

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Rwanda	
Project Title: Support to the reintegration of ex-FDLR combatants and dependents repatriated to Rwanda from the Democratic Republic of Congo	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): - UNDP Rwanda: Convening Agency - UNWOMEN Rwanda: Participating Agency - Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC): Government Implementing Partner through national implementation modality (NIM)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:	
Expected project commencement date¹: January 2020	
Project duration in months:² 18	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Rwanda countrywide	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

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

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UNDP: \$ 1,010,650.70

UN Women: \$ 489,348.45

Total: \$1,499,999.15

UNDP and UN Women will respectively transfer \$848,533.36 and \$ 378,635.00 to RDRC in quarterly instalments because the project will be under National Implementation Modality (NIM). UNDP will retain \$162,117.34 and UNWOMEN \$110,713.45 for direct contracting of consultants, project management, indirect costs, independent evaluation and audits.

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

1. Government of Rwanda (GoR)/RDRC co-funding: US\$ 4,591,278 for demobilization and reintegration of Rwandan ex-members of armed groups, i.e. combatants, persons associated with armed forces and dependents. This amount is mobilized within the existing Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program (RDRP) Stage IV 'Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project' (Stage IV) implemented from January 2018 till December 2020.

2. European Union co-funding channeled through UNDP: Up to US\$ 300,000 to support reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependants through the RDRC and inside mediation efforts for Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation/Reinsertion, Reintegration (DDR/RR), including to facilitate accurate information-sharing, create trust in the RDRC demobilization and reintegration programme and facilitate the repatriation of those Rwandese combatants and their dependants still in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The source of this fund is the regional program 'UN in support of Peace and Security in the Great Lakes region' funded by the European Union Delegation to Burundi and jointly implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA from November 2018 till November 2020. Specifically, the co-funding will be mobilized from Outcome 1 'The ICGLR Peace and Security Program is strengthened' A.1.2 and A.1.4, as implemented by UNDP. This co-funding is under consideration by the European Union Delegation to Burundi and will consequently be presented to the regional program Steering Committee for approval.

Total budget requested to PBF:

US\$ 1,499,999.15 to support reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents repatriated in November 2018 (1,635 persons in total).

Project total budget: US\$ 6,391,277.15

PBF 1st tranche (70 %):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30 %):	PBF 3rd tranche* (0%): \$ 0
Recipient 1 UNDP): \$ 707,455.49	Recipient 1 UNDP): \$ 303,195.2	
Recipient 2 (UN Women): \$ 342,543.92	Recipient 2 (UN Women): \$ 146,804.54	
Total: \$ 1,049,999.40	Total: \$ 449,999.74	

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The proposed project responds to the immediate need for emergency support to social and economic reintegration for these ex-Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) members, referred to as 'Phase 65' of the Rwanda Demobilization and Repatriation Programme, and their dependents. This caseload comprises a total of 1,635 persons repatriated from 19 to 27 November 2018 from DRC

through a Government-led operation, including 554 ex-combatants (553 adult men and 1 woman), 249 women and 832 children (412 boys and 420 girls)³.

This project is anchored in the RDRP Stage IV, funded by the GoR. The RDRP Stage IV funding gap to be covered by this project is due to several factors, such as the large size of this specific group of repatriated combatants as compared to the previous groups received by the RDRC and the sudden financial pressure that this poses to the already approved government budgets. In addition, it is also important to recognize the inherent financial limitations experienced over the years to sustain long-term socio-economic reintegration, in particular through community-based approaches. The lack of appropriate reintegration support during this critical phase of the return process of this caseload may generate security risks for host communities and the country and lead to re-recruitment into armed groups in DRC and the reignition of the conflict with a regional impact.

The project's catalytic nature is derived from the fact that successful reintegration of combatants in families and communities will generate more trust in the repatriation and demobilization process on the part of those FDLR members still in DRC. Should there be new repatriations as per usual numbers received by the RDRC in the past, these will be supported within Stage IV until December 2020 and the funds availed by the GoR. The period of stage IV may be extended on demand, and if new large waves of repatriation will follow, including as a positive result from this project, budgetary adjustments of this project and additional resource mobilization may be required through various channels.

Since November 2018, RDRP Stage IV supported the demobilization and reinsertion of the vast majority of Phase 65 caseload in communities of choice but needs remain to create livelihood opportunities for their sustainable reintegration and to further mainstream gender equality into DDR/RR processes. The latter will be achieved through a twofold approach: firstly, through institutional capacity strengthening of the RDRC and relevant partners on gender mainstreaming; and secondly through psychosocial support to ex-combatants and their dependents, including women and children.

This project will focus on supporting Phase 65 ex-combatants to get access to socio-economic services through central and local government institutions; improving the capacity of Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents to advance their own social and economic reintegration with support from families and communities; raising awareness among Rwandese ex-combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda about the reintegration opportunities to which repatriated ex-combatants and their dependents had access in Rwanda; and on mainstreaming gender equality throughout repatriation and reintegration services and related support provided to ex-combatants and their dependents including women and children.

As it has always been in the previous phases, women are rarely among Ex-Combatants like in this targeted phase 65 there is only 1-woman Ex-Combatants. However, their spouses and children dependents directly share the same even higher plight as men before, during and after repatriation. This project aims at mainstreaming gender across all stages and benefits from their reintegration. The project strengthens the gender inclusion principle promoted by the GoR and the PBF Strategic Plan 2017-2019 by allocating 30% of the budget to gender related activities aimed at uplifting women and girls as ex-combatants or dependents. The project also innovates by recognizing the importance of applying and systematizing insider mediation approaches to DDR/RR to overcome misinformation

³ The source of these numbers is the project proposal presented by the RDRC to the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes in April 2019, requesting financial support for reintegration of ex-FDLR combatants and their dependents.

and mistrust among FDLR members still in DRC.

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

On 30th November 2018, the RDRC held a meeting with the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in Rwanda and UNHCR Representative Rwanda to discuss the urgent need to support the reintegration of Phase 65 and their dependents. Based on the recommendations of this meeting, on 4th April 2019 the RDRC submitted to the attention of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region (O-SESG-GL), the request for financial support to a long-term social and economic reintegration project for Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents, including women and children, that includes vocational skills training and tool kits, agriculture and entrepreneurship.

