



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE – MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM: Designed for Japan Supplementary Budget

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
RMC Meeting No: RMC009	Project No: CRSV_UNA04_DRC
Date of Meeting: 25 th February 2022	RMC members in attendance at meeting: German Vega Cortes UN Women (Chair) Chloe Silvestre DPO Sven Pfeiffer UNODC Graciana Argiro UNDP MPTFO UN Action Secretariat: Fareen Walji, Fukumi Orikasa, Laura Navalta, Margot de Fenoyl
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organisations)	
Date of Submission: 16 th February 2022	Participating UN Organisations: Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) United Nations Organization’s Stabilization Mission in Congo (MONUSCO)
	Participating UN Organisation(s) receiving funds: Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR)
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organisations: Ms. Charlotte SONGUE, Coordinator of the Programme for the Rights of Women and Gender songue@un.org Mr. Matteo MENIN, Coordinator of the External Relations and Strategic Planning Unit mening@un.org	Project Title: Mitigating gender-based violence including conflict-related sexual violence and COVID 19 effects on women and girls while reinforcing women’s response in DRC Project Location(s): DRC South Kivu province (SK) North Kivu province (NK) Projected Project Period: 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2023 Project duration: 12 months.
Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension: (from – to)	Total Project Budget: \$ 512,782.38 Amount of MPTF funds requested:



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

Projected Annual Disbursements:	2022 \$ 512,782.38	
Projected Annual Commitments:	2022 \$ 400,000.00	2023 \$ 112,782.38

Application Instructions for Narrative Summary and Annexes
<p>The following sections and Annexes must be completed using the project proposal template provided.</p> <p><u>Section I) Project Narrative</u> Please respond to each question and section with relevant details.</p> <p><u>Section II) Budget Summary</u> As required by UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office</p> <p><u>Section III) Annexes</u> Annex 1: Project Results Framework</p>

Executive Summary



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

Please insert an executive summary of this proposal, max. 200 words.

The project will be implemented in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which has been plagued by several decades of conflict and where artisanal mines play a major economic role and employ a growing number of women and children. Here, attacks against civilians have led to many grave human rights violations and crimes against humanity, particularly conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).

While a large proportion of women work in the mining sector, the unequal treatment, abuse and denial of rights they suffer do not allow them to fulfil their potential as agents of social cohesion, development and peacebuilding at the local level. Additionally, the judicial context of the Kivus is characterized by isolation from the judicial authorities and insufficiency of magistrates, reducing opportunities for victims of human rights violations, including sexual violence, to access justice.

Thus, the project aims to address the fight against impunity for CRSV committed in a context of armed conflict, it also aims to improve access to multisector assistance to victims of CRSV/SGBV, specifically medical, psycho-social, legal, socio-economic reintegration services, and enhance women's recognition and participation in their communities, amidst the prevention and response actions to COVID-19. The project will be implemented by the Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) with its dual mandate from OHCHR and DPO in collaboration with the IOM and UNESCO, and relevant local networks and stakeholders, under the overall guidance of the UN Action Secretariat.

The project will reach 200 survivors of CRSV with access to justice, 300 survivors will receive assistance to access multi-sectoral services and a total of 181,925 people including 81,836 men and 100,089 women, will be indirect beneficiaries in the areas covering 13 mining sites¹.

¹ The 13 mining sites targeted in the WOSH Project was Widambo / Ndilo, Nyakatandala, Nzibi, Bukumbu, Bimpanga, Kamabulungu, Iyela, Filon 7, Wasa, Kabilimbi / Lubimbe, Kasilu, Ilunga, D20.



Section I: Project Narrative

1. Introduction and Context

- A. Explain the context(s) within which this project will be implemented, including a description of the needs and gaps that this project will address.

The east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is an area where artisanal mines play a major economic role and employ a growing number of women and children. It is at the heart of the recurring conflicts that have plagued eastern DRC for several decades including increased activism by armed groups. These conflicts are fuelled by political, economic and socio-cultural opportunism exacerbated by the accentuation of ethno-tribal and community cleavages around land and mines, due to the high valuation of mineral resources and the commercial concentration of raw materials.

In this context, numerous forms of violence are committed against women, mostly sexual violence, within conflicts. The United Nations Mission (MONUSCO) in DRC, the Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) and various organizations work to relieve the suffering generated by these violations. These attacks against civilians have led to many grave human rights violations and crimes against humanity, particularly conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). In June 2018, UNJHRO documented 197 human rights violations and incidences of abuse inflicted by Raia Mutomboki (RM) combatants on 113 victims, including 79 survivors of rape, gang rape, and body cavity searches in the sectors of Bamuguba Sud and Baliga. Areas close to mining sites were particularly vulnerable to the incursions.

The Shabunda Action plan rolled out from April 2019 was the result of a joint UN (MONUSCO, JHRO & Agencies) effort to tackle the systematic attacks of RM groups in Shabunda territories (SK) and consisted of several activities, including advocacy, engagement and capacity building to ensure the prevention and protection of communities, support and holistic assistance to survivors, notably women and girls, and towards the fight against impunity.

One major outcome of the plan was the arrest of RM leader Kokodikoko, his trial and sentencing to life imprisonment in a mobile court hearing on 12 November 2019. This was a major step towards accountability for perpetrators of grave human rights violations. In terms of measurable impacts, data collected on CRSV (through the Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Arrangements, MARA) highlighted the significant decrease in cases since JHRO first protection missions in the area, as well as in the follow-up of the plan, among others, the PBF Women of Shabunda (WOSH) Project.

It is worth mentioning the difficulties, discriminations and inequalities women suffer in this artisanal mining zone of Shabunda, both from cultural burdens and from structural discriminations. It is noted that despite the large proportion of women working in the mining sector in other areas in South and North Kivu, the unequal treatment, abuse and denial of rights they suffer do not allow them to fulfil their potential as agents of social cohesion, development and peacebuilding at the local level. This constitutes a crucial deficit in North and South Kivu provinces which remain very affected by multiple conflict dynamics, and in a socio-economic sector (mines) known to be particularly conducive to conflicts but also to multiple human rights violations including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The judicial context of the Kivus in general is characterized by the isolation of certain rural areas such as the Bamuguba-Sud group, Masisi and Walikale territories, from the judicial authorities as well as the glaring insufficiency of magistrates. This reduces opportunities for victims of human rights



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

violations, including sexual violence, to access justice. In addition, judicial decisions facilitated by the support of partners such as the JHRO, while final and enforceable, face difficulties in practical enforcement, particularly in their reparation component. In addition, access to other services such as medical and psychosocial already a real challenge, is further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Women's economic resources have shrunk as a result of different phases of confinement that have reduced movement to supply sites.

