: Support for the development and implementation of an EJVM action plan

Details on the relevance of the activities, relevance of the specific needs and constraints of the targeted region and sectors, target groups and elements with a particular added value, will follow as the new approach and new activities under A 1.2. have been developed.

A 1.2: Creation of a network of regional mediators specialized in the subjects covered by Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDR/RR).

Relevance of the specific needs and constraints of the targeted region and sectors: The PSC Framework includes the commitments to prevent interference in neighbouring countries affairs, advance on key reforms in DRC and continue engagement by the donor community. MONUSCO adjusted its operations to the PSC Framework and gained a robust mandate through UN Security Council Resolution 2098 to neutralise armed groups using all necessary means. The International Security and Stabilisation Support Strategy (ISSSS) (2013-2017) was aligned to become more context specific, area-based and community-centred. However, FARDC with support of MONUSCO military operations were unable to significantly clear areas from armed groups for stabilisation initiatives to deploy infrastructure investments, governance and security apparatus. On the contrary, the worst displacements in the Kivus seem to occur in areas where the national army conducted counterinsurgency operations against armed groups¹.

¹ Congo Research Group, December 2015.

Central government's buy in and support decreased amidst efforts to remain in power, with ISSSS far from showing the peacebuilding impact desired. Currently the regional context is considered too complex and the political actors' dynamics are extremely challenging, which points to a more minimalist, light footprint and community-based approaches. Enhancing communities' own capacities and initiatives to deal with armed groups seems among the more realistic options. This initiative will therefore build on the EUs and the UNDPs long-standing experience and partnership on insider mediation and infrastructures for peace with a view to engaging armed groups in support of DDR/RR.

Target groups: Respected individuals from civil society organisations, national NGOs, women's groups, religious and traditional leaders that are well positioned and willing to make a difference to their communities through engagement with armed groups in support of DDR/RR. They will be equipped with the appropriate technical DDR knowledge and mediation skills to engage with armed groups with a view to supporting their members' disengagement from violence. They will be also led to devise sustainable disengagement strategies that are coherently linked to community-based reintegration opportunities.

Beneficiaries: Disengaged members of foreign and Congolese armed groups, families of disengaged members of foreign and Congolese armed groups, communities adversely affected by foreign and Congolese armed groups. Members of foreign and Congolese armed groups need to disengage from violence and reintegrate into civilian life. Family members of combatants need to be given a chance to return to peaceful life, particularly where they follow combatants and provide them with logistical support. Communities need to become more resilient to violence, prepared to receive ex-combatants and play a role in their reintegration process.

Elements with a particular added value: The use of insider mediators proposes to innovate in achieving DDR/RR results complementing national efforts with a more proactive, flexible, locally-embedded solutions approach to engaging armed groups. Insider mediation is defined as "a process of supporting negotiations – as well as a variety of other forms of dialogue – to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts at different levels of society".² Insider mediation is distinguished from more traditional mediation because it brings credible figures, groups or institutions internal to a conflict, who use their influence and credibility to play a role – often behind the scenes or in undefined capacities. While inside mediators can engage in different types of intervention, this initiative will aim to use direct mediation and advocacy with a view to facilitate DDR/RR of members of armed groups operating in DRC and across the border in Burundi and/or Rwanda and/or Uganda. Inside mediation provides a more adapted approach to an increase in the number and fragmentation of armed groups who often carry a diversity of claims and motives to engage in violence, which make traditional peace negotiations nearly impossible to achieve.

A 1.3: Support for the participation of the ICGLR for a (multifunctional youth forum, women's forum, civil society forum, private sector forum) in the ICGLR consultative process.

Relevance of the specific needs and constraints of the targeted region and sectors:

- **ICGLR Youth Forum:** Regarding the ICGLR definition of youth (15-35 in most ICGLR countries), approximately 40% of the population of the core ICGLR countries are "youth". Since the population of the region is projected to double by 2050, the proportion of youth in the population will rise significantly. The adolescents and youth are one of the key stakeholders that can push the region towards a promising future. To do so, they will require political and social stability backed by inclusive and equitable economic and social policies. Success will hinge on effectively addressing pressing issues such as poverty, migration, internal displacement and refugee situations, urbanisation and challenges related to health, education, employment, protection, gender inequality and climate change.

² European Union, UNDP and UNDPA, Supporting Insider Mediation: Strengthening Resilience to Conflict and Turbulence, Guidance Note Summary, 2014.

- ICGLR Regional Women's Forum: Women remain largely marginalised in political negotiations on war and peace. However, the women and girls of the region are key players whose voices must be heard during conversations on addressing conflict and sustainable peace and development. Levels of women's empowerment and engagement in the region differ between countries, with the comprehensive political participation of women in Rwanda to limited political participation of women in Burundi and the DRC. The Regional Women's Forum serves as a regional advocate of women's rights in peace and security in the region and its membership constitutes of government and CSO representatives from all member states, within the structure of the ICGLR.
- The ICGLR Civil Society Forum can play an important role in promoting rule of law and good governance in the region. Moreover, the Civil Society Forum's engagement need to strengthen their support for MONUSCO on the ground to encourage the consolidation of a civilian administered natural resources sector and to enhance analysis of criminal networks in order to develop tailored responses to armed groups' activities as well as by the UN Group of Experts on the DRC to investigate individuals and entities supporting armed groups.
- ICGLR Private Sector Forum: The 2nd Private Sector Investment Conference (PSIC-II) is proposed to be business-led and business-oriented, giving the Forum an opportunity to establish cross-border linkages, engage businesses in the region and beyond and follow up on the results of the PSIC.

