

**‘SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo	
Project Title: “Vijana wenye nguvu kwa amani”: Empowered Youth for Peace Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): PBF/IRF-281 Project ID : 00113458	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): 1) Sole direct project recipient organization: Danish Refugee Council – Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG) – International Civil Society Organization 2) Local Implementing Partners: Pole Institute (CSO) Action Solidaire pour la Paix (ASP) (CSO) <u>Solidarité Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Intégral</u> <u>(SOFEPADI)Aide et Action pour la Paix AAP (CSO) (CSO)</u>	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:	
Expected project commencement date¹: 01/02/2019 Project duration in months:² 18 months <u>24 months</u> Geographic zones for project implementation: The project will be implemented in the territories of Beni and Masisi in the North Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Danish Refugee Council: \$ 1 250 000 Total: \$ 1 250 000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: \$ 1 250 000	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche 35 %: DRC: 437 502 \$ Total: 437 502 \$	PBF 2nd tranche 35 %: DRC: 437 502 \$ Total: 437 502 \$	PBF 3rd tranche 30 %: DRC: 374 996 \$ Total: 374 996 \$	
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Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The proposed project aims to provide youth in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo with a sense of belonging, positive identity and purpose in a bid to reduce motivations to join armed groups. It will do so by fostering youth-community intergenerational trust-building dialogues, making youth central to, and active in community conflict management and peacebuilding processes, and strengthening the capacity of youth to employ nonviolent communication techniques, and conflict resolution methods in their engagement within youth peace committees and community peace committees as well as wider dialogue mechanisms. The project will also contribute to building economic resilience through individualized livelihood plans, which are critical and tangible alternatives for youth susceptible to joining violent groups.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

DRC-DDG and implementing partners have extensive knowledge of the context in which this project will be undertaken. All implementing partners have worked in North Kivu province, and local partners have conducted work with target communities separate from the planning and implementation of the proposed project.

During the planning of this project, Pole Institute organized a community dialogue in Rutshuru. Some of the most important recommendations of this dialogue were the construction or rehabilitation of youth centers and the focus on economic activities for youth exiting armed groups. Community members emphasized the importance of integrating economic activities as part of the stabilization process, and this has been accounted for in the project design.

Prior to the start of this project, DRC-DDG and Pole Institute conducted the following consultations:

- Consultation with the representative of the YPCs who agreed to be part of the project to play a key role in the implementation of the project's essential activities
- Consultation with SOFEPADI-AAP and ASP representatives who provided useful information on the current political and economic contexts in which the project will be implemented

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

30,11% of the total project budget is allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment (44,75% of total project activities).

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*):

Conflict Prevention/Management⁵

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

The project will contribute to effects 1 and 3 of DR Congo UNDAF 2013-2017 (N.B. the strategic plan for 2018 is pending publication):

- Effect 1: The institutional framework and citizen structures are strengthened in view of ensuring the promotion of human rights and development in DRC⁶.
- Effect 3 : Populations, and in particular women and other vulnerable groups benefit from increased offers and use of basic social services with a particular interest for conflict resolution and peacebuilding⁷.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months: **6 months (expected completion of activities within 3 months) until 01st March 2021.**

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED color or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is requesting a six-month no-cost extension for the present project, due to several linked constraints, detailed hereafter, which have delayed project implementation, including of key flagship activities. This no-cost extension would help ensure that all project results are fully achieved for the benefit of the project's targeted communities, and that all contractual obligations can be met.

1) Security context

During late 2019, and since the beginning of 2020, DRC's intervention zones have been considerably volatile and subject to repeated civil unrest and armed group activism (particularly in Beni town and Mweso). The increased frequency and violence of the presumed ADF (Allied Democratic Forces) armed group attacks and massacres around Beni notably caused renewed population movements – including displacement of the project's young beneficiaries from one district ('Commune') of the city to another. These incidents caused momentary suspensions of project activities to ensure that youth were not being put at risk by having to travel to project activity sites in line with "do no harm" principles. Similarly, major protests (November and December 2019) led to the postponement of several field trips planned by the project teams in order to

⁶ UNDAF, original French: "Effet 1 : Le cadre institutionnel et les structures citoyennes sont renforcés en vue d'assurer la promotion des droits humains et le développement en RDC."

⁷ UNDAF, original French: "Effet 3: Les populations et en particulier les femmes et les autres groupes vulnérables bénéficient d'une offre et utilisation accrue de services sociaux de base de qualité avec un intérêt particulier pour la résolution des conflits et la consolidation de la paix." in https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/portal-document/DRC_UNDAF%202013-2017-FR.pdf

guarantee their safety. These incidents disrupted the implementation plan by approximately one month in the pre-Covid-19 pandemic context.

2) Health situation

Although some of the delays were made up through swift coordination between DRC and partners, the outbreak of Covid-19 in DR Congo on 10th March 2020 further added to the aforementioned difficulties and required several reviews of the activity implementation plan (as an example please refer to the partner activity calendars annexed to the latest progress report submitted on 15th June 2020). In this context, and against the backdrop of new cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) being declared in Beni, the Congolese government rapidly imposed prevention measures and restrictions, such as the lockdown of certain cities including Goma and Beni, restrictions on movements of persons between towns, and bans on gatherings of more than 20 people (please see DR Congo Ministry of Health's related website for more detail: <https://www.stopcoronavirusrdc.info/mesures-de-protection-contre-le-coronavirus>). Whilst these measures have allowed humanitarian activities to continue, the project's activities have had to be adapted in order to comply with prevention guidelines and internal policies (please refer to the presentation on activity adaptations annexed to the latest progress report, as well as DRC's briefing document on Covid-19).

3) Operational impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic

From March to May 2020, a series of intermittent lockdowns imposed on the cities of Beni and Goma respectively, hindered DRC, ASP and Pole Institute from deploying to the field, despite the humanitarian exemptions, due to concerns on the way that the measures were being enforced may create security risks and expose staff, notably at intercity checkpoints. Additionally, SOFEPADI and ASP temporarily closed their offices in March, with staff working from home, and suspended activities while guidance was clarified by Congolese authorities on exemptions for local organisations. At the time, DRC also implemented a work-from-home system as a prevention measure, and relocated staff members, including the PBF Project Manager, outside of DR Congo until border restrictions are lifted and the context is more permissive. Finally, the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic also delayed planned recruitment processes for the DRC MEAL intern, Livelihoods Assistants and Economic Resilience & Livelihoods Coordinator, which are progressively resuming.

4) Programmatic impacts of the health and security contexts

As detailed in the 15th June 2020 report, the activity adaptations related to Covid-19 prevention measures have included halving youth teams (from 30 members per team to 15) to respect social distancing, which in turn has led to an increase in the number of sessions needed to complete each activity, and therefore additional implementation time required to complete them. In addition, the youth centre cash-for-work construction activity (Activity 1.1.3) was considerably slowed down following local shortages in construction materials, delivery delays, and in Beni specifically, a surge in prices due to the impact of the Covid-19 prevention measures on local markets and supply chains. Although this has been resolved in part, the 18 to 24-year-old beneficiaries involved in this activity, are set to pursue construction until July, when the centres should be finalised, pushing back their availability to take part in group training sessions (Activities 1.3.1 and 1.3.2) followed by the economic resilience activities (under Output 2.1 and 2.2). Overall, the knock-on effect of these delays and necessary adaptations has been a slower-than-expected start of the latter - the activities for which are consequently anticipated to spill over the initial project end date by several months in order to be fully implemented.

5) Modification of Activity 1.2.3 due to Covid-19 measures

In the context of the Covid-19 prevention measures, the Congolese government ordered schools across the nation to close down in March 2020. Consequently, ASP and SOFEPADI have not been able to implement the non-violent communication trainings with youth in schools (Activity 1.2.3). Considering that this constitutes ASP and SOFEPADI's last activity, and that schools are unlikely to reopen before the project's current end date, DRC is seeking approval to convert this activity into additional dialogue sessions to be implemented by ASP and SOFEPADI, along the model of Activity 1.1.1. These sessions would aim to bring together local official youth representation bodies (in other words, government-appointed youth councils and committees in each of the project zones) and the project beneficiaries to discuss the management of the youth centres (built under Activity 1.1.3), set up the relevant monitoring systems regarding peacebuilding-related advocacy initiated in the context of Activity 1.3.2, and lastly support efforts to organise of youth-led inter and intracommunity activities after the project's end as part of its exit strategy. This proposition is based on direct feedback from project beneficiaries collected during the mid-project evaluation (please find the full report in the progress report annexes), as well as the youth representation bodies who have been in touch with ASP, SOFEPADI and STAREC regarding their involvement in the project's exit strategy. This unique modification to project activities will have no incidence on the project's contractual budget.

