



Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

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|--|--|
| <p>Country</p> <p>Democratic Republic of Congo - DRC</p> | <p>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹</p> <p>Name of Entity: UN WOMEN Name of Representative: Awa Ndiaye Seck</p> |
| <p>MPTF Project Number</p> <p>Regular Cycle: 00116753 COVID-19 ERW: 122551</p> | <p>Implementing Partners</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development (SOFEPADI) 2. Support to Actions of Indigenous Women in Maniema (SAFI MANIEMA) 3. Women's Association for the Promotion and Endogenous Development (AFPDE) 4. Consultancy, Training and Information for Development (CEFIDI) 5. Promotion of Human Values (PROVAH) 6. Consortium of the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI) 7. Women's Union for Development and Incorporation (UFEDE) 8. Action for the Social Recovery of Women (ARSF) 9. Association for the dignity of women and children (APDFE) 10. Together for the promotion of the family (EPF) 11. National Network of Rural Women's Associations (RENAFER) 12. Collective of women's journalists (CFJ) 13. Support to the future women's élite (AFEF) 14. Acting together (Agir Ensemble) |
| <p>Reporting Period</p> <p>From 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020</p> | |
| <p>Funding Call <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Cycle Call round 1, 2_</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Spotlight WPHF Partnership <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.)</i> _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Emergency Response Window</p> | |
| <p>WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian response</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery</p> | <p>Project Locations</p> <p>Kinshasa, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Maniema, Tanganyika, Kasai, Equateur.</p> |
| <p>Programme Start Date</p> <p>01.09.2019</p> | <p>Total Approved Budget (USD)</p> <p>1,908,685 USD</p> |
| <p>Programme End Date</p> <p>31.12.2022</p> | <p>Amount Transferred (USD)</p> <p>1,069,399 USD</p> |



Executive Summary

Since its establishment in DRC, the WPHF allocated 1,908,685 USD to women's organizations and women's rights defenders in 8 provinces of the country, in the framework of the regular WPHF funding. The first WPHF funds allocation for DRC is aligned with outcomes 3 (humanitarian response) and outcome 6 (peacebuilding and recovery); the second allocation is aligned to outcome 5 (protection) and the last allocation, through the Covid19 emergency window, was aligned to the outcomes 3 and the outcome 1 (institutional building). This strategic prioritization has been in line with the national context, where humanitarian crises and armed conflicts are intrinsically linked and causing internal displacement, loss of cultivated land and destruction of basic infrastructure; in a context where in crises situations, women and girls are the most at risk of protection incidents and sexual and gender-based violence.

*During the reporting year, the WPHF positively impacted the life of **10,029** persons (9,427 women and 602 men). 1,705,007 indirectly benefited from the project.*

Projects which started implementation mid-2019, continue until mid-2020, keeping their focus on provision of non-food items and basic health services especially Sexual and Reproductive Health to women refugees, internally displaced and living in camps or host communities. Most of the selected projects focus also on women's economic empowerment in post-conflict and fragile settings, through High Intensity of Labour (HILO), combining the cash for work with the establishment of Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) as well as skills training in the agro-pastoral sector. Another key component of the first programmatic cycle of WPHF in DRC has been the promotion of the effective participation of women to local driven peacebuilding mechanism. Projects aligned to these outputs intervene on the awareness raising of local stakeholders of traditionally men-dominated political environment and empower women's leadership as well as local women movement and promote/improve networking. A new component of SBGV prevention and provision of holistic care to survivors have been introduced with the projects of the second call for proposals. These projects are focused on the building of local, sub-national and national coalition of women's groups and women's rights defenders to put into practice, through advocacy, capacity building, service delivery and awareness raising, of the commitment taken at national level into the recently revised National Strategy on SGBV, adopted in August 2020 by the Council of Ministers.

The third allocation, through the Covid19 emergency response window, has the double objective of promoting women's and girls' participation in crisis response – through the supported directly provided to women's associations and network for their institutional building; and the targeting of specific needs of women and girls in the context of the Covid19, when pre-existing gender-based discriminations are exacerbated by the crisis and disproportionately affect women and girls in situation of vulnerability.

In the national context, the initiatives funded by the WPHF contribute to the pillars 2,3 and 4 of the second-generation National Action Plan for the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 for the period 2020-2023, adopted this year by the Council of Ministers. The commitment and implication of the high-level National Steering Committee (NSC) also contributed to advocate for an increased participation of women-led organisations to humanitarian assistance and peace building. By the end of the program, funded organisations will be empowered to more actively participate in provincial humanitarian and gender equality mechanisms, such as the humanitarian clusters led by OCHA and the gender thematic coordination groups animated by the Ministry in charge of gender at provincial level.

During the reporting period, the WPHF has been supporting the implementation of 14 (14) grants under Outcomes 1, 3, 5 ad 6 through the selection of the best projects from 3 Calls for Proposal.

¹ Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

² As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

| 1. Grantees Profile for Reporting Period | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Funding CFP | Lead Organization Name | Type of Organization | Coverage/Level of Organization | Project Title | WPHF Outcome | Project Location | Name of Implementing Partner(s), Type of Organisation, and Level | Project Start and End Date | Total Approved Budget (USD) |
| Round 1 | Female Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development (SOFEPADI) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Sub-national | Women's Involvement in Peacebuilding, Resilience and Gender Equality in Ituri and North Kivu Provinces of DR Congo | 6 | North Kivu, Ituri | FOMI | 01.09.2019 to 30.06.2020 | 136,945 |
| Round 1 | Support to Actions of Indigenous Women in Maniema (SAFI MANIEMA) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Rehabilitation of the economic activities of vulnerable women affected by armed conflict in the south of Maniema Province in DR Congo | 6 | Maniema | UMAMA, AFELMA et ATK | 01.09.2019 to 30.06.2020 | 118,702 |
| Round 1 | Women's Association for the Promotion and Endogenous Development (AFPDE) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Improvement of the health conditions of internally displaced and refugee women in Ruzizi and Nandu health zones | 3 | South Kivu | N/A | 01.09.2019 to 31.03.2020 | 137,619 |
| Round 1 | Consultancy, Training and Information for Development (CEFIDI) | Women's Rights | Community-based | Support for the socioeconomic recovery of women and girls through vocational training and income generating activities in post-conflict zones in the commune of OICHA and other rural areas of North Kivu | 6 | North Kivu | N/A | 01.09.2019 to 30.06.2020 | 137,466 |
| Round 1 | Promotion of Human Values (PROVAH) | Women's Rights | Community-based | Peace tam-tam for the rehabilitation of 15 km of agricultural tracks, 4 football fields and 4 cultural huts within the framework of sensitization to peace, the creation of temporary employment for a better recovery of the socio-economic activities of women returnees and women returning from shelters in the localities of Tumbwe fief and Mulange rail/Kalemie-Tanganyika | 6 | Tanganyika | DAFED et CERACOD | 01.09.2019 to 30.06.2020 | 136,670 |

| 1. Grantees Profile for Reporting Period | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Funding CFP | Lead Organization Name | Type of Organization | Coverage/Level of Organization | Project Title | WPHF Outcome | Project Location | Name of Implementing Partner(s), Type of Organisation, and Level | Project Start and End Date | Total Approved Budget (USD) |
| Round 1 | Consortium of the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI) | Women's Rights | Community-based | Support to agropastoral activities for the benefit of 500 women-led households after the Ebola virus disease in the villages of Itipo, Boyaka Ngombe and Ikoko Impenge in Bikoro territory | 3 | Equateur | AFEPA, AFIPE | 01.09.2019 to 30.06.2020 | 116,977 |
| Round 1 | Action pour la Réinsertion Sociale de la Femme (ARSF) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Socio-economic recovery of the women of the Mushinga Group to consolidate peace in the territory of Walungu (South Kivu Province) | 6 | South Kivu | N/A | 01.08.2020 to 31.06.2021 | 90,950 |
| Round 2 | Women's Union for Development and Incorporation (UFEDE) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Strengthening women's leadership for their active participation in the process of peace, security and sustainable development in the Province of South Kivu/East DR Congo | 5 | South Kivu | Unité de Réflexion pour le Développement Endogène et Intégré de la Femme (URDEIF), Mission pour l'Amélioration et le Renforcement des Services pour les Communautés (MIARESCO), Groupe d'Etude et d'Actions pour le Développement du Sud-Kivu (GEADES), Life Action (LIAC) and SOS Les Enfants d'Abord (SOS LEA) | 10.07.2020 to 07.09.2022 | 163,371 |
| Round 2 | Association Pour la Dignité de la Femme et de l'Enfant (APDFE) | Women's Rights | Community-based | KATUKENU MAPOWO TUYENU, for the empowerment of women victims of community conflicts and expelled from Angola in women's leadership by strengthening their participation in the local economy and in conflict resolution | 5 | Kasai | Femmes engagées pour le développement (FED-ONG) Union des jeunes intellectuelles de Kamako pour le développement (UJIKD) Centre de sante de référence (Kamako Etat) | 10.07.2020 to 09.07.2021 | 157,756 |

| 1. Grantees Profile for Reporting Period | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Funding CFP | Lead Organization Name | Type of Organization | Coverage/Level of Organization | Project Title | WPHF Outcome | Project Location | Name of Implementing Partner(s), Type of Organisation, and Level | Project Start and End Date | Total Approved Budget (USD) |
| Round 2 | Together for the promotion of the family (EPF) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Project for the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights and holistic assistance to raped women and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence and violence against women in the territory of Fizi | 5 | South Kivu | N/A | 10/07/2020 to 09/07/2022 | 146,162 |
| Covid19 ERW | National Network of Rural Women's Associations (RENAFER) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | National | Project to raise awareness of rural women's associations in the city-province of Kinshasa (Maluku, Kinsesu, Limete/Kingabwa, Mont-Ngafula and Nsele) on the fight against Covid19 | 3 | Kinshasa | N/A | 01/09/2020 to 31/05/2022 | 164,998 |
| Covid19 ERW | Collective of women's journalists (CFJ) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Let's communicate relentlessly to save lives and advance women's rights | 1 | North Kivu | N/A | 01/09/2020 to 31/05/2021 | 19,500 |
| Covid19 ERW | Acting together (Agir Ensemble) | Women's Rights | Community-based | Support for prevention and response to GBV and domestic violence during the Covid 19 crisis in Kinshasa. "NGAYI PO NA YO" | 3 | Kinshasa | N/A | 01/09/2020 to 31/03/2021 | 65,200 |
| Covid19 ERW | Support to the future women's elite (AFEF) | Both Women-led and Women's Rights | Community-based | Communication campaign in favour of the adolescent girls of Ndjili and their peers and families for the prevention of Covid19 and the consequences related to the health crisis. | 3 | Kinshasa | N/A | 01/09/2020 to 28/02/2021 | 163,502 |

