

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



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country: The Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	
<b>Project Title: Wasichana na Amani! Strengthening the meaningful participation of young women for peace in South Kivu</b>	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b>  Kvinna till Kvinna –INGO	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b>  Caucus des femmes – Local CSO Association Des Femmes Des Medias, AFEM – Local CSO La Prunelle RDC – Local CSO Generation Epanouie – Local CSO Mwanamke Kesho – Local CSO	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1 2</sup>: 24 months</b>	
<b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b>  This project will be implemented in South Kivu Province, Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Focus areas of implementation will be: Mwenga, Kalehe, Kabare, Walungu, Uvira and Bukavu.	
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>3</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.  
<sup>2</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.  
<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF’s special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative  
<sup>4</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF’s special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>Kvinna till Kvinna: \$670 000</b> Total: \$670 000		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (35%):</b> Kvinna till Kvinna: \$ 234 500 Total: \$ 234 500	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (35%):</b> Kvinna till Kvinna: \$ 234 500 Total: \$ 234 500	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> Kvinna till Kvinna \$ 201 000 Total: \$ 201 000
<b>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</b>		
<p>This project builds on the catalytic potential of young women's participation in decision-making processes to prevent and transform the conflicts in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The project aims to increase young women's meaningful participation in politics and peace processes in South Kivu through a four-tier approach, countering the key barriers to young women's meaningful participation today. By training individual young women, challenging harmful norms in the communities, building bridges between the youth- and women's movements and advocating towards the relevant duty-bearers parallelly, this project offers a tailored approach to strengthening young women's voices for peace in South Kivu.</p>		
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):</b>		
<p>The key project stakeholders have been involved in the design of this project. Consultations have been held with the following young women-led youth organisations: Ladies and Future, La Prunelle RDC, Femme Leader pour le Développement des Communautés de Base, Amani na Tumaini Kwetu, Generation Epanouie, Mille et une voix de women, Mwanamke kesho and Young women peace leaders; as well as with established women's rights organisations including the Caucus des femmes and the Association Femmes des Media (AFEM), during the development of the concept note and during the elaboration of the full project proposal. During these consultations the organisations have had the opportunity to present their projects and achievements so far, additional needs and they have offered their reflections on how to properly involve young women and advance the youth, peace, and security agenda in South Kivu. Consultations were also held with the authorities in charge of the relevant sectors (gender and youth sector), including the General Commissioner for Gender (who showed a lot of interest in being part of the intergenerational programme to make her contribution to supporting young women) as well as the Minister of Youth and the Provincial Youth Advisor, all with the aim of better adjusting and aligning this project interventions with provincial priorities in peacebuilding.</p> <p>In addition, there has been a dialogue with the UN PBF secretariat (UN resident Coordinator's office) in DRC, that has provided support and fruitful feedback throughout the application process. This included initial feedback on the concept note, and early feedback on the full application.</p>		

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>5</sup>:   3**

Of the total project budget, a minimum of 90% percent (\$ 600 000) will be allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment <sup>6</sup>:**

Having gender equality and women’s empowerment as the main objective, and gender equality as a core aspect of our conflict analysis, planned project results and budget – this project has a Gender Marker Score 3. In this context, it is important to note that Kvinna till Kvinna is one of the world’s leading women’s rights organisations, that strives for a world of peace and justice in which women have equal rights, power, and opportunities. All our activities, working methods and ways of organising ourselves together with partners are informed by this vision. The main objective in this project, like all Kvinna till Kvinna project’s, is gender equality and women’s empowerment (young women’s meaningful political participation).

In the project’s conflict analysis, gender dynamics are taken into consideration as a key aspect of conflict (and peace), and importantly the analysis highlights the intersection of gender and age dynamics at stake together. This analysis has informed our theory of change where each programmatic pathway directly contributes to the objective of young women’s meaningful participation. In addition, each programmatic pathway for change also has a gender equality contribution on its own. For example, the first pathway will contribute to the empowerment of young women, the second to changes related to gender norms, the third to a stronger and more diverse women’s movement, and the fourth to societal change for gender equality. This is also reflected in the budget (where 90-100 % will be Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment focused) and in the result framework where all results are directed to gender equality and (young) women’s empowerment.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>7</sup>:   1**

**Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes No**

**Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:**  
**Yes**  **No**

A central approach of this project is the intergenerational approach, that is piloted at new level through this proposed project. The idea here is to bring young women members of the youth movement and more experienced women from women’s rights movement and politics together, to bridge the gaps between the movement and also spur learning, solidarity and shared agenda setting. One part of this will be intergenerational exchange forums for youth- and women’s movement

<sup>5</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>6</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

<sup>7</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

delegates, and a connected mentorship programme to strengthen relationships and learning across the age divides. The intergenerational aspects will however also be integrated into all other project components, bringing together the youth-and women's movement to work together. In most cases, youth organisations will be leading and implementing, and the more experienced women's rights advocates will have a supporting function, sharing their methods, experience and knowledge with the young women. While Kvinna till Kvinna has experience of organising intergenerational exchange forums and mentorship programmes from before, this holistic way of integrating intergenerational exchange at all levels at large scale is a new approach that we look forward to see the results of.

The conflict-affected countries that Kvinna till Kvinna works in, including the DRC, are some of the least responsible for climate change, yet are often the most affected by its impacts. Kvinna till Kvinna is aware that climate change poses a disproportionate risk to women and girls, and that the impact of environmental degradation exacerbates gender inequalities. Existing vulnerabilities are exposed by climate change and lead to negative coping strategies, such as increased cases of gender-based violence and decreased attention to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

A climate sensitive approach, and the recognition of a connection between gender equality, climate change and conflict, is therefore an essential part of our organisational strategy. For us and our partner organisations, awareness of the nexus between gender, climate change and conflict, is crucial when carrying out activities and taken into consideration when developing programmes and policies.

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)<sup>8</sup>:

The PBF priority area that this project feeds into will be Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict, as it is directly contributing to democratic governance and the focus area is, therefore, democratic governance.

In terms of this year's YPI themes, this proposal will contribute to: Fostering youth-inclusive political processes and promoting the political participation of diverse young people.

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF **outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: Axe 1 : "Consolidation de la paix, respect des droits de l'homme, protection des civils, cohésion sociale et démocratie".

**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)** to which the project contributes:

SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere,  
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

<sup>8</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets

16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Type of submission:**

- New project**
- Project amendment**

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

**Extension of duration:**  Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

**Change of project outcome/ scope:**

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

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

**Brief justification for amendment:**

*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in*

*TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>9</sup></b></p> <p>Petra Tötterman Andorff [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> Secretary General Kvinna till Kvinna <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 10/13/2023</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Furaha Byenda [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> Gender Commissioner of South Kivu <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 1e 12/10/2023</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p>Bruno Lemarquis [Redacted] <u>Bruno Lemarquis (Oct 12, 2023 19:49 GMT+3)</u> <i>Signature</i> UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator DRC <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 20/12/2023</p>

<sup>9</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

### a) A summary of gender-responsive **conflict analysis findings**.

The Eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including South Kivu, has been plagued by violent conflicts for decades. The root causes and dynamics of the conflict are multiple and complex and include inequitable access to land and natural resources, a lack of equal opportunities to access political power, proliferation of small arms and underlying inequalities and grievances between identity groups. The conflicts have had a massive effect on young people, hampering their possibilities and opportunities. This includes ambient unemployment (the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 is estimated to be over 35% according to the Ministry of Labour<sup>i</sup>), and limited educational opportunities. And while young people make up for over 60% of the population in the DRC<sup>ii</sup>, they are still largely excluded from political decision-making and peace processes. This is particularly the case for young women who are marginalised economically, socially, and politically. The neo-patrimonial system that characterises DRC politics and the society at large, includes inequality between the sexes and strict and traditional gender norms in families and communities. These inequalities can be demonstrated in the educational gap and amount of school dropouts for girls in adolescent age.<sup>iii</sup> Parents tend to prioritise boys schooling, while girls are often pushed to household tasks or early marriage, as it is assumed “they are made for weddings, not school”<sup>iv</sup>. Among young women aged 20 to 24 almost one in three (29.1 percent) were married before the age of 18<sup>v</sup>. These high rates are fueled by early and unwanted pregnancies (sometimes due to the high rates of sexual violence and rape), poverty (as child marriage becomes a way to help alleviate families’ desperate economic situation) and the violent conflict in eastern DRC (including members of armed groups forcefully taking young women for wives).