6) Indicative implementation timeline

Should the no-cost extension be granted, project activities, including the endline assessment and independent evaluation, would be implemented according to the following indicative timeline:

June 2020:

- Activity 2.1.1: participatory market labour assessment is finalised*
- Activity 2.1.2: recruitment of the DRC Livelihood Assistants (coaches) is finalised*

July 2020:

- Independent evaluation terms of reference (ToR) are shared with PBSO for review, feedback and approval*
- Activity 2.1.2: DRC Livelihood Assistants are trained and deployed – individual coaching of beneficiaries is initiated*
- Activity 2.2.1: Pole Institute carries out economic and professional mentor network mapping in advance of the activity implementation*
- Activity 1.2.3: ASP and SOFEPADI organise youth dialogue sessions*

August 2020:

- Independent evaluation consultant recruitment process is finalised*
- Activity 2.1.2: Individual coaching is completed*
- Activity 2.2.1: Individual business/professional development plans are finalised and shared with Pole Institute*
- Activity 2.2.2: Pole Institute initiates mentoring and networking sessions for youth*

September 2020:

- Independent evaluation consultant is deployed to project zones*
- Activity 2.2.3: Pole Institute provides in-kind support to youth based on their individual business/professional development plans*

October 2020:

- Activity 2.2.3: DRC and Pole Institute carry out follow-up on recipients of in-kind support*

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>DRC conducts the project endline assessment and impact evaluation</i>- <i>Independent evaluation consultant finalises field work and produces first draft of the evaluation report for review</i> |
|--|---|

November 2020:

- *Independent evaluation consultant shares final version of the report*
- *DRC produces the endline assessment and impact evaluation report*
- *Project closure meeting is carried out with partners and stakeholders*

7) *Financial update*

Please refer to the financial annex attached for an overview of the project's budget burn rate up until 30th April 2020.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><i>Martine Villeneuve</i></p> <p><i>Director of the Danish Refugee Council in the DRC</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date</i></p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>David McLachlan-Karr</i> for/</p> <p><i>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>August 24, 2020</p>

⁸ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo) has witnessed a long history of violence from the time of colonial rule to present day. Despite previous peace agreements, conflict in North and South Kivu provinces in the country's east continues unabated. This conflict has a long and complicated history spanning decades and involving many communities and nations, and is known for its political, ethnic and economic dimensions. Land, natural resources, and political power are at the heart of this conflict, where longstanding tensions between different ethnic groups over land ownership have only been exacerbated by armed groups seeking control over natural resources⁹. At present, the main warring parties to the conflict are the Congolese army (FARDC) and a conglomeration of armed groups spread across Eastern Congo. As of December 2017, about 120 armed groups operate in North and South Kivu, ranging from large military size units to village level 'self-defense' militias¹⁰. Armed groups claim "to represent communities [...] voice unaddressed grievances such as ongoing insecurity and conflicts around territory, identity, local authority and resources"¹¹. These groups profit from the extraction of natural resources, which make their way in to international markets. Whereas FARDC has the mandate to conduct armed operations against militia groups in order to restore state authority, they are often involved in deadly clashes and are also responsible for the sustained climate of violence and instability. Their role in the harassment of the civilian population and human rights violations is well documented. This year, with the looming uncertainty of national elections, violence has increased in the Kivu provinces, resulting in new waves of population displacement.

In this context, young people are considered to be at the center of conflict, perceived at once as the main perpetrators of violence through their enrolment in armed groups, as well as the potential source for initiating and sustaining peace. With over 68% of its population under 25 years old¹² and 52% under 18 years old¹³, young people are central to peace and development in the country, based on the strength of their population alone. Youth is a period of physical, mental and social definition, during which young people's identities form and they determine what acceptable roles to take on within their communities. This transitory phase is disrupted by war, as is the case in DR Congo: forced displacement and death of close family members often result in youth having to assume roles they are not prepared for and have not sought out for themselves. War and displacement not only pose key socioeconomic obstacles, they also have a profound impact on young people's identity and sense of belonging. In this climate of economic, political and social marginalization, armed groups provide both economic opportunities for youth to fulfill their own and household's needs, and also a sense of belonging and identity¹⁴.

Although recruitment in armed groups in North Kivu is categorized as forced/coerced or voluntary, the definition of voluntary recruitment needs careful attention. Given the enduring social, political, and economic crisis of Eastern Congo, one can question the true level of voluntariness of the recruitment¹⁵. Therefore, any discussion of root causes or drivers, otherwise known as "push" and "pull" factors that determine recruitment in armed groups require careful consideration. A number of driving factors, however, determine enrollment/recruitment in armed groups. Two studies with data from North Kivu, particularly the areas of Masisi, Goma, Rutshuru and Bukavu, point to economic and political marginalization youth disillusionment, poverty and exclusion, and, broadly, the security dilemma facing communities in North Kivu as the range of factors driving youth recruitment in armed groups¹⁶. An analysis of data collected as part of three development

⁹ Autessere, 2010. *The Trouble with the Congo: Local Violence and the Failure of International Peacebuilding*, Cambridge University Press, New York

¹⁰ Stearns & Vogel, 2017. *The Landscape of Armed Groups in Eastern Congo*, Kivu Security Tracker.; Stearns, Verweijen & Baaz, 2013. *The national army and armed groups in the Eastern Congo*. Rift Valley Institute

¹¹ Verweijen & Wakenge, 2015, *Understanding Armed Group Proliferation in the Eastern Congo*. Rift Valley Institute

¹² DR Congo national statistics, 2009

¹³ UNICEF, 2014

¹⁴ Autessere, *ibid.*

¹⁵ War Child, 2018. *Tug-of-War: Children in armed groups in DRC*.

¹⁶ War Child, *ibid.* Iiro Pankakoski, 2018. *Youth livelihoods and the local conflict in North Kivu: A Case Study in the*

projects in Masisi Territory and Goma shows that 'lack of viable livelihood' was the major factor behind youth joining armed groups. However, the financial benefits of joining an armed group can be viewed as both a 'push' and a 'pull' factor, given the dismal state of North Kivu's economic landscape. War Child's study in North and South Kivu further parses these driving factors based on primary data. The major "push" factors identified in the study were household poverty, hunger, lack of opportunity, avenging the death of family member (for boys), tribalism, limited opportunities, harassment and intimidation by police or army among others. Among the main "pull" factors are economic opportunities and protection provided by armed groups, and respect gained from community members by belonging to an armed group. Lastly, with regard to major individual-level risk factors that drive recruitment in armed groups, displacement, orphanhood, and lack of parental protection and guidance emerged as noteworthy.

Boys constitute the larger percentage of youth enrolled in armed groups. Norms around masculinity, and the need for financial independence, central to perceptions of manhood and critical in establishing a family, are driving factors behind young men's involvement in armed groups. Despite the mainly male make-up of armed groups, MONUSCO reports that girls and young women comprised 7% of armed group membership in 2015. This figure, however, is likely between 30 – 40%¹⁷. Girls and young women are subject to extreme levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and are frequently victims of rape and exploitation by armed groups before and after enrolment as well as by members of their broader communities. Whereas girls and boys have starkly different roles, experiences and involvement within armed groups, the factors that lead to their enrollment or recruitment overlap to an extent¹⁸. At the same time, it is critical to note that the decision to join armed groups is driven by multiple factors, and rarely, if ever, a singular reason.

Recent comprehensive studies by United Nations University¹⁹ and War Child (in the Kivus) on children's involvement in armed groups call for a move away from response to prevention programming, where efforts must attempt to target the social and economic factors driving youth recruitment in armed groups. A significant gap in external response, as highlighted by the study, was the lack of programming on income generating activities and vocational training. In the absence of functioning education systems, community support and parental guidance towards either social activities or income-generation gain critical importance in ensuring young people stay occupied and are less inclined to seek economic or social refuge in armed groups. Besides their recommendations targeting larger structural issues such as poverty, War Child recommends "community-based activities to provide support and guidance to children"²⁰. These include peer-to-peer education, participation in social networks through youth associations, clubs and groups, and a space/forum for leisure activities. Lastly, lessons learnt from previous NGO interventions in North Kivu underline the following: democratic dialogue among communities, although a gradual process, is necessary due to lack of adequate governance structures (Interpeace); community participation in development processes is key (Interpeace and World Vision); and professional knowledge allows youth to have a positive outlook and prevent hopelessness that might drive them to join armed groups (World Vision).

In line with lessons learnt from previous initiatives, recommendations from in-depth studies, and the national peacebuilding agenda, DRC-DDG's project proposes to bring together diverse youth and older people of various ethnicities in an attempt to foster democratic dialogue and social cohesion. The project also addresses specific risk factors, such as socio-political and economic marginalization, that lead to youth recruitment in armed groups. The project builds on DRC-DDG's and its partners' extensive expertise on peacebuilding and youth engagement, in addition to timely coordination with the International Security and Stabilization and Support Strategy (ISSSS)'s current focus on youth participation. The ISSSS has highlighted the need for greater external support to youth and youth organizations, which the proposed project aims to do.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Master's Thesis, University of Tampere.

¹⁷ MONUSCO, 2015 https://monusco.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/151202_girls_in_armed_groups_2009-2015_english_final.pdf

¹⁸ War Child, 2018 *ibid*; These findings need further support from studies of particular armed groups and their gendered recruitment methods.

¹⁹ United Nations University (UNU), 2018. Cradled by Conflict: Child Involvement with Armed Groups in Contemporary Conflict

²⁰ War Child's definition of 'children' is applicable to our definition of youth. See report for further details.

First developed in 2008, the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) is the main planning and coordination framework for interventions in DR Congo. The revised ISSSS (2013-2017, extended to 2019) aims to address four major conflict dynamics - among others, as relevant to the area and conflict analysis - in Eastern DR Congo: security dilemmas faced by communities who resort to armed groups' protection following a loss of a trust in national forces; mobilization around land rights and ethnic identity politics; natural resource exploitation; and regional threats posed by bordering countries. In order to counterbalance conflict dynamics and progress on achieving stabilization through peacebuilding, ISSSS highlights two positive emerging trends: the development of non-state dependent provision of services and local peace strengthening. This strategy forms the basis for provincial stabilization strategies adopted in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri provinces, the implementation of which is coordinated by the Technical Secretariat, consisting of the government's STAREC (stabilization and reconstruction plan) secretariat and the Stabilization Support Unit at MONUSCO.