Thus, the project aims to address firstly, the fight against impunity for CRSV committed in a context of armed conflict in highly landlocked mining areas, it also aims to facilitate victims' access to appropriate care services (medical and psychosocial), justice and livelihood. In addition, in a context where populations are facing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular women who are responsible for the well-being of the family, including economic, preventive actions to reduce the spread will be addressed through community radio and other communication channels in place and response actions implemented to support women.

2. Geographic location(s) and/or countries addressed in the project

This project is targeting women in South and North Kivu, victims of CRSV and vulnerable girls' groups. Building on the Shabunda action plan I & II, as well as the PBF WOSH project experiences. In addition, the choice of the above-mentioned areas was dictated by accessibility factors and the presence of women-friendly customary chiefs and men in these sites (vectors of change from the WOSH Projects). The targeted areas are conflict-affected areas but also areas where a high prevalence of SGBV has been documented over the recent years, perpetrated not only by military but also by armed groups, with women being predominantly the victims.

3. Beneficiaries

The project targets the Shabunda Territory in the province of South Kivu, and the North Kivu province, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and will cover 13 mining sites² in South Kivu. With a total of 181,925 people including 81,836 men and 100,089 women, indirect beneficiaries, according to the group's 2020 statistics. The direct beneficiaries foreseen are:

- ✓ 250 women and girls working in mines and women's groups in the mining sector (women of mining cooperatives, ore shredders and transporters, cooks and sex workers);
- ✓ 300 survivors / victims of CRSV;
- ✓ 20 judicial police officers;
- ✓ 20 medical personnel;
- ✓ 10 provincial authorities;
- ✓ 50 women/girls and 30 men vectors of behavior change for the prevention of SGBV and promotion of the culture of peace in the project area;
- ✓ 100 women members of local mechanisms (monitoring committees, state services, mining cooperatives, women's rights clubs);
- ✓ 10 CRSV women survivors, traders from the North and South Kivu (4 women from Maison Dorcas of the Panzi Foundation, 3 members of the National Network for Survivors of Sexual Violence in DRC, 3 women survivors of sexual violence and/or exploitation from the Numbi mining area)
- ✓ 10 CRSV women survivors' jewelers from North-Kivu (3 were already trained in Panzi's pilot project, 7 are new beneficiaries)

² The 13 mining sites targeted in the WOSH Project was Widambo / Ndilo, Nyakatandala, Nzibi, Bukumbu, Bimpanga, Kamabulungu, Iyela, Filon 7, Wasa, Kabilimbi / Lubimbe, Kasilu, Ilunga, D20.



- ✓ 30 CRSV women survivors' jewelers from South Kivu (18 former beneficiaries from Maison Dorcas and the National Survivors Network, 6 new beneficiaries from the WOSH project in Kigulube, and 6 new beneficiaries from Maison Dorcas and the National Survivors Network).

4. Background, Rationale, and Justification

A. Explain the background to the proposed project (e.g., What other initiatives will the results of this project build upon?)

The Peacebuilding Funds (PBF) supported UNJHRO – IOM – UNESCO to implement the project "Women's Right to Protection and Participation for Equality and Peace around the artisanal mines of South Kivu" in Shabunda territory (WOSH Project – Women of Shabunda), aiming to fight against the marginalization of women in the different sectors of mineral exploitation, through women's empowerment and their active participation, alongside men, in inter-stakeholder dialogue, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in mining areas.

Civil society organizations and the Ministries of Gender, Family and Child, Mines and Communication, partnered under the lead of the JHRO with the collaboration of UNESCO and IOM for the prevention of conflicts through the promotion of social cohesion, participation and promotion of women's rights, victims of CRSV, and has acted in the mining sector to bring the various State and non-State actors to act jointly and in a complementary manner to remedy the situation of women in the Kigulube and Nzovu mining sector of Shabunda region (SK). The WOSH project brought more access to basic social services, including medical, psychological, legal, social and economic for victims and raised population awareness. It also improved women's leadership participation at all levels of local mining mechanisms, as well as institutional and community governance, which has given mining workers, women and men, the necessary tools to manage the sector in an effective, inclusive and transparent manner, with women's groups, civil society actors.

The project achieved two main results including: (1) Enhanced the participation of women and girls in the prevention, resolution and transformation of conflicts related to the exploitation of the Shabunda mining quarries and the protection of their rights are systematized (including access to justice and fight against impunity of GBV), leading to a strengthened social cohesion and peacebuilding in the Kigulube area; (2) Legality and traceability in supply chains were enhanced and the living and working conditions of women and communities in the mining sector were improved, contributing to strengthened stability and peacebuilding in the Kigulube Area.

Pillar of participation and protection of women's rights - JHRO

The people of Kigulube now have access to a community law library and alternative legal care and referral mechanisms through the legal clinic set up as part of the project, with a Women's Rights Club created and a human rights club for students, all involved in awareness-raising activities on human rights, women's rights and fight against sexual violence. Indeed, 3801 people including 2000 men, 350 boys, 1200 women and 251 girls were received and legally informed by the ACPD legal clinic. A total of 207 victims, including 136 of sexual violence: 96 women, 31 girls, 09 boys, were interviewed by the magistrates for human rights violations and CRSV cases committed members of armed groups and military officers (FARDC). The process resulted in the arrest of 5 rebel leaders, who are awaiting the next mobile court hearings in the remote locality of Kigulube.

The CHAHI Hospital Center on the other hand received 828 patients for consultations, medical examinations and medical care: 110 men, 682 women, 25 girls, 3 boys, and 8 cases of HIV-AIDS. They



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

were then referred to psychosocial service (634 patients, including 270 victims of GBV mainly women and girls). A total of 33 victims, including 4 girls, 24 women and 5 men, benefited from socio-economic reintegration in small businesses (including goat and pig breeding, soap making, baking, cutting of clothes and sewing). Victims who were minors received school kits and their parents received a kit for an income generating activity in order to allow for their continued schooling.