The violent conflict in and around South Kivu have been characterised by the widespread and systematic use of sexual violence and other forms GBV, primarily against women and girls<sup>vi</sup>. The extent, aim and brutality of this sexual violence has been well-documented by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, other international bodies, and NGOs.<sup>vii</sup> It is important to note that while armed conflict has exacerbated the use and brutality of sexual violence in the Eastern DRC, violence against women and girls should be understood as an expression of profound, pre-existing social inequalities in a traditional patriarchal society. Women are seen as subordinate to men in a society where discriminatory norms and religious beliefs and customs continue to dictate relations between the sexes<sup>viii</sup>. This context limits young women’s ability and motivation to meaningfully engage in society.

With limited educational opportunities and strict social norms, many young women in South Kivu struggle to develop their political, economic, and even social potential. Training initiatives in rural (Kalehe, Mwenga, Uvira, Kabare) and urban (Bukavu) South Kivu, by Kvinna till Kvinna’s partner organisations have, however, demonstrated development in young women’s self-confidence and leaderships skills, and with that their political ambition. However, major challenges and barriers remain in communities for the young women who challenge the social norms. These young women are often regarded as evils (‘prostitutes’, unworthy, unmarriageable) by their communities, and some of them are driven out of their families if they do not agree to give up their struggle.

Over the last 20 years, women’s rights groups have pushed for the meaningful inclusion of women and women’s experiences of conflict, in the series of formal and informal peace processes attempting to address the conflicts in Eastern DRC. The women’s rights movement’s tireless advocacy contributed to the adoption of the 2013 Peace, Security and Framework Cooperation Agreement (PSC) and the related Women’s Platform for women’s organisations participation in the PSC Framework and has continued since. Many of these organisations have gathered in the Kvinna till Kvinna supported

network Rien Sans les Femmes, that has become a major factor in furthering the inclusion of women's perspectives in the peace processes and politics at large. These experienced women's rights groups may however not always engage young women in their own organisations or work together with youth groups. As a result, they often do not consciously address age specific concerns of young women or work to develop young women's leadership. This has led to additional barriers to the participation and involvement of young women, who often do not have the same political connections and networks as women who are older and more established.

Meanwhile, youth organisations striving for youth inclusion, have not yet capitalised on the lessons learned from the women's movement within the Women Peace and Security framework, in their push for improvements related to the Youth, Peace and Security-agenda. While UNSCR 2250 and the YPS-agenda marked a fundamental change signifying the importance of youth's inclusion in sustaining peace and security globally, the YPS-agenda has not yet had much effect in South Kivu. The country's National Action Plan for its implementation is still in draft form. There are no other national laws promoting the political participation of young people in peace policies and processes and there is a clear need to further advocate for the real domestication of the UNSCR 2250 and the YPS-agenda in the DRC. A recent study from the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)<sup>ix</sup> shows that among young people in DRC, the understanding of the YPS agenda also remains limited, as young people with low English proficiency have limited access to information on the agenda, and the jargon around it is reported to hinder youth of diverse backgrounds from being meaningfully included.

Studies show that political authorities in the DRC rely on unethical and patronage-driven politics to reinforce stereotypes about young people in politics, leading to the ascension of youth in the political sphere being perceived as a threat. Youth participation in politics is seen as a disrespect to traditional norms, which believe that the matters of the society only can be dealt by elders. At a larger extent, this belief system has impacted the ability for youths to be involved in decision making.<sup>x</sup> Authorities on local and national levels are treating young people as a homogeneous group and are reinforcing stereotypes about both young men and young women in their policies. It is also found that some established decision-makers view young people with political ambitions as a threat, and actively try to work against them. This further strengthens the lack of trust between young people and the state. And, as just confirmed by the GNWP study mentioned above, the exclusion of young people, and young women in particular, from decision-making processes creates a significant gap in governance, aggravates tensions, and threatens young people's ability to build sustainable peace and become partners for development. Their absence as political actors means that they will continue to lack the opportunity and avenues to engage in peacebuilding activities at the national level.

In conclusion, young women face several obstacles in society related both to their gender and their age. Based on this analysis, we have identified four key obstacles to their meaningful participation in politics and peacebuilding that this project will focus on: Firstly, limited access to educational and social development opportunities are hindering young women from reaching their full potential. Secondly, harmful norms in communities related to gender and age further affect young women's possibility to participate in politics and peacebuilding. Thirdly, despite efforts related to the WPS- and YPS-agenda, youth- and women movement actors are divided and are yet to learn from each other and exchange experiences. Fourthly, authorities maintaining negative youth stereotypes and failing to respect their legal obligations to protect young people also prevents youth engagement in politics.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>xi</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**.

This project is directly aligned with UNSC Sustaining Peace Resolutions on centring inclusivity for advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives, as well as to the 2030 Agenda imperative to “leave no one behind”. By challenging both gender and age-discrimination, it also speaks to Our Common Agenda for peace’s vision, and especially its support to dismantling patriarchal power structures ensuring that young people have a say in their own future.

In its focus on young women in politics and peacebuilding, this project aligns with both the Women, Peace and Security (WPS)-agenda and the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) agenda. It supports increasing the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women (WPS) while also contributing to give young people a greater voice in peacebuilding and conflict management and work against norms and power structures related to age (YPS). On a national level, the project feeds into both objectives under the Inclusion axis of the DRC 1325 National Action Plan for 2019-2022 for Women, Peace, and Security. It will concretely contribute to both objectives 1 and 2. The project is also directly aligned with the national draft Youth, Peace, and Security (UNSCR 2250) National Action Plan, and particularly so with the Participation axis, as it promotes measures to increase young people's political engagement and legislative representation. It also directly contributes to the axis of prevention, that calls on the government to support young people by creating a conducive atmosphere to enable them to implement violence prevention and peacebuilding activities.

The project, focused on young women’s meaningful participation in South Kivu, has a strong catalytic potential. There is some evidence<sup>xii</sup> available on the specific peacebuilding potential in working with young women in conflict contexts. While gender and age inequalities tend to worsen during and after conflict, there can also be specific opportunities for social transformation and advances in gender equality in conflict and post conflict situations due to rapid social change – and gender roles may be challenged and transformed<sup>xiii</sup>. Hence, even a smaller initiative for young women’s agency and participation, can have large and long-term effects through the positive roles that women can play in peacebuilding. Furthermore, research show that representation is key and by showing that young women can play this role, more young women will consider this an option for the future. Additionally, this project’s intergenerational ambition, creating shared spaces and solidarity for the youth and women’s movement actors, will serve as a growing ground for joint advocacy and a stronger common voice as partnerships across this divide are forged, leading to the potentially new common endeavours and further change beyond the specific results of this project. Finally, by working in the communities to create norm change for a more enabling environment, such change, when successful, will be sustainable and will benefit the women in the communities beyond this project.