Target groups: Leaders and selected members of the Secretariats of the four ICGLR Fora. The representatives will be participating in coordinated capacity building for the activity areas.

Beneficiaries: The wider NGO, youth and women's community leaders, who will engage directly with the Fora's representatives. INGOs, regional and international organizations will also benefit from the programme coordination and monitoring of relevant projects. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the youth, women and other citizens, who will participate in the Fora's activities and profit from the political and socio-economic decisions based on their work with the authorities.

Elements with a particular added value: In the Great Lakes region, women and youth have been affected by decades of conflicts and traditionally disempowered in social and political life in the Great Lakes region. Building on the break-through in Rwanda, the project will build cross-border cooperation and discussions as well as promote best practices in the meaningful participation of women and youth and the mainstreaming of gender and youth issues in regional political dialogue. Secondly, youth and women's social and economic marginalisation will be addressed by building the capacity of the fora to advocate for equal opportunities for jobs through targeted national legislation, investment, policies and programmes. Civil society organisations in the region need to benefit from an increased role during regional discussions and decision making. Local business representatives' cross-border engagements need to be reinforced, in order to address issues of confidence building, resilience, peace and security, including via the challenging issue of good governance of natural resources management.

Outcome 2: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region.

A 2.1: Transcription of the Protocol on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children into national law of the ICGLR member states.

Relevance of the specific needs and constraints of the targeted region and sectors: The activities provide an opportunity for regional cooperation on addressing impunity by providing information on the progress and impact of domestication. The shared good practices and lessons learned in the region, will support other countries in their efforts at domestication. The activities will also link to other pillars of the GLRSF addressed in this proposal as the recognition, protection and promotion of women's human rights is fundamental to protection of SGBV and women's and girls' agency and development.

The primary target group will be Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs as well as members and partners of the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network, as they are responsible for domestication and implementation of the ICGLR Protocol. Moreover, the activity will target heads of state and government who are following up on progress of implementation of the ICGLR Protocols.

Elements with a particular added value: Domestication of the ICGLR Protocol will strengthen regional advocacy on women's rights, especially by regional women's organisations and also NGOs working at country and county level for greater recognition and protection of women's rights. It will also support advocacy on changing gender stereotypes, for male leaders and youths and also for women, who are not always aware of their human rights.

A 2.2: Raising awareness among member states about the seriousness and severity of gender-based sexual violence and the impact of such crimes.

Relevance of the specific needs and constraints of the targeted region and sectors: Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are key partners in SGBV management and prevention and also in monitoring of progress on commitments made at national and regional levels on accountability. Two key reports on progress on the Kampala Declaration were published by Isis-WICCE and Akina Mama3 in 2014 and by Federation of Women Lawyers in 2015 respectively. Member States have not systematically collated and analysed data on SGBV prevalence, management and impact; and responses to gaps in policy implementation are slow in coming. Meanwhile there is still a high level of stigma attached to survivors of SGBV, resulting in low levels of reporting and handling of SGBV cases in informal ways that do not guarantee the rights of survivors. Supporting CSOs to come up with a current evidence-based report on the prevalence and impact of SGBV under the umbrella of the ICGLR, together with country reports by member states will provide an objective status report for action by heads of state. The communication and visibility activities will ensure communities and regional and national state institutions are continuously aware of the implications and impact of SGBV and that this increased awareness will change negative mind sets on women's rights in prevention of SGBV, reduce stigma and trigger timely and relevant action by governments.

Target groups: The prevalence of SGBV in the Great Lakes region which affects mainly women and girls is a great violation of their human rights, namely their right to security/prevention of violence. It is a manifestation of the deeper problem of gender inequality and discrimination against women. It affects their health and, their social and economic status. Women in IDP and refugee camps are especially at risk of SGBV when they for example venture out of camps for firewood. Their dire economic status makes them easy targets for sexual exploitation through voluntary engagement in high risk behaviour or through direct abuse and exploitation. Negative cultural norms of gender inequality and the stigma attached to SGBV survivors puts affected women and girls at a doubled disadvantage. Conflict has broken down the effectiveness of national institutions in the Great Lakes including the justice, health and governance institutions. This results in limited recourse to justice and rehabilitation for survivors of SGBV. Additionally, it hinders their participation in elected offices where decisions are made including in governance, justice and social services institutions. In the wider community, there is impunity for SGBV because of the challenges in the justice institutions to handle SGBV cases. There is need to draw attention to the security of women in the Great Lakes so that women can enjoy their human rights and achieve their optimum. Heads of states through the ICGLR have made strong political commitments followed by concrete actions at country level to address this pandemic. Nevertheless, implementation is fraught with challenges that affects impact. They need evidence-based knowledge of the current situation to be able to take further actions. At the community, national and regional levels there is need for a mind-set change through proper understanding of the impact of SGBV and gender inequality. The capacity of the