Under its three-pronged strategic approach to stabilization, the revised ISSSS has the following two dimensions upon which the current project builds:

- Development of complementary mechanisms to create an inclusive peace process - or the 'dialogue dimension'
- Re-orientation of the pillars towards local community-based solutions to produce visible impact for the population on the ground

Democratic dialogue is hailed as the fundamental and cross-cutting pillar of the revised ISSSS. The 'dialogue dimension' of the strategic approach aims to bring communities affected by the conflict to the forefront of solutions. Through democratic dialogue, this approach not only seeks to increase public participation in decision-making, and, by extension, increase public confidence in state institutions, it also puts people "directly affected by the conflict at the center of non-military solutions to inevitable social tensions". This latter hinges upon communities' understanding of root causes of conflict, the development of discourse that counters one used by armed groups to mobilize people, and the placement of communities at the center of stabilization programs through participatory analysis of the conflict environment and dynamics. Under this dimension, linking peace dividends and ensuring economic recovery activities are also deemed critical to the peace process and to social cohesion. These processes, in turn, link to the 'reorientation of pillars' approach, which aims to calm tensions at the local level by 'addressing locally identified causes of and solutions to conflict' and transforming the wider conflict environment by supporting programs that address the interplay of conflict drivers.

The proposed project aligns with Criteria 1 of the ISSSS: *Based on a gender-sensitive conflict analysis, the project targets one or more main conflict dynamics identified in the stabilization zones*. The project also aligns with Criteria 5 by contributing to "the implementation of solutions identified by conflict actors themselves as a result of an inclusive process of negotiation and dialogue"²¹. The proposed project builds on the ISSSS' above strategic approach as well as DRC-DDG's programmatic strategy of addressing root causes of conflict and implementing durable solutions. The project uses an innovative design to target its direct and indirect beneficiaries through democratic dialogue, trust-building activities, and participatory research and collaboration activities. Through its focus on reinforcement of peer networks, youth-youth and youth-community democratic dialogues, the project will increase youth participation in community processes. This will contribute to the youth's anchoring within the larger community, in addition to trust-building and cohesion across generations. Moreover, the project will contribute to youth's sustained integration within the community, as well as their economic resilience and empowerment through collaboration among youth and between youth and other community members. These activities tie in to ISSSS' *Return, Reintegration and Recovery* pillar, which lays emphasis on the need for economic opportunities in order to prevent mobilization of particular groups – especially youth – in armed violence.

DRC-DDG's proposed project will be implemented in the priority zones of Beni and Masisi territories where ISSSS has current presence. The project will aim to work in complementarity, notably, with the newly established consortium "Ensemble pour Beni", and envisage aligning with their criteria in order to contribute to the global objective of the strategy (see *description of project content* for further details). Lastly, in terms of international frameworks, the proposed intervention reiterates the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5 and 16 (2016), and the principle of "Leave

²¹ In our consultation with ISSSS in Goma, it was recommended that we align our project to ISSSS criteria in order to contribute to the global strategy on peacebuilding. DRC-DDG will also be integrated in the coordination group were the project to be funded.

No One Behind". The project also aligns with UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. DRC-DDG has the potential to localize SDG 16 and promote inclusive politics, security and justice at a community level.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The project will use an integrated approach to arrive at its following key aims: 1) to increase youth participation in community dialogue processes; 2) to build youth's capacity in conflict analysis, management, and peacebuilding processes; and 3) to lay the base for economic resilience through individualized planning and livelihoods support to target youth as well as other youth in the community. In so doing, the project will address key risk factors leading to youth's enrollment in armed groups by ensuring youth inclusion in community decision-making processes, and providing youth with a positive identity and sense of purpose through economic planning. The project will be implemented in the territories of Masisi and Beni in the North Kivu province of Eastern DR Congo. The specific zones of intervention will be Beni (center); Masisi - sectors of Bahunde; Bashali; Oso-Banyangu; and Katovi. The project's primary beneficiaries are youth (men and women) from previously-established Youth Peace Committees (YPC), targeted non-YPC youth and community members (see Implementation Strategy).

As its first component, the project will support the establishment and strengthening of community structures and democratic dialogue processes. The aim will be to map existing structures and systems for conflict management and peacebuilding, as well as to analyze the role of different members. A second goal of this will be to strengthen community structures to ensure equitable and representative participation of young men and women. The project will facilitate participatory action research groups with YPC members to identify key issues, conceptualize solutions, develop action plans and raise awareness among community members of the importance of youth participation in community decision-making processes. This will help youth develop a positive sense of self-identity, which will act as a barrier to joining (or re-joining) armed groups. To extend the engagement beyond the local level, the project will foster the engagement of YPC members and local advocacy groups. Advocacy groups will be identified through preliminary participatory stakeholder analysis to determine those that are functional within the intervention zones, and to what extent they involve youth and women. Among the groups that have been pre-identified by DRC-DDG and implementing partners are the Masisi advocacy group (Groupe de Plaidoyer pour la Paix à Masisi), which operates in Kinshasa and links grassroots level advocacy efforts to the national level, , and the Permanent Local Conciliation Committees (*Comités locaux permanents de conciliation* - CLPC²²). CLPC host regular meetings involving local community leaders, religious and provincial authorities, as well as youth representatives from the YPCs and other informal youth associations.

Next, the project will support the rehabilitation of youth and community centers in both project locations, a process that will be spearheaded by the YPCs, but one that will include and benefit youth and adults in the communities who are not direct project beneficiaries. Rehabilitation of youth and community centres will involve non-YPC youth as selected in a participatory manner at the beginning of the project. The youth centers, in addition to being a public space for organizing recreational events, will afford a safe space for all youth in the community to explore and express their role in the community and engage in collaborative activities. The community centers, on the other hand, will provide the space for intergenerational dialogue, trust-building, and youth-community networking opportunities, all of which will provide tangible and direct ways for youth to contribute to their communities, keep them grounded within their communities, and reduce their vulnerability to negative influences. In addition to these social cohesion aspects, the rehabilitation of the youth and community centers will also give YPCs and non-YPC youth the opportunity to earn a small income through a cash-for-work sub-component.

²² CLPCs include community representatives and local authorities from targeted areas. They are responsible for the security situation in the town and groupement of their jurisdiction, and intend to prevent and resolve inter-ethnic conflict; are committees for the reception, reinsertion and reintegration of refugees and IDPs; and are community-level decision-making bodies for stabilisation and development.

The project's second component aims to make youth central actors in the analysis, management and reduction/prevention of conflict in their communities. In this regard, the project will support youth and their wider communities in participatory mapping of conflict, identification of root causes and organizing community forums on themes such as gender roles, positive masculinity, as well as conflict reduction. Activities under this component will also aim to equip youth with methodologies and practical techniques of nonviolent communication, conflict management and peacebuilding. The main implementing partner, Pole Institute, will draw on its extensive peacebuilding expertise with youth by organizing training sessions with YPCs on civic education, including dangers of joining armed groups or being engaged in political violence. Pole Institute will also train youth in analysis of political messages to raise their awareness on manipulation and division techniques used to polarize communities for political purposes. Pole has developed and utilized tools such as "Factor and Actor Analysis" and "Political Context Analysis", which will be provided to youth to build their capacity in critical analysis of their environment. YPCs, in turns, will dispense this knowledge on non-violent communication, civic education and peaceful conflict resolution techniques in 8 schools in the two areas of intervention. Lastly, Pole will utilize its radio service to both sensitize youth on their critical role in peacebuilding and reconciliation, and broadcast peace messages prepared and read by young men and women to the wider community of listeners.

All project activities are designed to both work towards directly supporting the strengthening of YPCs and peacebuilding and dialogue processes within the community, while actively involving non-YPC youth and community members. Specifically, the rehabilitated youth/community centers and democratic dialogue processes will become avenues for achieving impact beyond direct project beneficiaries through participation of non-YPC youth, who, by working in close contact with project youth have a great chance of becoming sensitized on pertinent issues. These messages will also be imparted to school children by YPC beneficiaries thus having a further multiplying effect on younger community members. Moreover, the youth and community centers will not only provide spaces for youth-youth and youth-community engagement on project activities, they will also be spaces for larger community/youth gatherings, engagement and recreation, thus contributing to social cohesion. Finally, Pole Institute's radio messaging service has already proven that it will have a listenership greatly exceeding direct beneficiaries. This "multiplication" model will, thus, extend the impact of the peacebuilding, conflict management and social cohesion activities to individuals beyond the project's targeted community members.

Finally, the project will support members of YPCs and targeted non-YPC youth in developing economic resilience and livelihood plans through youth-community networking, individualized planning, and livelihood start-up kits. A participatory labor market assessment, with youth and other community members, alongside data from DRC-DDG's own recent livelihood evaluation in the project intervention zones and other assessments/resources from fellow members of the Regional Inter-Organization Committee (CRIO), of which DRC-DDG is a key member, will help inform the potential of the labor markets in the two locations. The assessments will also identify individual entrepreneurs and other businesses in the target locations. Following the assessments, DRC-DDG will conduct individual sessions with target YPC and non-YPC youth beneficiaries to support the development of individualized livelihood plans, including priority areas for capacity building and training. Once livelihood plans are finalized, DRC-DDG will support youth in identifying material and financial needs in the process of achieving their individual goals (in keeping with the participatory labor market assessment). DRC-DDG will organize a priority list of needs and facilitate the assembling of an individualized start-up kit (e.g. for carpentry or petty trade) to support youth in achieving their livelihood goal. Where identified, DRC-DDG will facilitate training at established vocational skills training centers to support those youth who desire to learn a skill (based on the maximum amounts allocated for each individual). DRC-DDG and partners are actively exploring and have had preliminary meetings with MONUSCO²³ about aligning this component with the *Ensemble Pour Beni* project. Under this project, World Vision is implementing its "Youth Ready" module, which includes supporting and strengthening community-based training centers through teacher training, developing new learning modules, supporting literacy training for youth, and organizing exchange visits with private companies. DRC-DDG has already entered into discussions with MONUSCO on alignment with "Youth Ready" and other ISSSS criteria. Lastly, amounts allocated for economic resilience planning will differ from youth to youth based on their individual plans. Whereas this may present a risk of youth desiring the highest paying skill, this strategy of assembling livelihood start-up kits and facilitating training sessions responds effectively to the risk of exacerbating tensions from cash transfers.