A joint UNDP and O-SESG-GL mission visited Rwanda in July 2019 to provide technical advice for the timely and tailored support and held consultations with RDRC, UN Country Team Rwanda (RC Office, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN WOMEN, UNFPA), Rwanda Institute of Cooperatives, Entrepreneurship and Microfinance (RICEM), Kigali Polytechnic, beneficiaries of Phase 65 (ex-combatants and their dependents), former beneficiaries of RDRP and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Rwanda. The joint mission has also highlighted that MONUSCO and RCDC have been and are currently collaborating to raise awareness of DDR/RR process among FDLR combatants and dependents still in Eastern DRC and will continue this collaboration collaborate as well as explore new avenues to ensure overcoming of mistrust and misinformation.

This project document is the result of a consultative process involving UNDP as a Convening Agency, UNWOMEN as a participating UN agency on one side and RDRC on the other. A Steering Committee set up has been discussed and details are below.

Project Gender Marker score: 2 ⁴

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

This project has gender equality as a significant objective and allocates US\$ **478,109.72**; which is **31%** of the total project budget, to GEWE.

Project Risk Marker score: 0 ⁵

This project is ranked low risk to achieving outcomes.

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): **1.3 (DDR)**⁶

This project is country-based with activities to be implemented in Rwanda. However, its peacebuilding impact will be also regional, i.e. it will contribute to strengthening DRC-Rwanda cross-

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

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

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

⁵ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

border peace and security through i) the sustainable reintegration of repatriated ex-FDLR and dependents from DRC in Rwanda and ii) the collaboration with MONUSCO in raising awareness of DDR/RR process among Rwandese combatants and their dependents still in Eastern DRC. The project is designed to be gender responsive by meeting the specific needs of male and female ex-combatants and those of male and female dependents.

In line with the Cooperation Framework between the UN and GoR, the project makes a direct contribution to the achievement of SDG 16, target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere and also contributes to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 17. This project contributes to UNDAP Outcome 1: By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all; UNDAP Outcome 4: By 2023, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks for a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination and; UNDAP Outcome 5: By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace and security. The project also contributes to the implementation of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan and its Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) Outcome 3, Signature Solution 2 Governance, Output 3.2.1 National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict in response to national policies and priorities/Number of countries with plans and strategies under implementation for the reintegration of displaced persons and/or former combatants. Finally, the project advances the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security.

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p><i>Mr. Stephen Rodriques</i> Signature Rwanda Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme Date & Seal</p>  <p><i>Mrs. Fatou Aminata Lo</i> Rwanda Representative UN Women Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Representatives of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Madame Seraphine Mukantabana</i> Signature Chairperson Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission Date & Seal</p>  <p><i>Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA</i> Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Signature Date & Seal</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Fodé Ndiaye</i> Signature Resident Coordinator One UN Rwanda Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Signature Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal</p> 

⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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

The armed group FDLR⁷ is considered a significant destabilizing factor in the Great Lakes region: their actions have been at the center of violence in Eastern DRC and escalation of hostilities with the armed forces of the DRC, the UN peacekeeping force MONUSCO, the International Brigade and local militia groups. Indeed, their presence foster mistrust among the countries of the Great Lakes region while generating insecurity, displacement as well as contributing to illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources. Given these security concerns, the GoR has committed to continue DDR support for ex-FDLR members and their dependents repatriated from DRC to Rwanda. This support is implemented by the RDRC through the RDRP, currently at its Stage IV, funded by the GoR from January 2018 until December 2020.

In its communique of 8 October 2018, the Ninth High-level meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism (ROM) of the Peace Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region (PSC-F) condemned the continued activities of negative forces in the region, including the FDLR and the *ex-Mouvement du 23 Mars* (M23). The ROM further called on the concerned countries to continue efforts for the repatriation of former FDLR combatants and their dependents and ex-M23 elements, as directed by the Eight ROM and with the support of the PSC-F Guarantors.

As a result, from 19 to 27 November 2018 a DRC Government-led repatriation process of FDLR combatants and their dependents to Rwanda was achieved. A total of 1,635 persons, including 554 ex-combatants (553 adult men and 1 woman), 249 women and 832 children (412 boys and 420 girls) were repatriated. Among these 554 ex-combatants, 19 live with disability. Also, ex-FDLR members who had been detained in various prisons across the DRC were reportedly incorporated within this group for repatriation.

This caseload of 554 ex-combatants, which constitutes 'Phase 65' of the RDRP, were received by the GoR and taken to Mutobo Demobilization and Reintegration Center in Musanze district, northwestern Rwanda as part of the RDRP Stage IV, while their dependents were directed to the reception centers of Nyarushishi and Nyanza for medical status checking and then taken to the villages of their choice for reinsertion in the communities of choice. All 30 Districts of Rwanda received a number of repatriated people under Phase 65.

Through the RDRP Stage IV, since November 2018 Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents promptly benefitted from demobilization and reinsertion assistance --medical screening and health care, HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing, basic needs assistance such as food and accommodation-- in Mutobo and the reception centers. The vast majority has been reunified with extended family members. Indeed, there has been mutual receptiveness between the ex-combatants and their dependants—especially those of phase

⁷ The FDLR is led by former Rwandan Army and militia members who are accused of having carried out the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.

65—and the communities where they have been received. From the time phase 65 and dependants arrived at Mutobo Centre in November 2018, relatives and friends (who had been informed by the RDRC) came from different parts of Rwanda to visit and celebrate. All the dependants were received by their extended families and friends in December 2018, while the ex-combatants remained at Mutobo Centre for the orientation programme.

Relations between ex-combatants and their dependents and the communities that received them continue to be good. In February 2019, the RDRC, in collaboration with local authorities and civil society organizations, conducted a four-day sensitization seminar for the dependants of phase 65 ex-combatants. This took place at District level. The beneficiaries were found in all 30 districts of Rwanda. At the time, there were no reports or signs of tension in the recipient communities or families. The RDRC conducted a similar seminar for both dependants and ex-combatants of phase 65 in October 2019. Again, no tensions were reported then.

However, in order to sustain this positive dynamic, support is now urgently required for the reintegration of these ex-combatants and their dependents into the communities, which is the main focus of this project. The current financial gap for this reintegration support through vocational training, grants for micro-projects, job placement, psycho-social counseling and therapy may lead to frustrations among the ex-combatants, their dependants and their extended families and it may pose a threat to the stability and security in the relocation areas.

