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des peuples
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Project Document
For
Supplementary Budget of the Government of Japan

United Nations Development Programme
The Democratic Republic of the Congo

January 2017

Project title	Social stabilization and protection of vulnerable groups in conflict-affected communities in the Province of South-Kivu
Locations	Kamanyola/Luvungi Groupings, Uvira Territory (Ruzizi Plain), The Province of South-Kivu
Overall aim of project	Contribute to the stabilization and security of the target areas and increase the protection of vulnerable groups through the socio-economic integration of IDPs, returnees, refugees and marginalized persons of the local communities - including women and children - and the strengthening of local public services.
Development Outputs to deliver	Output 1: Basic administrative services are strengthened for the protection of vulnerable groups and stabilization ; Output 2: Basic social services on HIV AIDS and gender and sexual reproductive health are provided to vulnerable groups in target areas : Output 3 : Social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-community cohesion are reinforced : Output 4: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially IDPs, returnees, refugees and women and young unemployed persons in host community) is improved.
Budget	Total Budget: USD 1,000,000
Duration	12 months (March 2017 to March 2018).
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries: 1,100 households (6,600 persons) Indirect beneficiaries: 150,400 population
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Project Title: “Social stabilization and protection of vulnerable groups in conflict-affected communities in the province of South Kivu”

Project Number:

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Start Date: 31-03-2017

End Date: 30-03-2018

PAC Meeting date:

Brief Description

The project will intervene in Uvira territory (the Ruzizi plain), in the Province of South Kivu, where more than 23,000 refugees from Burundi have fled to. This area is already characterized by longstanding inter-community conflicts and tensions remain high due to poverty, mismanagement of land and poor local governance. Therefore, host communities as well as refugees remain vulnerable and need immediate support for their socio-economic integration. In this area, the general challenges are:

- Insecurity, lack of social cohesion and lack of protection for the civilian population, especially women and girls, the pygmy population;
- Social conflict, with an ethnic dimension and with a risk of degradation into a generalised armed conflict;
- Lack of livelihoods and of economic perspectives, affecting especially the youth.

The main expected outputs of the project to overcome this situation are:

1. Basic administrative services are strengthened for the protection of vulnerable groups and stabilization ;
2. Basic social services on HIV AIDS and gender and sexual reproductive health are provided to vulnerable groups in target areas :
3. Social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-community cohesion are reinforced :
4. The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially IDPs, returnees, refugees and women and young unemployed persons in host community) is improved.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF):

Populations especially vulnerable groups benefit from improved quality basic social services particularly for resolution of conflicts and peace consolidation.

Indicative Output(s):

- Vulnerability of the Congolese population is reduced through an adopted social assistance.
- Institutional capacity of structures who are in charge of formal and informal mechanisms for social protection is reinforced.

Total resources required:	1.000.000	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	N/A
	Japan:	1.000.000
	Government:	N/A
	In-Kind:	N/A

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is currently facing significant challenges in its efforts towards peace consolidation and social cohesion, as well as in its economic recovery process due to a number of factors such as the large number of displaced persons, poor governance, lack of economic opportunities, isolation, vulnerability and ethnic-based grievances. In addition, the DRC is now exposed to a high risk of instability due to its porous borders, which allow for the influx of refugees and the infiltration of armed groups from neighbouring countries in conflict such as Burundi.

In the province of South Kivu, as of 23 June 2016, 23,053 refugees from Burundi have fled to the Ruzizi plain. In addition, 5,044 refugees live with host families while others have fled to refugee camps in Lusenda. This area is already characterized by longstanding inter-community conflicts and tensions remain high due to poverty, mismanagement of land and poor local governance. Therefore, host communities, returnees as well as refugees are vulnerable and need immediate support for their socio-economic reintegration. The Ruzizi plain is one of the prioritised areas for the *International Security and Stabilisation Support Strategy (I-SSSS)* / Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (STAREC) as tensions between two communities, Bafuliiru and Barundi has been always high. This tension is due to several reasons such as the battles for customary powers, irrigation management and land conflicts.