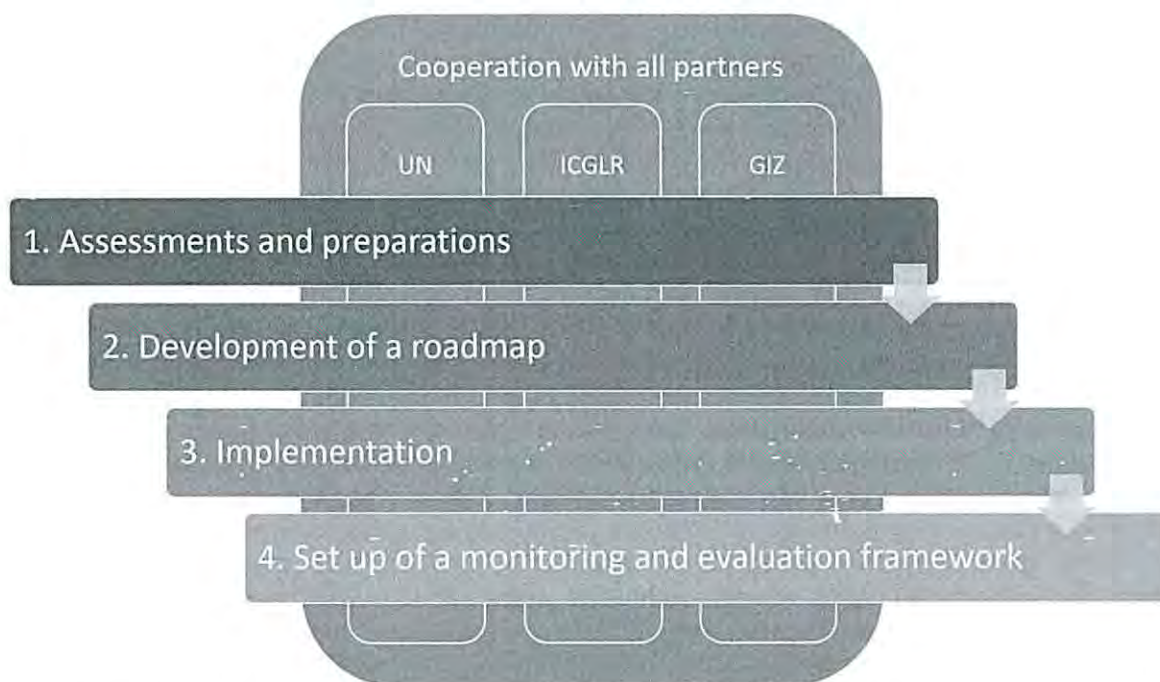
³ Isis-WICCE is an international feminist organisation that works in conflicts and post-conflict areas. Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMwA) is an international, Pan-African, non-governmental development organisation for African women. Both with their headquarters in Kampala, Uganda.

media to create this awareness would go a long way to changing this negative mind-set shared by both men and women.

Women's organisations working at the regional level have consistently monitored progress on implementation of the 2011 Kampala Declaration. This project will give them the opportunity to update their reporting and present at a level where commitments have been made and action can be taken. ICGLR would also be in a position to have the reports required to convene a special summit on SGBV of heads of state of the ICGLR planned for 2018 with support of the O/SESG-GL.

Elements with a particular added value: The activities will lead to greater protection and promotion of women's human rights and their ability to engage in productive resources such as economic activities and participation in decision making including peace building and elective governance positions.

The methodology underpinning the five activities will consist of a series of highly participatory steps involving key partners and stakeholders to plan, implement, monitor and review the initiative. It will comprise:



As emphasized earlier, the issues in the Great Lakes region that hinder peace, stability and development are regional in nature and consequently they have to be addressed by a regional approach. Furthermore, an approach has to be interdisciplinary, because the causes and consequences of the challenges faced by the Great Lakes region are not only regional but also very complex in a way that they affect all sectors of daily life in the region – including the environment, trade and governance. In spirit of this, the GLRSF has included the six different pillars in its regional approach.

The Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework is a relatively young and innovative programme addressing the regional and cross border challenges faced in the Great Lakes region. This action will allow the GLRSF to gain further experience working on regional actions and within its inter-agency structure. It will help to further promote the regional approach towards the Great Lakes region within and outside the United Nations. Therefore, the activities carried out under this action will be of great value to the further development of the Framework and will be of great benefit for future projects in the region to be carried out in the future under the GLRSF. Through the continuance of the Framework and

the future projects under its pillars, the GLRSF will ensure that the progress made by this action will be sustained. Furthermore, the DDR/RR approach (as integral part of Pillar 6), as inter alia addressed under this action, is an incredibly important and necessary step towards peace and stability in the Great Lakes region. Without the demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of illegal armed forces within the countries of the GLR and the border regions, the sustainability of all positive changes as a result of efforts to promote peace, security and stability will be hampered.

The ICGLR and its stakeholders are already engaged in the proposed activities under this action. In the past, the implementation of proposed activities was sometimes hindered by financial constraints or need for additional technical and advisory support. The action will provide the resources and technical support to facilitate the work. The support and the experiences made during the implementation of the activities, will further build the capacities of the ICGLR and enhance its importance in the region for the future. Finally, the focus on women empowerment and protection of women and children from SGBV, speaks to the concept of development cooperation which sees women as catalysts for positive change. Once empowered women tend to share their knowledge and (economic) success with their families and communities ensuring further sustainable development of their communities. It can be summarised that the activities carried out under this action will serve as catalytic activities, which will enable capacity building, further partnerships, long term action plans and sustainable resource mobilisation.