Communication for Behavior Change Pillar- UNESCO

The UNESCO completed the construction work of the women's house, with the installation of the solar kit, the water cistern and the furnishings. The installation of the community radio tower has been completed, as well as the acoustic layout of the studio, pending the installation of transmitters and other equipment. The recruitment and training of the 8 radio animators was also organized: 5 men and 3 women trained in the prevention of SGBV, the role of community radio and the promotion of living together in peace.

The UNESCO has identified 50 vulnerable women in Kigulube and 100 victims of GBV including CRSV, for socio – economic reintegration, who will be supported in their small income-generating activities. Then all will be grouped in Village Savings and Credit Associations (AVEC).

The NGO *Women of Africa* has trained 50 women and 30 men who are agents of change in Kigulube, and who are involved on a daily basis in the fight against violence and are active relays on the ground taking men to work together with women. Those agents of change sensitized actively men and women in their quarters and villages, to report knowledge and messages received and assimilated during their trainings, on peaceful cohabitation and respect of women's rights.

Mining Governance Pillar – IOM

The first 2 artisanal women's mining cooperatives, namely Kigulube Women's Mining Cooperative (COMIFEKI) () and Nzovu Women's Mining Cooperative (COMIFENZO) were set up with IOM support and are operational in the project area, with government operating permission.

Local mine officers have been trained and equipped, including GPS and computer equipment, for the systematic control of the supply chains of minerals installed in the area and have ensured compliance with the national standards of the DRC, the regional standards of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the international standards of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The mineral labelling system was installed by the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (ITSCI), a DRC partner in artisanal mining in charge of labelling and traceability of mineral supply chains to processing entities.

Women mine agents have been trained in Bukavu, to enforce the legal texts and mining regulations in force in the DRC while investigating and punishing violations, as women inspectors (OPJ with competence limited only in artisanal mining). A joint mission was organized for the first compliance qualification of mines sites by the trained women inspectors. A total of 13 mining sites were qualified "Green"³, including four gold sites and nine stanniferous sites, which allowed the installation of two supply chains of clean and conflict-free minerals and to benefit from mining royalties to finance local development projects. An IOM technical expert on responsible mineral trade guided existing mining

³ Generally, the key objective of green mining is **to reduce the footprint on the environment caused by acid-related damage from mining activities**. One of the approaches used here is to deploy zero-discharge processes that "re-mine" existing waste materials to recover valuable metals and minerals. Moreover, the human rights conditions were checked in the WOSH Project: presence of State mining service: SAEMAPE, mining police; legal taxation; no children in mining sites; no pregnant or nursing women in mines; no heavy works for women in mines; no armed groups nor national Army; a mining cooperative for artisanal miners.



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

cooperatives in Kigulube and Nzovu and has trained them in gender mainstreaming: 60 people including 44 women. Moreover, women have joined management positions in administration, finance and logistics management in 10 artisanal mining cooperatives.

A consultation framework comprising 225 women, bringing together state agents, civil society actors and mining women, has been installed and trained by the ADBA (*Action pour le Développement Communautaire de Base*) partner in Kigulube Centre, with 10 antenna cells in the villages around Kigulube, for specific issues related to gender in mining, and will report to the SCLS and SSCLS (*Sous-Sous-Comité Local de Suivi des activités minières*) level.

Out of the above-mentioned PBF WOSH Project, the revised national strategy to fight gender-based violence has been promoted and implemented since 2016, coupled with the International Conference of the Great Lakes Regions' Head of State Campaign on Zero Tolerance on Sexual and Gender Based Violence and its impunity launched by the President of the DRC on 19 June 2021, the International Day of Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict.

This project therefore proposes to strengthen support to judicial institutions in the implementation of the Zero Tolerance policy against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, based on the commitments of the DRC contained in the Joint Communiqué signed by the military (FARDC) and the police (PNC) in March 2013 and renewed in December 2019. Moreover, in support to the fight against impunity, the project will enhance and expand the holistic support to victims, including their socioeconomic participation, and broaden the scope of its CRSV communication, including in the COVID-19 context.

B. Describe the rationale behind the design of this project. What gap will this project fill? Explain the added value of this project.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically SDG 5, which aims for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and SDG 16, aiming to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies with access to justice for all, and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, constitute the foundation to the prevention of CRSV, meeting survivors' needs, holistic survivor-centred responses and enhancing accountability.

The project's added value is the valuable multisectoral and holistic assistance that will be provided to survivors of CRSV in complex situations of physical, cultural and security remoteness, characterised by armed groups active in mining zone and weakness of State authority. The diverse but solid support provided will target the social and economic reintegration of women to overcome customary and adverse burdens as well as precarious and unequal economy amidst rich mining zone where women are very active.

C. Explain how the Participating UN Organisations will jointly coordinate on this project.

The JHRO, with its dual mandate from OHCHR and DPO, will ensure the overall coordination of the project, assigning both its OHCHR and DPO staff in the project. While the JHRO will coordinate the substantial part of the project, in collaboration with the agencies IOM and UNESCO through occasional consultations, which will allow them to follow up and consolidate the actions of the previous PBF project started in Kigulube; the MONUSCO Bukavu field office and the Force will coordinate and support in logistics and security, as the target zones is remote.



Part of the field activities will be entrusted to CHAHI Medical center (CH-CHAHI), and the ACPD Legal Clinic. These two (2) NGOs have successfully intervened in the previous PBF project and will continue to be partners in this project. A brief description of their capabilities is given below:

- D. Explain how the project will take a survivor-centred approach throughout all of its stages, including how the project follows GBV guiding principles, particularly Do No Harm. Explain how this project contributes to the safety and security of survivors and at-risk groups.**

The project will be implemented through a survivor-centered approach. The implementation strategy will ensure that the all victims have access to 4 assistance services (medical, psycho-social, legal and economic reintegration). Beyond these services, the project will ensure that survivors participate in local initiatives put in place to enable them to express their full potential while respecting the fundamental principles of confidentiality, dignity, safety, security and do no harm. All structures put in place will ensure that spaces are provided to survivors as members of the community, with the necessary capacities to avoid stigmatization. All stakeholders as well as partners, including beneficiaries, will be trained on protection and individual safety and minimum standards of protection from sexual and gender-based violence. This with the involvement of the Protection Unit and the Women Protection Advisors (WPA) Unit within the JHRO.