While the Ruzizi plain is traditionally a host community for refugees and IDPs due to its location between Rwanda and Burundi, the political events in Burundi and the resulting influx of refugees have increased the risk of instability of this zone. In Kamanyola Grouping (“Groupement” in French, administrative hierarchy under Chieftdom) In Ngweshe Chieftdom, the population density became 725ha/km² after the massive arrival of refugees and returnees which increased the number of population from 57,060 to 65,400. Luvungi Grouping in Bafuliru Chieftdom is also suffering the drastic increase of population from 76,500 in 2015 to more than 85,000 in 2016.

In these areas, young people are mostly unemployed and, because of the lack of sustainable livelihoods opportunities, the risk of them joining (or re-joining) armed groups is very high. Economic growth is stunting, which further exacerbates the already extremely high unemployment rates in the area with incomes remaining under the poverty level. The provision of security, rule of law and protection services are insufficient due to the lack of police and justice infrastructures, skilled personnel and resources. Despite the agricultural potential, the absence of agricultural extension services causes crop diseases, while in areas where products are available, they perish because of lack of stocking, food-processing and transportation infrastructures. The absence of viable credit and saving mechanisms prevent households from starting alternative income generating activities in order to widen their livelihoods sources.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is high in these areas with 3.5 % in Kamanyola and 5.5% in Luvungi. This ratio would further increase because of the presence of military in these areas and the massive arrival of refugees. These areas do not have adequate structure for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the medical care of patients.

Faced with these challenges, a comprehensive approach is required to protect vulnerable people and support their social and economic integration, promote social cohesion and reinforce resilience of communities. Therefore, the project applies the “Human Security” approach which underscores the universality and inter-dependence of a set of freedoms that are fundamental to human life.

In addition, as a development agency of the United Nations, UNDP has a mandate to provide support to victims of conflicts and communities affected by humanitarian crises by cooperating with humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR.

II. STRATEGY

The Project will intervene two target areas:

1. Kamanyola Grouping in Ngweshe Chiefdom: Number of population: 65,400
2. Luvungi Grouping in Bafuliru Chiefdom: Number of population: 85,000

Target areas concerned by this project face a situation characterised by:

- Insecurity, lack of social cohesion and lack of protection for the civilian population, especially women and girls and marginalised people of the local communities
- Social conflicts with an ethnic dimension and with a risk of degradation into a generalised armed conflict;
- Lack of livelihoods and economic perspectives, affecting especially the youth;
- Lack of basic social services and the capacity of the local government and authorities to protect vulnerable persons.

Communities in the target areas are affected by conflicts and require pacific cohabitation between local population and refugees, IDPs or returnees. In such situation, the protection of vulnerable persons regardless the category of vulnerability, must become a higher priority. However, these areas have only limited assets to protect vulnerable persons who are exposed to or suffering from a high risk of human right violations. The communities also require to secure access to basic public services. However, the national and local governments struggle to offer sufficient public services including to prevent impunity which is prevailing and widespread in these areas. Therefore, the creation of mechanisms to protect vulnerable persons are one of the most important human security needs in these communities. In this project, vulnerable persons include IDPs, returnees, refugees and host community members especially women and young people who are unemployed.

The project aims to contribute to the stabilization and security of the target areas and increase the protection of vulnerable groups through the socio-economic reintegration of IDPs, returnees, refugees, and marginalized persons of the communities including women and children and the strengthening of local public services such as administration and health services in target groupings (Kamanyola and Luvungi). To achieve this objective, the Project intends to reinforce public services for the Human Security of vulnerable groups including IDPs, returnees, refugees, and marginalised persons of the local communities to bring both an immediate impact and a long term solution. The project also support vulnerable groups to become drivers of economic recovery and peaceful coexistence.

Overall, the project incorporates four important principles of the Human Security approach; people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific, and prevention-oriented. The measures for both protection (top-down) and empowerment (bottom-up) will be taken to guarantee the development of appropriate responses to the threats the most vulnerable people of the communities are facing.

External factors influencing the success of the project include:

- Worsening of the security situation and intensification of militia activities, following shortcomings of the DDR III program;
- Increase of insecurity due to the situation around the election;
- Level of commitment of local authorities and national government in achieving the project's results and sustainability of its impacts.