The project will also establish a system of networking between youth and community members to facilitate training, apprenticeships, and mentorships. This process will be based on a rapid yet thorough understanding

²³ See also Feedback Annex

of the local context and practices vis-a-vis informal apprenticeship²⁴. Through these activities, DRC-DDG will aim to provide youth beneficiaries with practical experiences to develop skills for leveraging available economic opportunities. Taken together, the economic component will reinforce the project's community peacebuilding and conflict management components, and will be essential in providing youth with a positive outlook on the future.

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

Please see **Annex B** at the end of this document, in addition to **Annex E** for the project timeframe and **Annex F** for the project organogram.

- c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

IF (a) the risk factors for young men and women joining armed groups are addressed through fostering greater community support and inter-generational trust-building;

IF (b) youth develop a sense of purpose and positive identity by being supported in becoming central actors in contributing to their communities' awareness-raising, protection mechanisms and conflict management processes;

IF (c) youth are provided a safe space for leisurely/recreational activity, peer-to-peer networking and informal social support;

And IF (d) youth collaborate with each other and community members on economic planning and livelihood opportunities;

THEN youth will gain a greater sense of anchoring within their communities, and will engage in tangible activities that provide them with a hopeful outlook on their future, LEADING to: a decrease in youth's sense of political and economic marginalization; reduction in youth's motivations for joining armed groups; and stronger inter and intra-community trust and social cohesion.

The ASSUMPTION guiding the project's STRATEGY is that strengthened inclusive and representative youth participation in community dialogue, social cohesion and trust-building activities, within security and protection mechanisms, and their integration in local economic recovery efforts, will reduce the motivating factors leading to youth recruitment in armed groups. The goal is to prevent young people from feeling disconnected, unheard or marginalized within their communities, both socio-politically and economically, which, as the research shows, leads to harmful coping mechanisms such as armed groups enrolment and/or criminal activities.

- d) Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The project will be implemented in Masisi and Beni territories in North Kivu Province. The level of intervention will be 'groupings' (administrative division), where community structures and Youth Peace Committees (YPC) from several groupings will be selected. Masisi and Beni were chosen based on DRC-DDG and implementing partners' previous work. These are also areas of frequent outbreaks of violence where many

²⁴ A study by the International Labor Organization found that assessments of local rules and practices of informal apprenticeships, and a simultaneous assessment of the local economic opportunities (so as to avoid oversaturation in some sectors) are critical to building an informed local apprenticeship programme. See: ILO 2010 *Etude sur la réintégration d'enfants sortis des forces et groupes armés à travers l'apprentissage informel: Expériences de Korhogo (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Bunia (République démocratique du Congo)*

militia groups hold sway over natural resource-rich land. Due to heightened insecurity in these areas, many international NGOs do not have easy access to this territory, therefore increasing the need for urgent conflict management and peacebuilding activities. Despite these conditions, the project is feasible due to the extensive experience and acceptance of DRC-DDG and its implementing partners.

The project's primary beneficiaries are youth (women and men aged between 15 and 35 years) belonging to YPCs, targeted youth from the communities who do not belong to YPCs, and community members. Four YPCs from Masisi and two from Beni will be selected. YPCs were established by local implementing partners ASP and AAP in 2016, with the support of Pole Institute and the NGO International Alert. Since YPC membership can be fluid, implementing partners will ensure that each YPC considered for the project comprises 30 members representing different ethnicities and backgrounds. These would include youth in secondary school, displaced or refugee youth, youth members of citizen movements, and particular at-risk youth such as former members of armed groups and those who are unemployed. Women's membership in the identified YPCs is currently between 30 - 40%. The project aims to increase and stabilize this membership rate to a minimum 40%. Diversity of ethnicity and gender will be critical in achieving the project's goals of peacebuilding and social cohesion. This diversity of ethnicity and gender will also be maintained – to the extent feasible – in the composition of non-youth community groups for the democratic dialogue and peacebuilding component. Community peace committees will assist in ensuring the equitable composition of YPCs

Whereas the target beneficiaries belong to YPCs, project activities such as awareness-raising, promoting youth-community dialogue processes, rehabilitation of youth/community centers and youth-led awareness raising via Pole Institute's radio service (Pole FM) will encourage mobilization and engagement beyond the target group. For the youth/community centre rehabilitation component and the livelihood component of the project, youth not belonging to YPCs will be selected. This selection will occur in the course of the participatory conflict and stakeholder analysis that will be carried out at the launch of the project. Community representatives, leaders (members of community *barazas*), YPC youth, and members of the community peace structures will be actively involved in collaboratively determining a selection criteria, in strict consideration of do-no-harm principles and protection processes. Indeed, not only are community members beneficiaries of the intergenerational trust-building, democratic dialogue and other social cohesion components, they are also key actors and allies in the effective commencement and implementation of the project.

For the rehabilitation of youth/community centers, 20 non-YPC youth from Beni and 40 non-YPC youth from Masisi will be selected as described above. Non-YPC youth will gain a greater understanding and appreciation of peacebuilding and social cohesion by having close contact with those YPC youth who are actively engaged in awareness-raising youth-youth and youth-community processes. Moreover, dialogues, debates and sessions broadcast on Pole FM are estimated to reach a listenership of approximately 265,000 people who live in North Kivu. Target beneficiaries will thus have a 'multiplying' effect on non-YPC youth.

Furthermore, for the economic planning and resilience component of the project, only those YPC members who are above the age of 18 will be selected. In addition, non-YPC youth, as identified by the consultative process, will be retained in the economic component to extend the impact of the project beyond YPCs. The identification of labor sectors and the forms of professional assistance needed by youth will aid in the development of individualized plans and chart a way forward for achieving them. Labor market and informal apprenticeship assessments, carried out by implementing partners in collaboration with community members, will guide the formalization of this component. Individualized start-up kits that will be offered to youth (both targeted YPC and non-YPC) will be tailored to the youth's identified ambition and needs (as relevant in the context), and will offer a risk-sensitive method of offering livelihood support without exacerbating tensions that might arise from cash transfers. In all processes, including the economic component of the project, relevant community members and local leaders will be consulted.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

Convening Organization and sole recipient: Danish Refugee Council-Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG)
Implementing Partners: Pole Institute; ASP, AAPSOFEPAI

For the proposed project, DRC-DDG's main local implementing partner is Pole Institute, a national NGO that is also a training center for conflict management and a think-tank on politics, conflict and governance. Pole Institute has a specific focus on youth through its renowned 'alternative university' model that equips and empowers youth in peacebuilding and critical analytical skills for better assimilation and engagement with their socio-political environment. Pole has significant experience of working with youth in North Kivu on issues of peacebuilding, conflict analysis/mapping and management, and political messaging. DRC-DDG will work in close collaboration with Pole Institute, as well as the CSOs ASP and AAPSOFEFADI who have an established presence in these areas. Pole Institute has worked closely with AAPSOFEFADI and ASP on democratic dialogue processes, with funding from Pole Institute and International Alert. Pole Institute has built the capacity of ASP and AAPSOFEFADI in participatory action research, context analysis, conflict analysis and mediation.

Both AAPSOFEFADI and ASP have significant experience working in community-level peacebuilding. The CSOs' activities focus on sensitization through theatre, sketches and musical performances, in particular with youth. ASP works with local organizations targeting returnee youth/youth who were previously members of armed groups. ASP's support to these youth focuses on capacity building and awareness-raising of their former 'colleagues' who continue to be members of armed groups. ASP also supports returnees with learning self-care and developing positive masculinity. Concurrently, with the support of MONUSCO and its Child Protection section, ASP is developing a socioeconomic reintegration project for 100 youth, including 40 girls, who are armed group returnees.

All implementing partners, including DRC-DDG, will work together in both project areas of Masisi and Beni. Considering that local capacity for peace is a key driver for sustainable stabilization in eastern DRC, local partners will lead some key activities of the project. DRC-DDG and Pole will provide both programmatic support – including on technical, administrative and financial aspects – as well as advise partners on good dialogue building practices. Partner grants will be managed by DRC-DDG, who will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation components of the project, as well as financial and narrative reporting. Planning meetings will be held between Pole and DRC-DDG once a month, also involving the 2 local partners and joint field missions will be conducted where possible. Joint planning will ensure complementarity and synergy between the activities implemented by DRC-DDG, Pole, ASP and AAPSOFEFADI. The monthly meetings of the Project Management Committee will not only ensure consistent implementation of the project but also and above all regular assessment of the quality of the intervention.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

1. DRC-DDG Peacebuilding Project Manager, “PPM” (1 expatriate staff - 100% UNPBF)

Under the technical supervision of DRC-DDG's Livelihoods Coordinator, the PPM shall be responsible for the implementation, programmatic and financial reporting for all project activities in coordination with Pole Institute's Coordinator, and will be based in Goma to facilitate coordination, with regular travel to Beni and Masisi. The PPM will directly supervise the DRC-DDG Team Leaders and will provide support to M&E staff reporting to the Programme Development and Quality Manager, as well as guidance to Pole Institute, AAPSOFEFADI and ASP's Heads of Project.