- E. Additional Note: Please explain how the project takes a human security approach that prioritizes cross-cutting issues. The approach can be described namely as "people-centred," "comprehensive," "context-specific", "prevention-oriented" and "Delivering as One."*

The project will be implemented with a human security approach and can be described as:

- **People-centered:** supporting survivors directly through the multisector/holistic assistance, and to reinforce women amidst the COVID-19.
- **Comprehensive:** the whole package of services: medical, psychosocial, information, legal, socio-economic, will be available to the beneficiaries. The survivors will supported within their community which is fully involved through communication for behavior change such as through radio broadcasts and women's rights clubs
- **Context-specific:** women will be supported within their community, artisanal mining area, and in their professional sector (mining).
- **Prevention-oriented:** information and training will be organized to inform the survivors and the community on fight against CRSV and GBV, dialogue and peacebuilding interactions will be reinforced through the community radio and the women house space.
- **Delivering as One:** all partners will be linked and work in synergy. The coordination mechanism will allow proper delivery of the project package to beneficiaries, and the community.

5. Objectives

Survivors of sexual violence, including women and girls, have access to quality holistic care services, COVID-19 information, regain their rights and dignity, and actively contribute to sustainable development and peacebuilding in their respective communities.



6. Goal

The goal of this project is to improve access to multisector assistance to victims of CRSV/SGBV, specifically medical, psycho-social, legal, socio-economic reintegration services, and enhance women's recognition and participation in their communities, amidst the prevention and response actions to COVID-19.

7. Strategy / Theory of Change

A. Explain the Strategy and Theory of Change of the project

If access to holistic care services is improved and easily accessed to CRSV survivors amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, and if access to justice is facilitated for victims, then survivors including women and girls will regain their rights and dignity, their lives will be rebuilt and their contribution to sustainable development, through socio-economic recovery and peacebuilding will be visible, capitalized, recognized and valued by their communities.

Because their capacities and skills are strengthened to improve their safety, protection and physical, mental and socio-economic well-being, the survivors can act and hold the duty bearers more accountable in justice provision.

The desired change aims the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and SDG 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions; for peaceful and inclusive societies with access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, constitute the foundation to the prevention of CRSV, meeting survivors' needs, holistic survivor-centred responses and enhancing accountability.

B. Explain how the project contributes to UN Action's Theory of Change and Strategic Framework and fits into the larger context of CRSV prevention and response at global / regional and country levels as applicable

The project aligns perfectly with the UN Action strategy in its second outcome related to Prevention, protection and support for survivors and groups at risk are supported and protected and the risks of CRSV are prevented and mitigated (Resolution 1820), as well as with the theory of change that: "If comprehensive and multisectoral assistance, including medical, psychosocial, livelihoods and justice are available and accessible to survivors, and measures to prevent and mitigate the risks of CRSV are implemented in a survivor-centred manner, including through strategies and plans to implement Joint Communiqués, then survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented and mitigated."

The project aligns with Japan's strategy to contribute to Africa to build stable and reliable institutions and improve governance. The project will also support the Government of the DRC in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, by promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all (SDG target 16.3) and Goal 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, supporting the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and types of sexual violence and other exploitation.

In addition, the project aligns with the lines contained in the DRC-United Nations Joint Communiqué on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, signed in March 2013 and renewed in December 2019 and its Addendum 4. It also contributes to the implementation of the Zero Tolerance Campaign against Sexual Violence launched by the President of the DRC on the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in 2021.

8. **Expected Results** (Suggested Outline below. Please complete as applicable, add more Outcomes, Outputs, Activities as needed. This should correspond to Annex 1: Project Results Framework. Please indicate how each Outcome, and Output or Activity if relevant, corresponds to the UN Action Network Strategic Framework 2020-2025)

Additional Note: Please use quantitative and measurable indicators for Outputs and Outcomes along with the Baseline (or why using those numbers) as much as possible.

The following activities are not required in the proposal, but strongly encouraged:

- 1) Visibility enhancement through communication activities (press releases, visual materials on the website and SNS, use of the stickers that indicate cooperation from Japan.)*
- 2) Partnering with past and present bilateral projects led by JICA and the Japanese PKO.*
- 3) Procurement of Japanese products, and services by Japanese corporations, and adoption of ideas proposed by Japanese organizations*

Outcome 1 : Accountability and fight against impunity of CRSV is reinforced and 200 survivors of CRSV have access to justice in South Kivu

Output 1.1 Technical and material capacities of various actors (judicial police, para-legal, justice system) are reinforced to facilitate access to justice for victims of CRSV in compliance with anti – COVID 19 measures

Activity 1.1.1 Training of judicial police officers for Kigulube on judicial handling of sexual violence crimes and taking of oath

Activity 1.1.2 Material support to judicial authorities to organize judicial investigations, mobile trials on CRSV and advocacy for deployment of judicial personnel in Kigulube area

Activity 1.1.3 Training of provincial and local authorities, and victims on reparations and extra-judiciary support to victims of CRSV

Output 1.2: 200 Survivors of CRSV and gender-based violence have access to justice and receive a quality legal aid

⁴ Addendum to the Joint Communiqué on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations, 9 December 2019, [DRC.pdf \(un.org\)](#)



Activity 1.2.1: Support the ACPD legal clinic to provide legal information to the community, free legal aid to victims and referral system with CH CHAHI medical clinic

Activity 1.2.2 Support to the secure participation of victims to judicial investigations and mobile courts: physical and judiciary protection, psychological assistance, transport, lodging and food during judicial hearings

Activity 1.2.3 Implementation of a community referral system and counter-referencing mechanism against CRSV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) with other medical, psychosocial and economic services, in respect of protection of victims' principles

Outcome 2: 300 survivors of CRSV receive multisector assistance amidst the prevention and response to COVID-19 in North and South Kivu

Output 2.1: Information on the project and COVID-19 mitigation is spread, and training (ToT) is provided to 20 medical personnel, women and community organizations

Activity 2.1.1 Visibility enhancement through communication activities (press releases, visual materials on the website and SNS, use of the stickers that indicate support from the Government of Japan), radio broadcast and awareness-raising activities on COVID-19 in Kigulube, Numbi, Bukavu and Goma

Activity 2.1.2 Provide training on the COVID-19 mitigation and management to medical personnel, women and community organizations and distribution of COVID-19 prevention materials

Activity 2.1.3 Establish of a coordination mechanism for the actors for the concerted management and actions to combat GBV, CRSV and COVID-19 in the area of intervention (North and South Kivu)

Output 2.2: 300 Survivors of CRSV and GBV access adequate medical and psychosocial assistance and socio-economic reintegration

Activity 2.2.1 Support the CH CHAHI to provide medical, psychosocial and socio-economic assistance to survivors of CRSV and GBV, and referral system with ACPD legal clinic

Activity 2.2.2 Train women survivors in areas related to the COVID-19, namely in manufacturing of face masks and their proper use, washing gel, soap, hand washing devices, and on ethical mineral trading and transformation

Activity 2.2.3 Support the creation of women jewelers cooperative and knowledge-sharing between women jewelers' survivors, women traders and other women survivors of existing mining cooperatives in Bukavu, South-Kivu and in Goma, North-Kivu

Activity 2.1.4 Provide technical and material support to the Women's Village Associations of Savings and Credits including survivors of CRSV and of COVID-19, and to women's cooperatives to contribute to the economic recovery of their communities.