National and local ownership is crucial for Kvinna till Kvinna and a key aspect of our Global strategy. Kvinna till Kvinna has a permanent presence in the context and works with local civil society organisations with the aim of supporting them continuously to become stronger and more sustainable. To achieve this, we provide them with both financial and technical support. Local ownership is one of our partnership principles that guides us. In the case of the DRC, we are currently in partnership with 4 civil society organisations and a women’s rights movement (Rien Sans Les Femmes) that is campaigning for the participation of women and girls in peace processes.

Through this project, we will also continue to work closely with state institutions. In addition to the registration of Kvinna till Kvinna at the Ministry of plan in the DRC, which attests to the alignment of Kvinna till Kvinna's work with the objectives of the government, Kvinna till Kvinna and partner organisations regularly involve various national, provincial and local institutions, such as the provincial government (Ministry of Gender, Family and Children) and other local authorities in the implementation of projects. For this project, Kvinna till Kvinna has consulted local authorities in charge of relevant sectors (Excellency Mr. MUBALAMA, Minister of Youth and Excellency Mrs.

Furaha BYENDA, Gender Commissioner) to ensure that their contributions are included. Through exchanges with them better alignment of the initiatives of this project to the government's strategic frameworks has been ensured. These consultations were very successful, as the Gender Commissioner even expressed her desire to be part of the mentorship programme of the project as an elder to support ambitious young women in politics. The local authorities of each area targeted by the project will be additionally consulted before implementation to keep them informed of the activities but also to ensure that they are supportive throughout the implementation of the project.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a summary **of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

There are a number of civil society and UN actors in the Eastern DRC working either with women's rights organisations or with youth organisations but bringing the two together, bridging a gap, both with the intent of learning from each other and to strengthen the movements, has, as far as we and partners are aware, not happened beyond the inter-generational exchanges that Kvinna till Kvinna has organised annually the last couple of years. By bringing these two groups together we also bring two UN 'agendas' together (WPS and the YPS) to learn, strategise and create synergies. To ensure alignment (and avoid risk of duplication) with MONUSCO activities in similar areas, Kvinna till Kvinna has been in close correspondence with their Human rights section. In addition, when it comes to interventions targeting youth, most of them, especially in conflict areas tend to focus on young men as it is this group that is most often associated with violence. This project instead focusing on building the capacity of young women, as an agent of change, for peace and, maybe even more importantly, working to create an enabling environment for them to have the space to be that positive change, by simultaneously targeting key stakeholders to challenge destructive norms in the communities.

- d) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a summary **of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

There are a number of civil society and UN actors in the Eastern DRC working either with women's rights organisations or with youth organisations but bringing the two together, bridging a gap, both with the intent of learning from each other and to strengthen the movements, has, as far as we and partners are aware, not happened beyond the inter-generational exchanges that Kvinna till Kvinna has organised annually the last couple of years. By bringing these two groups together we also bring two UN 'agendas' together (WPS and the YPS) to learn, strategise and create synergies. To ensure alignment (and avoid risk of duplication) with MONUSCO activities in similar areas, Kvinna till Kvinna has been in close correspondence with their Human rights section. In addition, when it comes to interventions targeting youth, most of them, especially in conflict areas tend to focus on young men as it is this group that is most often associated with violence. This project instead focusing on building the capacity of young women, as an agent of change, for peace and, maybe even more importantly, working to create an enabling environment for them to have the space to be that positive change, by simultaneously targeting key stakeholders to challenge destructive norms in the communities.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
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Kvinna till Kvinnas': WPS-programme "Support to the Women's Movement and promoting Women's Rights in times of shrinking space" (2019-2023)	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), DRC Budget 2022: \$754,287.64	Creating pluralistic and adaptive women's movement that can influence practice and policy with regards to the WPS agenda in conflict affected regions"	This programme focuses primarily on women's rights and participation, without the specific focus on young women.
Promouvoir la participation des femmes à la consolidation de la paix grâce aux cases de paix (2021- 2022)	UNPBF, \$400,000 NGO Fund for Congolese Women (FFC)	Prévention et médiation des conflits	Poursuite des efforts déjà entrepris par les femmes pour la médiation des conflits et renforcement de la cohésion sociale
Appui à la Prévention de la Violence Électorale (PREVEL) dans les provinces du Haut-Katanga, du Lualaba et du Kasai-Central en République Démocratique du Congo	UN PBF, \$2 000 000 Agences bénéficiaires : PNUD, UNWOMEN, UNESCO	Prévention et médiation des conflits	This project seems to focus primarily on election violence and in other regions that this project does
Renforcer le leadership des femmes et des filles pour la paix au Kasai et Kasai Central	UN Women, NGO Interpeace  UN PBF, \$2 000 000		This project is implemented in different regions but might be interesting to exchange learnings and best practices with.

**II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy. Note to reader: This section is now longer than the 4 pages maximum. It was requested by our UNPBF counterpart in DRC that the list of activities was to be detailed also in the narrative section (in addition to the Result Framework).**

a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach

This project's aim is to increase young women's meaningful participation in politics and peace processes in South Kivu, DRC. The project rationale builds on the catalytic potential of young women's participation in decision-making processes in creating and sustaining peace.

To be able to strategically increase young women's meaningful participation in South Kivu, the project has identified four areas of change based on the four key obstacles identified in the conflict analysis above; the limited access to educational and social development opportunities, harmful norms in communities related to gender and age, the divide between the actors working on the WPS- and YPS-agenda and finally authorities maintaining negative youth stereotypes and failing to respect their legal obligations. To overcome these challenges, Kvinna till Kvinna has, together with young-women led organisations in South Kivu, developed a tailored four-tier approach. The project actors will train individual young women to improve knowledge and skills for meaningful participation; work on challenging destructive norms in the communities through peer-to-peer outreach; build bridges between the youth- and women's movements through intergenerational exchange forums; and advocate together towards the relevant duty-bearers.

One key strategic approach of the project is involving young women as both rightsholders, partners and leaders throughout all four project pathways for change. Another key strategy is the intergenerational approach. The third project component will focus specifically on intergenerational exchange, through a forum for both the youth- and women's movement, as well as a mentorship programme. The intergenerational aspects will however also be integrated into all other components, where the experienced women's rights advocates will share their knowledge and strategies, and young people will share their inputs and knowledge e.g., from engaging in social media campaigning. Another key strategic approach in the project, is to use the SASA! Together approach which is a method to influence attitude change within communities, recently adapted to the Eastern DRC context by Kvinna till Kvinna's partner organisation AFEM.

b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'**

To contribute to sustainable peace, this project's **overarching goal** is for young women in South Kivu to access their fundamental right to political decision making, including peace processes at all levels. This long-term change builds on the assumption that the current exclusion of young women in South Kivu from politics and peace processes means losing their unique and critical contribution as peacebuilders and change-makers, that stems from their particular knowledge and experiences of violence and injustice. The assumption is based on the core idea, shared by the 2016 UNSC Sustaining Peace resolutions, that inclusivity is key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are considered.

To reach the overarching objective, four main project pathways for change have been identified. The **first pathway** will provide the young women with the necessary preconditions (courage, knowledge, leadership skills, motivation etc.) for meaningful participation in peace- and political processes, assuming that knowledge, skills, and confidence are key for entering the political arena and to become a change agent for peace. We base the assumption on the notion that this will partly counter the current lack of educational opportunities for young women, as well as the positive outcomes of our partner organisations' previous successful intervention in training women in politics and leadership.