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (By Project)

| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|------------|-------|--|--|
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| <i>Female Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development (SOFEPADI)</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): | Girls (0-17) | | | | | | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 1 776 | 1 776 | | | | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | | | | | | | |
| | | Men (18+) | 224 | 224 | | | | | |
| | | Total | 2 000 | 2 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 | | | |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| | | | <i>Support to Actions of Indigenous Women in Maniema (SAFI MANIEMA)</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): | Girls (0-17) | | | | |
| | | | | | Women (18+) | 1 271 | 1 271 | | |
| | | | | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| Men (18+) | 15 | 102 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 286 | 1 373 | 103 581 | 103 581 | | | | | |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| | | | <i>Women's Association for the Promotion and Endogenous Development (AFPDE)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): | Girls (0-17) | | | | |
| | | | | | Women (18+) | 2 887 | 3 012 | | |
| | | | | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| Men (18+) | 17 | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 904 | 3 029 | 42 720 | 49 700 | | | | | |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| | | | <i>Consultancy, Training and Information for Development (CEFIDI)</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <i>Head of household, girl mothers</i> | Girls (0-17) | | | | |
| | | | | | Women (18+) | 1 250 | 9 135 | | |
| | | | | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| Men (18+) | | 4 137 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 250 | 13 272 | 101 000 | 202 000 | | | | | |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| | | | <i>Promotion of Human Values (PROVAH)</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <i>ethnic minorities</i> | Girls (0-17) | | | | |
| | | | | | Women (18+) | 226 | 226 | | |
| | | | | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| Men (18+) | 75 | 75 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 301 | 301 | 11 620 | 11 620 | | | | | |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| | | | <i>Consortium of the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <i>Head of household, Ebola survivors, indigenous women</i> | Girls (0-17) | 200 | 200 | | |
| | | | | | Women (18+) | 300 | 300 | | |
| | | | | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| Men (18+) | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 500 | 515 | 2 500 | 5 000 | | | | | |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | | | | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative | | | |
| | | | <i>Action pour la réinsertion sociale de la femme (ARSF)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <i>Head of household, rural women and women living in mining exploitation areas</i> | Girls (0-17) | 20 | 20 | | |
| | | | | | Women (18+) | 100 | 100 | | |
| | | | | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| Men (18+) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 120 | 120 | 1 040 | 1 040 | | | | | |

| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| Association pour la dignité des femmes et des enfants (APDFE) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Returnees/Indigenous | Girls (0-17) | 101 | 101 | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 175 | 175 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| | | Men (18+) | 130 | 130 | | |
| | | Total | 406 | 406 | 192 | 192 |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| Together for the promotion of the family (EPF) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Indigenous, women living with HIV/AIDS | Girls (0-17) | 29 | 29 | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 73 | 73 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | 2 | 2 | | |
| | | Men (18+) | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | Total | 108 | 108 | 648 | 648 |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| National Network of Rural Women's Associations (RENAFER) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Rural Women | Girls (0-17) | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 200 | 200 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | Men (18+) | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | Total | 200 | 200 | 7 150 | 7 150 |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| Collective of women's journalists (CFJ) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Local journalists, outreach volunteers | Girls (0-17) | 28 | 28 | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 82 | 82 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | 22 | 22 | | |
| | | Men (18+) | 53 | 53 | | |
| | | Total | 185 | 185 | 600 000 ³ | 600 000 |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| Acting together (AGIRENS) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Male community leaders, 3 lawyers | Girls (0-17) | | | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| | | Men (18+) | 60 | 60 | | |
| | | Total | 69 | 69 | 228 | 228 |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| Support to the future women's élite (AFEF) | <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Adolescents and youth, orphans | Girls (0-17) | 115 | 115 | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 145 | 145 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| | | Men (18+) | | | | |
| | | Total | 260 | 260 | 766 320 ⁴ | 766 320 |
| Lead Organization Name | Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i> | Age Groups by Sex | Direct Beneficiaries | | Indirect Beneficiaries | |
| | | | Total for Year | Cumulative | Total for Year | Cumulative |
| Women's Union for Development and Incorporation (UFEDE) | <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Head of household, girl mothers | Girls (0-17) | 48 | 48 | | |
| | | Women (18+) | 392 | 392 | | |
| | | Boys (0-17) | | | | |
| | | Men (18+) | | | | |
| | | Total | 440 | 440 | 8 008 | 8 008 |

³ Estimated numbers of listeners to community radio programs.

⁴ Estimated numbers of persons reached through social media.

3. Context/New Developments

Over the past months, political dynamics have been marked by continuing tensions within the ruling coalition; discussions and disagreements over nominations to judicial and electoral bodies led, among demonstrations, to high-level resignations; on a positive note, the first female judge was appointed to the Constitutional Court.

During the month of November 2020, a series of national consultations with all parties are being held by the President of the Republic and still ongoing. The goal of these consultations is the establishment of a new executive coalition, the so-called "Union sacrée du Congo".

The economic situation remains of serious concern due to inflation, mainly driven by a weakening of the exchange rate of the Congolese franc, particularly to the US dollar, and external shocks related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Congolese Central Bank foresaw 2.4 per cent shrinking of the country's economy in 2020.

The security situation has deteriorated further in Eastern DRC. According to the UN, nearly 850 civilians were killed by armed groups in Ituri and North Kivu provinces in 2020. In addition to this, more than 200,000 people have fled insecurity and fighting in the Central African Republic (CAR) since violence erupted on the sideline of last December's elections, as reported by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Clashes between armed groups over territory and natural resources continue to pose a major threat to civilians. Violence perpetrated by armed groups in South Kivu, Ituri and Maniema Provinces caused massive internal displacement, and destruction of livestock and schools.

The humanitarian situation was marked by the Ebola response in Equateur Province, the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the humanitarian consequences of inter-community violence in Ituri. According to the revised Global Humanitarian Response Plan, an estimated 25.6 million Congolese (7.5 million girls, 7.5 million boys, 5.4 million females and 5.2 million males) needed assistance this year. As of 8 September 2020, the 11th Ebola outbreak in Equateur Province, declared on 1 June, has led to 113 cases. 10,209 confirmed COVID-19 cases, of which 31 per cent were women, reported across 18 of the 26 provinces since 10 March 2020, including 260 deaths and 9,439 people recovered. In a context of alarming humanitarian needs, the operations of humanitarian actors are limited or hindered due to insecurity, the lack of infrastructure and the isolation of certain areas of the country. The context of COVID-19 and the preventive measures put in place from March 2020 have led to additional challenges in the delivery of aid. Between January and November 2020, 356 security incidents affecting humanitarian personnel and assets were reported, seven humanitarian workers were killed, 15 injured and 46 abducted. The upsurge in attacks against humanitarian actors is a cause for concern. Insecurity and transport difficulties also hamper the efforts of affected populations to access the limited essential services available.

A field study on "the socio-economic impacts of humanitarian crises on women and girls in DRC" (UN Women, 2020) showed that, despite precarious situations, women, girls, men and boys are differently affected during conflicts, health crises and natural disasters. Men and boys are at greater risk of being recruited into armed militias and of being killed or injured; however, the majority of women and girls interviewed have experienced sexual violence, particularly in remote areas during forced displacement. Women's rights are generally undermined: poor access to sexual and reproductive health services, hygiene conditions not adapted to women's specific needs, constant increase of GBV cases, lack of food, decent and secured housing, poor access to education, difficulty in controlling family resources, low representation of women. In addition to that, the pandemic crisis related to COVID-19 hardly worsen women's life conditions. The households living at the daily rate (less than a dollar a day) are in an alarming state of human insecurity. With the closure of borders, main towns are experiencing a food shortage which is having an impact on rural areas. Women and their dependents who live from cross-border trade are succumbing to extreme poverty. Moreover, because of misinformation, the pandemic is not accepted by the community. Women find themselves in a spiral of gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, with an estimated increase of 28% of cases in 2020; while girls' dropout from schools, early marriages and pregnancies are an utmost concern.

In terms of normative framework, the Council of Ministers adopted the updated National Strategy against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in June 2020, and the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 of second generation in the DRC in August 2020. Both documents will strongly influence the WPS agenda in the country for the next 4 years. Women's networks are presently advocating for the abrogation of the electoral law (2015), to make gender parity in electoral lists a formal requirement for political parties, towards 2023 national elections.

4a. Results (Outcomes) Achieved (Narrative)

WPHF Impact Area 1: Enabling Environment for WPS

Collective of women's journalists (CFJ)

With the equipment purchased through the project, the Salama Community Radio team is able to make live broadcasts from the villages and neighbourhoods in the project's coverage area. Indeed, if before this project it was not possible for the Radio Salama team to organise programmes with clubs because of restrictions linked to social distancing and other barrier measures due to their high number, today, the Radio continues this programme with the possibility of mitigating the impact of Covid-19. A total of 8 such programmes have been produced. Producing a programme from the neighbourhood now limits the risky travel of Salama club members, minimises the risks for journalists of being in the presence of several people whose level of exposure is unknown. Furthermore, this practice of making live broadcasts using the beam allows the community where the programme is made to remain connected to the receivers, with the chance to easily assimilate the content of common interest, including the Covid19 and Ebola prevention measures.

WPHF Impact Area 3: Humanitarian Response

Women's Association for the Promotion and Endogenous Development (AFPDE)

- Access to maternal and primary health care was improved for 2,874 women beneficiaries out of a forecast 2,700 women, an increase of 6% compared to the target
- 30 health providers trained in emergency obstetric and neonatal care
- 3 medical structures supplied with medicines and medical inputs on a monthly basis throughout the project implementation period
- 2,999 beneficiary women were treated and gave birth in the partner medical facilities
- All of the beneficiary women who were cared for during childbirth (125) were able to give birth in medical facilities rather than at home or in prayer rooms
- Hygienic conditions were improved for 33,404 women beneficiaries
- 30,069 (60.5%) women beneficiaries say they are aware of the different measures learned during the sensitizations, out of 49,700 women targeted
- 5,400 hygiene kits were distributed to 2,700 Burundian refugee and internally displaced women
- The number of female beneficiaries suffering from urinary tract infections has decreased by 91% against a target of 50%.