9. Institutional Capacity

- A. Explain how the Participating UN Organisations submitting the proposal have the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.**

The JHRO DRC mandate covers the entire extent of the DRC with field offices in different provinces including South and North Kivu and is representing both the human rights component of the DPO in DRC and the OHCHR. Its mandate to promote and protect human rights is implemented through the support of thematic units (Women Protection Advisers; Women's Rights and Gender Programme; Reforms and Institutions' Reinforcement; National Reporting and Investigations, Transitional Justice and Fight against impunity; Protection of civilians, individual and judicial protection, with staff specialized in different fields offices.

From past and present experience, the JHRO has successfully conducted and implemented projects with visible results in the holistic care of CRSV survivors and GBV, access to justice for victims and fight against impunity, reparations for victims of sexual violence, and capacity building for State, non – State and victims. These projects were implemented with UN partners such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, IOM, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, the JHRO leading some of them, with the Team of Experts on rule of law and sexual violence (Japan Funding), the Canadian Ministry of Global Affairs funding, the IRF / STAREC, the PBF, the UK AID / DFID, the Swedish International Development Affairs funding and the Belgian Wallonia -Brussels.

In addition, the UNJHRO works in full collaboration with the MONUSCO sections to fulfill the human rights mandate: the MONUSCO Prosecution Support Cells, the Justice Support Section, the Child Protection Section, the Gender Affairs Office, the Civil Affairs Sections, the Force, the United Nations Police, and the Mission Support Center.

10. Coordination within the UN system, National Institutions/Stakeholders, and Local Partners

- A. Explain how the project enhances UN system coordination and joint programming on CRSV including implementation of Joint Communiqués (JCs), Frameworks of Cooperation (FoCs), attending implementation plans (IPs) and other relevant political commitments.**

In DRC, multiple frameworks exist to coordinate activities to fight sexual violence in particular and GBV in general. This project will operate within the coordination framework on CRSV, namely the MARA working group, and will feed its data collection. Activities implemented will be done in coordination with other related coordination - and action-oriented structures such as the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR), and the Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse network in humanitarian settings. The project coordinates its efforts at the country level in the areas of strengthening the rule of law, access to justice and ensuring accountability for CRSV, within the international penal justice taskforce comprising the UNDP, the MONUSCO Prosecution Support Cells, the international NGO and judiciary authorities.

The project is aligned with the UN Action works in complement to the Global Focal Points for Rule of Law, in line with the priorities outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for addressing the structural drivers of conflict and building stable, equitable societies by reinforcing institutions that uphold the rule of law and therefore, provide adapted, gender-sensitive and accessible responses to survivors of CRSV and groups at risk. As a network, UN Action provides strategic support to country-level action on CRSV, including this project, contributes to advocacy and



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

strengthening a system-wide approach to CRSV, and helps to build the evidence base for effective and timely prevention of and response to CRSV

The project, building on the PBF WOSH Project, welcomes other partnerships, including with JICA, in the DRC as well as with Japanese organisations and companies active in the implementation areas.

- B. Is the project based on a joint analysis of gaps and does it reflect joint prioritisation, planning or programming by UN entities? i. Please explain how the analysis was conducted and which stakeholders were included (e.g. governmental organisations, MARA Working Groups, the GBV sub-cluster, women's organisations, and survivors) and to what extent; ii. Explain how the project avoids duplication and increases synergy between UN entities on CRSV.

This project meets the UNJHRO action plan in its fight against impunity for CRSV as well as the Shabunda Action Plan, and the MONUSCO Transition Strategy. In addition, it considers needs not covered or partially covered by the PBF project based on the results of the 2021 annual report. In a collaborative and coordination approach, exchanges took place with the partners (NGOs, women's associations and local authorities) on their analysis of the situation on the ground and their proposals for actions to be carried out for the sustainability of the actions undertaken through the PBF project, particularly the network of civil society and associations of the Bamuguba Sud and Baliga groups and the agglomerations of Kigulube and Nzovu, and Bukavu. It is therefore on the basis of the proposals and points of view of each other that this project was built, including the Panzi Foundation women's jewelry group.

- C. Explain how the UN, governmental organisations, NGOs, women's organisations, survivors, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the project.

The implementation of the intervention strategy will be eminently guided by the capacities of public and private institutions working in growth-generating sectors that are still insufficient and unstable to implement effective sectoral strategies and policies that are part of a pattern of inclusive and sustainable economic growth for all populations, especially for women and girls.

Thus, through the Ministry of Gender, Family and Child, the Hospital Center CHAH, the ACPD legal clinic, the Panzi Foundation Jewelry group and partners, Kigulube's local initiatives including those of women (Women's Rights Club, mining cooperatives, women vectors of change), the project will act in an inclusive and participatory approach for more ownership and community engagement in a fragile cultural and security context.

- D. *Additional Note: Engagement of Japanese staff – if the project will involve Japanese staff, please indicate the details.*

N / A

11. Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation and Risks



STOP RAPE NOW UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

- A. Describe the overall management structure of this project. Explain how the project will be monitored and evaluated.

The monitoring of the implementation of the interventions planned in the project will be carried out regularly through the technical and steering committee which will ensure the general monitoring of the implementation and evaluation of the project. The project is an integral part of the OHCHR program and, therefore, its implementation is part of the regular program monitoring processes.

Interim and annual reports will be submitted to the Japanese government in accordance with current procedures and signed agreements. Mid-term surveys will be carried out to review progress and, where necessary, make the necessary adjustments and draw relevant lessons. A final independent evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project and the report will include impacts, lessons learned, future prospects and recommendations.