2. DRC-DDG Team Leaders Peacebuilding/Livelihoods, “TL P/L” (2 national staff - 100% UNPBF)

Reporting to the PPM, the TL P/L will directly supervise the Field Agents, and will be responsible for implementing activities with YPCs and communities in coordination with implementing partners' staff. They will monitor the project activities in the project zones, provide technical oversight and guidance on peacebuilding, social cohesion and livelihoods. They will be based in Beni with regular travel to Masisi according to the activity time frame.

3. Pole Institute Coordinator (1 national staff - 30% UNPBF)

The Coordinator's partial involvement in the project will entail collaborating with the DRC-DDG PPM and facilitating communication with AAPSOFEFADI and ASP's managers, whilst supporting the DRC-DDG PPM liaise with teams to ensure the smooth running of the project, and to facilitate implementation. The Coordinator will also monitor the quality of Pole Institute's work and will provide support to project teams.

4. Pole Institute, AAPSOFEFADI and ASP Head of Projects, “HP” (3 national staff - 100% UNPBF)

Reporting to their coordinators within their respective organizations, Pole Institute, AAPSOFEFADI and ASP's HPs will be under the technical supervision and support of the DRC-DDG PPM. They will be responsible for

implementation of their ascribed activities, ensuring the work plan is adhered to and followed by their teams, and provide regular reports to the DRC-DDG PPM.

5. DRC-DDG M&E Field Agents (2 national staff - 100% UNPBF)

Reporting to the MEAL Officer, the M&E Field Agents will carry out regular visits to both Masisi and Beni to ensure the regular monitoring, follow-up and evaluations of the project activities. They will liaise with the DRC-DDG TL P/Ls and implementing partner teams for data collection and follow-up. The M&E Field Agents will support project teams for the project kick-off and closure, and will be responsible for conducting the baseline and endline evaluations, as well as reporting regularly on activity and indicator progress.

6. DRC-DDG Field Agents Peacebuilding/Livelihoods, “FA P/L”, Pole Institute, AAPSOFEFADI & ASP Youth Support Workers, “YSW” (9 national staff - 100% UNPBF)

FA P/Ls and YSWs will report to their respective supervisors on activity implementation. They will be in constant support of the YPCs and have a key role in facilitation within the communities to establish dialogue processes. Implementing partner agents will be based in Masisi, Pole Institute and DRC-DDG’s agents will split their time equally between Beni and Masisi. All FA P/Ls will ease DRC-DDG M&E Field Agents’ quantitative and qualitative data collection work.

c) Risk Management

Risk: The zones targeted by the project are temporarily inaccessible for security reasons. (Medium)

Mitigating Strategy: DRC-DDG and Pole Institute will establish a security monitoring system to receive regular updates on the situation and context, notably through INSO. Both partners will also rely on their own sources to inform security decisions.

Risk: Loss of acceptance: accusations of bias by communities, traditional and local authorities or other stakeholders (Medium)

Mitigating Strategy: The project teams will be sensitized to the risks of being perceived as being biased. Pole Institute and DRC-DDG will ensure that detailed explanations are provided on the project to partners and communities, as well as to local authorities and other stakeholders. Beneficiary selection will be inclusive and participatory, ensuring optimal representation

Risk: Loss of acceptance: negative perceptions linked to activities on gender may be considered to be in contradiction to their norms and cultural traditions. (Low)

Mitigating Strategy: Certain questions are sensitive and difficult to address within communities, notably on gender. However, DRC-DDG and Pole Institute have extensive experience in running sensitive activities progressively and subtly. A particular effort will be made to raise stakeholder awareness on the objectives of the project, particularly those on gender, to ease their engagement and understanding.

Risk: Political instability: if the elections planned for December 2018 are not credible, are poorly organized or do not take place, violent demonstrations may take place. (High)

Mitigating Strategy: Training and sensitization activities will be conducted with beneficiaries concerning the risk posed by the elections and the need to be aware of political manipulation throughout the electoral period. In the case of violent conflict, a staff protection strategy will be in place on the bases.

Risk: Fraud, corruption, embezzlement (Medium)

Mitigating Strategy: DRC-DDG has very strict internal procedures concerning logistics, procurement, human resources and finance. Partners working with DRC-DDG will be expected to follow these rules and prove their compliance on these different levels. Internal audits will be conducted regularly.

Risk: Code of Conduct (CoC) violations: staff lack knowledge of CoC and reporting mechanisms and/or do not respect them in their entirety. (Medium)

Mitigating Strategy: Staff receive and sign the DRC-DDG CoC when at the time of employment. All personnel involved in the project will have to follow CoC training courses on a regular basis. Any violation will be followed by an inquest and appropriate sanctions and measures will be taken.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and endline data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

DRC-DDG is Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) certified and committed to ensuring transparency and accountability, in addition to informing program adaptation and development through

research and lessons learned. Effective monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) will be integrated into the project, and will have a dedicated budget of 9,22%. DRC-DDG will oversee and manage the entire MEAL approach of the project in order to ensure centralization of data, upholding of compliance and quality standards, as well as ensuring the coherent and effective implementation of the project. As the project will be covering multiple intervention zones, with relatively great distances between villages, and will involve activities taking place simultaneously and requiring in-depth information gathering, a mobile MEAL team of three field agents will be recruited. The MEAL plan will be presented at the project kick-off meeting involving all local partners and DRC-DDG will work closely with implementing partners in order to ensure that approaches rigorously adhere to best practice and accountability procedures.

Moreover, DRC-DDG will establish a complaints/feedback mechanism specific to this project in order for beneficiaries to report issues relating to unfair treatment during service provision, violations of the DRC-DDG code of conduct by staff members as well as to pose queries or provide feedback on service provision. In order to ensure the efficiency of this feedback process, DRC-DDG will conduct MEAL training with local partners and assist with the setting up of the complaints mechanism, and host regular meetings to discuss reported issues with local partners and monitor understanding and appropriation of these mechanisms. Monitoring of project activities will be conducted through visits every quarter and will base itself on multiple modes of verification depending on the nature of the activities being followed up on: end-of-activity session reports, project and beneficiary records, surveys, focus group discussions and structured interviews with beneficiaries. Key informant interviews within the community and youth peace committee focal points will be an additional method used for both monitoring and evaluating impact, quality and relevance of activities. Qualitative approaches used for monitoring will be developed in a participatory fashion with the involvement of community and youth focal points. The MEAL team will support the DRC-DDG Project Manager and project field agents with regards to beneficiary targeting verification and recording of data. The MEAL teams will also be responsible for undertaking the following: Output Indicator Tracking (done on quarterly basis); Baseline Assessment (done within first term of project); Endline Evaluation (done in last month of project); Labor market assessment (done prior to the final phase of the project).

The Baseline Assessment will be carried out using a mixed-methods approach to interview project stakeholders, community members, traditional leaders and local authorities. This will be done through household and perception surveys and socioeconomic evaluations of youth profiles for the livelihood component of the project. Conflict data will also be collected to inform participatory conflict analysis follow up, in addition to analysis and cartography exercises. Baseline data will be critical in revising initial indicators as outlined in the project's logical framework.

The Endline evaluation will follow the outline and approach used for the baseline to ensure coherence and relevance between the two assessments for comparison and analysis. Endline will make use of additional adapted tools depending on needs, particularly in terms of measuring project impact and beneficiary perception of change

Lastly, an independent evaluation will be undertaken by an external consultant in the last term of the project. The goal will be to measure the overall impact of project, define recommendations and strategic orientations for future programming following end of project. The evaluation's focus and design will be developed in collaboration with the implementing partners, and in consultation with ISSSS, and refined in collaboration with the selected consultant prior to deployment in the intervention zones.

Monitoring and Evaluation Staffing and Budget

Description	Total Cost	% covered by UN PBF
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Officer	6750,00 \$	30%
M&E Assistants	34 200,00 \$	100%
MEAL Officer (Pole)	8640,00 \$	20%
Baseline Assessment	5 000,00 \$	100%
Endline Evaluation	5 000,00 \$	100%
Independent Evaluation	25 000,00 \$	100%
Financial Audit	15 000,00 \$	100%

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

The project’s sustainability and exit strategies hinge upon participatory development of the project with local partners and beneficiary involvement and consultation for activity implementation. These will guarantee optimal appropriation and relevance of the project. DRC-DDG and its partners will organize introductory meetings to present project activities and objectives to all targeted communities and will work with existing formal or informal YPCs. This will enable the project to progressively sequence the activities and hand over to the community structures. During opening meetings these elements will be clarified with beneficiaries and the exit strategy explained. The closing meeting will notably involve handing over any assets and responsibility for the pursuit of the project.

Local partners will be essential to ensuring a progressive exit strategy and handover to the communities and will be able to support initial monitoring activities led by YPCs after the project’s immediate end. DRC-DDG and Pole Institute’s activities are designed in a way that ensures that all awareness-raising and training can be replicated by the youth from YPCs, who will be given sufficient training on tools and techniques for conducting their own activities. YPCs will notably get a chance to apply this training concretely through the awareness-raising activities planned in local schools in the project’s intervention zones. Furthermore, the youth and community centers’ rehabilitation and construction component of the project will provide sustainable infrastructure to YPCs and their respective communities in order to pursue recreational and democratic dialogue activities beyond the project. Through the cash-for-work approach that will be used to implement this component, YPC members will acquire necessary skills and know-how to maintain these infrastructures and undertake necessary repairs, and will also have gain appropriation over these spaces, thus guaranteeing the viability of these centers after the project ends.