In order to achieve the objectives of the Project as stated above, two main strategies will be proposed;

1. Public services as drivers of protection for Human Security

The project considers the provision of basic services a key component to improve the Human Security of the most vulnerable groups. In this regard, the project aims at the reinforcement of administrative and social basic public services. The project intends to reinforce social services especially in the field of HIV AIDS, and

gender and sexual reproductive health. In order to protect vulnerable groups from further exposure to another vulnerability and to encourage and support infected people to live in dignity by providing essential care kits and scientifically proven information and knowledge. These activities promote “Freedom from fear” and “Freedom to live in dignity”, two key components of Human Security.

2. Vulnerable groups as drivers of change

The project considers vulnerable groups as drivers of change especially in the field of economic recovery and peaceful coexistence. They are exposed to considerable risks on human security but if they have an opportunity to be socially and economically integrated into the communities, they can bring significant positive changes to their communities. Therefore, the Project plans to offer them the opportunity to gain immediate income through ‘cash for work’ and to accompany them in the development of income generating activities through support on the creation of associations; to promote “Freedom of want” which is another important constituent of Human Security.

The project’s implementation strategy builds on the UN’s role in this comprehensive recovery process, building the capacity of communities and local authorities to be the leaders of their own progress. Through this approach, targeted communities have greater ownership of the transition processes; UNDP, government and community leaders will jointly provide development responses to the challenges; and local actors will be able to make more effective use of available and future financial resources. This approach is designed to reinforce the peace and stabilization in the region and the progressive, sustainable, community reintegration process of war-affected population. This approach has been already introduced in several areas in the DRC such as the province of North Kivu, Ituri, and South Ubangi and even in the Province of South Kivu which brought a successful improvement of the quality of life of beneficiaries.

The project will take into account the specific needs, interests, abilities and contributions of the vulnerable persons, particularly female head of households, in the cohesion building and economic recovery processes, while developing mechanisms to strengthen women's and youth leadership skills for their participation in decision making.

The continuing deterioration of the living conditions of vulnerable households, the lack of socio-economic and development prospects, as well as increasing tensions over access to natural resources are all factors that can fuel antagonisms and degenerate into violent conflicts, especially in a region where communities have little or no opportunity to participate in state and peace building.

To prevent the risk of relapse into armed conflicts, further deterioration of living conditions and the continued impoverishment of the economy, this project proposes to support specific areas where alternative perspectives can be offered to groups at risk and currently lacking any prospects (youth, women etc.), thus facilitating their economic and social reintegration.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1. Expected Results

Four complementary outputs will contribute to the stabilization and security effect sought by the project and these outputs will contribute to the achievement of outcomes of UNDAF:

Output 1: Basic administrative services are strengthened for the protection of vulnerable groups and stabilisation;

Output 2: Basic social services on HIV AIDS and gender and sexual reproductive health are provided to vulnerable groups in target areas;

Output 3: Social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-community cohesion are reinforced;

Output 4: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially IDPs, returnees, refugees and women and young unemployed persons in host community) is improved.

The project will involve an estimate of 1100 households (6.600 persons) as direct beneficiaries, and an estimate of 150,400 persons who are the population of two targeted groupings as indirect beneficiaries.

In DRC UNDP cooperation's program 2013-2017 (UNDAF's Outcomes #2, #3 & #6) focused on three pillars of intervention: (i) Strengthening of democracy and stabilization; (ii) Inclusive growth and sustainable development planning; (iii) Alternatives to climate change for a sustainable development. This project fits into the framework of the "Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development" programme combining pillar ii and iii and contribute to achieve the outcome 3 of UNDAF "Populations especially women and other vulnerable groups benefit from improved quality basic social services particularly for resolution of conflicts and peace consolidation". The project will also contribute to the Government of DRC's strategic pillars identified in the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper -PSRP (2011-2015)* through enhancing community resilience and strengthening the capacity of individuals, communities and local institutions to anticipate, recover, and prevent local level conflicts as well as lay and strengthen the foundation for equitable economic growth.

Furthermore, this project is in line with the *International Security and Stabilisation Support Strategy (ISSSS)* for Eastern DRC, especially with regard to pillar 3 (Restoration of state authority), and pillar 4 (Support to return, rehabilitation and economic recovery).