4. Results Framework

Annex 1 “Programme Results Framework”.

5. Work plans and budgets

Annex 2 “Programme Work Plan and Budget”.

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The project management shall be supported by a steering committee. Given the fact that this EU Action is being implemented by GIZ and the UN, the steering committee shall consist of a member of the EU, GIZ, and the UN. Each organization is going to appoint one contact point. The committee shall serve to monitor activities and discuss action plans and methods of implementation. It will meet every three months either by videoconference or in person. GIZ will fix the dates for the meetings and send out invitations. The EU Delegation in Bujumbura or Kigali will support by providing their facilities.

The steering committee shall not take any contractual or financial decisions concerning the project.

Following previous agreement with the other implementing agencies, UNDP will create a project coordination unit with a project manager that will be responsible for overall management and coordination of the cross- border project and that will work in close coordination with the other implementing agencies. The project manager will dedicate up to one working day per month to the overall management and coordination of the project and its costs will be covered by the three implementing agencies.

Funding will be channelled through the dedicated the Great Lakes Cross Border MPTF (GLR MPTF), which uses the pass-through fund management modality according to the UNDG Guidelines. The UNDP MPTF Office, serving as the Administrative Agent of the GLR MPTF, as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the GLR MPTF will perform the following functions:

- (a) Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Fund;

- (b) Administer such funds received;
- (c) Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with instructions from the governing body [Management Committee], taking into account the budget set out in the Programme Document, as amended in writing from time to time by the Management Committee;
- (d) Consolidate financial reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization (PUNO), and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Fund, PUNOs, and the GLR MPTF Steering Committee;
- (e) Provide final reporting, including notification that the Fund has been operationally completed;
- (f) Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the task that the Management Committee may decide to allocate in accordance with the Programme Document.

Each Participating UN Organization assumes complete programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization's own regulations. PUNOs will establish a separate ledger account for the recipient and administration of the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. PUNOs are entitled to deduct their indirect costs (7%) on contributions received according to their own regulations and rules.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring

A Monitoring and Evaluation system based on the logical framework and the indicators in Annex 3 ("Programme Monitoring Framework and Risk Log") to this action is going to be developed during the first six months of project implementation. The UN will provide annual reports on the status of project implementation concerning the parts falling under her responsibility. The UN will not take responsibility for monitoring the activities undertaken by the GIZ. The project manager will undertake joint monitoring and evaluation activities and ensure regular monitoring and periodic evaluation. The related costs will be jointly and proportionally covered by the three implementing agencies for a total of USD 29,130 for 12 months from the starting of the project⁴.

A financial performance audit for this Action will be conducted annually by external auditors in the form of an expenditure verification.

Reporting

Narrative reports

⁴ The project coordination unit will be supported by 5% time of a P3 USD 10,130 (1 day per month within 12 months):

- proportion of one staff time for arranging inception and coordination calls, provide guidance, liaise with MPTFO and O-SESG-GL as well as other stakeholders, consolidate/ integrate the three agency reports (1 day per month of a P3, agencies to identify the staff or the need for recruitment);
- travels to participate in the main meetings linked with planning/strategic decisions/implementation of the UN components.

M&E could be ensured by:

- initial/mid-term missions to support the creation of a baseline and an integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism – possible field visits where appropriate (agencies to agree on a proposed integrated M&E plan and budget); for USD 5,000 for initial missions of 2 days each (DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi); USD 4,000 field visits (DRC, Rwanda, Burundi) + VTC/Skype calls
- proportion of one staff time for arranging calls with the M&E focal points per component, provide guidance, consolidate integrated reporting and evaluation, document best practices and lessons learned (agencies to agree on the proportion and budget and identify the staff or the need for recruitment);
- one meeting/call for a final internal inter agency evaluation and dissemination (agencies to agree on a possible integration of this within other planned meetings);
- Final evaluation workshop: to be covered by agencies or agree on a USD 10,000 budget for a final evaluation workshop.

Each implementing entity shall provide the Project Coordination Unit, for consolidation and further transmittal to the Fund Secretariat, with the following narrative reports, prepared in accordance with the reporting format established by the GLR MPTF and annexed in the GLR MPTF Operational Manual.

- Annual progress reports to be submitted within a maximum period of three months after the close of the calendar year (no later than 31 March);
- A final narrative report at the close of project activities that will be submitted within four months after the close of the year (no later than April 30) following the project's operational closure.

The annual and final project reports will include the following elements:

- A summary of the main products produced and their contribution to the expected results of the Fund as defined in the project document and taking into account the risk analysis;
- A qualitative evaluation of the results with respect to the beneficiaries;
- The main challenges and lessons learned during the implementation and analysis of the actions taken to incorporate them;
- Performance indicators (at the output and output levels), according to the results matrix;
- A specific narrative illustration;
- Evaluations carried out, if applicable;
- Project reviews, if applicable.

Financial reports

The implementing entities shall submit annual financial reports (as at 31 December) in respect of the funds received, within a maximum period of four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year. The financial reports shall be submitted in accordance with the format of categories used by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

The final certified financial statements and the final financial reports upon completion of the project activities will be provided within a maximum period of six months (30 June), after the end of the year of the project's operational closure. The same filing procedure applies as described above for the final reports.