Local ownership of results and the impact of this project are central to the design of activities. The capacity building of partner organizations (already working in the target communities on issues of peacebuilding) as well as the revitalization of YPCs will ensure full institutional viability. Additionally, project partners’ activities in Masisi and Beni will facilitate monitoring and follow-up on the YPCs after the end of the project. Moreover, Pole Institute and DRC-DDG’s programmatic strategies feature peacebuilding as a priority sector for future project developments and funding opportunities. The present project is likely to be followed by complementary projects in the intervention zones aimed at building on this project’s impact and scope. In particular, DRC-DDG has recently conducted several livelihoods needs assessments in the Beni and Ituri territories in the view of developing future sustainable livelihoods projects aimed at reinforcing stabilization processes and consolidating peacebuilding and inter/intracommunity solidarity in the zones through an economic resilience lens.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Please see **Annex D**.

The budget justification below focuses on key budget allocations for the project under the different cost categories including: Personnel, Supplies/Materials, Equipment, Travel, Contractual and General Operating and Other Direct Costs. The M&E costs (including independent evaluation and audit) are accounted for but are not detailed as they are included above in Section III d) Monitoring & Evaluation in the narrative.

1) Staff and Other Personnel Costs

Includes all DRC-DDG, Pole Institute, AAPSOFEPADI and ASP project staff costs. Regarding DRC-DDG personnel costs, these include ‘fringe benefits’, such as per diem allocations, insurance and R&R allocations for international staff; and social insurance contributions and gratuity leave for national staff as stipulated by the Ministry of Labour in DR Congo. No fringe benefits have been charged to external consultants or any

subcontractors working under DRC-DDG's direction. The total amount of budget allocated to staff and other personnel costs: 393 485 \$.

Position / Comment	(Unit cost) / Total cost USD \$ / Number of months	% charged to this project
1 DRC-DDG Peacebuilding Project Manager (exp. – Goma)	(4895\$) / 88 110\$ / 18 months	100%
1 DRC-DDG Livelihoods Coordinator (exp. – Goma) – this position will be split between DRC-DDG's different projects in-country	(5970\$) / 12 895,2\$ / 18 months	12%
1 DRC-DDG Conflict Analyst (exp. – Goma)	(5962,41 \$) / 12 878,8\$ / 18 months	12%
1 DRC-DDG Team Leader Peacebuilding (national – Beni based)	(1350\$) / 16 200\$ / 12 months	100%
1 DRC-DDG Team Leader Livelihoods (nat.- Beni)	(1350\$) / 12 150\$ / 9 months	100%
1 DRC-DDG Field Officers Peacebuilding (nat. – roving Beni/Masisi)	(950\$) / 11 400\$ / 12 months	100%
2 DRC-DDG Field Officers Livelihoods (nat. – roving Beni/Masisi)	(950\$) / 17 100\$ / 9 months	100%
6 DRC-DDG Construction Field Agents (nat. service contract for 45 Days only – Beni)	(950\$) / 8550\$ / 45 days only	100%
1 Pole Institute Peacebuilding Head of Project	(3000\$) / 54 000\$ / 18 months	100%
1 Pole Institute Head of Capacitation	(3500\$) / 31 500\$ / 18 months	50%
2 Pole Institute Youth Support Workers (field agents)	(700\$) / 25 200\$ / 18 months	100%
1 ASP Coordinator	(650\$) / 11 700\$ / 18 months	100%
1 ASP Peacebuilding Head of Project	(600\$) / 10 800\$ / 18 months	100%
4 ASP Youth Support Workers (field agents)	(350\$) / 25 200\$ / 18 months	100%
1 <u>AAPSOFEPA</u> DI Coordinator	(1500\$) / 27 000\$ / 18 months	100%
1 <u>AAPSOFEPA</u> DI Peacebuilding Head of Project	(900\$) / 16 200\$ / 18 months	100%
2 <u>AAPSOFEPA</u> DI Youth Support Workers (field agents)	(350\$) / 12 600\$ / 18 months	100%

2) Supplies, Commodities and Materials: this category is broken down as follows and has a total allocated budget of: 74 574\$.

- Refreshments, incentives and supplies for community dialogue, awareness-raising and training sessions (community-wide and YPC-focused combined) in Beni and Masisi: participants will be provided with light refreshments (at a unit cost of 3,50\$ per person, per session) during the sessions and for certain activities focused on YPCs and non-YPC youth, transport subsidies will be provided as incentives due to the extremely poor road infrastructure and difficult access in order to ensure equitable participation and involvement. Rehabilitated/constructed youth/community centers will be optimized so that no room rental costs are required to host sessions. Materials for sessions have been thought through for each particular type of session (posters, banners, flipcharts, boards etc.), and include materials (stationery, boards etc.) provided in the rehabilitated/constructed youth centers as well. A total of 94 sessions hosted in Beni and Masisi have been calculated throughout the project cycle.

- **Supplies and Equipment:** This is the equipment dedicated to the project. As new staff will join the team, there will be a need to improve furniture and review the organization within the office space. Therefore, this line includes furniture such as desks, chairs, shelves, etc. It will also include safety investment for the compound such as barbed wire, bars etc. The project will contribute up to 7% of the investment needs.
- **Generator costs:** This is presented as a lumpsum to include all costs related to ensuring proper function of generators used to produce electricity on the bases, as power shortages and cuts occur on a daily basis and are frequently prolonged requiring the use of back-up installations. These costs include maintenance, parts and fuel. The project will contribute to 7% of the total running cost.
- **Office stationery & supplies:** this includes all small consumables for the office including printer cartridges and general stationery (paper, pens, notepads, etc.) The project will cover 6% of these costs, which will be shared between locations according to needs.

3) Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture: the costs for this category are broken down as follow and amount to a total allocated budget of 57 070 \$.

- Computers: 7 computers will be procured by DRC-DDG for a total of 3290\$ (average cost per computer: 892,85 \$) allocated to this project at a rate of 53%. Computers will be provided to programme staff. In addition, DRC-DDG computers will be transferred to the project for programme implementation.
- Printers: DRC-DDG will replace 2 printer-copiers (1000\$ unit cost), with a project contribution rate of 20%. Pole Institute will purchase a shared laser printer (300\$), with a 20% allocation rate.
- Communications: communication assets will be purchased to ensure proper communication in the field as per safety requirements. Depending on the needs, notably considering unreliable phone signals in certain areas of Beni and Masisi town and territory, a Thuraya satellite phone (850\$) and/or radio handset (250\$) may be purchased and/or existing ones in DRC-DDG's stock replaced. DRC-DDG proposes to adjust the purchase of communication items based on future needs. Safety assets will systematically be shared with partners on a needs basis.
- Furniture: this line will be used to replace any used or broken furniture on the Beni and Goma bases to ensure good office upkeep for a total estimated cost of 400\$, with 30% allocated to this project.
- Vehicles costs can be broken down into three categories: rent, maintenance and fuel. As partners prefer to hire vehicles where necessary a 39,600 \$ has been allocated for hires. DRC-DDG will use its own vehicles, including fuel and maintenance costs, for a total of 12 100 \$.

4) Contractual Services: this category accounts for all contractual services related to this project for both DRC-DDG and Pole Institute, and includes costs for internet, office, sub-office and guesthouse rental, meeting room rentals for project activities, rehabilitation of office buildings, running costs for telecommunication and satellite communication, legal fees and private security guards. The breakdown is as follows, overall total allocated budget amount 46 808 \$:

- Meeting room rental for project activities: as specified previously, the rehabilitation/construction of youth and community centres (activity 1.1.3) will ensure that no further room rental is required throughout the project, however for the implementation of the first activities (1.1.1 and 1.1.2) DRC-DDG will need to hire out rooms in Beni and Masisi for the 10 sessions.
- Office and guesthouse rental for Pole Institute and DRC-DDG with 13% of the total costs allocated to this project. Pole Institute's water and electricity providers' contract being separate from rental costs (250\$ monthly) it will be allocated to this project at a rate of 20% (900\$ total).
- Telecommunication and satellite communication services for Pole Institute and DRC-DDG.
- Private security: guards for the offices and guesthouses are hired out through a private security company, the costs of the contract will be allocated to this project at a rate of 20%. Total allocated budget amount: 1200\$
- Legal fees: standard regular legal fees will be allocated at a rate of 15% to this project.

5) Travel: total budget allocated to travel: 44 379 \$.

- **Road travel:** includes fuel for vehicle (Beni), spare parts, maintenance and repairs. Fuel is expensive in Beni and road conditions are poor (dirt tracks). Vehicles therefore need regular maintenance. Additionally, due to extremely poor road access conditions in Masisi, staff will have to use motorbikes to access certain zones, these transport costs have also been included. The total amount allocated for these lines is charged at 100% on UN PBF.

- Flights: flights are split between internal and international flights. The cost of internal flights are based on UNHAS costs: short distance UNHAS flight cost return trip 500\$, a long return flight (e.g. Kinshasa-Goma) is about 1000\$. The budget includes a lumpsum for international flights which will allow flexibility depending on distances travelled. Airport taxes, go-pass and other travel cost make up 480\$. Internal flights will be required to deploy staff (based in Goma) from Goma to Beni and Goma to Masisi respectively due to difficult access by road. International flights are presented as a lumpsum and regional return flights costs range between 400\$ to 800\$. Total budget allocated amount for all flights (internal and international) charged at 100% on UN PBF.