Moreover, leaving behind dependents such as women and children in demobilization and reintegration efforts might undermine the gender equality project impact and prevent Rwanda from fulfilling its obligations derived from UN SCR 1325, operative paragraph 13, which “encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependents.”

Finally, an estimated 3,500 Rwandan armed group members and 7,000 of their dependents (mostly with the FDLR, CNRD which is a breakaway faction from FDLR since May 2016, and the RNC-led ‘P5’ coalition) remain outside of Rwanda, primarily in the Eastern region of the DRC. Their continued presence in DRC is also due to misinformation and mistrust towards the GoR, the possibility to repatriate and the DDR support available. Their repatriation remains a vital and unmet objective of the GoR. As a result, this project will also renew efforts of the GoR to raise awareness and build trust for the voluntary repatriation of this remaining caseload (including approximately 350 child soldiers) operating in Eastern DRC through media campaigns in collaboration with MONUSCO and the UNDP implemented components of the EU-funded regional program ‘UN in support to Peace and Security in the Great Lakes region’, specifically.

The proposed project interventions will support the fulfillment of these peacebuilding objectives and contribute to the implementation of the PSC-F and the ROM decisions. Socio-economic support to ex-combatants, their dependents and the hosting communities provides the opportunity to promote social cohesion and economic revitalization as well as to generate peace dividends to entire villages and the whole country. It is expected that Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependants will be supported to become integral part of existing cooperatives and to access community services, such education, health care, psycho-social counseling and access to documentation at the same level as other community members.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The proposed project is well aligned with Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) and UNDP II priority areas, which are economic transformation, social transformation and transformational governance. It recognizes the importance of vocational skills training as Rwanda is in a process of industrialization with high demand for industrial skills. In RDRC's experience, ex-combatants and their dependents who have benefitted from skills training have found more easily opportunities to integrate in the labour market as they meet demand of industries in sectors, such as food production and processing, garments, construction and assembling.

As anticipated, the project will be anchored in the RDRP Stage IV, implemented by the RDRC and funded by the GoR, ensuring continuity for RDRP Stage III that was co-financed by the GoR, the World Bank and a multi-donor trust fund through the Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project (SEDRP), which closed on December 31, 2017. Since its inception in 1997, the RDRP helped to demobilize and reintegrate approximately 70,477 members of Rwandan defense forces and 11,661 irregular armed groups. Furthermore, specialized assistance has been provided to more than 985 child soldiers and approximately 8,500 disabled and chronically ill ex-combatants in compliance with international standards. This project builds on the experience and lessons learned from Stages I, II and III of the RDRP, which included the need to address specific needs of male and female ex-combatants and dependents, including paying particular attention to the disabled, the chronically ill, those confronting psycho-social trauma and having to leave behind violence learned while with the armed forces and groups. These lessons also show the importance of addressing sexual and gender-based violence among the project target group of beneficiaries.

UNDP and UN Women will support RDRC to implement this project. UNDP Rwanda successfully supported RDRC to implement RDRP Stage I between 1997-2001. Stage I helped the demobilization and reintegration of more than 18,000 Rwanda Patriotic Army soldiers. Since then, UNDP continued supporting the country in areas of socio-economic transformation and peace building. In July 2019, UNDP commissioned the Micro Assessment of Financial Management Capacity of RDRC as a UN Implementing Partner. The assessment was conducted by an independent consulting company called RUMA Certified Public Accountant. The findings show that RDRC financial management system is rated low risk. UN Women supported several other government institutions in gender mainstreaming and in developing gender policies and strategies. UN Women also supports the Government and civil society organizations in ensuring accountability on key global and international normative frameworks. It is in that respect that a NAP for the UN SCR 1325 was also adopted and the current NAP includes provisions regarding DDR/RR. However, DDR/RR remains one of the few areas that have not got a specific gender mainstreaming strategy.

The project aligns with the decisions of the Eighth ROM of the PSC-F, held in Brazzaville on 19 October 2017, which engages all parties to complete the repatriation of the ex-FDLR and their dependents in the DRC without condition and ex-M23 in Uganda and Rwanda. It is a direct contribution of the GoR to the implementation of the PSC-F, of which the UN is a

Guarantor. Furthermore, this project contributes to the regional and cross-border objectives of the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework⁸, which provides a regional platform for UN integrated, multi-agency development approach to sustaining peace in the region. In fact, this project provides an important grounding and conducive environment for the success of the EU-funded regional program ‘UN in support to Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region’⁹.

The O-SESG-GL, through the Follow-up Mechanism on the Repatriation of Disarmed Combatants and in coordination with the RDRC, is committed to continue the engagement in the region to ensure adequate support and complementarity with this project. This project also complements ongoing Community Violence Reduction interventions undertaken by MONUSCO in DRC, in areas where FDLR is present. As a result, the project will support the implementation of the mandates of O-SESG-GL, in particular the ROM and the Follow up Mechanism on the Repatriation of Foreign Disarmed Combatants, as well as MONUSCO’s mandate to “provide support to the DDR/RR process to return and reintegrate foreign combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights and their dependents to a peaceful civilian life in their country of origin, or a receptive third country while paying specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups”, in para. 30, (i), (c) UN Security Council Resolution 2463 (2019).

a) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Stage IV of the Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (January 2018/December 2020)	GoR, US\$ 4,591,278 annually.	Demobilization and reintegration of Rwandan ex-members of armed groups, i.e. combatants, persons associated with armed forces and dependents.	The current proposal only focuses on supporting the community-based reintegration of Phase 65 , comprising the ex-combatants who were forcefully repatriated in November 2018 from the camps in Kisangani, Kanyabayonga and Walungu and their dependants.
UN in Support to Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region (November 2018/November 2020)	EU, up to US\$ 300,000 This is still in the pipeline.	Outcome 1, A.1.2 and 1.4 are implemented by UNDP to support RDRC’s ongoing in country and cross	The current proposal will focus on supporting activities that can be undertaken in Rwanda – production of sensitization

⁸ The framework aligns the development work of UN agencies with the Road Map of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes which supports the Governments in the region in implementing the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the region. In a cross-pillar approach, the UN and its partners have joined forces at cross-border and regional level to address the diverse peacebuilding challenges of the region with an inter disciplinary, cross-cutting, multi-level approach.