The **second pathway** will focus on communities and the norms and expectations regarding young women that today hinders their meaningful participation. Kvinna till Kvinna strongly believe in the need to challenge harmful norms (including negative masculinities) to enable change for young women opportunities to political participation. The assumption being that social norms and traditional gender stereotypes in the communities is a key barrier to young women's political participation (based on research findings presented above) and that norms and behaviours can be changed through norm-critical peer-to-peer community mobilising. The latter has been proven in our partner organisation AFEM's successful programming (the SASA! Together approach) in the area. With our **third pathway for change**, intergenerational exchange, Kvinna till Kvinna expect to contribute to women's meaningful participation in South Kivu, assuming that a) breaking down current barriers and misunderstandings between the (youth and women's) movements and improving solidarity is key for cooperation and advocacy for the cause of young women b) increased cross-generational learning will strengthen both movements and c) social bonds and networks with experienced women politicians or activists are important factors for young women's potential participation. We base these assumptions on accounts from movement members, as well as earlier experiences in intergenerational exchange.

The **fourth pathway for change** focuses on advocacy towards duty bearers, such as local and provincial, and potentially national decision-makers. The assumption being that duty-bearers with improved understanding on young women's perspectives and instrumental role, as well as of the legal obligations the DRC has committed to, will better support a more enabling environment. We

base these assumptions on the successes and lessons learned from advocacy endeavours conducted by the women's movement in the DRC.

**c) Provide a narrative description of key project components.**

This project will have four project outcome areas, that correspond with the pathways for change in the theory of change described above.

**Outcome 1: Young women in South Kivu have increased capacity for participation in peacebuilding and politics.**

This first outcome will aim at increasing women's participation in politics and peacebuilding through building their confidence and capacity in politics, leadership, and peacebuilding, through a youth-led training programme for 600 young women aged 25 to 34 from South Kivu with political ambitions, active in community peace groups, students, and/or showing an interest in contributing to peace processes in South Kivu. The expected longer-term outcome is that young women in South Kivu have increased skills, knowledge, and capacity for participation in peacebuilding and politics and have developed enough confidence to speak publicly and lead a political life and leadership career.

**Output 1.1. Young women-led training programme curricula has been developed and the project launched.**

Activity 1.1.1. Develop a training-programme curricula. This will start with collecting the opinions of young women on the main themes and sub-themes related to peacebuilding and the political participation of young women. These themes will make the foundation during the development of the curriculum on the participation of young women in peacebuilding and politics. This activity will also include material development and session planning. The curricula development process will be facilitated by the experienced women's rights organisation Caucus des femmes but will include young women-led organisations for the content creation and key decision-making.

Activity 1.1.2. Launch of project and exchange workshop around project content. This activity will be facilitated by Kvinna till Kvinna and will bring together different stakeholders such as the Ministry of Gender and Family, different organisations working on the same theme, women politicians, provincial authorities, the youth component of civil society, traditional leaders from different project areas, United Nations agencies whose mandate includes youth and gender. It will also allow to share implementation experience in order to capitalise on good practices and lessons learned and to take into account everyone's opinions.

**Output 1.2. 24 young women from the youth movement train other young women.**

Activity 1.2.1 Conduct 1 training of trainers for 24 young women from the youth movement, to lead the young women training programme on peacebuilding, politics, and leadership. This training will be organised in Bukavu, by Caucus des Femmes, also involved with facilitation of the curricula. The young women who participated in the development of the curricula will also take part in the training.

**Output 1.3. 600 young women have improved knowledge and skills in peacebuilding, politics, and leadership.**

Activity 1.3.1. Conduct 36 training sessions (18 per year) for 600 young women (300 per year, 50 per area) in Mwenga, Kalehe, Walungu, Uvira and Bukavu on peacebuilding, politics, and leadership. Youth-led organisations will lead the implementation and will conduct the training programme. Caucus des femmes will mentor and support if needed.

**Outcome 2: A more enabling environment for young women's meaningful participation in politics and peacebuilding, with less harmful gender- and age norms among community members**

The project's second outcome area focuses on challenging the norm in communities, to create a more enabling environment for young women to become actors for change in politics and peacebuilding. Through outreach and awareness raising on destructive gender and age norms based on the SASA (Start Action Support Awareness)! Together approach, in six territories and towns (Mwenga, Kalehe, Kabare, Walungu, Uvira and Bukavu) in the South Kivu Province.

**Output 2.1: A young women focused outreach programme based on the SASA! Together Approach is co-developed by women and youth-led organisations, strengthening their collaboration and relationships.**

Activity 2.1.1 Co-develop an outreach programme, led by Kvinna till Kvinna partner AFEM (experienced in peer-to-peer awareness raising in norm critical work), in consultation with young-women led organisations through desk work and workshops; to build and strengthen collaboration and relationships between established and young organisations.

Activity 2.1.2. Conduct 1 training of trainers for 24 young women from the youth movement, to lead the outreach programme against destructive norms based on SASA! Together approach. This training will be facilitated by experienced women's rights organisation AFEM.

**Output 2.2 150 young Community mobilisers in Mwenga, Kalehe, Kabare, Walungu, Uvira and Bukavu are aware of harmful gender and age norms.**

Activity: 2.2.1 Conduct 22 peer-to-peer awareness sessions ( 11 sessions per year) of 150 young community mobilisers made of young women and men between the ages of 25 to 34 (at least 70 % young women), who are community leaders, opinion makers (teachers, church leaders, health personnel, children/heirs of traditional leaders, etc.) on gender equality and harmful norms in Mwenga, Kalehe, Kabare, Walungu, Uvira and Bukavu. The activity will be led by youth-led organisations.

**Outcome 3: Improved understanding and solidarity between the women's rights- movement – established and younger defenders and activists in South Kivu Province.**

The projects third outcome aims to build bridges between the YPS and WPS-agendas and the youth- and women's rights organisations and movements in South Kivu Province, breaking down intergenerational barriers and improve dialogue on, and understanding of, gendered and aged experiences and dynamics in peace and security matters.

**Output 3.1 Youth and women's rights organisations and independent activists in South Kivu Province learn from each other and strategise together on YPS and WPS-agenda**

Activity 3.1.1 Carry out 2 Intergenerational forums for 20 young women and 20 more established women focusing on the meaningful participation in politics and peace processes of young women. This intervention aims to bring together the same participants over these two years to facilitate networking, the creation of relationships and the exchange of ideas between young and established women human rights defenders, learning from experience, knowledge and innovative approaches from different generations, reflecting on common and different challenges, and the strategies and tools used to overcome them, as well as establishing a relationship of trust between young and established women human rights defenders from different provinces and identifying the possibilities for future collaboration. The project will capitalise on Kvinna till Kvinna's close connection with the

women's movement in DRC and multiple years of experience in organising intergenerational exchange forums.

**Output 3.2. Young and more experienced women in politics or activism have stronger relationships and work together for political engagement through a mentorship programme.**

Activity 3.2.1 Carry out mentorship programme with 40 participants, 20 young women from the youth movement, with political ambitions, coming from different territories (Kalehe, Mwenga, Walungu and Kabare) and cities (Uvira and Bukavu) of South Kivu as well as 20 women experienced as political actors and as women's rights activists from the different provinces of the DRC will be selected. This mentorship programme will begin at the first intergenerational exchange session and continue throughout the project as two sessions will be carried out per year. This mentorship programme will also be reciprocal where everyone will be both mentor and mentee for this exchange between those who are older and those who are younger to be beneficial with new perspectives and knowledge being shared. This activity will be facilitated by Kvinna till Kvinna.

**Outcome 4: Duty-bearers understanding and engagement for the meaningful participation of young women in politics and peacebuilding has increased**

The fourth outcome will support young people's advocacy to improve young women's meaningful participation, building on the improved synergies between YPS-WPS agendas.

**Output 4.1. Youth-led advocacy efforts and engagement of duty-bearers at national, local, and provincial level have increased**

Activity 4.1.1 Produce a youth-led and owned study on the needs, challenges for young women to participate in peacebuilding and politics, and leadership. Generation Epanouie will lead this activity.