Consortium of the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI)

The final impact and outcomes of the project are:

- 9 agro-pastoral sites have been acquired. These sites were donated by customary and land chiefs. Equipment and construction materials are purchased and transported to the sites and 3 piggens for breeding stock are built and equipped.
- 300 women and 200 girls trained and informed on the recognition of their rights, their participation in decision-making bodies, female entrepreneurship, technical skills for the conduct of agro-pastoral activities, female leadership and empowerment, out of a target of 500 women and girls.
- 6 hectares of fields produced 2.1 tonnes of sweet potatoes in terms of 374 baskets of 57 kg each instead of 1 tonne initially planned in terms of 20 kg per household. 500 women and girl farmers have each benefited from 42.6 kg of sweet potatoes, and 23 women and girl farmers have also benefited from a female pig, out of a target of 15 women. 6 sweet potato breeding fields are installed, and 3 breeding pigties are built and equipped with brood stock.
- 4 training modules on conflict prevention and community resilience and on women's entrepreneurship and the management and installation of pig fields and pig farms in farming areas have been developed. 6 radio programmes are broadcast and ± 5,000 women and girls have been made aware of the importance of female leadership, gender equality and the importance of women's participation at all levels for peacekeeping. 2,500 female-headed households have been made aware of their role and importance in maintaining peace, combating food insecurity, and promoting women's rights.

National Network of Rural Women's Associations (RENAFER)

The rural women, most affected by the Covid19 crisis, have been empowered through the support of the network which provided grants for women to supported IGA. After the organisation of capacity building workshops on the fight against Covid19 in the 5 target communes, 200 women and girl leaders, including 40 women and girls per commune, are playing a leading role at community level. After the organisation of capacity building workshops on reproductive health in the 5 target communes, 200 women and girl leaders were reached and are adopting the correct use of family planning methods in order to avoid unwanted pregnancies and space them, according to the time and means at their disposal. More than 7 150 people (women, girls, boys and men) have been reached through

the sensitization activities carried on by women members of the network and are accepting the existence of this disease and the importance of barrier gestures.

Acting Together (AGIRENS)

57 Community leaders strengthened in their knowledge on women's rights and positive masculinity and GBV, are now promoting, through awareness-raising actions at the community level, socio-cultural attitudes and norms that support gender equality and the fight against GBV. The population of five target neighbourhoods in the commune of Ngaliema, province of Kinshasa, are reached by awareness-raising messages led by community leaders who have been empowered on positive socio-cultural attitudes and norms regarding GBV and gender equality, including the adoption of positive masculinity.

Support to the future women's élite (AFEF)

The adoption of healthy practices among adolescent girls in the prevention of Covid19 and early pregnancy is improved. The survey (pre- and post-training test) carried out as part of this project showed that the percentage of girls acknowledging that they had already used a contraceptive method almost doubled after the explanations received at the training. Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods increased from 0% to about 84% after the training. Among the girls who had not used condoms in their previous sexual relationships, a majority cited not knowing how to use them followed by partner refusal. Since the training was very demonstrative, these adolescent girls now know how to use condoms correctly.

WPHF Impact Area 5: Protection of Women and Girls

Women's Union for Development and Incorporation (UFEDE)

440 women and girls members of local women's associations and civil society organizations, including 62 internally displaced persons, 35 refugees, 24 people with disabilities, 60 indigenous people, 136 female heads of household, 82 single-mother and 41 survivors of sexual violence, have seen their capacity strengthened in the fight against SGBV with a view to raising awareness within the community; and have been trained to analyze and identify major risks and possible threats (particularly violent conflicts), and on how to understand recurrent conflicts and their positive transformation in favor of the respective communities through mechanisms for negotiation, pacification, advocacy for peace, security and protection and the reduction of inter-community violence.

Association for the dignity of women and children (APDFE)

- Local Authorities have been sensitized and accept to support the implementation of the project in their territory: 130 community leaders are trained on GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP and together advocate for SRHR in the territory of Kamako.
- A participatory process of beneficiaries targeting is conducted, and women direct beneficiaries of the project are selected. 250 Women direct beneficiaries have been made aware of their rights and are advocates for GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP, for the maintenance of peace and sustainable development
- The Women's Unit for Pacific Community Conflict Resolution (CFRPC) is established, sensitizes, supports and warns GEWE, EVANG, SGBV and HP for peace keeping and sustainable development.

Together for the promotion of the family (EPF):

- 15 local allied organisations mobilised and engaged in the fight against SGBV
- 3 local committees to raise awareness and monitor violence against women and girls, made up of 15 women leaders and survivors, each with 5 members, have been set up and are operational. They organise monthly meetings for each committee, identify and refer survivors to the EPF counselling centres for support and provide support to survivors of violence against women based on the Stress and Trauma Sensitivity Approach
- 43 survivors have been psychologically accompanied and 42 of them have returned to their routine activities (32 for agriculture and 10 for small businesses), are in good health, have acquired psychological balance and maintain good relations with members of their families and communities, and are no longer withdrawing into themselves, contrary to their state before the accompaniment
- 25 survivors among the 43 supported have access to land and work their fields: the clearing and ploughing was done in the 25 fields for their benefit. Each survivor has a 0.25-hectare field and an agreement with EPF for the agricultural credits granted. The credits they received enabled them to farm large tracts of land, unlike those they had been working by themselves.

WPHF Impact Area 6: Economic Recovery and Peacebuilding

The final impact and outcomes of projects under Impact Area 6 are:

Action for social reintegration of women (ARSF)

- *The perception of project beneficiaries on their economic rights is improved. The involvement of women in financial decision-making, especially with regard to the sale of a cow, a field or a piece of land, has progressed during the year. Men are gradually integrating the fact that women are their essential partner in the economic recovery of the household. Women are developing self-esteem for sustainable change in the community.*
- *Women are breaking the silence in the face of sexual and gender-based violence. In collaboration with the authorities and the Youth Development Community, advocacy is done to condemn these violations in the community in order to create a community where women's rights are respected.*

Female Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development (SOFEPADI):

- *The capacities of community-based dialogue groups to analyze the socio-political context, to define and take action to resolve and prevent violent conflicts are improved: 28 peace structures (10 dialogue groups in Irumu, 4 in Beni and 14 in Djugu) set up, trained and equipped with the necessary supplies for the peaceful management of inter-community conflicts; 560 potential leaders identified, including 336 women and 224 men. As a result, they conducted 98 mediations.*
- *Conflicts and simmering tensions are significantly reduced through the peaceful resolution of conflicts by community-based peace structures: 98 social contracts signed; 28 context and conflict analysis meetings carried out, as planned by the project.*
- *The socio-economic empowerment of women and girls is strengthened: 1,440 beneficiaries trained in the management of WASH and IGA; 72 AVEC supported in revolving credit funds; 28 dialogue groups supported in start-up funds.*

Support to Actions of Indigenous Women in Maniema (SAFI MANIEMA):

- *31 associations of vulnerable women are being restructured and made functional in the project area in South Maniema. 64 people (49 women and 15 men) members of the direct beneficiary women's associations and other members of local women's associations have been trained to manage group IGA, benefiting 1,222 members.*
- *Agricultural product processing units have become functional at the level of the restructured associations and the process of improving incomes for vulnerable women beneficiaries is underway: 17 pig and goat breeding nuclei have been reconstituted and repopulated at the level of the beneficiary women's associations and the management of these breeding nuclei participates in the reconciliation and peace process within the women's associations and local communities. 10 rice huskers, 9 maize/manioc mills, 19 palm oil presses as well as other materials and inputs are acquired, installed and made functional, enabling the beneficiary women's associations to significantly improve their income. 106 local breed sows, 10 improved breed boars, 102 local breed goats and 10 improved breed male breeding stock are acquired, and the breeding nuclei of the women's associations are repopulated.*

Consultancy, Training and Information for Development (CEFIDI):

- *The Community Houses for Women and Girls have been built: 4 plots of land or empty plots of land transferred by state authorities as a community contribution in each site; semi-durable buildings and sanitary facilities have been constructed and equipped.*
- *As planned, 250 women and girls as direct beneficiaries were registered under these three categories: survival sex women and girls (30%); sexually exploited women and girls (30%); and internally displaced women and girls (40%). They followed at least one of the three streams (crafts, agriculture, entrepreneurship, and peace building).*
- *20 community awareness sessions on the needs for peace and peaceful cohabitation were organized, with an active participation of trained women, in the local communities of Oicha, Mavivi, Mangina and Bulongo, in the Province of North Kivu.*

Promotion of Human Values (PROVAH):

- *233 people including 190 women and 43 young men found temporary employment:*
- *13 km of agricultural tracks have been improved and are practicable, linking the RN5 from the agricultural product distribution centres at Kalemie to the agricultural villages and the rolling stock is free to circulate.*
- *Three capacity building workshops were organised: 32 community leaders have been strengthened in their capacity on human rights, particularly women's rights; 36 people have been trained in leadership and women's entrepreneurship for the creation, organisation and management of Village Savings and Credit Associations (AVEC) and/or Mutual Solidarity Associations (MUSO), including 28 women and 4 young men; 36 people were trained in financial literacy; 28 women and 4 young men. 233 people, including 190 women/girls and 43 men, have cash at their disposal, they are distributed in 14 Village Savings and Credit Associations (AVEC). 95% of the women organised in AVEC develop income-generating activities.*
- *278 awareness-raising sessions and 6 radio broadcasts, 8 football matches and 8 cultural activities have been organised; 11,620 people have been reached through awareness-raising, including 6,856 women and 4,764 young men, out of an initial target of 10,580 people. 4 cultural huts serving as a framework for peasant consultation and 4 football pitches serving as a framework for meetings (consultation) of young people are available.*

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

IMPACT 1

Collective of women's journalists (CFJ)

The members of all 10 Salama Community Listening Clubs have become familiar with the concepts of Sexual Violence (SV) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) and use them to denounce this phenomenon. The organization of awareness-raising activities in the communities about the fight against sexual and gender-based violence is also ongoing (3 clubs have already organized one session each: Club Salama Gospel, Club Salama Six Tons Rughenda, Club Salama Sketch de Vutsundo, with the technical support of the Collective of women journalists - CFJ). In live and recorded broadcasts, the alert issue of the CFJ is popularised in order to enable and facilitate the community feedback mechanism, the mechanism for reporting cases of sexual and gender-based violence, community questions and feedbacks, etc. The broadcasts organised with the Salama Clubs enabled the CFJ to document six denunciations of cases of SGBV and GBV and, subsequently, the victims were referred for support and care. Through micro-players (Vox Pop), the Tupiganishe programmes (live and recorded) women and girls as well as men are given a voice (at least three women and two men in a magazine programme, and at least 6 women and 4 men in a public debate programme). Also, these programmes allow at least three experts to share their knowledge on GBV, as well as the sharing of experiences at community level.