The components of the project will also be evaluated by both the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and the United Nations Board of Auditors (CCC). As a result, the independent evaluation group will be involved in the evaluation of this project. The evaluation of the project will focus on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability orientation, partnerships and coordination, as well as gender mainstreaming and human rights.

The UNJHRO will act as the lead agency for the collection of reports for the funder. He will also be responsible for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation of the project. All UN implementing agencies and partners will meet as a Coordinating Committee to ensure coherence and coordination of implementation, refine or modify the implementation approach and/or theory of change, assess progress towards expected results, identify lessons learned and expand good practices. The project will produce knowledge management tools and products to strengthen collective operational learning.

- B. *Additional Note: Please describe how monitoring and reporting will be done. Lines such as "all monitoring and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with CRSV-MPTF / UN Action standards as agreed with the Government of Japan.", "Both narrative and financial reports will be prepared and submitted to the donor, in accordance with agreed time." are sufficient.*

All monitoring and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with CRSV-MPTF / UN Action standards, as agreed with the Government of Japan.

The UNJHRO project team with the field office will insure regular follow up of all activities according to the workplan.

Both narrative and financial reports will be prepared by the UNJHRO / OHCHR and submitted to the donor, in accordance with agreed time.



C. Include a short risk analysis. Suggested format:

Risk	Risk Level (High/Medium/Low)	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Increased insecurity in the area	High	Regular security check with MONUSCO Force and Security and Safety Section, and compliance
Inaccessibility of the area due to the absence of good roads and communication network	Low	Flights operations for personnel and cargo movements
Weak capacities of some partners and beneficiaries	Medium	Initial information, sensitization and proximity follow up of beneficiaries and partners
Low data completeness and data loss	Low	Establishment of information forms and monthly data collection
COVID – 19 health crisis and its distancing measures	Low	Situation analysis and compliance with Government instructions

12. Sustainability

- A. Explain how the project: i. addresses the root causes of CRSV, i.e. gender inequality, and; ii. contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Women in Shabunda territory and in South province in general, as well as in the DRC, are facing deep social and cultural challenges, reported in the economic and political arena, thus weakening their power within the family, community and business.

Women's working conditions in artisanal mining are still largely beyond the control of the state and remain a major concern, as many women depend on the income provided by the informal mining economy to support their households. However, the participation of women in the artisanal sector as well as the gender impacts of artisanal mining are not adequately taken into account in the regulatory measures of this sector, in particular in order to reduce inequalities and discrimination suffered by women, which goes against the law on parity in particular its articles 7, and 9 which guarantee women's participation in the economic field.

The project's actions will contribute therefore to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 5 and 16: gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and peaceful and inclusive societies with access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, are fundamental to the prevention of CRSV, meeting survivors' needs, holistic survivor-centred responses and enhancing accountability.



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

- B. Explain how sustainability will be ensured and what the sustainability plan entails, including how the project will strengthen the capacity of national institutions and stakeholders to prevent and respond to CRSV.

In order to ensure institutional and community ownership of the results for sustainability and significant impact after the project, the recipient agencies, under the leadership of the UNJHRO, will involve in the implementation of the project the main institutional actors in the area, namely the Provincial Government, local authorities and judicial institutions. It will also be discussed from the beginning of the project to make commitments with the competent authorities at local and provincial level to define the responsibilities of all stakeholders in the project. These commitments will determine the level of involvement and contribution of each party to the success of the project as well as the conditionalities for the implementation of certain activities. National state institutions will be involved in advocacy.

For a good improvement of access to holistic care services in the area of intervention, support from the provincial government as well as judicial institutions, medical structures at the local level, will be necessary on various aspects including the training of technical and administrative staff, advocacy at the provincial and national level for the deployment and strengthening of mechanisms that ensure security in the area as well as facilitate access to services including the rapprochement of judicial institutions.

For a good reduction of the level of SGBV in the priority area, the institutional linking will be based on both national and provincial policy documents (National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence, Communication Strategy for Behavior Change in the fight against SGBV in South Kivu province) which will serve as a backdrop in the framework of the framework the multisectoral approach in the fight against SGBV. Awareness-raising campaigns, radio broadcasts and a continuous communication program will be in place through the community radio and the Women's Hut installed.

In addition, the various training and structuring of women in Association Villageoises d'Epargne et de Cr dit (AVEC), in mining cooperatives, the Case de la Femme and its Club for the Rights of Women and Girls, the Human Rights Library and the Women's Community Radio, are achievements of the PBF project, strengthened by this project and which will remain in the implementation area, in favor of women and girls, and the community. Management committees of these local structures, and the monitoring and evaluation tools designed and used during the project, will be the lever for the commitment of the beneficiaries and the sustainability of the project after its end. Finally, holistic assistance to victims of SGBV is a form of restitution of their rights, which will contribute to their resilience and survival after the violation and the project.

13. Communication Strategy

- A. What is the project's communication strategy and how will it raise the profile of UN Action? *Additional Note: Please designate a Communications Officer who will visualize the effectiveness and the impact of the project towards the achievement of human security. Budget for the communication activities and the communication strategy should be included in the project proposal.*

The project builds its strategy around the women's community radio to reach out survivors of CRSV, victims of GBV and women, men, girls and boys of the communities.



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

Radio programs and public information sessions will be organized, in order to disseminate the information on the project and on COVID-19 mitigation.

The principal activity is the Visibility enhancement through communication activities (press releases, visual materials on the website and SNS, use of the stickers that indicate support from the Government of Japan), radio broadcast and awareness-raising activities on COVID-19 mitigation.

Section II: Project Budget

Please complete the table below, required by UNDP MPTFO.