⁹ The EU-funded regional program is jointly implemented by UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women and forms part of a broader program in support to ICGLR also implemented by GIZ. UNDP implements components on the use of insider mediation for DDR/RR in the region and reintegration.

2020)		border sensitisation (also known as insider mediation) for DDR/RR in the region and reintegration, including to facilitate accurate information-sharing, which emphasizes trust in the GoR and the RDCR demobilization and reintegration programme and accelerate the repatriation of those FDLR members still in Eastern DRC.	materials in Rwanda such as video stories, organizing meetings in Rwanda and capacitating insider mediators among those already repatriated from DRC to Rwanda .
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I. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The project will contribute to increased peace and security in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region through reintegration support of Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents, mainly through skills training, as well as tailored support for women, children, the disabled, the chronically ill, if and where appropriate, through community participation. The project will also have a component on awareness raising for increased voluntary repatriation of ex-combatants in armed groups operating outside Rwanda, especially in Eastern DRC through the existing collaboration with MONUSCO. This component will include the production of sensitization materials that can only be produced in Rwanda to share the experiences of those already repatriated and benefitting from reintegration support.

Specifically, the proposed interventions are:

- i) Strengthening RDRP Stage IV’s mainstreaming of services, with a view to extending and upscaling socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents. This project will help to develop the strategy for mainstreaming the reintegration of Rwandese ex-combatants in order to strengthen the collaboration of institutions and coordinated efforts to solve the issues related to socio-economic development of ex-combatants and their dependents;
- ii) Socially reintegrate the **Phase 65** ex-combatants and their dependents in the host communities, including through awareness on the host community, social development and provision of social services, including health and psychological components such as holistic response to women and girls who might have been victims of sexual violence while in DRC. Female Ex-combatants or dependents are more exposed and vulnerable to stressful situations before, during and after repatriation that would lead to depression and other mental disorders

which can be exacerbated by gender roles and social norms. The psychosocial support services will ensure the experience and impact of women's psychosocial needs are addressed specifically.

iii) Empower **Phase 65** ex-combatants and their dependents including women through vocational trainings, job placement assistance in Rwanda's expanding industrial sector and seed grants for economic reintegration and the creation of and support to small innovative businesses with a provision that at least 30% of beneficiaries should be Women Ex Combatants and dependents

iv) Awareness raising for increased voluntary repatriation of the estimated 3,500 Rwandese members of armed groups operating outside Rwanda and estimated 7,000 of their dependents through cross-border community-based Skype video conferences and other accompanying tools (newspapers, newsletters, magazines, web media, national and international radio and TV broadcasts). In implementing this intervention, the RDRC will enhance its collaboration with the relevant DRC counterpart, MONUSCO and other media channels in the DRC for cross-border sensitization. Furthermore, this intervention will be linked up with the EU-funded regional program for the UNDP implemented components on the use of insider mediators for DDR¹⁰. These activities will include, among others, special newsletters addressing directly male and female combatants and boys and girl soldiers, and radio broadcast programs with female ex-combatants who returned previously from the armed groups. Testimonies of repatriated Rwandan ex-combatants will be used to reassure their peers still in the DRC. Women as spouses of already repatriated Ex – Combatants or women whose spouses are still operating in DRC as current or former combatants are expected to be instrumental during these awareness campaigns and can also effectively play the role of inside mediators as well.

v) Mainstream gender throughout repatriation and reintegration services and provide related support to Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents (women and children). Victims of gender and/or sexual violence before repatriation will be assisted, ensuring the support all along the reintegration to ex-combatants and their families' members without discrimination¹¹.

Recognizing the 22-year long experience of the RDRC in the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents in the country and considering its solid financial management capacity assessed through an independent accountant institution (described below), the direct implementation of the project by the RDRC has been recommended. UNDP and UN Women will assure quality of project and implementation as recipient agencies, working closely with the RDRC as implementing partner. UN Women will also provide advice on gender mainstreaming. The RDRC technical

¹⁰ A Strategic Planning Workshop on this UNDP component of the regional program took place during the week of 11th September 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop participants, which included representatives from the RDRC and key regional stakeholders, proposed the FDLR as target for the implementation of one out of three pilot regional initiative on the use of mediation for DDR/RR. This proposal will be detailed, discussed with the key stakeholders and, if approved, presented to the Joint Steering Committee of the EU-funded regional program.

¹¹ Violence learned by ex-combatants under the control of armed groups tends not to disappear, but to be continued post-conflict in the form of domestic, inter-personal and inter-communal violence. Hence the importance of continuing assistance also once the ex-combatants are and their dependants are back to their families and within their communities.

secretariat will provide support for field offices with regular project administration of procurement, disbursements, and internal management tasks; extensive monitoring and evaluation of project activities; and on-going support to reinserted ex-combatants to facilitate linkages with appropriate services.

From the inception in 1997, RDRC's mandate was designed to expire once its demobilization component concluded, with the longer-term reintegration activities mainstreamed into permanent government structures. Additionally, RDRC understands that the mainstreaming process is in itself an important component of the reintegration process. That is, an important part of an ex-combatant's reintegration includes his or her accessing government assistance through the same channels as Rwandan civilians. The mainstreaming process was further motivated by a government-wide decentralization effort to devolve the provision of services from central ministries and commissions, such as RDRC, to local authorities.

RDRC began mainstreaming its reintegration activities in 2008 by reducing its local presence from 30 district offices to five provincial ones. Managed by a district reintegration officer (DRO), these district offices had provided all services directly to ex-combatants. With the downsizing to five provincial offices, local authorities became responsible for the provision of recurrent reintegration services to ex-combatants. Additionally, ex-combatants now had to contact their local authorities for assistance, rather than interacting directly with RDRC. The provincial reintegration officers (PROs) have since performed a more managerial role, overseeing the local authorities and assisting them in the provision of services to ex-combatants.