IMPACT 3

Women's Association for the Promotion and Endogenous Development (AFPDE)

- A mini survey was carried out to identify the 3 sites hosting the most Burundian refugee and IDP women living with host families: it was found that the villages with a high concentration are the areas of Fizi, Ruzizi and Lemera. 3 committees of women refugees and IDPs were set up in different health zones of the project.
- The capacity of 30 health providers on obstetric care were built; these health providers were brought to Luvungi to follow a training course conducted by the chief doctors of the Ruzizi and Lemera health zones.
- The capacity of community relays and women's committees have been strengthened through training which covered essential notions of personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, menstrual hygiene, maternal health and family planning. Trained health promoters carried on awareness raising activities to improve the knowledge of women and girls in the different project intervention sites on personal and menstrual hygiene, environmental sanitation, prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS and family planning.
- Free medical care for refugee and internally displaced women has been ensured in 3 medical facilities: medicines made available to the medical structures have enabled 2,874 Burundian refugee and IDP women with various pathologies to be treated and 125 women were cared for and were able to give birth safely throughout the project period. Hygiene kits were distributed twice during the entire project period to refugee and IDP women living in the host communities. For each distribution, 2,700 kits were given to 2,700 women at a rate of 900 kits per locality.

Consortium of the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI)

- Meetings were held with the Territory Administrator, members of the Security Council, sector and group chiefs, customary chiefs and representatives of religious denominations, the president of civil society and representatives of women's associations and direct beneficiaries to promote women's leadership in Bikoro Territory through their involvement in the implementation of project activities. This was sanctioned at the official launch of the project by the Administrator who, in his speech, insisted on the promotion of parity and the importance of women's effective participation in decision-making bodies among which Bikoro women are not represented. As a result, traditional leaders assigned 6ha of land for women agro-pastoral activities.
- Capacity building sessions for 500 Pygmy and Bantu women and girls have been organized on: conflict prevention, women's empowerment, entrepreneurship and women's leadership.
- 3 community-based women's organizations have been strengthened, one of which is in each village, and the members of the steering committees participate in all project activities to ensure that the benefits are sustained after the intervention. The committee also participates in the various meetings in the villages to represent rural women, which was not previously done.
- The conduct of agro-pastoral activities with modern farming techniques is supported: installation of 3 pilot piggeries built with local materials for the multiplication of pigs as brood stock with 30 sows and 6 worms; installation of 6 fields of one hectare of sweet potato each, of which 2 per Village for a total of 6 hectares of sweet potato sown.

National Network of Rural Women's Associations (RENAFER)

- 200 local rural women's organisations, members of RENAFER, responding effectively to the crisis have been identified
- 130 rural women and girls identified as beneficiaries of the grant for IGA

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- Out of 400 rural and urban-rural women aged 18 to 70 to be subsidised during the project, including 80 women in each of 5 target communes, 130 rural and urban-rural women aged 18 to 70 were subsidised, including 26 women in each of 5 communes
- 5 workshops, including one workshop per commune, with 200 women and girl leaders have been conducted.
- Awareness-raising sessions in public places (markets,...), have been organised using with megaphones and distribution of leaflets and brochures on Covid19 preventing measures

Acting together (AGIRENS)

- 57 Acts of Commitment signed by community leaders for positive masculinity and gender equality
- 10 community mechanisms (neighbourhood gender clubs) for prevention, referral and protection set up in the commune of Matete (5) and Ngaliema (5), in Kinshasa province
- 57 male community leaders have improved their knowledge of GBV, the integrated and holistic management mechanism and positive masculinity
- 10 lawyers (3 men and 7 women) and 2 female paralegals have strengthened their capacities on GBV, management procedures and referral of GBV cases in order to provide quality support to GBV survivors

Support to the future women's élite (AFEF)

- Women from local CSOs and adolescent girls have access to information on the prevention of Covid-19 and the fight against early pregnancy: 250 adolescent girls and 10 representatives of women's NGOs are trained
- Increased access to essential health and hygiene materials through the distribution and demonstration of the use of 250 hygiene kits (hydro-alcoholic gel, hand wash...), 1000 masks, 250 menstrual hygiene kits, etc.
- 750,000 awareness-raising messages on Covid-19 and early pregnancy disseminated by the usage of technology (social networks): 250 telephones distributed with internet and communication credit to trained youth for social mobilisation.

Impact 5

Women's Union for Development and Incorporation (UFEDE)

- 11 training sessions in favor of 40 women and girls members of civil society organizations held on the analysis and identification of major risks and possible threats and on how to understand recurrent conflicts and their positive transformation are able to anticipate harmful events and peacefully manage communities in conflict for a good cohabitation through mechanisms of negotiation, pacification and advocacy for peace, security and protection.
- 11 local grassroots women's networks from women's organizations set up to defend women's rights and constitute mechanisms for prevention of SGBV and alert.

Association pour la défense des femmes et des enfants (APDFE) :

- 130 community leaders are trained on GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP and defend and raise awareness within their entities on GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP and promote SRHR, (result in progress: every time there is a case or rumor related to GBV, these leaders refer to the organization for case follow-up);
- 70 women attended a series of training sessions on women's rights, GEWE, SRH, HP, EVAWG, mediation, conflict resolution through non-violent alternatives
- Nine cases were identified for treatment and the psychosocial treatment process is progressing; for the identification of GBV cases, 22 cases were recorded and provided holistic care
- A socio-economic survey was conducted in the area and the socio-economic situation in the area is known in order to define techniques and strategies to support IGA

Together for the promotion of the family (EPF):

- Sensitization and targeting of 15 associations allied to advocacy for the effective involvement of the local authority in the promotion of SRHR and the fight against SGBV and violence against women with regard to the national strategy Zero Tolerance; organization of 2 workshops to fine-tune advocacy action with allies
- Organisation of workshops to reconstitute the awareness raising and monitoring committees set up in the 3 sites, namely Mboko, Baraka and Fizi centre; support in providing office space for the 3 committees
- A training session to strengthen the capacities of the 15 leaders of the 3 committees on their roles, the approach sensitive to stress and trauma, on the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls and peaceful advocacy
- Identification of women and girl survivors of the VS by the members of the 3 committees set up for their psychosocial support, medical referrals, economic support and legal guidance

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

IMPACT 6

Female Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development (SOFEPADI)

- Improvement of the capacity of dialogue groups to analyze the socio-political context, to define and take action to resolve and/or prevent violent conflicts through: the identification of potential peace leaders across 28 villages, the redynamisation and establishment of peace structures in 28 villages; the capacity building of members of peace structures on mediation, peaceful conflict management and transformation, human rights, advocacy; the capacity building of customary chiefs and other local authorities on leadership and good governance; the supply support for community-based peace structures.
- Animation of the dialogue groups, through the organization of conflict analysis meetings by the peace structures with the support of the facilitators assigned to the project carried out in the 28 target villages; mediation sessions held between conflicting parties with the assistance of community-based peace structures (dialogue groups); community mini-dialogues conducted on several peace-building themes, notably: the conflict between farmers and herders over the destruction of fields by animals, the conflict between the health structure and the church, etc;
- Strengthening the socio-economic empowerment of women and girls targeted through: the identification and grouping of women into Village Savings and Credit Associations (AVEC) set up in 28 villages; training of women beneficiaries of the AVEC on the management and functioning of an AVEC; support in revolving credit funds of the AVEC; support with start-up funds for dialogue groups.

Support to Actions of Indigenous Women in Maniema (SAFI MANIEMA)

- Training for women leaders of associations on the functioning of a community-based association, pig and goat rearing techniques in farming environments, cooperative management of agricultural product processing units, peace education and peaceful cohabitation, mediation techniques and peaceful conflict transformation, United Nations Resolution 1325 and cross-cutting themes such as HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence.
- Acquisition and installation of agricultural product processing units: the agricultural product processing units were acquired, installed and made functional at the level of the restructured associations of vulnerable women direct beneficiaries. Acquisition of pig and goat breeding nuclei and reconstitution of the latter at the level of the restructured associations.

Consultancy, Training and Information for Development (CEFIDI)

- Building and equipping of 4 community houses
- Vocational training for 250 women and girls were organized on the following IGA: Cut and sew, Machine and hand knitting, Culinary Arts, Pastry shop, Soap making, Ladies' hairdressing and aesthetics, Agriculture (market gardening).

Promotion of Human Values (PROVAH)

- Rehabilitation of public infrastructures using the High Intensity Labour Intensive Method (HIMO) for inter-ethnic/community rapprochement and social cohesion through the recruitment and training of the workforce; buying, storing equipment and materials and setting up building sites; divide up the daily tasks and organize the work
- The capacity building of women on entrepreneurship, women's leadership and for the creation, organization and management of MUSO or AVEC to relaunch the socio-economic recovery activities of women who have returned and returned from shelters.
- Installation of MUSO through the strengthening of women's financial capacity: (financial literacy of MUSO or AVEC members) and the monitoring of AVEC functioning.