The Administrative Agent will consolidate the different financial reports and products of the consolidated financial tables and submit to donors and Steering Committee.

Annex 1: Results Framework

A 1.2. Results chain		Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		Details will follow shortly.					
A 1.4. Results chain		Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To contribute to regional security and stabilisation in the Great Lakes region to allow recovery and development to begin (by supporting the emergence of locally-embedded DDR/RR solutions through a regional network of insider mediators capable of engaging with armed groups)	No. of instances of armed violence in the locations identified for action affecting men and women	Not available now. Will be identified when during assessment phase and refined for specific communities during the development of the capacity building and engagement strategy	To be drawn from the partner's strategy -- ISSSS	To be drawn from the partner's strategy -ISSSS	To be drawn from the partner's strategy- ISSSS	FARDC and MONUSCO would have been able to clear areas from armed groups and pressure members of armed groups into the DDR/RR process
	The emergence of locally-embedded DDR/RR solutions (through a regional network of insider mediators capable of engaging with armed groups).	No of locally-embedded DDR/RR solutions emerging from selected situations where insider mediators engage with armed groups No. of armed groups dismantled No. of male and female ex-combatants No. of associated groups released	Not available now. Will be identified when during assessment phase and refined for specific communities during the development of the capacity building and engagement strategy	Not available now. Will be identified when during assessment phase and refined for specific communities during the development of the capacity building and engagement strategy	At least 10 locally embedded DDR/RR solutions are found through the insider mediators approach At least 5 armed groups dismantled At least 300 ex-combatants disengage from armed groups (of which 50 are women) At least 200 associated with	Data collection system and programme reports	Insider mediators engagement with armed groups inadvertently make things worse, by exacerbating existing tensions or creating new conflict dynamics; their lives are also at risk. Reintegration assistance is not made available through the community, PNDDR and other programmes in the region.
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)							

6. Track results, conduct evaluation of the localised, insider mediation approach to engaging armed groups in DDR/RR; design approach/guidance on the use the insider mediation approach to DDR/RR.							
A 1.5.	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Impact Objective:	Cross-border cooperation between civil groups established for PSCF and PACT implementation	Number and quality of joint Fora initiatives	No such initiative recorded yet	Establishment of the Fora	4 regional campaigns with cross-cutting approach, addressing root causes of conflict	Media, initiative reports, campaign materials,	ICGLR Secretariat can manage technicalities with the host countries
Specific objective(s):	Functioning Fora Secretariat	Number of Forum Secretariats launched officially	No Secretariat established	Establishment of the Fora between 2010-15	Fora Secretariats established	MoUs with host governments, Regional action plans implemented	Member countries are ready to host Secretariats
Outputs	Sustainable ICGLR Fora with cross-border engagements	ICGLR Fora present at national and international decision making	Nominal presence	No measurement available	Substantive changes in national legislations, budget allocations, policies and programmes with measurable implementation results	Legislative, budget and policy documents; monitoring reports	Regional governments ready to work with stronger civil actors
Activities	Activity 1. Support the ICGLR Youth, Women, and Civil Society and Private Sector Fora and Secretariats			Means: <i>Assessments / studies / analysis , training, experts and resource persons, consultants, funding support with national</i>		Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICGLR Secretariat works with suggested host governments • Civic engagement is supported by member states 	

Activity 2. Support the ICGLR Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora to develop issue-oriented and coordinated Regional Action Plans		and international stakeholders		• ICGLR Secretariat adopts cross-cutting approaches			
Activity 3. Support the ICGLR Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora to develop and implement Resource Mobilisation and Partnership Strategies							
A 3.1.	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Impact Objective(s)	To contribute to regional prevention and punishment for SGBV crimes.	Number of instances of SGBV crimes committed, prosecuted and convicted.	To be drawn from ICGLR's strategy on the Protocol	To be drawn from ICGLR's strategy on the Protocol	To be drawn from ICGLR's strategy on the Protocol	XXXX	
	More countries and stakeholders are better able to prevent violence against women and girls	Number of countries that have adopted or strengthened legislation and/or policies to address impunity for SGBV crimes	# of targeted countries that developed fast track mechanisms for hearing of SGBV cases	TBD	5 as at 2020	RIMC, UN Women Quarterly and annual RMS	Capacity & political commitment of justice institutions
	A.1: Laws and policies adopted and/or reviewed to prevent and respond to SVAWG in public spaces based on local evidence and international good practice with accompanying oversight mechanisms	A.1: Number of countries that have developed simplified procedures for lodging complaints for sexual violence.	# of countries that develop simplified procedures to prosecute SGBV cases based on assessment conducted after 2017	0 as at 2017	3 as at 2020	RIMC, UN Women Quarterly and annual RMS	Political commitment of the member states to address impunity for SGBV.
Outputs							