Category	Amount (USD)
Staff & Personnel Cost <i>[Including a Communications Officer]</i>	84,000
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	50,000
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation	15,000
Contractual Services	20,000
Travel	60,000
Transfers and Grants	90,000
General Operating	160,235.87
Programme Costs Total	479,235.87
Indirect Support Costs Total (\$33,546.51)	33,546.51
Total	512,782.38



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT







Part C. Initial Review of Proposal <i>(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)</i>	
(a) Does the project proposal comply with all Administrative and Budget criteria as per the Proposal Assessment form?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Does the project proposal adequately comply with all Substantive Content criteria as per the Proposal Assessment form (aligned with the Funding Strategy)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee <i>(To be completed by the RMC Chairperson)</i>	
Decision of the Resource Management Committee <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved for a total budget of US\$ ___ \$ 512,782.38 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Approved with modification/condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected	
Comments/Justification: Project has been approved by the RMC.	
Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee	
Name (Printed)	[Redacted]
Signature	[Redacted]
Date	31/03/22



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

**UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
FUND SIGNATURE PAGE**

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organisations: Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) United Nations Organization’s Stabilization Mission in Congo (MONUSCO)	Focal Point of Participating UN Organisations receiving funds:												
Project Number: CRSV_UNA04_DRC	Project Duration: 12 months Estimated Start Date: 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2023												
Project Title: Mitigating gender-based violence including conflict-related sexual violence and COVID 19 effects on women and girls while reinforcing women’s response in DRC	Project Location(s): DRC South Kivu province (SK) North Kivu province (NK)												
Total Project Cost: US \$ 512,782.38 MPTF: US \$ 512,782.38 Other: US \$ GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 512,782.38													
Total Amount Approved: US \$ 512,782.38													
<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="646 1325 873 1354">Name/Title</th> <th data-bbox="878 1325 992 1354">Date</th> <th data-bbox="997 1325 1317 1354">Signature</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="646 1398 873 1650"> Mr. Abdul Fofana Chief of Programme Support and Management Services, OHCHR </td> <td data-bbox="878 1377 992 1398"> 29/03/2022 </td> <td data-bbox="997 1350 1284 1430">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="228 1661 1317 1734"> Focal Point of Participating UN Organisations receiving funds: _____ </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="228 1745 1317 1843"> RMC Chairperson:  </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name/Title	Date	Signature	Mr. Abdul Fofana Chief of Programme Support and Management Services, OHCHR	29/03/2022		Focal Point of Participating UN Organisations receiving funds: _____			RMC Chairperson: 		
Name/Title	Date	Signature											
Mr. Abdul Fofana Chief of Programme Support and Management Services, OHCHR	29/03/2022												
Focal Point of Participating UN Organisations receiving funds: _____													
RMC Chairperson: 													

Annex 1: Project Framework



Results

Instructions: Please add more Outcomes, Outputs, Activities as required. Baselines and Targets can be added after project is approved. Indicate the corresponding indicator code as stated in UNA's Strategic Framework (Results Framework) with an asterix.*

OUTCOME1			
Accountability and fight against impunity of CRSV is reinforced and 200 survivors of CRSV have access to justice in South Kivu			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method
1. Provincial authorities are accountable through their engagement and fight against impunity of CRSV	1. 0 2. 0	1. 50 judicial, administrative and customary authorities are engaged 2. 3 Anti – COVID-19 (Distancing, protection and reminders) measures are respected during the training	1. Special notes on authorities' engagement are drafted in the activities reports 2. Training reports
2. Anti – COVID -19 measures are implemented throughout the trainings			1. Authorities are hesitating in engaging to fight CRSV. They are sensitized on the necessity of their engagement to protect their population and demonstrate their accountability to the right holders.
Output 1.1			
Technical and material capacities of various actors (judicial police, para-legal, justice system) are reinforced to facilitate access to justice for victims of CRSV in compliance with anti – COVID 19 measures			
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Risks and Assumptions

1. Number of trained officials	1. 5 judicial police officials	1. 30 officials trained	1. Training report, training certificates	1. Taking of oath may be delayed due to unavailability of judicial authorities. Joint planning and firm deadlines are scheduled with authorities.
Activity 1.1.1				
Training of judicial police officers for Kigulube on judicial handling of sexual violence crimes and taking of oath				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of judicial police officers trained on judicial handling of sexual violence crimes, who take of oath	1.5	1. 20 judicial police officers	1. Training report 2. Taking of oath publication	1. unavailability of volunteers for training and deployment to Kigulube. Administrative and judicial police involved in nomination and deployment of trainees
Activity 1.1.2				
Material support to judicial authorities to organize judicial investigations, mobile trials on CRSV and advocacy for deployment of judicial personnel in Kigulube area				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of advocacy meetings with national and provincial magistrate council and provincial government 2. Number of judicial investigations and mobile	1. 0 2. 3 judicial investigations and mobile trials organized	1. 5 meetings 2. 3 hearings	1. Meeting reports 2. Hearings reports, courts registries	1. Unavailability of volunteers for deployment to Kigulube. Administrative and judicial authorities involved in deployment of personnel

trials organized in Kigulube					2. Huge logistic is necessary to bring in Kigulube Bukavu, Kamituga and Uvira judiciary authorities to make hearings and trials in Kibulube. A joint and concerted planning is mandatory.
Activity 1.1.3					
Training of provincial and local authorities, and victims on reparations and extra-judiciary support to victims of CRSV					
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions	
1. Number of customary authorities and provincial government trained on reparations 2. Number of victims of CRSV trained on reparations, victims' rights, women and human rights	1. 0 2. 5	1. 15 authorities 2. 50 victims	1. Training reports	1. Unavailability of authorities for the training. Timely schedule and proper planning	
Output 1.2					
<i>200 Survivors of CRSV and gender-based violence have access to justice and receive a quality legal aid</i>					
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions	
1. Number of victims feeling satisfied by the legal aid they received	1. 200 victims	1. 200 victims	1. Legal clinic's reports 2. Survey	1. High expectation of the population. Proper presentation of the project outputs and	

					explanation of the project's approach for victims' assistance
Activity 1.2.1					
The ACPD legal clinic is supported to provide legal information to the community, free legal aid to victims and referral system with CH CHIAHI medical clinic					
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions	
1. Number of victims of CRSV assisted by the legal clinics who are referred to the other services chain and benefited from judiciary decision	1. 200 victims	1. 100 victims	1. Legal clinic's report, referral forms, court registry	1. Victims are assisted and referred but without judicial compensations. The socio – economic reintegration services compensate this absence.	
Activity 1.2.2					
Support to the secure participation of victims to judicial investigations and mobile courts: physical and judiciary protection, psychological assistance, transport, lodging and food during					
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions	
1. Number of victims that fully and securely participate to the judicial investigations and mobile courts	1. 200 victims	1. 150 victims	1. Legal clinic's reports	1. The location is remote and victims' residences very far from the hearing sites. Protection network with the legal clinic work to facilitate access to victims.	
Activity 1.2.3					
Implementation of a community referral system and counter-referencing mechanism against CRSV and SEA with other medical, psychosocial and economic services, in respect of protection of victims' principles					
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions	

1. Number of community referral mechanisms put in place	1. 1 mechanism in Kigulube	1. 5 community referral mechanisms (each in North Kivu, Numbi, Bukavu, Kibulube and Nzovu)	1. Activity's reports	1. The lack of confidence of victims. The JHRO and the MONUSCO CDT protection networks and legal clinics will connect to establish a secure community referral system
---	----------------------------	--	-----------------------	---

OUTCOME 2

300 survivors of CRSV received multisector assistance amidst the prevention and response to COVID-19 in North and South Kivu

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of populations that are aware of the COVID-19: its prevention and response actions	1. 18 000 inhabitants	1. 1 000 persons	1. Awareness – raising campaign reports, radio listeners' clubs	1. The project target zones are remote. Information is spread in local languages.