Action pour la Réinsertion Sociale de la Femme - ARSF

- 120 women are better equipped to lead others in the local development group for peaceful socio-economic change in their communities. Participation, collaboration and trust between local authorities and women leaders through participatory processes of dialogue, enabling women to advocate for women victims of rights violations. A consultative committee-consisting of 17 local chiefs, 17 chairpersons of the local youth communes of each locality, and 20 women-is set up to provide early warning of cases of women's rights violations and peacebuilding in Mushinga groupement.
- 85% of the participants increased their capacities on the rights and duties of being a woman. 80% committed to working dynamically in the defense of women's rights. 120 women were trained, leaders in their communities, members of civil society and members of local structures, members of village savings and credit associations. The training also enabled the rural women of Mushinga to be better informed about their rights and duties, and to become aware of the stakes involved in the process of ownership in their community.
- 120 women and girls, 5 local authorities from 9 localities were trained on the themes of: Peace building and conflict management: What to do so that the women of Mushinga can consolidate peace in Walungu territory. During the training, some of the speakers confessed that this session has changed their way of perceiving and dealing with conflict and has

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- promoted peace building. A road map is developed by the women present at the training in collaboration with local authorities to combat violations of women's rights and peaceful management of the conflict in the Mushinga grouping.*
- *A listening centre is set up in the locality of Madaka to provide psychological care for traumatized women from the Mushinga group. It is a place that allows women to open up in order to find a solution to their problems with the support of the psychosocial assistant. 50 women were listened to by the psycho-social worker.*
 - *The first broadcast of the programme focused on the explanation of the project by the executive secretary of the organization and the second broadcast was the support of the project by the coordinator of CAUCUS Des femmes de Bukavu. The second broadcast was the celebration of the International Day of Rural Women.*

5. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

In Emmanuelle's words: "At the moment, my life has changed thanks to the start-up funds received through the project and I see life differently. »

Emmanuelle and her husband live in the village of Ikoko Impenge, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where they struggle to find the means to take care of their six children. With the arrival of the project launched by the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI), Emmanuelle was able to benefit from start-up funds which enabled her to contribute to her children's school education and thus ensure better living conditions for her family.

"My name is Emmanuelle, I live in the village of Ikoko Impenge with my six children and my husband. Two of my children are graduates but due to lack of means, they are unable to continue their university studies and thus find themselves unemployed in the village. In November 2019, a team from the Consortium of the NGO ATDERBI, presented herself at Ikoko Impenge after the official launch of the project entitled "Support to Agropastoral Activities for 500 female households after the Ebola virus epidemic in the villages of Ikoko Impenge, Itipo and Boyeka Ngombe (Bikoro territory)".*

After a consultation meeting of the ATDERBI Consortium, I was selected among the women direct beneficiaries of the project thanks to my position as a leader in the village. During the various capacity building trainings organized by the project coordination team on the importance of women and girls' participation in peacekeeping, promoting their activities, their contribution to resilience after the Ebola epidemic, and the management and establishment of their fields and pig farms, I was elected Secretary of the ten-member Ikoko Impenge Women's Core Group. After the trainings, the start-up funds I received enabled me to prepare for the start of the school year for my two daughters who were staying at home. During the harvest and distribution to the beneficiaries, I received 42.6 kg of sweet potatoes and a bag of seed stems as agricultural inputs that enabled me to set up my individual one-hectare field. After the harvest, I sold 11 baskets of sweet potatoes at 30,000 FC each, for a total of 330,000 FC, equivalent to US\$ 165. During the first selection of the women and girls who were to receive broodstock, the committee (community core) chose me as the beneficiary and I received a female pig. I asked my children to make bricks to build a small pigsty next to my house to keep it. Six months after giving birth, I had five piglets including four males and one female, I sold three piglets for 150,000 FC (25 USD each) and I gave the female to my eldest son to prepare for his enrolment at the University of Mbandaka. Part of the money received from the sale of the pigs and sweet potatoes was used to buy a five-month-old female. As for the other part, it enabled my son and I to travel to Bikoro to buy fish to sell in our village. It also enabled me to pay him the cost of the state examination. God helping, my son graduated with a 64% average. Now my life has changed thanks to the start-up funds received through the project and I see life differently. My two children, who have graduated, are now ready to start university. In the future, I plan to have a large pigsty in our village, which will help my children to continue and complete their university studies. I am very grateful for the support received by the FPHP through UN Women and the ATDERBI Consortium in Bikoro territory».

**Names have been changed to protect the privacy of the family*

6. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

In order to synthesize the results of the projects from the first call for proposals (on impact 3 and 6) and render them easily accessible for the donor community, local and national authorities, civil society organisations with whom potential synergies can be developed and other interested stakeholders, two-page project results resumes were developed for each project. These 2-pagers provide clear and succinct information on the zones of intervention, budget, objectives, and context of each project, in order to provide background, while they also outline in detail the desired project results, targets and beneficiaries. The 2-pagers are attractively designed using photos submitted by the organisations themselves from their activities and selected by UN Women DRC's communications team, while a map is included as a visual aid in order to show the zone of intervention of each project. The organisations themselves have also used these 2-pagers for their own advocacy and resource mobilization. With the same objective, success stories were developed for each project, testifying the impact of the initiatives of women and girl's life.

A communications plan was drawn up during the year, which aims, among other things, to produce a website article for each project in order to raise their profile and disseminate information on the work that they do. The communications plan also aims to raise the profile of the WPHF in general and a tool for humanitarian funding.

During the reporting period, organisations used a wide array of communications and branding materials, including flyers, booklets, websites, t-shirts, banners, facemasks, calendars, and notepads. All organisations received one to one training with regards to communications from UN Women DRCs communications team. Such trainings included advice on use of photography, visual aids, presentations, success stories and other visibility materials.

Some examples of communication/visibility tools developed and used by CSOs:

- **ARSF:** 5 articles published during this year on the organisation's website www.arsfemmerdc.org: *Mushinga: a step towards the integration of women; ARSF and the International Day of Rural Women on 15 October 2020; ARSF and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty; Mushinga: trauma continues to affect women and girls in the Walungu territory; Conflict management in the Mushinga groupement, a focal point for peacebuilding. A partnership is made with the community radio Iriba Fm for the weekly broadcast of the project.*
- **APDFE:** *Awareness-raising campaign to support the 16 days of activism with the global theme "all united to say no to violence against women" in order to change the world. Awareness-raising and marches were held in the city to support women's rights and say no to violence against women and girls. Messages were also launched via the radio; a banner was produced to help the march in the community.*
- **CFJ:** *The magazine programmes are broadcast on the CFJ website with the possibility of listening to them directly from Sound Cloud. To make sure that these programmes are followed online, they share links in social networks such as Facebook, WhatsApp⁵.*

7. Capacity Building of CSOs

Due to Covid-19, opportunities to meet with organisations face-to-face during the reporting period were limited or not available, this is compounded by the large size of the DRC and the geographic distribution of the projects. However, online tools such as the Zoom video-conferencing application were used in order to reinforce the capacities of CSO partners.

The main form of capacity building provided to CSOs related to trainings on results-based reporting methodology. Sessions were organised with representatives from all implementing partners to provide information on the various narrative and financial reporting tools which are required by their financing agreements. Trainings were carried out in September and November by UN Women DRCs WPS and M&E teams, and screen-sharing was used in order to go through each element of the reporting tools provided to the organisations. Question and answer sessions were held at the end of each training, and individual follow up calls were organised where requested or considered necessary. Sessions included guidance on how to effectively present information and collect data, including training on effective data disaggregation, and how to comprehensively organise and document project expenses.

Capacity-building on communications was also provided to all organisations through a seminar provided by UN Women DRC's communications team. This training took place in September and provided information on the use of photography, success stories and

⁵ Links to some articles:

<https://www.cfj-rdc.org/2020/12/06/cfj-un-club-decoute-salama-sensibilise-a-oranger-le-quartier-rughenda-a-butembo-16-jours-dactivisme/>
<https://www.cfj-rdc.org/2020/11/21/huit-questions-pour-comprendre-le-projet-communiquons-sans-relache-pour-sauver-des-vies-et-faire-avancer-les-droits-des-femmes-du-cfj/>
<https://www.cfj-rdc.org/2021/03/18/feuilleton-dinformation-communiquons-sans-relache/>

7. Capacity Building of CSOs

targeted articles in order to raise the profiles of the implementing organisations. The various means of each organisation were taken into account, for example access to high quality camera and recording equipment or the use of smart phones, in order to provide tailored communications advice to each organisation according to their resources. Direct contact between UN Women DRC's communications team and each organisation was maintained throughout the reporting period from the date of initiation of each project.

Results from these trainings have been visible in the quality of reporting and communications materials produced by the partner organisations.

Information session for and mobilisation of CSOs for international days celebrating women's rights and other campaigns was also conducted:

- International women's day
- Rural women's day
- Humanitarian day
- 16 days of activism
- 20 years of the 1325 UNSC Resolution
- He for She campaign

8. Risks and Mitigation

| Risk Area | Risk Level 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low | Likelihood 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare | Impact 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant | Mitigation |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Contextual, Programmatic, Institutional | | | | Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any) |
| Covid19/Ebola outbreak | 4 | 4 | 3 | Respect of social distancing and preventing measures. PPEs are distributed to participants of all activities and used. |
| Resistance of parents to allow their daughters to participate in the project for fear of contamination with Covid-19 during the training workshops and for fear of smartphone addiction among adolescents citing impacts on their mental health (depression, anxiety, insomnia,) and sexual behaviour. | 4 | 5 | 1 | Interview the parents of the selected adolescents in order to obtain their express permission for their daughter's participation after having reassured them of the protective measures put in place to avoid any form of contamination. Educate parents about the benefits of mobile phones for adolescent girls. (Mobile phones as a tool for social emancipation). |
| Massive population displacements caused by social and economic insecurity, intensification of community violence | 1 | 1 | 4 | Raising awareness on peace and social cohesion, talks with local authorities to make the population feel secure |
| Contextual: adapting training to the level of understanding of the beneficiaries | 2 | 2 | 2 | Hiring the services of an interpreter among the beneficiaries who understands French, Swahili and other local languages. |