Activities	Means:				Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage.	
	Studies, meetings, advocacy campaigns, travel					
A 3.3.	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification
Overall objective: Impact	1. Support member states and civil society conduct an evaluation of the status, impact and effectiveness of domestication and implementation of the ICGLR Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children;	Improved conditions in the camps. Women engaging freely in their daily chores.	None as yet Can borrow from the report on "Declaration of the Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region to the Summit of the African Union Commission in Kigali, Rwanda 12 July 2016, Goma, DRC (Goma Declaration)			National governments' policy/legislation Monitoring framework/tools in use by Regional bodies (ICGLR, AU, SADAC), donor agencies That National governments of member states will fully embrace the recommendations from this field mission.
	2. Facilitate a platform for prosecutors of the region to discuss practical experience on national prosecution of SGBV as well as on judicial cooperation on this matter, through the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network; and	Reduced incidences of rape and SGBV.				
	3. Support ICGLR to facilitate Governments establish special judiciary systems for fast tracking prosecution of SGBV cases, by sensitising judicial officers about the ICGLR Instruments on SGBV, sharing best practices on special mechanisms for fast tracking SGBV cases including special courts for SGBV cases and to develop models/guides for the aforementioned;	Improved livelihoods				
		Documented evidence on status of the implementation of Goma Declaration.				
		Increased numbers of women in positions of decision making at national government level.				

Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	The broader, long-term change which will stem from the project and a number of interventions by other partners.	Measure the long-term change to which the project contributes. To be presented disaggregated by sex.	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	To be drawn from the partner's strategy.	Women will be willing to freely interact and share their views with the visiting delegation.
Outputs	1. gaps identified in implementation of the Goma recommendations 2. Recommendations made on fast-tracking the implementation	Conditions in the camps Development of an Action Plan			Documented evidence /mission report; Focused Group discussions Input/views from Advisory Board members	
	3. More countries and stakeholders are better able to prevent violence against women and girls	Number of countries that have adopted or strengthened legislation and/or policies addressing violence against women and girls in private and public spaces	# of targeted countries that have ratified the Maputo Protocol: 2017	4 as at 2017 (DRC, Tanzania, Rwanda & Uganda)	RIMC, UN Women Quarterly and annual RMS	High level commitment and priority of the issue to the relevant Burundi
	1. Women's views (gaps and challenges) captured in final mission report 2. Report disseminated to stakeholders, donors, governments and other interested parties.	Production of final report			Documented evidence in final report Final report with inputs from ICGLR, O/SESG-GL and Advisory Board members	
	3. Enhanced capacity of women and girls and men and boys to recognise	A.1.2: Number of countries that have conducted awareness activities on SGBV prevalence.	# of countries that conduct community awareness activities with men and boys	0 as at 2017	RIMC, UN Women Quarterly and annual RMS	Political commitment of member states.
	4. SVAWG in public and private spaces as violation of women's rights and to respond and prevent it.		# of updated reports on progress of Kampala Declaration	0 as at 2017		
				5 as at 2020 2 as at 2020: 1. CSO Progress Report on implementation of Kampala Declaration 2. Govt. progress Report on		

Activities	What are the key activities to be carried out, to produce the outputs? (Group the activities by result and number them as follows: 1. Support civil society organisations to do evidenced based advocacy for fast tracking of SGBV cases; 2. Strengthen the knowledge and reporting skills of journalists in the region on sexual and gender based crimes; 3. Support ICGLR to compile updated reports of member states on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration and have the joint report validated by relevant government and civil society institutions. 4. Support ICGLR to bring the findings and recommendations of the Reports to the attention of Heads of State and Government as well as Ministers of Justice of the region for relevant action. 5. Support mobilisation of religious and traditional institutions to end violence against women and girls. 6. Organize field visits to the 4 countries	Means: Studies, trainings, awareness raising sessions, Advocacy, publications, meetings and travel	implementation of Kampala Declaration	Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage. Level of cooperation with the various government departments Restrictions in visiting the camps The women in the camps might not feel free to divulge/share information regarding their situation.

Annex 2a: Work Plan and Budget

Work plan of: UN in support of peace and security in the Great Lakes region

Duration of the Programme: 48 months

Semester			
1	2	3	4

Outcome				
1: The ICGLR Peace and Security Programme is strengthened				
A 1.2.: Support for the development and implementation of an EJM action plan.				
Bring together ICGLR, GIZ, EU, UN and EJM for joint definition of needs and to define mechanisms of support.				
A 1.4.: Creation of a network of regional mediators specialized in the subjects covered by DDR/RR				
A 1.4.1.:	Conduct conflict analysis, mapping, and assessments	Conduct a desk review, develop concept note for the regional conflict analysis and stakeholders mapping as well as relevant assessments.		
		Conduct and validate the study		
A 1.4.2.:	Develop capacity building and engagement strategy	Develop draft concept note, share for inputs with expert group and partners.	Validate the capacity building and engagement strategy with the relevant stakeholders.	
A 1.4.3.:	Undertake the DDR/mediation training, and develop localised mediation strategies		Pre-identify potential situations to conduct mediation. Prepare ToRs of training on insider mediation and DDR/RR. Engage with ICGLR and partners on the constitution of community of practice.	Prepare training. Conduct training, identify mediation situations and strategies worth supporting during training.
A 1.4.4.:	Support inside mediation efforts with armed groups in selected situations		Pre-identify potential situations to conduct mediation. Prepare ToRs of training on insider mediation and DDR/RR. Engage with ICGLR and partners on the constitution of community of practice.	Develop support strategy for each situation. Conduct mediation for five situations and provide support to inside mediators.