3.2. Partnerships

Partnerships are key to bring success and the Project will assure partnership with its counterparts as follows:

1. Partnerships with national counterparts:

The Project will work with technical services of the State (Interior, Agriculture, Rural Development, Youth, Ministry of Land) as well as local authorities (territory, chiefdom and grouping levels). Profiting from the existence of provincial ministries, the project will occasionally organise joint monitoring missions and exchange with them on possible improvements of the performance of the project.

2. Partnership with other UN agencies;

The project plans to cooperate with other UN agencies such as UNHCR, who is very active in target areas by sharing information and exchanging ideas. This collaboration allows UNDP to use the budget efficiently and bring synergies among the activities of UNDP and other agencies. For example, UNHCR can directly support refugees and IDPs while UNDP will provide support to host communities. UNDP can also provide technical support for the income generating activities. In order to fill the gap between humanitarian and development activities, UNDP and other UN humanitarian agencies will work together in this project.

3. Partnership with implementing partners:

UNDP will work with implementing partners such as national and international NGOs. The selection process will be in line with the UNDP regulations to secure transparencies. However, the partnership with the Japanese NGO, Terra Renaissance is planned for this Project. Terra Renaissance has significant experiences in support of socio-economic reintegration of vulnerable groups in conflict affected countries such as Cambodia and Uganda and is also present in the Province of South Kivu. Its experiences will help efficient implementation of socio-economic reintegration activities of the Project. This partnership will also bring the opportunity for the Japanese population to know the concrete ideas of the current situation in the DRC and actions being taken through strong public relation activities by Terra Renaissance.

3.3. Risks and Assumptions

No.	Risks	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact in case of realization	Programmatic response
1	National political instability with repercussions at provincial and local level due to the situation of presidential election postponed from November 2016 to 2017	2	4	Prepare a plan with measures to implement the activities within the instable situation.
2	Worsening of the security situation and intensification of militia activity, following shortcomings of the DDR program, creating limited access	2	4	Close monitoring of the security situation, quarterly risk update in the monitoring & evaluation plan, identification of mitigation measures and programmatic alternatives to be applied in case of need
3	Non respect of commitments by implementing partners or any other stakeholders (company, supplier, local government)	1	4	Application of rigorous criteria for selection of partners and establishment of a regular quality control mechanism and monitoring implementation rate
4	Delays in the processes of staff recruitment and selection of consultants and suppliers	2	3	Elaborate a pro-active procurement and recruitment planning (i.e. ToR of project staff and micro-evaluation of potential partners are available before the official start of the project) together with the annual work plan and monthly monitoring plans
5	Inaccessibility of intervention sites due to the deterioration of road conditions	2	3	Establishing accessibility in all seasons as one of the major criteria in the selection of sites for the project interventions
6	The lack of sufficient resources for the scaling up of the interventions, after the pilot phase	2	3	Develop an outreach approach donors from the start of the project, to share the vision and strategy livelihoods, and its chances of success in the current environment.

3.4. Stakeholder engagement

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the most vulnerable groups in targeted communities including the IDPs, returnees, refugees and the marginalised persons of the local communities, estimated at approximately 1,100 households (6,600 persons, based on a mean household of 6 persons) of whom at least 50%. Specific actions will be undertaken to include female-headed households, young women and young men. The direct beneficiaries will be identified on the basis of vulnerability criteria, collectively identified and

agreed upon during participatory workshops in each community. These participatory activities will be organised with community leaders, local administrative and traditional authorities, as well as civil society organisations, positive leaders, women organisations.

Other direct beneficiaries of the project are the local government services (i.e. Ministry of Planning, the decentralised departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Youth, Land, and Gender), as well as local authorities at the territory and chiefdom level, whose staff will be trained and mobilised to provide quality support and appropriate services to the populations.

As indirect beneficiaries, the population in the target areas will benefit from the improved social cohesion and food security components of the project. The number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated at 150,400 persons as whole population of two groupings (Kamanyola and Luvungi). Thanks to the support to local authorities and institutions, the population in the target areas will also benefit from improved public services.