6) General Operating and Other Direct Costs

Project-related activities have been summarized under this chapter, for a total budget amount of: 551 908\$ (including the total of 115 340\$ M&E costs detailed in the previous section).

- **Youth and community centers rehabilitation/construction in Beni and Masisi:** this includes the rehabilitation and/or construction of the youth and community centres in Beni and Masisi as well as the cash-for-work component as YPC and non-YPC youth will be carrying out this activity. Supervision and construction expertise undertaken by Construction Field Agents has been included under personnel costs (above) and equipment and material costs have been included in the supplies chapter (above). The breakdown for this activity is as follows:

- Rehabilitation/construction costs: based on DRC-DDG's previous experience and projects rehabilitating and construction this type of infrastructure in Beni and Masisi, the unit cost is estimated at a maximum of 6500\$ per structure, with appropriate WASH infrastructure included in the construction (1500\$ per latrine block) according to SPHERE humanitarian standards.
- Cash-for-work for the rehabilitation/construction (excluding personnel supervising): total allocated budget: 180 YPC and non-YPC youth will be involved in this activity for 35 days of work at a rate of 10\$ according to regular daily worker labor costs.

- **Livelihoods and economic resilience component involving targeted YPC and non-YPC youth with participation of community members for mentorship and networking phases of this outcome in Beni and Masisi:** this includes the costs of the labor assessment and the work that will be conducted with targeted YPC and non-YPC youth, as well as the individualized livelihoods start-up kits (financial and/or material support in line with youths' economic and empowerment plans), budgeted at an average of 200\$ per youth.

- **Pole FM (radio station):** this includes all costs relative to the organization and broadcasting of specific shows, debates and round table designed by YPC members trained on communication and advocacy, and is broken down as follows:

- 3 radio YPC round table/discussion broadcasts: 3024 \$
- 3 radio YPC-politician debate broadcasts: 3024 \$
- 24 YPC-developed sensitization message broadcasts: 4800\$
- 6 community radio show broadcasts: 4800 \$
- 1 thematic radio show broadcast by YPCs in Masisi: 1260\$
- 1 thematic radio show broadcast by YPCs in Beni: 1260\$
- Weekly shows on peacebuilding broadcasted throughout the project (72 shows): 10 080\$
- Public shows on peacebuilding broadcasted throughout the project (6 shows): 6300\$
- Organization of 4 popular expression platforms on violence reduction: 8000\$
- Material and equipment for the Pole FM radio station: 2500\$

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline:

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline:

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project²⁵
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO’s legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Young women and men of Masisi and Beni are integrated into the community democratic dialogue		Outcome Indicator 1 a	(1) Baseline and (2) Endline community assessments; (3) focus group discussions (FGDs); (4) youth	Beginning, mid (9 months) and end of project cycle (18 months)

²⁵ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

processes and actively participate in the management and reduction of violence and inter/intracommunity conflicts		<p><i>% of youth actively participating in their communities' democratic dialogue processes (disaggregated by age and sex)</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>To be determined (hereafter "TBD")</i></p> <p>Target: <i>20% increase of baseline values (young men and women aged 15-35 years)</i></p>	<p><i>peace committees (YPC) surveys;</i> <i>(5) project and beneficiary registers (disaggregated by sex)</i></p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b</p> <p><i>% of youth declaring a sense of integration within their communities (disaggregated by age and sex)</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>TBD</i></p> <p>Target: <i>20% increase of baseline values (young men and women aged 15-35 years)</i></p>	<p><i>(1) Baseline and (2) Endline community assessments; (3) FGDs; (4) YPC surveys; (5) household surveys; (6) project and beneficiary registers (disaggregated by sex)</i></p>	<p><i>Beginning and end of project cycle</i></p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p><i>% of violent incidents and inter/intracommunity conflicts addressed through targeted communities' democratic dialogue processes with involvement of the YPCs</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>TBD</i></p> <p>Target: <i>20% increase of baseline values (number of recorded incidents dealt with through the strengthened processes integrating YPCs)</i></p>	<p><i>(1) Baseline and (2) Endline community assessments; (3) Community incident records; (4) YPC incident records; (5) FGDs</i></p>	<p><i>Beginning, mid (9 months) and end of project cycle (18 months)</i></p>
	<p>Output 1.1 Young women and men are engaged within their community and intergenerational and intercommunity trust is established and/or reinforced</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 <i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) participating in community discussion sessions on role of youth in community governance and peacebuilding in targeted locations</i></p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p><i>(1) Session reports; (2) activity attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex); (3) YPC attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex)</i></p>	<p><i>Monthly (1 session planned each month in each location for 6 months)</i></p>

	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a community democratic dialogue process that is inclusive of young women and men to discuss the role of youth in community governance and peacebuilding 2. Raise community awareness on human and women's' rights 3. Revitalise and/or rehabilitate youth and community centres to enable young women and men to benefit from a safe space for collaboration, debate, recreational and artistic activities 	<p><i>TBD</i></p> <p>Target: <i>TBD for community members 240 aged-15-35 years old*</i></p> <p><i>*In Beni: 2 YPCs x 30 members (60); 20 non-YPC youth = 80 participants aged 15-35 years old</i></p> <p><i>In Masisi: 4 YPCs x 30 members (120); 40 non-YPC youth = 160 participants aged 15-35 years old</i></p> <p><i>Community member participation to be determined by baseline data during preliminary assessment Mweso (60), Kitshanga (120), Nyamitaba (60) = 240 youth (120 YPC youth + 120 non-YPC); Beni = 120 youth (60 YPC youth + 60 non-YPC youth) = 360 youth in total + 50 community members = 410 participants overall</i></p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 <i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) participating in community awareness sessions on human and women's rights in target locations</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>TBD</i></p> <p>Target: <i>TBD for community members 240 aged-15-35 years old*</i></p> <p><i>*In Beni: 2 YPCs x 30 members (60); 20 non-YPC youth = 80 participants aged 15-35 years old</i></p> <p><i>In Masisi: 4 YPCs x 30 members (120); 40 non-YPC youth = 160 participants aged 15-35 years old</i></p> <p><i>Community member participation to be determined by baseline data during preliminary assessment Mweso (60), Kitshanga (120), Nyamitaba (60) = 240 youth (120 YPC youth + 120 non-YPC);</i></p>	<p>(1) Session reports; (2) activity attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex); (3) YPC attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex)</p>	<p>Following each session (4 sessions planned per target location)</p>	

		<p><u>Beni = 120 youth (60 YPC youth + 60 non-YPC youth) = 360 youth participants in total</u></p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Total number of rehabilitated/constructed youth and community centres in each project zone by YPCs</p> <p>Baseline: <u>0 youth and community centres</u></p> <p>Target: <u>3 youth centres (1 in Beni; 2 in Masisi)</u> <u>3 community centres (ibid.)</u> <u>01 youth & community centre in Mweso</u> <u>01 youth & community centre in Nyamitaba</u> <u>04 youth & community centres in Beni (1 per District) = 06 youth & community centres in total</u></p>	(1) Rehabilitation/construction plans; (2) photos	At the beginning and end of the rehabilitation/construction process
	<p>Output 1.2 Young women and men actively participate in the analysis, management and prevention of intra- and intercommunity conflicts</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.2.1 Train YPCs in civic education, non-violent communication, peaceful conflict resolution and management techniques</p> <p>1.2.2 Organise community forums on the themes of gender roles, women's empowerment and "positive masculinity" in connection to violence and conflict reduction</p> <p>1.2.3 Support YPCs in dispensing training on peaceful conflict resolution and management techniques in schools of target locations</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of members of YPCs (disaggregated by sex and age) participating in training sessions on non-violent communication, civic education and peaceful conflict resolution and management techniques</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: <u>180 (15-35 years; 40% overall are female)</u> <u>(6 YPCs x 30 avg. members in each)</u> <u>Training sessions: 1 day non-violent communication; 1 day peaceful conflict resolution; 2 days civic education; 2 days youth center management</u> <u>Masisi (Mweso, Kitshanga, Nyamitaba) = 240 youth (120 YPC youth + 120 non-YPC youth)</u> <u>Beni = 120 youth (60 YPC youth + 60 non-YPC youth)</u> <u>= 360 youth</u></p>	(1) Session reports; (2) activity attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex); (3) YPC attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex)	At the end of the training sessions
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of participants in community forums on themes of gender roles, women's empowerment and positive masculinity</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	(1) Session reports; (2) activity attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex); (3) YPC attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex)	At the end of the community forums

		<p>Target: TBD for community members 240 aged 15-35 years old*</p> <p>*In Beni: 2 YPCs x 30 members (60); 20 non-YPC youth = 80 participants aged 15-35 years old</p> <p>In Masisi: 4 YPCs x 30 members (120); 40 non-YPC youth = 160 participants aged 15-35 years old</p> <p>Community member participation to be determined by baseline data during preliminary assessment</p> <p><u>Masisi: Mweso (60), Kitshanga (120), Nyamitaba (60) = 240 youth (120 YPC youth + 120 non-YPC youth)</u> <u>Beni: 120 youth (60 YPC youth + 60 non-YPC youth)</u> <u>= 360 youth + 50 community members</u> <u>= 410 participants</u></p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 <u>Number of school children who have received training sessions on civic education (incl. risks of armed group enrolment) non-violent communication and peaceful conflict resolution techniques by the YPCs in the target locations</u> <u>Number of people (disaggregated by age and sex) participating in dialogues regarding management of the newly built youth centres (Mweso, Nyamitaba, Beni), and planning the pursuit and monitoring of advocacy and youth activities on peacebuilding in all project zones after the project end</u></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target*: 744</p> <p><u>4 schools in Beni and 4 schools in Masisi (3 classes of 10-14 year olds per school, approx. 30 pupils per class = 3x30; 1 teacher per class = 1x" / total: 93 participants per school)</u></p>	<p>(1) Session reports; (2) school attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex); (3) YPC attendance/activity registers (disaggregated by age & sex)</p>	<p>At the end of the training sessions</p>