Activity 4.1.2. Carry out 2 trainings of 30 young women from partner organisations on advocacy and lobbying, facilitated by Kvinna till Kvinna.

Activity 4.1.3. Organise 4 media campaign promoting young women's rights and participation in political spheres, led by La Prunelle.

Activity 4.1.4 Organise 2 exchange meetings and community forums of 30 actors including youth structures and political and administrative authorities, religious leaders, and customary chiefs on issues of youth rights and their political participation, led by all three youth-led organisations in Kabare, Walungu, Kalehe, Mwenga and 2 cities Uvira and Bukavu

Activity 4.1.5. organise 6 forums (tribunes) for popular expression in Kabare, Walungu, Kalehe, Mwenga and 2 cities Uvira and Bukavu. This activity that takes place outdoors in a public space and where people intervene on a given subject. The activity will be led by all three-youth led organisations.

Please see Annex C for outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

**d) Project targeting**

The project will be implemented in the 4 territories: Kabare, Walungu, Kalehe, Mwenga and 2 cities Uvira and Bukavu. The chosen areas in South Kivu are deeply affected by the persistence of conflict as described in the conflict analysis. South-Kivu is also relevant for strengthening meaningful participation of young women due to its high youth population, cultural and traditional practices that promote gender inequality and limited access to education and economic opportunities. The partners organisations already have established presence in the selected areas, and with the contextual knowledge of these areas and communities necessary for a conflict sensitive implementation. Their presence also means long-term connections, with team extensions who can guarantee the project's proper implementation and sustainability. Kvinna till Kvinna also has a long-term presence in South

Kivu (with an office in Bukavu) hence is able to provide partner organisations with close support and monitoring. This project will target both organisations and individuals, and youth- and women's rights organisations will be both implementing partners and right holders. Implementing partners will be 2 women's rights organisations and 3 young –women-led organisations. Young –women-led youth rights organisations have been chosen for their relevant thematic and expertise. Criteria for partnership is stipulated in the Kvinna till Kvinna Programme handbook and Partnership policy. From the chosen youth organisations, individual young-women representatives will be targeted. Other key target groups will be community members and leaders, and local, provincial and national duty bearers.

Kvinna till Kvinna's conflict sensitivity approach recognises that people are affected differently by conflict depending on where they live or come from, their ethnicity, gender, age and religious or political affiliation. That is why we carefully select and impartially work with organisations and individuals that represent diverse groups, perspectives, and experiences. This will also be applied when we target experienced women politicians, community members and leaders, as well as local, provincial and national decision-makers. See more thorough list of direct targeting below (in total 2694 including 20 women, 1734 young women and 940 young men and men): **24** young women from youth-organisation members being trained as trainers; **600** young women will participate in the training programme (50 per geographical area) **150** community mobilisers will be trained (25 community mobilisers per community), At least 70 % of these will be young women. **1500** young people from the community reached by community mobilizers (10 people per community mobiliser) of which 60 % women. **20** experienced women from the women's movement, politics, women's rights defenders to take part of mentorship programme and intergenerational exchange. **20** young women from the youth movement who are part of youth organisations to take part of mentorship programme and intergenerational exchange. **120** number of administrative authorities and customary chiefs (20 per area), aiming for 20 women chiefs. **180** religious and community leaders (30 per area), aiming to find at least 50 women leaders to include. **20** youth in advocacy training (15 young women, 5 young men). **60** local authorities (10 per area).

The key project stakeholders have been involved in co-designing this project through many consultations and workshops from May to August 2023. In the consultations, stakeholders have presented their achievements and needs for the proper involvement of young women and the advancement of the youth, peace and security agenda in the DRC, especially in South Kivu.

### III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

#### a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organisation: Kvinna till Kvinna</b>  Implementing partners:	<b>754,287.64 USD</b> (converted from SEK 2023-08-15 with xe.com)	<b>SIDA (Swedish Government)</b>	<b>Bukavu</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Kvinna till Kvinna relevant expert staff: Peacebuilding-advisor, GBV-advisor, Senior advocacy advisor, Senior advisor on Feminist movement building.</b>

AFEM	900 000 SEK, 86184 USD	SIDA (Swedish Government)	Mwenga and Bukavu	8	
Caucus des Femmes	700 000 SEK, 67179 USD	SIDA (Swedish Government)	Bukavu	6	
La Prunelle RDC	32500 USD	CAFOD	Bukavu	10	
Generation Epanouie	2500 USD	11.11.11 Strength in Numbers	Bukavu		
Mwanamke kesho	Not available at this moment	Friends of DRC	Masisi, Walungu, Kabare	10	

**The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation** support women's rights actors in over 20 conflict affected countries and has been present in the DRC since 2009, with an office in Bukavu We have long-term experience in supporting women's rights, partner organisations with capacity building, networking, and providing programmatic oversight as well as organising events to bridge the intergenerational gap in the women movement. In DRC we are currently supporting a total of 4 CSOs and one network of organisations, through support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

**Association des Femmes des Media (AFEM)** works for the promotion of women's rights. The organisation has solid experience in the fight against gender-based violence through SASA! Together approach which helps to break harmful norms towards women by using community power. Their added value to this project is the adaptation of the SASA! approach for the peacebuilding context and the restitution/training of youth organisations on this approach.

**Caucus des Femmes** is a women's rights organisation with strong experience in women's political participation. Since 2021, with the financial and technical support of Kvinna till Kvinna, Caucus des Femmes has implemented a project to promote women's political participation and community mobilisation on gender equality in South Kivu, in the areas targeted by this project. The added value of Caucus in this project is the sharing of good practices on the political participation of women to youth organisations through training and support for young women throughout the project.

**La Prunelle** is a dynamic youth organisation specialised in the areas of women's rights, peace, social cohesion, and young women's participation in decision-making institutions. As an organisation, la Prunelle possess an online media platform and radio which denounce violence against women, enlighten women leadership and disseminate information related to the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda. La Prunelle trains and promote responsible and visionary female leadership and fight against sexual and gender-based violence. The organisation also supports the innovative ideas of young women and men with a view to their empowerment.

**Mwanamke Kesho (MWANAK)** is a young women led organisation created in 2019 with the aim to empower and promote youth rights and more specifically the rights of girls and women. The organisation's works in the Bukavu area and stretch to rural peripheries in the South-Kivu Province. The organisation thematic areas are civic engagement and equal participation as well as women

empowerment. In the past years, the organisation has developed a youth space for youths aged between 13 and 25 years to be trained on Gender Based Violence (GBV).

**Generation Epanouie** is an organisation of young people working in civic engagement by training young women and young men on various issues related to peace. They also work with gender equality through their GEP LADIES space which brings together more than a hundred young women. Generation Epanouie engage many young women that fight for gender equality, and provides young women with the necessary skills to share knowledge with their younger peers and to raise the voice of youth to decision-makers.

#### b) Project management and coordination

Kvinna till Kvinna will lead the overall coordination and implementation of this project. The Kvinna till Kvinna staff included in this project will be a full-time project officer leading the project as well as a percentage of management, financial and administrative staff in line with a time estimation based on the size and number of partners in the project.

Main project staff: Programme officer (100 %) - Responsible for coordinating the implementation of the project, overall monitoring and narrative and financial reporting on the project's progress, liaise with relevant actors, supervise quality of all activities and relations with the implementing partners and their capacity-building.

Other staff supporting the project (part-time as cost-shared with other donors):

Head of Office: (15 % coverage in budget, existing staff) Overall oversight in programme quality and line-manages the Programme Officer, Finance Officer, and Admin Assistant.

Finance officer (20 %, existing staff). Assigned the accounting and financial reporting tasks. The Finance Officer will also contribute to capacity building of the selected CSOs on financial matters.