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

During the reporting period, the main external factor having an impact on project implementation has been the Covid19 outbreak, declared in the country in March 2020. Since then, a series of public health measures aiming at preventing the spread of the virus has been adopted by the administration at national and provincial level, having an impact on the way of working of UN Women, and its function of Secretariat at national level, and the CSOs, and their role of implementing partners. At national level, a delay was registered due to the adaptation period of teleworking, including the development of new modalities to monitor the projects implementation in the field. For this purpose, a series of bilateral and multilateral exchanges have been organised with the implementing partners on how to ensure a correct and timely reporting and communication in teleworking mode. Moreover, monitoring field missions of the national steering committee's members scheduled for the month of April 2020 have been cancelled and could not be rescheduled during the year 2020. Except for the projects funded through the COVID-19 emergency window, all the other funded initiatives have been submitted in 2019, therefore before the outbreak. This means that none of the projects foresaw implementation modalities in line with social distancing measures and partial or total lockdown. CSOs adapted to the new context with flexibility, for example:

- by strengthening the use of technologies, organising experience sharing online, by using social media platforms, zoom and WhatsApp groups
- integrate in their project a component of awareness raising on COVID-19 prevention measures for their staff and their beneficiaries
- provide project personnel and beneficiaries with personal protection equipment (masks, disinfectant, gloves) during activities and readapt the modalities of implementation, by reducing the number of participants for each training sessions and preferring outdoor activities.

| 10. Lessons Learned⁶ | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the project implementation, or of an organization or community.</i> | What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge? | How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge? | Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i> |
| Despite women contributing to around 70% of the agricultural small holders' production in the country, their decision-making power over resources utilisation and production means is very limited. | <p>Access to land remains a critical issue in the rural areas, as many women own only a small portion of land, often the less fertile, that is not conducive to food security.</p> <p>Soil infertility, intensive exploitation, limited access to technology and credit results in under productivity and food insecurity in beneficiary households.</p> <p>Customary laws and social norms discriminate women in terms of equal access to heritage and decision-making at household's level.</p> | <p>Increase women capacities and potential in terms of agricultural production and transformation of food products: strengthening the technical skills component, improving access to field extension services distributing the seeds in groups to facilitate monitoring, promote cooperatives' agricultural production to reinforce the women's producers critical mass and representation. Disseminate the family code and raise awareness of traditional leaders, men and boys on women's rights in terms of access to heritage and land.</p> | <p>Supporting women's income generating activities related to agriculture and food processing have a comparative advance, because women are already involved in those activities, have access to market and can process food to increase its value also in household settings. Whereas, it is of key importance to support women in agriculture to overcome the production of subsistence, to improve the quality of production and commercialisation, to reduce women's workload through an improved access to technology; at the same time, the promotion of gender equality at community level, through awareness raising and mobilisation of community leaders is of fundamental importance to improve women's access to means of production, especially land.</p> |
| The impunity of the perpetrators of violence, including SGBV, represents a danger for women who denounce the crimes and advocate to local authorities | <p>After the training on leadership and the workshop on civil rights and duties, women condemn acts of violence. Often these acts go unpunished or perpetrators are quickly released. This represents a danger to the victim who is once more traumatised.</p> | <p>The legal assistance in the holistic approach is strengthened. In case budgeted resources for legal assistance are insufficient, the CSOs create partnership with other community-based organisations, especially lawyers' associations, to ensure survivors' access to justice.</p> | <p>Necessity to allocate sufficient resources to legal assistance; considering that legal proceedings can go beyond the project duration, it is of utmost importance the strengthening of capacities of the justice and security officials on women's rights and protection, including the units of police, to improve the sustainability of protection mechanisms.</p> |
| Recurrent displacement of | The displacement of persons | Improve the methodology of | Always apply the principle of no |

⁶ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

| 10. Lessons Learned⁶ | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| populations fleeing insecurity and economic crisis can cause tension at community level about beneficiaries' targeting. | is caused by armed attacks in rural areas and villages, and the persistent insecurity. At the same time, the migration due lack of opportunities is increasing, especially in bordering provinces of DRC with neighbouring countries (Angola, Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi,...). | targeting beneficiary's population of humanitarian and resilience activities. Resilience building activities should target hosting communities and displaced/refugees/returnees' population, in collaboration with local authorities and community mechanism, to avoid the generation of conflicts at community level. | harm, all along the project cycle. During the identification phase, conduct a gender and vulnerability assessment, in order to understand specific needs of women, men, boys and girls and other categories of vulnerability including displacement status. Balanced support targeting hosting communities and IDPs or returnees is crucial to ensure project's sustainability and peace building at community level. |
| Lack of understanding of the context of humanitarian intervention by the community, which can have the tendency to expect the direct distribution of food, non-food items or cash, which can have a negative impact on the results to be achieved in the framework of IGA support. | The previous humanitarian aid benefiting the post-conflict or crises areas was under the form of emergency aid, such as distribution of cash, food and products for urgent use. | The community, including its leaders and local authorities need to be sensitised on the objectives of resilience building project, during the post-conflict or post-emergency recovery. The selection of project beneficiaries should also be conducted through a participatory approach, to ensure local ownership, the implication of local authorities and sustainability. | During the identification phase of the project, assess the nature of previous humanitarian assistance received. During the conception phase, organise participatory dialogues with local stakeholders, including key informants and representatives of local authorities, women's and youth groups. The participatory approach will ensure the proposed intervention being adapted to local needs and the sharing of key objectives in terms of resilience building. |
| Need to localise peace and security and humanitarian approaches to the local context, in order to improve the sustainability of interventions. | CSOs should be supported to create alliances and mobilise local stakeholders from the civil society, the government, the customary authorities, and the youth. | CSOs needs to be trained on advocacy skills and transformative gender approach, in order to effectively mainstream gender in their actions and promote positive masculinity among stakeholders at community and provincial level. | High-level missions of the national steering committee have been planned in the first quarter of 2021, also with the objective of sensitising local authorities and stakeholders to support women's organisations in their implementation and formulate recommendations. |

| 11. Innovations and Best Practices |
|---|
| <p>Best Practices:</p> <p>Support CSOs and women's organisations to inform and advocate within humanitarian clusters: Concerning the humanitarian response in terms of protection, some CSOs collaborates with other national and international organisations to ensure a multisectoral response; for example, the project KATUKENU MAPOWO TUYENU in Kamako territory of Kasai, APDFE has promoted women's rights through trainings and psychosocial and clinical care for GBV survivors. On the other hand, WarChild provides legal support for women and girl survivors of GBV.</p> <p>Fight against stigma on survivors of GBV at community level and do not harm: for the organisation EPF, the creation and operationalisation of committees bringing together women leaders from the community and women and girls survivors has been a powerful tool to raise awareness on sexual, reproductive and gender-based violence and to monitor the reintegration of rape survivors. Before starting to work, the committee members have been given capacity building on the management of their committees, sexual and reproductive rights, the peaceful assertion of rights, and on the stress- and trauma-sensitive approach for their effective involvement in supporting victims, while taking into account their state of stress and trauma and being able to work effectively in the field while taking ownership of the project.</p> |

11. Innovations and Best Practices

Mobilise men allies to women's rights and gender equality: the organisation AGIRENS focuses its approach on positive masculinity to prevent and combat intimate partner violence (IPV). In the context of the increase in cases of domestic violence as a result of Covid 19 and the government measures to prevent its spread, it is important to raise awareness among men and boys about the need to adopt attitudes that promote greater participation not only in household chores but also in contributing to the education of children; the need to support the initiatives of grassroots community leaders, through mechanisms put in place, to have a greater impact on domestic violence in the neighbourhoods; The concept and approach of positive masculinity facilitates the understanding and acceptance of the concepts of GBV and gender equality among men; the need to ensure follow-up and coaching for the benefit of leaders who have signed acts of commitment as well as other members who make up the gender clubs in the neighbourhoods.

Innovations :

In the framework of the project "Communication Campaign in favour of the adolescent girls of Ndjili as well as their peers and families for the prevention of Covid19 and the consequences related to the health crisis", the organisation empowers young girls for their mobilisation in favour of the prevention of Covid19 and early pregnancies. The innovation consists of peer-to-peer awareness-raising, through capacity building of young girls, their equipment in terms of telephone and internet connection and the participatory design of educational messages aimed at young people and adolescents and adapted to their needs and channels of communication.

12. Auditing and Financial Management

- 6 projects from the first call for proposals, all started in September 2019, ended in June 2020. Initially planned to end in March 2020, 5 out of 6 organisations requested a non-cost extension, in relation to the Covid19 context and delayed activity implementation. The 6 CSOs submitted all required narrative and financial report that have been cleared by UN Women.
- 2 new grants have been received in 2020 under the regular WPHF funding and the Covid19 emergency response window. The first instalments have been transferred to the 8 new grantees between September and October 2020.

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

1. Monitor of the implementation of the 8 ongoing COVID-19 ERW projects
2. Organisation of a capacity building for CSOs on GBV case management, in collaboration with the GBV cluster
3. Organisation of monitoring mission in the field for steering committee's members (February-April 2020)

ANNEX A: Results Framework

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target (when applicable) | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|--|--|----------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Female Solidarity for Peace and Integral Development (SOFEPADI) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area: 6 - Peacebuilding and recovery ⁷ | | | | | | |
| Outcomes Women and girls actively participate to conflict resolution and peace building in the Territoires of Irumu and Djugu (Ituri) and in the Territory of Beni (North Kivu) | # of members of community dialogues to build and consolidate peace and prevent conflicts | 32 | 560 | 560 leaders trained and mobilized in 28 community mediations and dialogues committee, conducted 98 mediations. | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules • Terms of reference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity report • Attendance list • Contract of trainers • Mediation reports |
| | # of women trained on SILC and IGA | 780 | 2 000 | 1 440 women trained on SILC 72 SILC equipped and 28 group IGA funded | Target reached | |
| Support to Actions of Indigenous Women in Maniema (SAFI MANIEMA) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 6 - Peacebuilding and recovery | | | | | | |
| Outcomes The socio-economic recovery of 1000 vulnerable women affected by armed violence in South Maniema is being achieved in a post-conflict situation | # of women's associations strengthened and functioning in Kabambare territory | 20 | 31 | 31 women's associations counting 1,222 women | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statut of women's groups • Minutes of General Assembly meetings • Certificate of delivery of equipments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules • Contracts of trainers • Attendance lists |
| | # of unit of transformation established and functional | 13 | 25 | 27 production units established and equipped. | Target reached | Certificates of delivery of equipment |