Through initial and regular consultations with local stakeholders, authorities and groups, as well as preventive and protective actions, the project will seek to minimize any possible negative social and environmental impacts for all concerned based on the "Do no harm" principle. In addition, the project will put in place local and institutional complaint and feedback mechanisms in order to ensure that issues of concern and complaints related to the project's implementation can be immediately recorded and swiftly acted upon. At the local level, a complaint management system will be established with the involvement of local leaders. In case local dispute resolution could not reach a successful conclusion individuals and groups will have access to UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism.

Throughout each phase of the intervention, the project will work to promote the positive involvement of the partners and the strengthening of their capacities. This will apply first and foremost to the local government partners, as the reinforcement of government staff's capacities is an integral part of the project's objectives. This will be done through technical training in different sectors (such as agriculture, civil administration, etc.), training in good governance, management and accountability, as well as logistical and material support. In this framework, local administrative authorities, local leaders and civil society organisations will receive regular training and counselling. Local peace and development committees will be established or revitalized, and their capacities will be strengthened to enable them solve local conflicts and identify peaceful and developmental initiatives.

3.5. Knowledge

The profile of direct beneficiaries and associations for income generation activities supported by the Project will be recorded and used for the sharing of information and knowledge management. A preliminary study will be conducted to collect necessary baseline data which ensure sound monitoring and evaluation.

All training sessions have preliminary exam and final exam to know the extent of the impact of training. This will also help the improvement of training quality.

Some of beneficiaries who are largely benefited from the project will be presented to the public through UNDP homepage as "success stories" with the consent of each individual.

3.6. Sustainability and Scaling Up

The methodology and partnerships underlying this project are conceived to make the impacts sustainable. In general the implementation of the activities will be realised in collaboration with local authorities and state services as well as with local structures (NGO's and cooperatives). All of them will be strengthened at the same time and will be implicated in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities.

Peace-building activities will take place in priority zones selected through a combination of criteria, taking into account instability, risk, and community security factors. Where appropriate, local line ministries will be active partners in implementation and related activities. Livelihood related activities will also target those communities with the greatest human security needs, and will have an impact on peace and stability within these communities.

Infrastructures constructed through this project are those that have been identified by government and local communities as the most essential for peace and development. Routine maintenance and repair will be planned for and paid by the Chiefdom budget (being the decentralised territorial unit).

The Project will also build the capacity of Local Committee for Peace and Development (CLPD) and support to prepare the development plan of targeted communities and localised Plan for Sustainable Development Goals with each CLPD. These plans will be exploited by local authorities and CLPD will work for peace consolidation and community development after the project as they will have enough capacity after the intervention of the Project.

3.7. Visibility

UNDP is committed to ensure visibility of Japan towards beneficiaries, surrounding communities and local authorities throughout the project implementation. All items will be marked with Japan logo. UNDP will engage with the community radios to organize talk shows on the project to allow beneficiaries and especially refugees and IDPs to share their good practices and to promote Japanese contribution to communities' change.

Activities and results of project will be published through several channels such as UNDP Website (Both DRC and Japan office), facebook, Twitter, radio and TV to ensure the visibility.

The project also seeks the cooperation with a Japanese NGO, "Terra Renaissance" which is active in The Province of South Kivu. A joint workshop for the vocational training and/or income generation activities will be organized.

Currently, UNDP has a Japanese staff member who manages the current project funded by the supplementary budget of the Government of Japan and will manage the Project in order to ensure the visibility of Japan as well as communication and partnership with the Government of Japan.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The implementation of the approach 3 x 6, which is one of the basics of the intervention and implies:

- Phase 0: Sensitisation on peace, peaceful solution of conflict (an on-going activity during the other phases);
- Phase 1: Identification of beneficiaries and of community works to be realised with high intensive labour activities. During this phase the beneficiaries receive a payment (2USD/day), but also a saving (2 USD/day).
- Phase 2: identification of Income Generating Activities of the beneficiaries, which is being realised through the use of the savings of the first phase, which is doubled or tripled by the project.

This approach has been tested and evaluated in several localities in the DRC and has proven to be a very effective way to realise community works combined with the reintegration and support to vulnerable people, and to create sustainable income generating activities.