Furthermore, the PROs continue to organize trainings for ex-combatants and handle more complicated problems that the local authorities are not yet prepared to address. They also collaborate with local organizations, including private businesses, to identify possible employment opportunities for ex-combatants. Efforts to date to mainstream the RDRP, and to plan for the future, were found to be appropriate and need to be continued within this project to ensure sustainability of the results. On-going efforts included capacity building and sensitization of existing institutions and community-based organizations to build links to reintegration activities through other development projects (water and sanitation, agriculture, vocational training, health services, infrastructure, gender, etc.). These actions will be complemented in the new Project by an operational-level integration of ex-combatants in mainstream development programs.

With the support of the One UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP and UN WOMEN will capitalize on previous experience, their mandates and comparative advantages and maximize their complementarities to leverage a combined support to RDRC for a greater peacebuilding impact. Within the GoR, the project will be directly implemented by RDRC using the existing institutional framework and partnerships. This will allow consistency with previous phases of the RDRP, hence equity and fairness among beneficiaries.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

The proposed theory of change entails the following outcomes:

- i) Ex-combatants and their dependents increasingly access and take advantage of support services provided by central and local government institutions; and

ii) Ex-combatants and their dependents benefit from inclusive development programmes that generate opportunities to advance their own social and economic reintegration;

➔ WILL CREATE ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENCE AND REDUCE RISK OF RE-RECRUITMENT INTO ARMED GROUPS IN THE REGION.

iii) Rwandan ex-combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependents benefit from continued access to information on the reintegration opportunities that benefitted repatriated ex-combatants and their dependents in Rwanda.

➔ WILL INCREASE TRUST AND ENHANCE VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF THE REMAINING RWANDAN MEMBERS OF ARMED GROUPS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS IN DRC.

iv) Ex-combatants benefit from enhanced gender equality for a life free from discrimination through gender adequately mainstreamed throughout repatriation and reintegration services and related support provided to ex-combatants and their dependents (women and children)

➔ WILL SUSTAIN PEACEFUL HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMUNITIES AND CONTRIBUTE TO GENDER EQUALITY AS PART OF COMPREHENSIVE REINTEGRATION PROCESS.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The project targets Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents, comprising 1,635 persons, including 554 ex-combatants (553 adult men and 1 woman), 249 women and 832 children (412 boys and 420 girls). Among 554 ex-combatants, 19 live with disability. This group is targeted because of the high number compared to usual numbers received by the RDRC, which poses financial and logistic pressure. The vast majority of the project beneficiaries have been demobilized in 2019 and are now reinserted in districts of their choice across the country. All 30 districts of the country received ex-combatants and their dependents as detailed in annex E. This group of beneficiaries has no child ex-combatants, but a large number of dependents are underage. Special attention will be paid to women, ex-combatants living with disability and ex-combatants and their wives who tested HIV/AIDS positive during the demobilization or those who were sexually abused while in DRC.

The RDRC will ensure the provision of medical care to those medically screened during demobilization and identified as disabled and chronically ill ex-combatants and dependents. Disabled ex-combatants and dependents will receive transitional rehabilitation and treatment while they are integrated into the support mechanisms offered by the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) as stipulated in Law N° 02/2007 of January 20, 2007 on disabled

ex-combatants. For sustainable access to medical care, the disabled and/or chronically ill ex-combatants will be oriented toward the existing community-based health insurance schemes (mutuelles de santé). The RDRC, through its partner service providers, will continue to provide medical treatment and rehabilitation that includes assistive devices before integrating them.

The RDRC will continue to work in collaboration with partners, to provide specialized vocational training for disabled ex-combatants. For beneficiaries who cannot implement a project on their own, the RDRP Stage IV will seek the support of their family members after training. This will also apply to spouses or family members of those disabled ex-combatants who will receive a monthly allowance. If a chronically ill or disabled ex-combatant is not able to pursue economic activities him/herself, benefits are deferred to a family member identified by the ex-combatant.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the RDRP is in the process of enhancing community-based capacity to also specifically address psychosocial issues among ex-combatants. RDRC will orient Phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents toward psychosocial support accessible at the community level (referral system). The RDRC will also collaborate with the Ministry of Health, to provide both financial and logistical support for training psychosocial counselors at the sector level, who will in turn work in collaboration with those at the district to supervise the activities of trained psychosocial animators at the cell level. The RDRP will seek to strengthen the referral system to benefit ex-combatants in need, and this will be incorporated in the monitoring and reporting system of the Ministry of Health. RDRC will also orient ex-combatants and their dependents affected with HIV/AIDS towards community-based support systems for HIV/AIDS victims.

Under Phase 65, 101 ex-combatants who are suspects of Genocide against the Tutsi, crimes against humanity, and war crimes are facing justice and will not benefit from this project because they are not eligible for support provided through the RDRP.

II. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNDP	USD 8,554,344	UNDP core budget, EU, KOICA, SIDA, Swiss Cooperation, UNEP, DFID	Kigali	46	The team comprises both programme staff technically supporting the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and an Operations team to

					ensure smooth and accountable financial management. The Programme team is headed by a Programme Specialist/Head of Sustainable Growth Unit and the direct support will be provided by the Project Analyst for socio-economic development.
UN Women	USD 4,580,042	UN Women CORE budget; USAID-IOM; SIDA and The Netherlands; Women's Leadership Empowerment, Access and Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP)	Kigali	15	The team comprises both programme and technical staff supporting the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and an Operations team to ensure smooth and accountable financial management. The Programme team is headed by a Programme Specialist/Head of Programmes with over 15 years of experience on programme management including humanitarian settings. The Programme team also includes Specialists with long experience on Elimination of Violence Against Women as well as Women in Peace and Security (WPS).

The UN RC Office will have a coordinating and oversight role, while the implementation will be overseen by UNDP and UN Women, within the framework of the Rwanda UN Country Team. Both UNDP and UN Women are recipient agencies. UNDP is the lead agency, thus responsible for compliance with reporting and M&E requirements for the project. The implementing partner for this project will be the RDRC, the government institution that is mandated with demobilization and reintegration and has been confirmed to have adequate expertise and capacity for direct implementation of the project activities through the joint O-SESG-GL and UNDP mission and the RUMA Financial Management Micro Assessment of RDRC. UNDP supported RDRC previously on a similar programme and UNWOMEN supports the GoR in domesticating global and international normative frameworks on gender equality including the UN SCR 1325.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

This project will require, for its functioning and achievement of intended results, effective and efficient technical and management support at both central and decentralized levels of national institutions, as well as with private sector and civil society. The project will be jointly implemented within a single programmatic framework and is designed with RDRC as an implementing partner. RDRC will have a dedicated structured management system and responsible personnel for project implementation and follow-up.