Admin Assistant (20 %- existing staff): Will support with administrative tasks including the logistical organisation of the inter-generational forums.

Grants Manager: (10 %, existing staff) Will support and quality assure that deliverables of the programme cycle are in-line with Kvinna till Kvinna policies, standards, guidelines and donor requirements and coordinate, contribute and quality assure analytical reports and other documentation to the donor including identifying and report on deviations (Head Office position).

Controller (10 % existing staff at Head office): Will support on payments, monitoring, tuning, controlling, and financial reporting of the grant, as well as support in the audit process. (Head office position)

Regional PMEL Advisor: (5%, existing staff): Will support in monitoring evaluation and learning processes throughout the project cycle. (Regionally based position).

Regional Manager (5 %, existing staff): Will provide regional oversight and line-manages Head of Office and Regional PMEL Advisor (Head office position).

In addition, a number of advisors and communications staff at Head office will be supporting the project in-kind such as the Peacebuilding advisor, the Senior advocacy advisor, the GBV advisor, the Senior advisor on feminist movement building and Communications staff.

#### c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Youth-led organisations partners dependent on Kvinna till Kvinna for this project risk closing if funding ends.	medium	Clear communication of what partnership with Kvinna till Kvinna entails at the start of the project. Clear contracts. Emphasis on financial sustainability goal.

Community resistance: non-acceptance of the project within the targeted communities	Medium	To avoid this, Kvinna till Kvinna has involved the key right holders of the project since planning and intends to continue involving them (e.g. in the project launch) to ensure that actions are carried out that respond to the real problems of these communities and which these communities commit to sustaining.
Corruption and code of conduct violations such as SEA by Kvinna till Kvinna staff, or partner organisations	HIGH	Kvinna till Kvinna has procedure manuals, codes of conduct, anti-corruption policies, and procurement guidelines that it makes available to partners, who at their level sign up to align themselves with the values promoted by Kvinna till Kvinna. Kvinna till Kvinna also conducts annual audits, financial spot checks as well as monitoring of project activities.
Rise in violence, riots, strikes. This may lead to limited movements of staff or even suspension of activities.	HIGH	KTK keep abreast of the day-to-day situation in the project areas and have focal points at partner level to verify security information daily. For more reliable and accurate security information, the KTK is a member of, and works with, INSO (International NGO Safety Organisation), an international humanitarian organisation dealing with security issues in countries with conflict, particularly in high risk areas. Kvinna till Kvinna and its partners also consult with relevant UN agencies such as OCHA and UNDSS.
Targeted violence/ crimes (armed robberies, burglary, kidnapping incidents affecting Kvinna till Kvinna's staff and Partner Organisations	HIGH	For interventions in rural areas (monitoring missions, etc.), we make sure to respect security instructions based on INSO security analyses (time of departure and time of arrival in an area) at partner level, they go on mission as a team and make sure not to find themselves in little-known areas alone, they always have means of communication, and communicate with the various authorities in the area (police, army, territorial authorities, etc.).
Flooding & limited accessibility of roads, and other climate related issues.	HIGH	The various areas where the project will be implemented face several environmental problems, including landslides and flooding, making access to the areas difficult. Our partners use TOYOTA vehicles, which are reputed to be all-field vehicles, to work in these areas, while motorcycles are used in other places where access is exceedingly difficult.
Partners delay implementation of activities or delay reporting - impacting results and performance of the project	Medium	Workplans are developed with partner organisations and reviewed yearly and consider realistic activity timelines and reporting.
Delay in fund disbursement and Inflation	Medium	When there is a delay in the transfer of funds, partners revise their timetable of activities according to when they have received the funds. If there is currency inflation, the partners adapt their budget according to the amount they have received, if the amount received is less than that forecast, but if the opposite is true, the partners return the surplus to Kvinna till Kvinna.
Delay in the recruitment	Low	Kvinna till Kvinna has a well-functioning recruitment system, where HQ HR supports country staff recruitment when needed.
Threats to women activists in the community	Medium	In order to reduce the risks associated with the various threats faced by women and young women activists, Outcome 2 of this project is dedicated to reducing harmful norms for young women through awareness-raising on gender norms. Also the project launch will invite key stakeholder for consultations to safe guard any potential backlash towards individuals in the communities Finally, there's a law still before parliament which, in its message, protects human rights activists within Congolese territory.

General project risks are listed in the table above. Each Kvinna till Kvinna country programme operates according to a country safety and security plan which is informed by continuous context monitoring risk assessment. The Do No harm approach is another core aspect of Kvinna till Kvinna principles (under Conflict sensitivity) and it helps us apply conflict sensitivity to see how the intervention will interact with the context and avoid doing harm.

#### d) Monitoring and evaluation

The point of departure for Kvinna till Kvinna's approach to monitoring and evaluation is the organisation's Partnership policy, which underlines how we work in close dialogue based on mutual learning between Kvinna till Kvinna and partners. Kvinna till Kvinna's approach to partnership

encourages local ownership, on the basis that communities and right holders have a deeper understanding of their contexts, have the ability to identify their own needs and adequate resources needed as well as solutions to meet those needs. This implies that partner organisations set their own milestones vis-à-vis to the needs on the ground, defined in a partner meeting with Kvinna till Kvinna to draw a result framework for the project together. Each partner organisation provides Kvinna till Kvinna with a result framework at the application stage which mirrors the entire project's result framework applied in the context and capacity of the individual organisation for the planning stage. Upon implementation, we then support organisations and provide them with the necessary capacity building/reinforcement regarding the reporting of the results they have set out for themselves. Kvinna till Kvinna supports partner organisations to strengthen their knowledge on monitoring systems, processes, and routines through various forms of training on monitoring methods and tools. Partners provide regular reporting to Kvinna till Kvinna, showing the reach, testimonies and success stories to account for both the short- and long-term change. Partner organisations also provide an annual report, reporting on their progress and more importantly on learning. The reports contain a narrative and a financial report (audited report). Different means of verification are used such as lists of attendance, action points drawn in consortium, success stories, modules and curriculums.

For this project, the (young-women led) partner organisations will be consulted and supported in finding youth-friendly monitoring methods, including digital story telling. Some methods to be presented and encouraged are evaluative meetings, pre- and post-testing and follow-up evaluations of capacity building activities, focus group discussions, testimonies to measure short-term change, success stories to measure outcomes and organisational capacity assessment tools. Kvinna till Kvinna will coordinate the monitoring and evaluation on project level. In the beginning of the project, a baseline study will be conducted that will provide the basis for result analysis. Kvinna till Kvinna will also conduct regular monitoring visits to the partners and participate in selected partner activities as the base for dialogue. A results-sharing workshop will be conducted towards the end of the first project year to facilitate the sharing of experiences, challenges, and best practices, and analysis based on the project Theory of Change to be able to discuss adjustments. At the end of the project, Kvinna till Kvinna will also commission an external evaluation to assess the project's effectiveness.

At least 6% of project budget has been reserved for monitoring including an external evaluation. The implementing partners will also budget specifically for follow-up and monitoring in their separate partner agreements with Kvinna till Kvinna.