4.2. Project Management

The project management team including experts based in Bukavu ensures the progress of the Project with support from the Country office in Kinshasa. The project staff will be integrated into the existing UNDP Bukavu offices, and will move to the project areas on a regular basis. Thanks to the commutable distance to the project areas, there will be no need to accommodate specific offices exclusively dedicated to the project staff. The project will benefit from shared operations support at both UNDP offices; it will financially contribute to recurrent costs of operations support system. The activities of the Project will be undertaken by

three measures depending on type of activities; by implementing partners, by UNDP and by national consultants who have specific competences and skills. This approach assures efficiency and cost-effectiveness as UNDP can choose the best way to implement activities by taking the situation in site into account. Given the range and the nature of situation in site, UNDP will implement the project in close coordination with the local authorities and the governmental.

UNDP will submit a written request to the Government of Japan for prior approval in case (1) the extension of the project is required, and/or (2) the re-deployment of funds between approved project budget components is required, if more than 20% increase or decrease is expected.

For any fund balances at the end of the project, UNDP will consult with the Government of Japan on its use. The interest income should be treated in accordance with the Japan-UNDP agreement on Arrangement for the Interest Income derived from Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund.

SPECIMEN

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS	DATA COLLECTION METHODS
			Value	Year	End of Project	
Output 1: Basic administrative services are strengthened for the protection of vulnerable groups and stabilization ;	<i>1.1 % of increase in the number of cases treated by administration services such as civil registrations</i>	<i>Monitoring reports/ Final report</i>	-	2016	<i>50% increase</i>	<i>Field visits and reporting from partners</i>
Output 2: Basic social services on HIV AIDS and gender and sexual reproductive health are provided to vulnerable groups in target areas :	<i>2.1 Number of IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable persons who have access to Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing (VCCT);</i>	<i>Activity report, report of health center</i>	0	2016	6000	<i>Field visits and reporting from partners</i>
	<i>2.2 Number of IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable persons who have access to the sexual reproductive health services</i>	<i>Activity report, report of health center</i>	0	2016	6000	<i>Field visits and reporting from partners</i>
Output 3 : Social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-community cohesion are reinforced	<i>3.1 % of identified conflicts were covered/managed in appropriate ways by the community based mechanisms</i>	<i>CLPD activity report</i>	0	2016	60%	<i>Field visits and reporting from partners</i>
	<i>3.2 Number of Community Development plan elaborated and adopted</i>	<i>Development plan</i>	0	2016	2	<i>Field visits and reporting from partners</i>
Output 4: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially IDPs, returnees, refugees and women and young unemployed persons in host community) is improved	<i>4.1 Number of unemployed persons (50% women) who have regular income at the end of project</i>	<i>Monitoring reports/ Final report</i>	0	2016	400	<i>Field visits and reporting from partners</i>

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Baseline study realised before or at start of the project. Application of individual forms for beneficiaries (beginning and end of the activity) Mid-term and final collecting of information and reporting	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Local authorities, line services,
Monitor and Manage Risk	See chapter 3.3.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	

Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly (Radio emissions and documentary realised)	Continual	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.		Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	Mid-term report	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	
Project Report	<p>A mid-term progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders (including the Government of Japan)..</p> <p>A final narrative report will be submitted 3 months after end of the project and a financial report will be submitted within 12month of the closure of the project.</p> <p>The reports should be prepared in a manner to correspond to the activity in the Result Framework (based on specific indicators and measurable targets)</p>	After 6 months (mid-term), 15 months (final narrative), 24 months (final financial)		

Project Review (Project Board)	<p>The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In its last review the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	<p>At least annually</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>	
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Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
<p>Project Evaluation</p>	<p>Ministry of rural development</p>			<p>March 2018</p>	<p>Local authorities, UNDP</p>	<p>10.000 \$ project budget</p>