Project strategic direction and oversight will be assured and approved by the joint Steering Committee meetings (SCM; twice a year) composed of members from different institutions (RDRC, MINALOC, MINISANTE, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, Rwanda Polytechnic, RICEM, CSOs, UNDP, UN Women and RC Office). The SCM will be chaired by the RDRC chairperson and co-chaired by UNDP Resident Representative and UN Women Representative. RDRC will serve as the secretariat of the Steering Committee.

The technical working group will consist of the project/program managers of RDRC, UNDP and UNWOMEN. The technical working group will meet at least quarterly to ensure cooperation between the project managers, timely reporting and to resolve technical obstacles if any.

The RDRC is under the MINALOC and works in close collaboration with decentralized entities to mainstream support interventions to ex-combatants; the Ministry of Health on medical and disability screening, psychosocial and HIV/AIDS issues; the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion on gender and child protection issues; and the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission on guidance in fostering reconciliation. At the Central Level, the Commission advises the GoR on policy issues regarding demobilization and reintegration. At the Provincial level, the RDRC maintains a decentralized presence in each province. Seven Field Offices (FOs) are in place, with three covering the Western Province (Rubavu and Rusizi as ex-AGs repatriation offices and the provincial Reintegration Office at Karongi provincial headquarters) and one Provincial Reintegration Office (PRO) in each of the remaining three provinces and City of Kigali. The PROs work hand in hand with provincial, district and sector administration in coordinating the delivery of reinsertion and reintegration assistance to ex-combatants in the communities, including linkages to longer-term support needs. The PROs report jointly to Provincial Governors and the RDRC. This arrangement will further facilitate the mainstreaming of ex-combatants' support activities into national social programs, allowing for a systematic exit of ex-combatants from the DDR project. The PROs advocate for and support local authorities integrating support to ex-combatants into regular planning and interventions systems at the local levels. They also orient ex-combatants to local authorities and community-based organizations on available socio-economic opportunities.

At the community level, the RDRC promotes initiatives to effectively support the integration of former combatants into their communities of destination. Local authorities will be responsible for: (i) recommending ex-combatants to access reintegration and specialized target-group support; (ii) appraising project proposals submitted by ex-combatants and recommendation of proposals to the Technical Secretariat according to established RDRC procedures; (iii) helping in the provision of land to ex-combatants following established procedures; (iv) orienting ex-combatants to community based organizations on available socio-economic opportunities; and (v) identifying the most vulnerable ex-combatants who would be eligible to receive special targeted group reintegration support.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

The risks of this project are ranked low. Major specific risks that have been considered in the design of this project, and that will have to be managed during implementation; the most significant risk linked to the successful implementation of the project is the possibility that the remaining armed groups (particularly those in Eastern DRC) are not receptive to the sensitization efforts planned in the project. However, the regional commitment for unconditional eradication of negative forces was further emphasized in a joint communiqué by the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Angola, and the Republic of Rwanda (ACOR). This joint communiqué was published in Kinshasa on 21 August 2019. These efforts target all negative forces operating mainly in Eastern DRC, North and South Kivu regions.

Building on the success registered through GoDRC and GoR joint operation in forceful repatriation of ex-FDLR fighters and their dependants in November 2018, the two Governments are focusing on disarmament, demobilization and support to social and economic reintegration of the remaining armed groups to be either voluntarily or forcefully disarmed without any conditions.

Risk matrix

Description	Likelihood of Occurrence (high, medium, low)	Likelihood of Impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation Strategy
Active combatants on the DRC side of the border are not reached by the sensitization activities due to logistical/security reasons	Low	Medium	Close collaboration with MONUSCO will be maintained on coordination of sensitisation activities on the DRC side
Active combatants on the DRC side of the border resent information shared with them on opportunities for repatriation and reintegration in Rwanda	Low	Medium	Reintegrated ex-AGs and dependents will be involved in sensitization activities through sharing testimonies and success stories via Skype and radio programs
Active combatants who have joined splinter groups act as spoilers to the sensitisation efforts	Low	Medium	Reintegrated ex-AGs and dependents will be involved in sensitization activities through sharing testimonies and success stories via Skype
Tensions arise between ex-combatants and communities because of competition over access to livelihoods	Low	High	Consistence of project interventions will be maintained with mainstream programs accessible to other community members
Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, disability,)	Low	Medium	Close participatory and supportive monitoring of inclusivity at all stages of project implementation

In the aftermath of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, the Government of Rwanda has put in place well-functioning institutional mechanisms to foster reconciliation, unity, respect for the rule of law and human rights. The Government also runs inclusive programs in social protection and community development, and these foster the principle of equal opportunities and mutual trust among the people of Rwanda from different walks of life and different backgrounds. The RDRC works closely with the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC), National Commission for the fight against Genocide (CNLG), National Commission for Human Rights, National Women's Council, National Commission for Children, the National Land Centre, Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB). This inter-institutional cooperation ensures that the rights of returnees on one hand and members of the recipient communities on the other are equally guaranteed and observed.

Nonetheless, the project plans to: (i) intensify communications and outreach activities targeting Rwandan combatants and their dependents on foreign soil; (ii) closely coordinate with all peace and stability actors in the DRC and the region, such as MONUSCO and O-SESG-GL; and (iii) ensure effective support to those who repatriated as a means to build confidence among those who are considering following. On the broader politico-strategic level, RDRC, UNDP, UN Women and O-SESG-GL will work with all national and international actors to encourage forward movement on any regional peace initiatives.

Effective coordination between different sectors and stakeholders is essential for optimal mainstreaming. Although coordination mechanisms exist, e.g. the Joint Sector Reviews, Sector Working Groups and Thematic Working Groups where different sectors, development partners and other stakeholders meet and discuss, this is not in all cases effective. UNDP, UN Women and RDRC will ensure improved coordination. The project will also be broadly inclusive, working with different partners.