⁷ Projects under CFP1 were not initially designed with impact level indicators

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|---|--|----------|----------------|---|--|---|
| Women's Association for the Promotion and Endogenous Development (AFPDE) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 3 - Humanitarian response ⁸ | | | | | | |
| Outcomes Women and girls IDPs and refugees from Burundi living in the territories of Fizi and Uvira (South Kivu) have an improved access to their SRHR | # of women and girls having access to free health care and received 2 dignity kits | 2 700 | 2 874 | 2 874 (5 400 kits distributed twice) | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules • Activity report • Attendance list • Donation delivery forms |
| | # health centers strengthened and equipped to deliver maternal health services | 49 700 | 6 980 | 49 700 | Target reached | |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|--|--|----------|----------------|--|--|---|
| Consultancy, Training and Information for Development (CEFIDI) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 6 - Peacebuilding and recovery | | | | | | |
| Outcomes 250 women affected by armed conflict and survivors/at risk of sexual exploitation in the Territory of Beni (North Kivu) are economically empowered | # of community houses built and equipped to train women and girls in IGA | 4 | 4 | 4 community houses built and equipped | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land donation certificates • Construction plan • Engineer contract • Construction contract • Pictures |
| | # of women economically empowered | 250 | 250 | 250 women trained but not individually equipped because of lack of resources | Target partially reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|---|---|----------|----------------|---|--|---|
| Promotion of Human Values (PROVAH) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 6 - Peacebuilding and recovery | | | | | | |
| Outcomes Women affected by inter-community | # of women and girls, men and boys informed on human's rights, gender | 2 432 | 10 580 | 11 620 | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of meeting with local authorities • Attendance lists |

⁸ Ibid.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|----------------|---|
| conflict in Kalemie (Tanganyika) have equal access to recovery opportunities | equality and pacific co-habitation | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules of local leaders |
| | # of women and girls, men and boys who received cash for work for the rehabilitation of community owned infrastructures | 224 | 224 | 233 | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules on HILO methods • Daily attendance lists • Daily payment lists |
| | # of women and girls, men and boys having access to Saving and Interally Lending Community (SILC) groups | 0 | 180 | 233 | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SILC registers |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target (when applicable) | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Consortium of the Association of Rural Development Technicians and Environmentalists from Bikoro (ATDERBI) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 3 - Humanitarian response ⁹ | | | | | | |
| Outcomes Women survivors of Ebola epidemics in Bikoro territory (Equateur) are economically empowered | # of women head of households aware of women's rights and women's participation to food security and conflict prevention. | 2500 | 3000 | 5000 | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance lists • Pay list of volunteers in charge of community outreach |
| | # of women trained in agro-pastoral techniques | 500 | 500 | 500 | Target reached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules • Training report • Attendance lists • Certificates of donations of land • Project panels in agricultural sites |

⁹ Ibid.

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|--|--|------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Action pour la Réinsertion Sociale de la Femme (ARSF) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 6 Improving the socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts | Number / percentage of women empowered through economic empowerment | 0 | N/A | No progress to date | Too early to report and will be reported in next reporting phase | Survey of women |
| Outcomes Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts | Number of direct beneficiaries (women, men, boys and girls) | | | <i>Participation, collaboration and trust between local authorities and women leaders through participatory processes of dialogue, enabling women to advocate for women victims of rights violations. A consultative committee-consisting of 17 local chiefs, 17 chairpersons of the local youth communes of each locality, and 20 women-is set up to provide early warning of cases of women's rights violations and peacebuilding in Mushinga</i> | Ongoing activities | |
| Outputs Women's leadership for the protection, defence and respect of the rights of marginalized women is strengthened in post-conflict situations. | By 2021, 15% of the women trained organise themselves into advocacy teams to claim their customary and civil rights (18 women out of 120 women) By 2021, 60% of de-traumatized women are rural facilitators for socio-economic and political development. | 0 0 | 18/120 72/120 | <i>120 women are better equipped to lead others in the local development group for peaceful socio-economic change in their communities. 50 women were listened to by the psycho-social worker and inserted into the community. 30 women and girls from the Mushinga Group are committed to providing psychological support to women traumatised by the violations of which they are victims on a daily basis.</i> | Ongoing activities | - Monthly activity report form, -Training modules -Evaluation results - The specifications, - Attendance list, - Programmes broadcast on the project's success stories |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Women's technical and financial capacities are strengthened for free access to resources and other means of livelihood | Percentage of women creating (or strengthening) income-generating activities (IGAs) to support their economic recovery | 0 | 96/120 | | Activities planned for 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity report form, - Training module, - Project Success Stories, - The programmes broadcast, - Existing cooperatives |
|--|--|---|--------|--|-----------------------------|---|

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target (when applicable) | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|--|----------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Women's Union for Development and Incorporation (UFEDE) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 5 Les droits humains, la sûreté, la sécurité et la santé mentale des femmes et des filles sont améliorés. | 1.1. les capacités de 27 organisations de la société civile renforcées dans le cadre de lutte contre les violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre (VSBG) 1.2. 840 femmes membres des OSC ont vu leur capacité renforcées dans la lutte contre les VSBG en vue de la sensibilisation au sein de la communauté. | 0 | N/A | No progress to date | Impact is too early and will be reported in next reporting phase | |
| Empowered women and girls defend their rights and participate inclusively in the process of peace, security, peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in decision-making bodies in different institutions in territories and cities affected by armed and inter-community conflicts in South Kivu Province. | 840 women and girls strengthened capacity to ensure community outreach to prevent SGBV. 15400 indirect beneficiaries are reached with awareness-raising, consciousness-raising and mobilization actions against gender-based violence. A strategic network of 21 women set up within the framework of monitoring acts of | 0 | | 440 women and girls trained 10 organization strengthened on protection and SGBV prevention | Ongoing activities | Activity reports of the awareness-raising work sessions; pictures, attendance list. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>gender-based violence in the community</p> <p>17 justice and community policing institutions with enhanced expertise to better respond to gender-specific protection needs in the project setting.</p> | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|---|--|----------|----------------|--|--|---|
| Association pour la dignité des femmes et des enfants (APDFE) | | | | | | |
| <p>WPHF Impact Area 5: Protection</p> <p>Les droits humains, la sûreté, la sécurité et la santé mentale des femmes et des filles sont améliorés</p> | <p>Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or social movements coordinating their efforts to end GBV</p> <p>Number and percentage of CSOs reporting with an increased influence in their fight against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)</p> | 0 | N/A | No progress to date | Impact is too early and will be reported in next reporting phase | |
| <p>Outcomes</p> <p>The capacities of local authorities, women's rights structures, civil society organizations, youth structures, NPOs and other community leaders are strengthened in GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP and all forms of discrimination in GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP are threatened and fought against.</p> <p>Women and girl mothers who are direct beneficiaries of the project are trained in GEWE,</p> | <p>250 women, including: 150 vulnerable women (disabled, indigenous, resident, expelled from Angola, GBV, aged between 19 and 55 years old) and 100 girl mothers (aged between 15 and 18 years old)</p> <p>10,000 people (7,000 Adult and Adolescent Men and 3,000 Adult and Adolescent Women).</p> <p>50 victims of GBV cases for clinical management (10 to 49 years old)</p> <p>R4.</p> | 0 | 250 | <p>The training of 70 women has been completed and the process is in progress for the other beneficiaries.</p> <p>22 cases recorded during our beneficiary pre-selection surveys, of which 7 were documented (under 18 years of age)</p> | | <p>Activity Reports</p> <p>List of participants</p> <p>The Beneficiary Database</p> <p>Images</p> <p>Supporting documents</p> <p>Partnership agreements</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>EVAWG and SVBG/HP.</p> <p>A Women's Cell for the Pacific Resolution of Community Conflicts (WRCPC) has been set up and provides mediation, conflict resolution and advocacy for the resolution of conflicts.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns on women's rights have been conducted on a large-scale surrounding villages to promote peace and sustainable development. They are supported in income-generating activities (IGAs) and Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSAs),</p> <p>Clinical management of GBV and psycho-social cases is provided and they promote women's leadership and they are autonomous entrepreneurs, they ensure sustainable development in the service of the community.</p> | <p>4 partners including 3 CSOs (Association for the Dignity of Women and Children APDFE NGO, Union of Young Intellectuals of Kamako for Development UJIKAD NGO, Femmes Engagées for Development EDF NGO) and the Kamako State Hospital of Reference.</p> <p>130 community leaders including 50 representatives of local authorities, 5 representatives of human rights structures, 7 representatives of civil society organizations, 68 representatives of NPOs (religious denominations, youth associations, associations of women leaders, associations of people living with disabilities)</p> | | | <p>A collaboration agreement has been signed Pre-selection and selection surveys were carried out.</p> <p>130 community leaders including 30 women, 100 men on the first day and 24 women, 106 men on the second day are trained on GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP and together defend GEWE, EVAWG and SVBG/HP and promote SRHR, contacting us if a case of sexual violence is found in their entity</p> | | |
| <p>Outputs Capacity building in women's rights, forms of GBV against women and girls and women's empowerment) Human rights, security, women's Safety</p> | <p>130 community leaders 250 women (150 vulnerable women (disabled, indigenous, resident, expelled from Angola, GBV between 19 and 55 years old) and 100 girl mothers (between 15 and 18 years old)</p> | | | <p>8 days of training with 70 women direct beneficiaries of the project (14 girl mothers under the age of 18 and 56 women over the age of 18), including (19 indigenous people, 41 expellees, 9 residents, 1 victim of GBV) and 2 men (village chiefs) at the TSHINVUNDE site.</p> | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|------------|--|---|---|
| <p>Clinical and Mental Health of Women and Girls is ensured</p> <p>Safety and security are ensured</p> | | | | <p>9 cas écoutés et dans le processus de prise en charge Psychosociale est en cours de réalisation</p> | | |
| <p>Together for the promotion of the family (EPF)</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>WPHF Impact Area 5 Les droits humains, la sûreté, la sécurité et la santé mentale des femmes et des filles sont améliorés.</p> | <p>5.1. 15 d'OSC, rapportant avoir une meilleure influence et un pouvoir accru dans leur lutte contre les violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre (VSBG)</p> <p>5.2. Degré d'utilisation des mécanismes de responsabilisation sociale par la société civile pour lesuivi et l'engagement des efforts visant à mettre fin aux VSBG</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>No progress to date</p> | <p>Impact is too early and will be reported in next reporting phase</p> | |
| <p>Outcomes Community members and community organisations are more informed and skilled on Sexual Reproductive Rights (SRHR), Elimination of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) for their involvement in monitoring, the defence and protection of VS with the aim of ensuring the prevention of VS and participating in advocating with local authorities for their effective involvement in promoting SRHR and</p> | <p>9789 direct beneficiaries of the project, including 6110 women and girls and 3679 men and boys, in the age groups of 4 to 17, 18 to 26 and 27 to 50 years. Among them, 330 rape survivors, 84 local authorities.</p> <p>58734 indirect beneficiaries of the project (family members of the direct beneficiaries with a family size of 6)</p> <p>9,375 community members and 84 traditional authorities are better informed about sexual and reproductive rights (SRHR), the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)</p> | | | | <p>Ongoing activities</p> | <p>Documentary review/ Register of participants Activity reports Advocacy strategy paper (advocacy memo) Committee reports Documentary exploitation psychological balance sheet, medical and legal reference sheet, VVS satisfaction questionnaire, listening and follow-up sheet, VVS AGR follow-up sheet,</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>combating SGBV and violence against women in the light of the 2006 national strategy on rape</p> <p>Sustainable psychosocial, economic, legal and medical services are provided to women survivors of sexual violence in the villages of Makobola, Swima, Mboko, Sandja, Lusenda, Lweba, Kalundja, Mwandiga, Baraka centre, Katanga, Malinde and Fizi centre at the end of the project.</p> | <p>and the elimination of violence against women (EVAW) in order to participate in the assistance and protection of SGBV in the 12 villages at the end of the project.</p> <p>2,812 community members, i.e. 30% of the 9,375 people exposed to sensitisation know and are involved in the promotion of women's/girls' sexual and reproductive rights (SRHR), the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) experienced by women/girls and the elimination of violence against women (EVAW) in their living environments.</p> <p>330 beneficiaries of psychosocial PEC services, counselling and 50 medical and legal referrals offered by EPF and its partners, 175 of whom are satisfied with the services received;</p> <p>5 savings initiatives composed of 50 members are created and that 50 female victims who are members of these initiatives have acquired credits.</p> | | | <p>43 women and girl survivors of rape identified and provided with psychological support, 7 of whom were referred and assisted with medical care.</p> <p>3 savings initiatives composed of 25 women victims have acquired agricultural credits.</p> <p>25 agricultural credits granted to 25 women survivors</p> | | |
| <p>Outputs</p> <p>Civil society women's rights groups have increased opportunities and support for knowledge exchange, networking, partnership, and joint advocacy for GEWE and the end of</p> | <p>A joint advocacy action is carried out with local authorities on the challenges of rape experienced by women and girls in our living environments.</p> <p>15 advocacy association dialogues and 5 official</p> | | | <p>5 dialogues held with advocacy associations</p> <p>15 groups from the selected allied defences and are preparing 3 work conventions, one in Mboko, one in Baraka and one in central Fizi.</p> | | <p>Psychological balance sheet, Medical and legal reference sheet, VVS satisfaction questionnaire, listening and follow-up sheet,</p> |