VII. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		T1	T2	T3	T4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (in US\$)
Output 1: Basic administrative services are strengthened for the protection of vulnerable groups and stabilization <i>Indicator 1.1 % of increase in the number of cases treated by administration services such as civil registrations</i> <i>Baseline (year):</i> - <i>Target:</i> 50% increase compared to 2016	1.1 Provide training on basic administration and civil registration for administration officers and sector and community chiefs to host refugees, IDPs and returnees;		X	X		UNPD	SFJ	Training Fee	15,000
								Materials	10,000
	1.2 Provide necessary equipment of public services for sector offices and local institutions		X	X		UNDP	SFJ	Equipment (PC, office machinery etc.)	20,000
	Monitoring	X	X	X	X	UNDP + Local authorities	SFJ	Joined field visits	2,500
Technical Expertise	X	X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Technical inputs and contributions	5,000	
Sub-total output 1:									52,500
Output 2: Basic social services on HIV AIDS and gender and sexual reproductive health are provided to vulnerable groups in target areas <i>Indicator 2.1: Number of IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable persons who have access to Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing (VCCT);</i> <i>Baseline (year):</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 6000	2.1 Provide technical training on "HIV/AIDS and human rights" and "gender and sexual reproductive health" for social workers, technical staff of local institutions and community leaders;		X			UNDP	SFJ	Training fee	3,000
								Materials	4,000
								Logistics	5,000
	2.2 Organize Sensitization on VCCT and Sexual Transmissible Infections (STI) and realize VCCT in target communities				X	UNDP	SFJ	DSA Facilitators	4,000
								Test Kit STI and VCCT	15,000
								DSA agents	4,000
			X	X	UNDP	SFJ		15,000	

<i>Indicator 2.2: Number of IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable persons who have access to the sexual reproductive health services;</i>		2.3. Support health centers in target communities to take care of people infected HIV/AIDS and STI							Care kit for STI and VCCT	
<i>Baseline (year):</i>	0	Monitoring	X	X	X	X	UNDP + Local authorities	SFJ	Joined field visits	2,500
<i>Target:</i>	6000	Technical Expertise	X	X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Technical inputs and contributions	5,000
Sub-total output 2:										57,500
Output 3: Social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-community cohesion are reinforced		3.1 Set up local peace and development committees (CLPD) and provide functional support;	X				UNDP	SFJ	Training fee	20,000
<i>Indicator 3.1: % of identified conflicts covered/managed in appropriate ways by the community based mechanisms</i>									Equipment (PC, office machinery etc.)	20,000
<i>Baseline (year):</i>	0								Planning support	10,000
<i>Target:</i>	60%								Data analysis	20,000
<i>Indicator 3.2: number of community development plan elaborated and adopted</i>		3.2 Elaboration and validation of local SDGs plan based on local peace and development plan		X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Focus group	20,000
<i>Baseline (year):</i>	0								Workshop	30,000
<i>Target:</i>	60%								Training fee	10,000
<i>Indicator 3.2: number of community development plan elaborated and adopted</i>		3.3 Support community radios for community sensitization on social cohesion including for the host communities.		X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Radio equipment	30,000
<i>Baseline (year):</i>	0	Monitoring	X	X	X	X	UNDP + Local authorities	SFJ	Joined field visits	2,500
<i>Target:</i>	2	Technical Expertise	X	X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Technical inputs and contributions	10,000
Sub-total output 3:										172,500
Output 4: The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially IDPs, return-		4.1 Provide Labor-based works to rehabilitate community-based infrastructures, training, sensitization and saving for identified beneficiaries in each intervention area (phase 1 of 3x6 approach)	X	X			UNDP	SFJ	Contribution(including saving)	80,000
									Workshop	60,000

ees, refugees and women and young unemployed persons in host community) is improved <i>Indicator 4.1: Number of unemployed persons (50% women) who have regular income at the end of project</i> <i>Baseline (year):</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 400								Equipment	60,000
	4.2 Support the development of income-generating activities (technical and managerial support as well as micro-grant as start-up capital for beneficiaries joint-ventures IGA, phase 2 of 3x6 approach)			X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Support IGA	80,000
								workshop	50,000
								Training and meeting	20,000
	4.3 Structure and strengthen agricultural and non-agricultural value chains	X	X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	consultant	25,000
								Training	20,000
	4.4 Support the establishment of local savings and credit group (MUSO) and their functioning.			X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Training	5,000
								Materials	10,000
								Workshop	10,000
	Monitoring	X	X	X	X	UNDP + Local authorities	SFJ	Joined field visits	2,500
Technical Expertise	X	X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Technical inputs and contributions	5,000	
Sub-total output 4:									427,500
Evaluation	End evaluation				X	UNDP	SFJ	consultants	10,000
Reporting	Pooled reporting for quality assurance	X	X	X	X	UNDP	SFJ	Salaries	30,000
Subtotal program									750,000
Management	Salaries								140,000
	Office and transportations								27,000
	Communications								3,000
	miscellaneous								6,000
Subtotal Management									176,000
GMS (8 % overhead)									74,000
TOTAL									1,000,000