The project will seek to enhance the engagement of institutions outside peacebuilding sector such as Ministry of Gender, Rwanda Polytechnic, RICEM as well as CSOs, private sector, districts and communities, in supporting the reintegration process. Demands placed on them by other initiatives or urgent priorities, in addition to the day-to-day responsibilities, can make it difficult for them to participate fully in, and benefit optimally from, the process. To mitigate this risk, most of these institutions have been consulted during the design phase. CSOs, private sector and communities as well as national institutions to undertake capacity building will be selected based on proactive application to ensure motivation and ability to fully participate.

d) Genocide against the Tutsi, crimes against humanity, and war crimes

By law and in practice, the suspects of Genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes are not eligible for support provided through Rwanda Disarmament and Reintegration Programme. The RDRC has been working and continues to work in close collaboration and consultation with competent institutions to ensure that all ex-combatants are exhaustively screened for crimes related to genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. Such institutions include the Rwanda Investigation Bureau, the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide (CNLG), the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR), and the International Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

Specifically, for phase 65, 101 suspects and convicts have already been identified and are already facing Justice. The process continues, and the principle of zero tolerance for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes remains uncompromised under Rwanda Demobilization and Repatriation Programme. The RDRC operates an *'open door policy'* regarding information sharing with any entity officially investigating crimes related to genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious human rights violations by ex-combatants.

e) Child ex-combatants

The RDRC has conducted thorough screening for children associated with the armed groups among phase 65. No child ex-combatant has been identified. However, the children and youth among the dependants will access support from the project as dependants of the ex-AGs. Such support will include access to formal education, Vocational Skills training, income generating activities, support to cooperatives, and counselling.

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

The RDRC has an established M&E structure in place to cover all data collection necessary to update the results framework. The M&E Unit has a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation

Officer, a Management Information System (MIS) officer, and a planner. They work closely with the Operations department which runs day-to-day implementation of RDRP interventions. All data on beneficiaries and support interventions are obtained by the M&E Unit and transferred to the database which feeds the MIS. The MIS generates monitoring reports on progress and to inform planning. Evaluation of data relating to socio-economic activities of ex-combatants, their dependents, perceptions of ex-combatants and their communities regarding reintegration, and satisfaction with specific benefits delivered (e.g., information provided during demobilization) will be tracked using regular survey instruments (such as tracer and community dynamics surveys, annual independent evaluation) that RDRC contracts out to independent consultants. This approach has worked satisfactorily under the previous phases of RDRP and will be duly followed-up by UNDP and UN Women.

On the UN side, the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the project will be done under the overall UNDP implementation arrangements including the results groups, the results framework and through UN INFO, an integrated platform for planning and reporting, evaluation of UN agencies in the country. The monitoring will also take into account operations and communications. For the monitoring process, UNDP, UN Women and RDRC will define a data share platform where respective agencies will update the progress to track the changes in real-time. The data share platform will be used due to the difference in system between agencies. In accordance with this project results framework, responsible agencies of each indicator and activity will report on their progress two weeks before the end of every quarter. While the last week of the quarter will be dedicated to quality assurance that will be conducted by both UNDP and UN Women, collecting data will be done by UNDP, UN Women and RDRC throughout the year. Relevant data visualization tools will be used to assure the quality report and process using the updated joint database. The database will provide the figures of achievements and be attached to narrative reports that will be produced on a quarterly basis. This joint Monitoring process will play a role as a test for it to be integrated to RDRC's existing M&E framework through consultations with responsible agencies. UNDP has a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to assure the quality M&E practice and integration. In addition to the practice. To ensure the achieved outputs and outcomes result in the changes that the project is designed to accomplish, the project will put in place a series of monitoring activities including: i) RDRC, UNDP and UNWomen will organize monthly joint technical field visits to inform the Technical Coordination Committee meetings (TCC); ii) RDRC, UNDP and UNWomen joint TCC field visits will be organized on a quarterly basis and iii) one joint UNDP/O-SESG-GL field visit will be organized. The duration of field visits will be 2-3 days a month on average.

Annual monitoring and reporting will be aligned with the UNDP reporting period and Government fiscal year (July-June), without causing prejudice to the reporting requirements of the Peacebuilding Fund (see annex A.2.)

The project will have a final external evaluation during the last month of the project. Budget allocation has been set aside for this purpose. The project will follow the PBF mid-year and annual reporting requirements, including narrative and financial reports. All reports will be endorsed by the Steering Committee and will be shared with all relevant stakeholders through the Steering Committee. Both UNDP and UN Women will prepare certified annual and final financial reports including the reports submitted by RDRC. Both UNDP and UN Women will prepare narrative reports in accordance with the narrative reporting template and financial reports in accordance with their financial regulations, rules and operational policy guidance.

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

UN RC Office, UNDP and UN Women will work together to mobilize additional resources to expand and upscale the project as needed, should high numbers of FDLR members and their dependents be repatriated to Rwanda. Otherwise budgets for the RDRP Stage IV will continue to be allocated by the GoR national budget.

The planned services mainstreaming in national and local development plans will help to leverage additional resources and ownership of different institutions, thus sustaining the achievements of this project and preparing the exit.

III. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator’s Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

context requires it

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project¹²
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: 1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents increasingly access support services provided by National and Local Government Institutions through their Development Plans that contribute to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and their dependents that access support services through national and local government institutions by the end of the project (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) compared to the % within the communities</p> <p>Baseline: Male Ex-Combatants: 85% Female Ex-Combatants: 90% Male dependents: 20% Female dependents: 12%</p> <p>Targets: Male Ex-Combatants: 90% Female Ex-Combatants: 100% Male dependents: 50% Female dependents: 50%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: % of ex-combatants and their dependents who are satisfied with the information on/and the support services provided by national and local government institutions by the end of the project (disaggregated by sex, age and disability)</p> <p>Baseline: 78% of all Ex-Combatants, both male and Female 70% % of all dependents both male and female Target: 85% of all Ex-Combatants, both male and Female 80% % of all dependents both male and female</p>	<p>Means of Verification: RDRC M & E reports Frequency: baseline within the first month, ninth months and end of the project</p> <p>Means of Verification: RDRC reports Frequency: baseline within the first month, ninth months and end of the project</p>	<p>Quarterly feedback on access to support services through national and local government institutions.</p> <p>Quarterly feedback on of Ex-combatants who are satisfied with the information on/and the support services provided.</p>