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| <p>VAWGs, including SGBV/HP, as well as SRHR promotion with relevant interlocutors at sub-national, national level.</p> <p>Women's rights groups, local leaders and civil society organisations receive better information and support to use accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and impact on prevention and response to VAWGs, including SGBV/HP, and on GEWE more broadly</p> <p>Women and girl survivors of sexual violence have received holistic care (psychological, medical, financial and legal) and have regained their psychological balance and reintegrated into their families and communities.</p> | <p>dialogues held with territorial government authorities including significant participation of women's rights groups and CSOs.</p> <p>15 women's rights groups and relevant CSOs and 2815 leaders (30% of 9375 community members) and community members receiving information and support, who use appropriate accountability mechanisms for their advocacy</p> <p>330 women and girl survivors of sexual violence have received medical, psychological, financial and legal counselling and report having reintegrated their families and communities and regained their psychological balance.</p> | | | <p>43 survivors are receiving psychological care</p> <p>25 of these accompanied survivors each received an agricultural credit. Each has a plot of land of 0.25 hectares under cultivation.</p> <p>7 of the accompanied survivors were referred to medical institutions and treated at KIT PEP as they were new cases.</p> <p>42 survivors of 43 accompanied have acquired their psychological balance, the evolution of their health is good and have returned to their routine work.</p> | | <p>AGR monitoring sheet for VVS</p> |
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| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|---|---|----------|----------------|---|--|--|
| National Network of Rural Women's Associations (RENAFER) | | | | | | |
| <p>WPHF Impact Area 3</p> <p>Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming</p> | <p>Number/percentage of women involved in decision-making in humanitarian response or crisis management</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>No progress to date</p> | <p>Impact level too early to measure. Will be reported on next reporting period.</p> | <p>Project Reports</p> |
| <p>Outcomes</p> <p>Rural women most affected by the crisis have been empowered through the support of the network</p> | <p>Number of women trained in entrepreneurship</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>200</p> | <p>200</p> <p>130</p> <p>200</p> | | <p>Attendance list of participants, photos</p> |

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| Strengthening the leadership and meaningful participation of women and girls in all decision-making processes to address the Covid19 epidemic-19 | Number of women empowered through a cash transfer | 0 | 130 | | | |
| | Number of women trained on the fight against COVID 19 | 0 | 200 | | | |
| Restoring and strengthening access to sexual and reproductive health services, including pre- and post-natal care | Number of women and girls trained in reproductive health (family planning) | 0 | 200 | | | |

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|---|--|----------|----------------|---|---|--|
| Collective of women's journalists (CFJ) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 1: Increased role of civil society organizations in advocating and ensuring accountability for WPS commitments | <p>The average length of time (in months) that the organization will be able to sustain itself with the institutional funding provided.</p> <p>Development of a risk management plan, contingency plan for the organization.</p> <p>Number/types of coping strategies, tools or devices adopted by the organization to ensure business continuity.</p> | 0 | N/A | No progress to date | Impact level too early to measure. Will be reported on next reporting period. | Project Reports |
| <p>Outcomes</p> <p>40 members of Salama clubs, 60% of whom are women, as well as members of the central editorial staff trained in the use of NTICs.</p> <p>36 programmes are produced with the help of</p> | <p>Number of journalists of Salama club trained</p> <p>Number of programs produced by Salama clubs</p> <p>Number of programs produced with the community</p> | 0 | 40 | 40 | Ongoing activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emission production - Broadcasting of programmes - Purchase of materials |
| | | 0 | 36 | 4 | | |
| | | 0 | 90 | 8 | | |

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| the Salama Clubs and 90 programmes produced with the communities. | | | | | | |
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| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target (when applicable) | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|----------|--|---|---|------------------------|
| Acting together (AGIRENS) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 3 Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming | Number of women's networks or associations collaborating in crisis management, emergency assistance and planning in the context of COVID-19 | 0 | N/A | No progress to date | Impact level too early to measure. Will be reported on next reporting period. | Project Reports |
| Outcomes Targeted communities adopt socio-cultural attitudes and norms that support gender equality and the fight against GBV | Proportion of target communities with positive socio-cultural attitudes and norms towards GBV and gender equality | 0 | 25% of the populations of the target communities | | Ongoing activities | |
| | Level of commitment of community leaders to positive masculinity and gender equality | 0 | 200 acts of commitment from Community Leaders | 57 | | |
| | Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) who have acquired knowledge about GBV and the integrated management mechanism | 0 | 300 persons | 5 gender clubs set up as community mechanisms to raise awareness, prevent and refer GBV cases. | | |
| Community mechanisms for the prevention of alerts, referrals and protection against GBV have been set up and are functional at the grassroots level. | Number of strengthened associations and community leaders who participate in GBV/domestic violence coordination activities | 0 | 10 2 + 10 campaigns | No progress to date | Ongoing activities | |
| Survivors of SGBV receive integrated and multi-sectoral assistance (medical, psychosocial, legal/judicial, socio-economic and/or educational reintegration) | Number of GBV survivors who received services adapted to their needs through at least three of the services provided | 0 | 100 | 10 lawyers and paralegals benefited from capacity building on women's rights, GBV, legal procedures, requirements related to the management of GBV survivors according to the | Ongoing activities | |

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| that is coordinated and based on rights and gender equality. | | | | national protocol and experience sharing with CISM services. | | |
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| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline | Planned Target (when applicable) | Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator) | Reason for Variance against planned target | Source of Verification |
|--|--|----------|---|---|--|------------------------|
| Support to the future women's elite (AFEF) | | | | | | |
| WPHF Impact Area 3 Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming | Number of early pregnancies reported by the health zone through the national health information system compared to the same period in 2019 Number of local women's organizations (CSOs) supported/provided capacity building to effectively respond to the crisis | 0 | N/A | No progress to date | Impact level too early to measure. Will be reported on next reporting period. | Project Reports |
| Outcomes Planning, arrangements and programming for humanitarian response and crisis management take into account and promote gender equality. | Number of direct project beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, age group) | | 250 adolescent girls and 10 representatives of women's NGOs | 250 adolescent girls and 10 representatives of women's NGOs | | Quarter report |
| Improving the adoption of healthy practices among adolescent girls in the prevention of VIDC-19 and early pregnancy | Number of the adolescent girls who are aware of, adopt and practice preventive measures against Covid-19 Number of adolescent girls with responsible sexual behavior Percentage of young people who wish to delay or space pregnancies | | | | Survey of volunteers' knowledge of COVID-19 infection and prevention of early pregnancy before and 2 months after training | |
| Women and adolescents have access to information on Covid19 prevention | Number of messages broadcast Number of family members reached by the message having received Covid19 prevention information | | 750 000 4 000 | 756 320 6 750 | | |

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| Increased access to essential health and hygiene materials | Number and types of materials purchased and/or produced and distributed | | Distribution and demonstration of the use of hygiene kits (hydro-alcoholic gel, hand wash...), masks and visors, menstrual hygiene kit and condoms. | 250 hand hygiene kits and 1000 masks distributed, 250 menstrual hygiene kits distributed | No distribution of condoms because they were not available due to the technical and financial difficulties of the partner dkt International. | Registers of distribution |
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