A 1.4.5.: Establish a regional community of practice of insider mediators active in DDR/RR		Pre-identify potential situations to conduct mediation. Prepare ToRs of training on insider mediation and DDR/RR. Engage with ICGLR and partners on the constitution of community of practice.	Set up the network along with an online experience sharing mechanism.	Peer-review/evaluate/share experience of mediation among the group: online discussion and evaluation workshop.
A 1.4.6.: M&E, lessons learned, development of guidance			Draft concept note on monitoring and evaluation methodology, share for inputs with expert group and partners.	
			Conduct regular monitoring on the five selected situations and supported mediations.	
				Hire and support company/consultant's evaluation.
				Develop five lessons learned reports and a guidance note based on the experience.
				Organise evaluation workshop and share evaluation results.
A 1.5.: Support for the participation of the ICGLR for a (multifunctional youth forum, women's forum, civil society forum, private sector forum) in the ICGLR consultative process				
A 1.5.1.: Institutional support to the ICGLR Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora and Secretariats	Needs assessment of Women and Youth Secretariats in general and individually.	Create action plan for the establishment and operationalization of the Youth and Women Secretariat, including design for partnerships and outreach.	Needs assessment of Civil Society and Private Sector in general and individually.	Ongoing support to all four fora for full establishment.
A 1.5.2.: Support the ICGLR Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora to develop issue-oriented and coordinated Regional Action Plans	Review present regional action plans and establish cross-cutting criteria for these, including follow-up mechanisms.	Create the regional action plans with attached resource mobilization needs for the Women and Youth Fora, coordinating cross-cutting issues.	Create regional action plans (civil society, private sector) and follow-up mechanisms	Ongoing support to all four fora for implementation of regional action plans.

A 1.5.3.: Support the ICGLR Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora to develop and implement Resource Mobilisation and Partnership Strategies	Review financial set-up of each Forum, comparing past incomes, expenses, outcomes, reporting.	Analyse for the Youth and Women's fora the range of possible partnership, related strategies and resource needs. Finalise the resource mobilisation and partnership strategies for Women and Youth Fora finalised.	<div> <div>Analyse for the Civil Society and Private Sector fora the range of possible partnership, related strategies and resource needs.</div> <div>Resource Mobilisation and partnership strategies for Women and Youth implemented.</div> </div>	Ongoing support for all four fora for implementation of resource mobilisation and partnership plans.
A 1.5.4.: Develop the capacity of the ICGLR Youth, Women, Civil Society and Private Sector Fora to monitor progress on key regional indicators and policies and programmes that address the needs of their constituents	Assess monitoring capacity of Youth and Women Fora and address capacity gaps. Identify areas of possible and focused monitoring and intervention.	Create evidence-based targeted cross-Fora actions in selected areas. First joint field visit with authorities.	Assess monitoring capacity of Private Sector and Civil Society Fora and address capacity gaps. Identify areas of possible monitoring and intervention.	Ongoing support to all four fora for monitoring and evidence-based intervention.
Outcome 3: The provisions of the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children are effectively applied in the Great Lakes Region.				
A 3.1.: Transcription of the Protocol on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children into national law of the ICGLR member states				
A 3.1.1.: Support member states and civil society conduct an evaluation of the status, impact and effectiveness of domestication and implementation of the ICGLR Protocol	Conduct research and collect data on domestication of legislation and policies regarding SGBV.	Incorporate data into an analytical report.	Undertake advocacy efforts aimed at awareness raising regarding domestication of legislation and policies regarding SGBV. Focus on policy makers, grass root level organisations and other stakeholders.	Continue to undertake advocacy efforts aimed at awareness raising regarding domestication of legislation and policies regarding SGBV. Focus on policy makers, grass root level organisations and other stakeholders.
A 3.1.2.: Facilitate a platform for prosecutors of the region to discuss practical experience on national prosecution of SGBV as well as on judicial cooperation on this matter	Conduct research and collect data on implementation of legislation and policies regarding SGBV and prevalence of the crime of SGBV.	Incorporate data into an analytical report.	Support the organisation of a meeting of the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network on the issue of SGBV, to discuss practical implementation of relevant legislation and to address challenges.	Follow up on recommendations from the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network.

A 3.1.3.:	Support ICGLR to facilitate Governments establish special judiciary systems for fast tracking prosecution of SGBV cases, by sensitising judicial officers about the ICGLR Instruments on SGBV, sharing best practices on special mechanisms for fast tracking SGBV cases including special courts for SGBV cases and to develop models/guides for the aforementioned	Conduct research and collect data on domestication of legislation and policies regarding SGBV.	Incorporate data into an analytical report.	Develop action plan for engagement with judicial officers.	Organise the engagement with judicial officers.
A 3.1.4.:	Hold Ministerial meeting in February 2018 focussing on the Goma Declaration and its plan of action, as well as the validation and adoption of the Regional Action Plan on UNSCR 1325	Develop a plan of action in support of the implementation & of the Goma declaration & make arrangements for the proposed ministerial meeting	Assess the national and regional implementation of the Goma Declaration and the WPS Agenda. Review and/or validate the Regional Action Plan on SCR 1325.		
A 3.3.: Raising awareness among member states about the seriousness and severity of gender-based sexual violence and the impact of such crimes					
A 3.3.1.:	Support civil society to do evidenced based advocacy for fast tracking of SGBV cases.	Conduct research on fast track mechanisms for prosecuting GBV cases in the target countries and on good practices of special procedures in the target countries and other jurisdictions.	Incorporate research findings into an analytical report.	Support publication and dissemination of the Report, including its presentation to national level policy makers and to the regional level stakeholders at high level meetings to be organised by ICGLR.	