Output 2.1

The information on the project and the COVID-19 is spread and training (ToT) is provided to 20 medical personnel, women and community organizations

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. The trainees assessment on the ToT provided on the COVID-19	1. None	1. Useful (and used)	1. Post – training survey (end of project)	1. Negative perceptions on the COVID-19 risks weaken the training provided. Professional expertise and evidence are provided during and after the training, with on-site follow up

Activity 2.1.1

Visibility enhancement through communication activities (press releases, visual materials on the website and SNS, use of the stickers that indicate cooperation from Japan), radio broadcast and awareness-raising activities on COVID-19 in Kigulube, Numbi, Bukavu and Goma

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number and type of visibility materials produced and released	1. 5 types of Visibility materials 2. Radio broadcast	1. 10 types of visibility materials (press releases, visual on the website and SN, stickers, flyers, brochures, posters, banners, roll up, beach flags 2. 30 radio broadcasts	1. Samples of materials produced and released 2. Radio listeners' clubs	1. Visibility and information materials may be produced after the training schedule. Good planning.
Activity 2.1.2				
Trainings on the COVID-19 handling to medical personnel, women and community organizations and distribution of anti – COVID-19 materials				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of persons trained 2. Number of anti - COVID-19 materials distributed	1. 0 2. 0	1. 100 persons trained 2. 1 000 materials distributed	1. Training reports 2. Reports of distribution, signed handover forms	1. Proper handling of the materials. National professionals are involved in purchase and distribution.
Activity 2.1.3				
Establishment of a coordination mechanism for the actors for the concerted management and actions to combat GBV, CRSV and COVID-19 in the area of intervention (North and South Kivu)				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of meetings at local, provincial and national through established coordination mechanisms with	1. 3	1. 12 Meetings at local, provincial and national with established mechanisms: national strategy GBV, MARA, PSEA, Sub-Cluster GBV,	1. Meetings' reports	1. Duplication of frameworks. Cooperation and collaboration with existing mechanisms through meeting attendance and sharing of

		Provincial Gender Thematic Group, GBV local coordination group		information
Output 2.2				
300 Survivors of CRSV and GBV access adequate medical and psychosocial assistance and socio-economic reintegration				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of survivors who received at least 3 services during the project (either medical, psychosocial, legal or socio-economic)	1. 23 survivors	1. 100 survivors	1. CH CHAHI and ACPD reports	1. Distances between both services providers reduce the survivors' engagement in holistic assistance. Synergy and coordination between partners are reinforced and mandatory
Activity 2.2.1				
The CH CHAHI is supported to provide medical, psychosocial and socio-economic assistance to survivors of CRSV and GBV, and referral system with ACPD legal clinic				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of survivors who received each medical, psychosocial and socio-economic assistance 2. Number of survivors who are referred to ACPD legal clinic and who are received from ACPD legal clinic	1. 828 persons 2. 50 survivors	1. 300 survivors 2. 100 survivors	1. CH CHAHI reports 2. CH CHAHI and ACPD referral forms	Survivors are reluctant to report their case for fear of being stigmatized by the community. The population is well informed and sensitized on CRSV/SGBV
Activity 2.2.2				

Women victims are trained in works related to the COVID-19, namely in manufacture of face masks, washing gel, soap, hand washing devices, and on ethical mineral trading and transformation				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of women trained on COVID related fabrics' works 2. Number of materials made by women victims 3. Number of women trained in ethical mineral trading and jewellery-making	1. 0 2. 0 3. 0	1. 200 women trained in COVID works 2. 2 000 materials made 3. 52 women trained (12 women in ethical mineral trading and 40 women in jewellery-making)	1. Training reports 2. Fabrics' reports 3. A tailored traceable system for the purchase of the material and orders	1. Disparity in the skills and aptitudes to learn may create a gap and disadvantage for some of the learners and traders. A support system (peer-to-peer, as well as a trader guiding manual) will be put in place.
Activity 2.2.3				
Support to creation of women jewelers cooperative and knowledge-sharing between women jewelers' survivors, women traders and other women survivors of existing mining cooperatives in Bukavu, South-Kivu and in Goma, North-Kivu				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of cooperatives created 2. Number of offices opened in Goma 3. Number of people joining the cooperative as active and passive members	1. 0 2. 0 3. 40 in Kigulube & Nzovu	1. 1 cooperative created 2. 1 office opened in Goma 3. 60 women joined the cooperative	1. Existence of the cooperative status, its internal regulations, its office and list of membership	1. Unexpected taxes / miscellaneous costs and burden on the cooperative or the beneficiaries as legal members of the cooperative. Contacts and advises from formal State mining agents. 2. Women are not

					engaging with the cooperative as expected and invest in personal/informal businesses for short-term benefice. Sensitization of women.
Activity 2.1.4					
Technical and material support to the Women's Village Associations of Savings and Credits (AVEC) including survivors of CRSV and of COVID-19, and to women's cooperatives to contribute to the economic recovery of their communities.					
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification Method	Risks and Assumptions	
1. Number of women beneficiaries of the women's AVEC	1. 150 persons	1. 100 women	Operating reports of the AVEC	1. Limited engagement of women due to social and cultural burdens. Exchange of experience with former women members of the AVEC, and peer-to-peer system can reinforce new members confidence	

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Problem 1: Women victims and survivors of CRSV and GBV, and those living in conflict areas and in the context of the COVID-19, have limited access to information and basic services, worsening their physical and mental health, and exacerbating their economic vulnerabilities.

Problem 2: Survivors, mainly women, are usually excluded from response programs and their will very less considered, in their own milieu.