#### **e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

Kvinna till Kvinna always aims at having long-term partnerships with its partners. At the same time, the support is built on the conviction that Kvinna till Kvinna will not be present in an area indefinitely and this is built into the Kvinna till Kvinna methodology. Since the project components are developed by and together with the partners themselves, ownership of them does not have to be transferred as part of a withdrawal plan. Therefore, the sustainability of the project will be achieved by ensuring that the youth and women's rights organisations that Kvinna till Kvinna will cooperate with, obtain the skills, capacity, and networks needed to continue their work without the support of Kvinna till Kvinna. Central in all discussions is the need to create joint partnerships between established and younger organisation, more experienced activists with young activists starting this work. To ensure impact and sustainability of results, the project is built to influence both individuals, organisations, politicians, religious leaders as well as community members and leaders (informal and formal duty bearers) in the same context. To change norms, attitudes and mindsets is complex, as

cultural, and religious beliefs are deep-rooted into society it is important to approach communities in a manner that is cohesive and comprehensive, ensuring that all stakeholders with are all engaged. In terms of sustainability of the separate components and approaches, Kvinna till Kvinna's way of working ensures that tools and knowledge can be utilised after the life of the project by both organisations, individual leaders, and participants. For example, the development of training programme and outreach curriculum and methods can and will be used by organisations after this project ends to better ensure long-term impact. The young women in the training of trainer's programme as leaders will not only be able to be replicate in the sessions after the projects ends, but the young women will be having these skills for the rest of their lives. Beyond this knowledge, we would have encouraged intergenerational knowledge sharing and cooperation, towards joint activities and actions to ensure a wider impact and sustained results through knowledge sharing endeavours.

#### **IV. Project budget**

In this project, 70 % of project funds will be directly directed to young people, and in particularly young women. 42 % will be directly transferred to local young women-led organisations and women's rights organisations. No larger procurements, such as vehicles or other costly equipment will be part of this project budget. Staff costs of Kvinna till Kvinna do not exceed 20%. General staff of the organisations are cost-shared between different projects/donors. Office costs are also cost-shared between projects and donors. The budget includes budget for monitoring, evaluation (6 %) including an independent, external evaluation. The budget also includes independent audits. Annex A.2 is filled in, including information on project value for money. Both tables in Excel budget Annex D will be shared ahead of final submission. The first Excel budget table specifies the percentage towards GEWE for each activity and will provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation.

Kvinna till Kvinna feels comfortable with the system of performance-based tranches. While the South Kivu context, with risks including rising conflict and natural disasters, could potentially affect the implementation of the project, Kvinna till Kvinna and partner organisations are experienced in the field and context, flexible and knowledgeable on how to manage and mitigate such risks and how to plan project implementation to be realistic relating to contextual aspects and challenges.

### Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<b>Planning</b>			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		X	Yes, all implementing partners have been identified. As of September 1 <sup>st</sup> , all organisational assessments are in place
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission			Yes, for KiK staff.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		Yes, project areas are already identified and specified above.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		Local communities and national authorities have been consulted and are involved in project design.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?			Preliminary analysis and consultations have been made.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Yes.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		We are already collaborating with relevant ministries and institutions, and are currently in communication with national authorities regarding this specific project.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Yes, initial arrangement and discussions have been made
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
<b>Gender</b>			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?		X	No UN expertise on gender has informed the design of the project
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Yes.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	x		Yes.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	x		Yes.

## Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?			There are currently no such major budget choices or deviations in plan.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		All based on standards costs of Kvinna till Kvinna and partners in DRC.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		Yes, the budget is cost effective.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		Staff costs are visible and under 20 %. Partner staff costs will also be under 20 %.
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		Yes. It will primarily cover local staff. International staff (e.g Head of Office, Grants manager) directly involved in project management will only receive a smaller percentage of their salaries.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	No.
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	No vehicle purchase is proposed.
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	No additional funding is brought in for this project. In kind-support, e.g in terms of expertise, staff time from Kvinna till Kvinna global (e.g thematic advisors) will be provided without being budgeted for within this project.

## **Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

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

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

### **AA Functions**

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

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

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
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Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

#### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

## **Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Reporting:**

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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#### Financial reports and timeline

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

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

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

#### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

#### Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

#### Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

**Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>10</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>10</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

**Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p><b>Outcome 1: Young women in South Kivu have increased capacity for participation in peacebuilding and politics</b></p> <p>SDG targets:</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1 Young women-led training programme curricula has been developed and the project launched.</b></p> <p>Activity 1.1.1.1 Co-development of Training-programme curricula, facilitated by experienced women's rights organisation Caucus des femmes, but will include young women-led organisations for content creation and key decision-making.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 Launch of project and exchange workshop around project content. This activity will be facilitated by Kvinna till Kvinna and will bring together different stakeholders whose mandate includes youth and gender.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2 24 young women from the youth movement train other young women</b></p> <p>Activity 1.2.1. Conduct 1 training of trainers for 24 young women from the youth movement, to lead the young women training programme on peacebuilding, politics and leadership. This training will be organised in Bukavu, by Caucus</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Young women in South Kivu report qualitatively on increased knowledge, skills and confidence to participate in the peacebuilding and politics efforts</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: Based on baseline insights</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 A high-quality training programme is produced, through a youth-inclusive process</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 1 High-quality training programme curricula.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Young women report having improved their capacities to train. Baseline: TBD by pretest of participants Target: All participants report improved skills</p>	<p>Collection of success stories showing the most significant change Focus Group Discussions report on the learnings and outcome of the programme</p> <p>The training programme curricula. Picture, agenda, list of attendees, short testimonies from the developers of the training programme to establish lessons learned from the process</p> <p>Testimonies from trainers, list of attendees. Pre-and post-test results.</p>	<p>Yearly (mid-term ) reporting End of project evaluation results reporting / pre-post questionnaires</p> <p>Quarter 1.</p> <p>Quarter 2.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 2: A more enabling environment for young women's meaningful participation in politics and peacebuilding, with less harmful gender- and age norms among community members</b></p> <p>SDG Targets:                      5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere,                      5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life                      10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status,                      10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and</p>	<p>des Femmes, also involved with facilitation of the curricula.</p> <p><b>Output 1.3 600 women have improved knowledge and skills in peacebuilding, politics, and leadership.</b></p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Conduct 36 training sessions (18 per year) for 600 young women (300 per year, 50 per area) in Mwenga, Kalehe, Walungu, Uvira and Bukavu on peacebuilding, politics, and leadership. Youth-led organisations will lead the implementation and will conduct the training programme. Caucus des femmes will mentor and support if needed.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Young women participants qualitatively report having improved their knowledge, skills and confidence.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD by pretest of participants                      Target: Participants report having acquired the necessary knowledge, skills and confidence to participate in politics and peacebuilding.</p>	<p>list of attendees to establish the reach, Pre-post test results short testimonies from a few participants of the training programme</p>	<p>Quarter 3 – Quarter 5</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: A more enabling environment for young women's meaningful participation in politics and peacebuilding, with less harmful gender- and age norms among community members</b></p> <p>SDG Targets:                      5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere,                      5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life                      10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status,                      10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1 A young women focused outreach programme based on the SASA! Together Approach is co-developed by women and youth-led organisations, strengthening their collaboration and relationships.</b></p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 Co-develop an outreach programme, led by Kvinna till Kvinna partner AFEM (experienced in peer-to-peer awareness raising in norm critical</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>Change is reported through success stories showing the most significant change.</p> <p>Baseline: Reported harmful norms towards women and young women participating in leaderships and Peace and Security                      Target: Reported improved environment and wider ad safer, conducive space for women and young girls</p>	<p>Success stories</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions reporting the change observed by young women leaders in their community</p>	<p>Yearly mid-term reporting                      End of project evaluation results reporting</p>
		<p>A high-quality training programme is produced, through a youth-inclusive process.</p> <p>Baseline: None                      Target: 1 High-quality training programme curricula.</p>	<p>The training programme</p>	<p>Quarter 1-</p>