A 3.3.2.: Strengthen the knowledge and reporting skills of journalists in the region on sexual and gender based crimes	Mapping of regional and national media houses with capacity and potential to reach the target audience.	Undertake training of media personnel, develop key messages relevant to the situation in the region, and an action plan and strategy for dissemination of the key messages.	Support publication and dissemination of the Report, including its presentation and advocacy for implementation of the recommendations to national level policy makers and to the regional level stakeholders at high level meetings to be organised by ICGLR.
A 3.3.3.: Support ICGLR to compile updated reports of member states on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration and have the joint report validated by relevant government and civil society institutions	Support to conduct research and collect data on prevalence of SGBV and the management/outcome of reported cases.	Incorporate research findings into an analytical report.	Support and monitor dissemination of key messages by media and track implementation of the media strategy.
A 3.3.4.: Support ICGLR to bring the findings and recommendations of the Reports to the attention of Heads of State and Government as well as Ministers of Justice of the region for relevant action.			Support with presentation of reports to accountable authorities and develop an action plan for addressing the recommendations.
A 3.3.5.: Support mobilisation of religious and traditional institutions to end violence against women and girls.	Mapping of regional and national actors capacity and potential to reach the target audience.	Undertake training of stakeholders, develop key messages relevant to the situation in the region, and an action plan and strategy for dissemination of the key messages.	
A 3.3.6.: Solidarity visits in collaboration with AU and ICGLR RWF for confidence building and to promote and involve	Support capacity strengthening of the mediation, communication and advocacy skills of the Regional Women's Forum.	Field visit and report writing	

women in dialogue processes.	Identify stakeholders/interlocutors for the visiting team to engage with participants.		
A 3.3.7.: Joint visit to the camps in eastern DRC as a follow-up to the TSC field visit.	Discuss with the women representatives in the camps the problems faced and economic opportunities.	Finalize report and disseminate to various stakeholders.	

Annex 2b: Budget by Participating UN Organization, using UNDG Budget Categories

UN MPTF PROJECT BUDGET – Total programmable budget*				
CATEGORIES	UNDP	UNFPA	UNWomen	
1. Staff and other personnel costs		90,000.00	30,570.00	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			-	
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation			-	
4. Contractual Services	285,326.80	181,394.00	-	
5. Travel	163,675.99	167,612.92	33,000.00	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	267,917.40		369,000.00	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	1,336.80	660.00	6,000.00	
Sub-Total Project Costs	718,256.99	439,666.92	438,570.00	
Indirect Support Costs **	50,277.99	30,776.68	30,699.90	
TOTAL	768,534.98	470,443.60	469,269.90	

* Budgets must adhere to the UNDG Harmonised Budget Categories as approved by the High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) and Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

**Indirect support cost should be in line with the rate of 7%, as specified in the UN MPTF TOR and MOU and SAA, Section II- Financial Matters. Budget without 1% AA fee.

Annex 3: Monitoring Framework and Risk Log

Risk Number	Description of risk	Activity	Low, Medium or High Risk	Proposed risk-mitigation measures
1	The political situation in the Great Lakes region becomes increasingly unstable and difficult and problems with authorities evolve.	A 1.2; A 1.4; A 1.5; A 3.1; A 3.3.	High	If any political changes in the Great Lakes region occur affecting the implementation of the action, they will be discussed immediately with all involved organisations and agencies. Furthermore the O/SESG-GLR will be on standby to use its good offices to further handle the situation
2	The Great Lakes region is facing increased violent turmoil endangering employees in the field.	A 1.2; A 1.4; A 1.5; A 3.1; A 3.3.	Medium	The UNDSS works with the UNSMS in order to ensure the safety of all employees of the UN and its agencies on the ground. They assess security risks, keep the personnel updated on all potential risks and will evacuate in case of immediate danger.
3	Lack of political will at national level.	A 1.2; A 1.4; A 1.5; A 3.1; A 3.3.	Medium	In order to avoid decreasing interest and a lack of political will concerning the proposed activities in the Great Lakes region, the UN agencies on the ground and at the national level will engage with the political stakeholder through their already existing partnerships.
4	There is a lack of interest from the media in the activities carried out, especially the issue of SGBV in the Great Lakes region.	A 3.1; A 3.3.	Low	The UN agencies on national level already have established contacts to the national and local media which can be informed about the activities that will be carried out. Should there still be a lack of interest from the side of the media, the information and news about the action will still be circulated via the website and social media channels of the GLRSF and further communication activities as described in the joint communication and visibility plan
5	Limitation of women's participation	A 1.5; A 3.1; A 3.3.	Medium	The UN agencies, especially UN Women, has longstanding experience with projects involving and empowering women and developed specific approaches in their work in order to reach and include women. Their expertise will mitigate the risk of limited women's participation.
6	Lack of coordination of projects with GIZ and other UN agencies	A 1.2; A 1.4; A 1.5; A 3.1; A 3.3.	Low	The GIZ and the UN will work closely together. All significant news, challenges faced or changes in the activities will be communicated via e-mail, phone or in person. Furthermore representatives of both organisation will be monitoring the activities and discuss action plans and methods applied as part of the steering committee. This way an effective cooperation will be ensured and double structures avoided.