		<p><i>*sex disaggregated data determination will be made at baseline</i></p> <p><i>Masisi: Mweso (60), Kitshanga (120), Nyamitaba (60) = 240 youth (120 YPC youth + 120 non-YPC youth)</i></p> <p><i>Beni: 120 youth (60 YPC youth + 60 non-YPC youth)</i></p> <p><i>= 360 youth + TBD</i></p>		
	<p>Output 1.3 Young women and men are equipped to fight against discourses of hate, by gaining capacity in critically analysing public political messages, and working together to advocate for violence prevention and reduction</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.3.1 Capacity building through training in tools (such as context analysis and actor analysis) to enhance young women and men's capacity to critically analyse political and media messages conveying violence and/or racial or gender-based stigma and encourage YPC-YPC to undertake monthly collaborative analysis through meetings</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 <i>Number of YPC-YPC collaborative critical analysis of political and media messages meetings (in and out of training phase)</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>0 sessions and 0 participants</i></p> <p>Target: <i>In training context: 6 YPC-YPC collaborative meetings (average of 1 meeting every 2 months)</i> <i>05 sessions per project zone, with a total of 360 participants (Mweso: 60, Nyamitaba: 60, Kitshanga: 120, Beni: 120)</i></p>	<p>(1) Meeting reports; (2) YPC attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex)</p>	<p>Every two months</p>
	<p>1.3.2 Provide training to young women and men on communication and advocacy techniques to promote positive peace messages and convey their priorities and demands at community, local and provincial levels</p> <p>1.3.3 Broadcast through Pole FM YPC interventions (sensitization messages, debates etc.) on youth's key role in peacebuilding, reconciliation and their involvement in the management of conflicts in their communities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 <i>Number of YPC members and non-YPC member youth that receive training on communication and advocacy techniques to draft positive peace messages</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: <i>380 (aged 15-35 years, 40% overall are female)</i> <i>(180 YPC members; 200 non-YPC member youth)</i> <i>Masisi (Mweso, Kitshanga, Nyamitaba) = 240 youth (120 YPC youth + 120 non-YPC youth)</i> <i>Beni = 120 youth (60 YPC youth + 60 non-YPC youth) – total = 360 youth</i></p>	<p>(1) Session reports; (2) attendance registers (disaggregated by age & sex); (3) YPC/youth centre attendance/activity registers (disaggregated by age & sex)</p>	<p>At the end of the training sessions (6 training sessions in total)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3</p>	<p>(1) Radio clips/shows;</p>	<p>End of activity</p>

		<p>Number of YPC developed peacebuilding and youth mobilizing messages broadcasted through Pole FM</p> <p>Baseline: <u>0 messages linked to the project</u></p> <p>Target: <u>3 radio round table/discussions featuring YPCs broadcasted (over the course of 6 months)</u> <u>3 radio debates featuring YPC politician broadcasted (over the course of 6 months)</u> <u>3 thematic radio broadcasts (on themes of training)</u> <u>24 sensitization messages developed by YPCs broadcasted (1 per week for 6 months)</u> <u>03 round table discussions</u> <u>75 weekly shows (including talk shows & debates)</u> <u>04 citizen's expression platform (public show hosted in the open/street, called "tribune d'expression populaire")</u> <u>06 public shows</u> <u>24 peace messages by youth involved in the project</u></p>	(2) radio registers; (3) YPC activity registers	
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Targeted young women and men of Masisi and Beni contribute to the increased stabilization of their communities through their own empowerment and economic resilience*</p> <p>*see <u>implementation strategy</u> (project document)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a) <i>Percentage of targeted youth declaring positive self-perception and outlook towards future</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>TBD</i> Target: <i>30% increase in baseline values</i></p>	(1) Baseline and (2) Endline community assessments; (3) Project and beneficiary registers (4) Youth surveys and FGD; (5) project and beneficiary registers (disaggregated by sex)	End of activity
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b) <i>Percentage of targeted youth declaring integration in community following the implementation of their economic and empowerment resilience plans</i></p> <p>Baseline: <i>TBD</i> Target: <i>20% of target group (youth from YPCs) earn income from legitimate sources</i></p>	1) Baseline and (2) Endline community assessments; (3) Project and beneficiary registers (4) Youth surveys and FGD; (5) project and beneficiary registers (disaggregated by sex)	
	Output 2.1 Targeted young women and men understand their economic and professional	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Production of participatory labour market assessments in Masisi and Beni for the start of this phase of the project		

	environments and are capable of identifying opportunities	Baseline: <i>0 participatory labour market assessments carried out</i>		
	List of activities under this Output:	Target: <i>2-assessments 01 participatory labour market assessment carried out (data collection carried out in each project location: Beni, Mweso, Nyamitaba and Kitshanga)</i>		
	2.1.1 Conduct participatory labour market assessments with youth and community members in Masisi and Beni	Output Indicator 2.1.2 <i>Number of professional areas identified for youth's economic resilience plans</i>		
	2.1.2 Support targeted young women and men in identifying areas of pertinent professional interest and assist in formulating individualised plans for economic resilience	Baseline: 0 Target: <i>TBD</i>		
	Output 2.2 Targeted YPC and non-YPC youth implement their professional and/or training plans	Output Indicator 2.2.1 <i>Percentage of individualised plans for economic resilience of targeted youth produced</i>		
	List of activities under this Output:	Baseline: 0 Target: <i>80 % of targeted youth</i>		
2.2.1 Individual support to targeted youth in elaboration of their "economic resilience and empowerment" action plans	Output Indicator 2.2.2 <i>Percentage of targeted youth partaking in the peer and community networking sessions</i> Baseline: 0 Target: <i>80 % of targeted youth</i>			
2.2.2 Assist in the organization of peer and community networking through working groups and skills-sharing sessions	Output Indicator 2.2.3 <i>Percentage of targeted youth that have received individualised livelihoods start-up kits (including financial assistance for access to professional training opportunities and materials)</i>			
2.2.3 Support targeted youth in the implementation of their "economic resilience and empowerment" action plans through mentorship, apprenticeship, training opportunities and individualised livelihoods start-up kits	Baseline: 0 Target: <i>80% of targeted youth</i>			

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Annex E: Project timeframe divided by term (2418 months) – below:

	Jan- March 2019 (Q1)	April- June 2019 (Q2)	July- Sept 2019 (Q3)	Oct- Dec 2019 (Q4)	Jan- March 2020 (Q5)	April- June 2020 (Q6)	July- Sept 2020 (Q7)	Oct- Dec 2020 (Q8)	Jan- March 2021 (Q9)
Output 1.1 Young women and men are engaged within their community and intergenerational and intercommunity trust is established and/or reinforced									
Act. 1.1.1 Establish a community democratic dialogue process that is inclusive of young women and men to discuss the role of youth in community governance and peacebuilding									
Act. 1.1.2 Raise community awareness on human and women’s rights									
Act. 1.1.3 Revitalise and/or rehabilitate youth and community centres to enable young women and men to benefit from a safe space for collaboration, debate, recreational and artistic activities									
Output 1.2 Young women and men actively participate in the analysis, management and prevention of intra- and intercommunity conflicts									
Act. 1.2.1 Train YPCs in civic education, non-violent communication, peaceful conflict resolution and management techniques									
Act. 1.2.2 Organise community forums on the themes of gender roles, women’s empowerment and “positive masculinity” in connection to violence and conflict reduction									
Act. 1.2.3 Support YPCs in dispensing training on peaceful conflict resolution and management techniques in schools of target locations									
Output 1.3 Young women and men are equipped to fight against discourses of hate, by gaining capacity in critically analysing public political messages, and working together to advocate for violence prevention and reduction									
Act. 1.3.1									

Capacity building through training in tools (such as context analysis and actor analysis) to enhance young women and men’s capacity to critically analyse political and media messages conveying violence and/or racial or gender-based stigma and encourage YPC-YPC to undertake monthly collaborative analysis through meetings									
Act. 1.3.2 Provide training to young women and men on communication and advocacy techniques to promote positive peace messages and convey their priorities and demands at community, local and provincial levels									
Act. 1.3.3 Broadcast through Pole FM YPC interventions (sensitization messages, debates etc.) on youth’s key role in peacebuilding, reconciliation and their involvement in the management of conflicts in their communities									
Output 2.1 Targeted young women and men understand their economic and professional environments and are capable of identifying opportunities									
Act. 2.1.1 Conduct participatory labour market assessments with youth and community members in Masisi and Beni									
Act. 2.1.2 Support targeted young women and men in identifying areas of pertinent professional interest and assist in formulating individualised plans for economic resilience									
Output 2.2 Targeted YPC and non-YPC youth implement their professional and/or training plans									
Act. 2.2.1 Individual support to targeted youth in elaboration of their “economic resilience and empowerment” action plans									
Act. 2.2.2 Assist in the organization of peer and community networking through working groups and skills-sharing sessions									
Act. 2.2.3 Support youth in the implementation of their “economic resilience and empowerment” action plans through mentorship, apprenticeship, training opportunities and individualized livelihoods start-up kits									

Annex F: Project condensed organogram (below):