<p>promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<p>work), in consultation with young-women led organisations through desk work and workshops; to build and strengthen collaboration and relationships between established and young organisations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Conduct 1 training of trainers for 24 young women from the youth movement, to lead the outreach programme against destructive norms based on SASA! Together approach. This training will be facilitated by experienced women's rights organisation AFEM.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Community members report different views on gender equality and role of young women</p> <p>Baseline: TBD by baseline Target: Changed understanding and perception on the importance of gender equality and youth inclusion</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 The community partakes in peer-to-peer activities. Baseline: None Target: # of peer-to-peer sensitization activities undertaken</p>	<p>Short testimonies from engaged community members</p> <p>Testimonies from community members, list of attendees</p>	<p>Quarter 1-5</p> <p>Quarter 3-5</p>	<p>Yearly mid-term reporting End of project evaluation results reporting</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3: Improved understanding and solidarity between the women's rights movement – established and younger defenders and activists in South Kivu Province.</b></p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a Women's rights delegates report increased understanding and solidarity with youth movement and vice versa.</p> <p>Baseline: No partnership between WPS and YPS activists and leaders</p>	<p>Success stories showing the most significant change</p>		

<p>SDG Targets:                      5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.                      5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life                      10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.                      10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard                      16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all                      16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements                      16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1 Youth and women's rights organisations and independent activists in South Kivu Province learn from each other and strategise together on YPS and WPS-agenda.</b></p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 Carry out 2 Intergenerational forums for 20 young women and 20 more established women focusing on the meaningful participation in politics and peace processes of young women.</p> <p><b>Output 3.2. Young and more experienced women in politics or activism have stronger relationships and work together for political engagement through a mentorship programme.</b></p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 Carry out mentorship programme with 40 participants, 20 young women from the youth movement, with political ambitions, coming from different territories (Kalehe, Mwenga, Walungu and Kabare) and cities (Uvira and Bukavu) of South Kivu as well as 20 women experienced as political actors and as women's rights activists from the different provinces of the DRC will be selected.</p>	<p><b>Target: # of joint partnerships formed out of the intergenerational exchange and mentorship programmes</b></p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.1                      Youth and women's rights organization qualitatively report having learned from each other and having strategized together on YPS and WPS-agenda</p> <p>Baseline: No shared learning and strategizing efforts                      Target: Successful learning and strategizing efforts have been undertaken with youth and women's movement actors.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.1                      Young and more experienced women qualitatively report having stronger bonds and understanding between each other.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD by pre-interviews                      Target: (Increased bonds and understanding) TB specified by pre-interviews</p>	<p>List of attendees, Agendas, minutes, and joint action points from intergenerational forum.</p> <p>Testimonies from participants.</p>	<p>Q1-Q8</p> <p>Q2-Q-8</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4: Duty-bearers understanding and engagement for the meaningful participation of</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 4a</b></p>	<p>Written commitments and active implementation of the commitments made, success</p>	<p>End of project results reporting</p>	

<p><b>young women in politics and peacebuilding has increased.</b></p> <p>SDG Targets:                      5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere,                      5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life                      10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.                      10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard                      16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all                      16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements                      16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1. Youth-led advocacy efforts and engagement of duty-bearers at national, local, and provincial level have increased.</b></p> <p><u>Activity 4.1.1</u> Produce a youth-led and owned study on the needs, challenges for young women to participate in peace building and politics, and leadership.  <u>Activity 4.1.2</u> Carry out 2 trainings of 30 young women on advocacy and lobbying, facilitated by Kvinna till Kvinna.  <u>Activity 4.1.3</u> Organise 4 media campaign promoting young women's rights and participation in political spheres, led by La Prunelle.  <u>Activity 4.1.4</u> Organise 2 exchange meetings and community forums of 30 actors including youth structures and political and administrative authorities, religious leaders, and customary chiefs on issues of youth rights and their political participation.  <u>Activity 4.1.5</u> Organise 6 forums (tribunes) for popular expression in Kabare, Walungu, Kalehe, Mwénga and 2 cities Uvira and Bukavu.</p>	<p>Local, provincial Duty bearers' commitment to young women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding and politics has increased.                      Baseline: Low/no commitments reported                      Target: at least one local level initiative on YPS and young women's inclusion.</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.1                      The amount of youth led- advocacy on young women's political participation efforts in South Kivu have increased.                      Baseline: No successful youth led advocacy efforts                      Target: # of successful advocacy campaign on young women political participation implemented.</p>	<p>stories showing the most significant change</p> <p>Study, media campaign material, list of attendees of exchange meetings and community forums, report, pictures.</p>	<p>Q1-Q7</p>
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- <sup>i</sup> According to a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), *State of Skills: The Democratic Republic of Congo*, 2019: [wcms\\_742204.pdf](https://wcms_742204.pdf) (ilo.org).
- <sup>ii</sup> According to data from the UN Population Fund: [unfpa.org/data/demographic-dividend/CD](https://unfpa.org/data/demographic-dividend/CD).
- <sup>iii</sup> According to the *Thematic Education Report 2018*, conducted by the UNICEF Education Programme in the DRC (<https://open.unicef.org/sites/transparency/files/2020-06/DRC-TP4-2018.pdf>) and the 2017-2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-Palu 2018) conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (Institut national de statistique, INS) of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- <sup>iv</sup> Bilala Mulandu Brady Israel, *Helping young people in the DRC to overcome education and gender barriers*, 2019: <https://theirworld.org/news/drc-young-volunteers-help-children-youth-overcome-education-gender-barriers/>.
- <sup>v</sup> According to the 2017-2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (Institut national de statistique, INS) of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) with support from UNICEF and the US Agency for International Development (USAID).
- <sup>vi</sup> Well summarised in Kvinna till Kvinna's recently released report, *They Came Together to Not Be Silenced*, 2023: <https://kvinnatillkvinna.org/publications/they-came-together-not-to-be-silenced-gender-based-violence-in-conflict-the-role-of-womens-rights-organisations/>.
- <sup>vii</sup> Report of the UN Secretary-General, S/2022/745.
- <sup>viii</sup> Réseau des Femmes pour un Développement Associatif, Réseau des Femmes pour la Défense des Droits et la Paix, International Alert, *Le corps des femmes comme champ de bataille durant la guerre en République Démocratique du Congo*, 2004.
- <sup>ix</sup> Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), *Bridging or Breaking the Silos: Young Women's Leadership in Peacebuilding and Humanitarian Action*, 2023: [https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/Bridging\\_Breaking\\_Silos-Young%20%80%93Women\\_in-Peacebuilding\\_Humanitarian\\_Action-v2.pdf](https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/Bridging_Breaking_Silos-Young%20%80%93Women_in-Peacebuilding_Humanitarian_Action-v2.pdf).
- <sup>x</sup> International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, *Youth Participation in Political Processes*, 2018. Accessed 4/10-2023 < <https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/youth-participation-in-political-processes.pdf> > and Nadia Kanyere Karasi, *DRC Youth Are Flooding Politics. But Are They Only Doing It for the Money?*, Global Press Journal 2019. Accessed 4/10-2023 < <https://globalpressjournal.com/africa/democratic-republic-of-congo/drc-youth-flooding-politics-money/> >
- <sup>xi</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.
- <sup>xii</sup> Research paper by UN Women, *Young Women in Peace and Security: At the Intersection of the YPS and WPS Agendas*, 2018: <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org/peacebuilding/files/documents/research-paper-young-women-in-peace-and-security-en.pdf>.
- <sup>xiii</sup> Same as above.

For MPTFO Use

Totals	
	Recipient Organization
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 135,249.95
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 18,630.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 2,500.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 75,645.00
5. Travel	\$ 63,805.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 283,938.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 46,400.00
Sub-total	\$ 626,167.95
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 43,831.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 669,999.71</b>

*Aicha Bouzlama*  
A.B.

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Recipient Organization	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 234,499.90	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 234,499.90	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 200,999.91	30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 669,999.71</b>	