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be managed under Direct Execution Modality (DIM). UNDP will contract NGOs or other structures for the implementation of specific activities or services, based on the project proposal. UNDP will recruit a coordinator and an expert, who will be responsible for the coordination of the project and its activities. Other staff of UNDP will part-time support or implement activities and this will be charged on the project budget.

The project management: The coordinator will ensure joint planning, programming, implementation and monitoring/evaluation and will also ensure synergy between the different implementing partners. They will take all operational decisions related to the implementation of the project, in collaboration with the head of office and with the team leader of CIDD (based in Kinshasa).

A technical project monitoring committee (TMU), which is composed of the project coordinator, other UNDP involved staff and the main implementing partners (local authorities, governmental departments, NGO's, CBO's etc.) will meet monthly in order to evaluate progress and recommend improvements, as necessary.

A steering committee will be established at the level of eastern DRC, which will include the coordinator and governmental services (especially the ministry of Rural Development and the local authorities of the concerned territories/chiefdoms). This committee will evaluate the annual work plan as well as the mid-term and final report.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner", as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system.

UNDP will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

ANNEXE: BUDGET TABLE

Output 1	Basic administrative services are strengthened for the protection of vulnerable groups and stabilization	
1.1.	Provide training on basic administration and civil registration for administration officers and sector and community chiefs to host refugees, IDPs and returnees	\$25,000
1.2.	Provide necessary equipment of public services for sector offices and local institutions	\$20,000
Monitoring		\$2,500
Technical Expertise		\$5,000
Sub-total 1 :		\$52,500
Output 2	Basic social services on HIV AIDS and gender and sexual reproductive health are provided to vulnerable groups in target areas	
2.1.	Provide technical training on "HIV/AIDS and human rights" and "gender and sexual reproductive health" for social workers, technical staff of local institutions and community leaders	\$12,000
2.2.	Organize Sensitization on VCCT and Sexual Transmissible Infections (STI) and realize VCCT in target communities	\$23,000
2.3.	Support health centers in target communities to take care of people infected HIV/AIDS and STI	\$15,000
Monitoring		\$2,500
Technical Expertise		\$5,000
Sub-total 2 :		\$57,500
Output 3	Social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-community cohesion are reinforced	
3.1	Set up local peace and development committees (CLPD) and provide functional support	\$50,000
3.2	Elaboration and validation of local SDGs plan based on local peace and development plan	\$70,000
3.3	Support community radios for community sensitization on social cohesion including for the host communities.	\$40,000
Monitoring		\$2,500
Technical Expertise		\$10,000
Sub-total 3 :		\$172,500
Output 4	The socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable groups (especially IDPs, returnees, refugees and women and young unemployed persons in host community) is improved	

4.1.	Provide Labor-based works to rehabilitate community-based infrastructures, training, sensitization and saving for identified beneficiaries in each intervention area (phase 1 of 3x6 approach)	\$200,000
4.2.	Support the development of income-generating activities (technical and managerial support as well as micro-grant as start-up capital for beneficiaries joint-ventures IGA, phase 2 of 3x6 approach)	\$150,000
4.3.	Structure and strengthen agricultural and non-agricultural value chains	\$45,000
4.4.	Support the establishment of local savings and credit group (MUSO) and their functioning.	\$25,000
Monitoring		\$2,500
Technical Expertise		\$5,000
Sub-total 4:		\$427,500
5)	Evaluation	\$10,000
6)	Reporting	\$30,000
Sub-total Programme :		\$750,000
7)	Salaries	\$140,000
	Office and transportations	\$27,000
	Communications	\$3,000
	miscellaneous	\$6,000
Sub-total Management :		\$176,000
8)	Overhead (GMS: 8%)	\$74,000
TOTAL		\$1,000,000