<p>Output 1.1: RDRC capacity enhanced to optimize and scale-up reintegration of ex-combatants</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.1.1: Develop and validate a strategy to mainstream support services for ex-combatants and their dependents in National and Local Development Plans</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Organize sensitization activities with ex-combatants, their dependents and families (and communities if appropriate) on the available support services and related government programs, including health and psychosocial support available</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Organize inclusive national and local initiatives on the strategy for mainstreaming support services for ex-combatants and their dependents in Development Plans through the media and/or directly at communities receiving larger numbers of ex-combatants and dependents</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Promote social cohesion initiatives at local level</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and their dependents participating in mainstream programs in National and Local Development Plans, by the end of the project and in line with the validated gender responsive strategy</p> <p>Baseline: 78.7% Target: 85% of both male and female Ex-Combatants and dependents [3]</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.2 Number of sensitization activities with ex-combatants, their dependents and families organized including sensitization on gender and women's rights as either Ex-combatants or dependents.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.2.b Gender disaggregated data available for Ex-combatants and their dependents</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.3 Number of national and local initiatives introduced for mainstreaming support services that benefit both men and women as Ex-Combatants and/or dependents</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and their dependents who report social acceptance by their communities, disaggregated by gender, age and disability</p> <p>Baseline: 78.7% Target: 90%</p>	<p>Means of Verification: RDRC reports</p> <p>Frequency: baseline within the first month, ninth months and end of the project</p> <p>Means of Verification: Community dynamics survey reports</p> <p>Frequency: annual and end of the project</p> <p>Quarterly reports</p> <p>DRC quarterly reports on the project</p> <p>Means of Verification: Reports</p> <p>Frequency: the first month and end of project.</p>	<p>Monthly progress on participation of ex-combatants and dependents in mainstream programs.</p> <p>Quarterly feedback on ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communities</p> <p>Quarterly progress on ex-combatants and their dependents who have received psychosocial assistance.</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Support services are provided to both male and female ex-combatants and/or dependents by National and Local Government Institutions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2. Number of affected ex-combatants and their dependents who have received gender sensitive support services, disaggregated by sex, gender and disability</p>	<p>Means of Verification: Reports</p> <p>Frequency: the first month and end of project.</p>	<p>Quarterly progress on ex-combatants and their dependents who have received psychosocial assistance.</p>

<p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.2.1: Provide refresher psycho-social training to RDRC national and local staff including a new module on psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Deliver psychosocial support to all ex-combatants with mental health problems</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Sensitize ex-combatants and their dependents to subscribe for health insurance, awareness on hygiene and sanitation, family planning and other health issues</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Provide medical assistance to chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependents</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5: Provide medical and psychosocial support to categorized disabled ex-combatants and their dependents</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6: Provide medical and psychosocial response services for survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) among the ex-combatants and dependents</p>	<p>Baseline: 3,284 ex-combatants (from Stage IV)dependents (???) Target: 100%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 All (number to be specified upon project launch) RDRC staff working on the project participate and complete the psycho-social refresher training Baseline: 50 % Target: 100%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of ex-combatants and dependents living with mental health problems who receive relevant psychosocial support service disaggregated by sex Baseline: 50% Target: 80%</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2.3: Health insurance subscription rate for targeted ex-combatants and dependents Baseline: 80% Target: 100%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.4 Percentage (%) of chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependents mainstreamed into appropriate socio-medical services including those are gender specific, disaggregated by sex, age and disability. Baseline: 88.9% Target: 90%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.5 Percentage (%) of categorized disabled ex-combatants who receive Mutuelles de Santé and monthly allowances as per current legislation, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 86.4 % Target: 88%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.6. Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and dependents survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) provided with medical and psychosocial response services Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Means of Verification: Reports Frequency: Annual and end of the project.</p>	<p>Quarterly progress on ex-combatants and their dependents who received legal assistance</p>
		<p>Means of Verification: Reports Frequency: Annual and end of the project.</p>	<p>Monthly updates on access by categorized disabled ex-combatants to Mutuelles de Santé and monthly allowances. Quarterly progress on chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependents mainstreamed into appropriate socio-medical services.</p>
		<p>Means of Verification: Reports Frequency: 6 months and at the end of the project.</p>	<p>Monthly updates on ex-combatants and dependents are provided with medical and psychosocial response services for survivors of</p>

		Target: 100 %	Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
<p>Activity 1.2.7 Support the teenage mothers among phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents to reintegrate schools including vocational training and other life skills development programs.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.8 Provide legal assistance for ex-combatants and dependents, including vulnerable women and children in cases with direct links to repatriation and reintegration processes</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.2.7 Proportion (%) of teenage mothers among phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents who reintegrate schools, technical, vocational and/life skills in response to their specific needs through project support Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.8 Percentage (%) ex-combatants and dependents who have received legal assistance in cases directly related to the repatriation and reintegration processes disaggregated by sex, age and disability status Baseline: 86% Target: 90%</p>	<p>MOV: RDRS reports updated on quarterly basis</p> <p>RDRS quarterly reports</p>	<p>Baseline identification of target group, monthly update on access to tailored support</p>
<p>Outcome 2: 1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents benefit from inclusive local development programmes that generate opportunities to advance their social and economic reintegration within the framework of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents is optimized and up scaled through inclusive local development programmes</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.1.1: Conduct the vulnerability support window (VSW) screening for ex-combatants and dependents to be supported depending on their needs</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Conduct sensitization meetings with ex-combatants and their dependents on marketable skills of their choice</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Deliver skills training to eligible ex-combatants and dependents of which 30% of targeted beneficiaries must be women and girls through Vulnerability Support Window</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Periodic follow up</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: Number of ex-combatants and their dependents who are economically active, disaggregated by gender, age and disability Baseline: 77.7 % ex-combatants and 75.3% for dependents Target: 78 % ex-combatants and 76 % of dependents (Progress against targets to be disaggregated by sex, age and disability but the targets remain the same across the disaggregated categories)</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and dependents participating in local development programs that integrate and upscale community participation after skills training Baseline: 65% Target: 70%</p>	<p>Quarterly feedback on economic participation</p> <p>Monthly updates on procurement of tool kits, quality assessment on delivery.</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Baseline survey report for the vulnerability support window for all male and female Ex-combatants and dependents Baseline: Independent evaluation 2018 Target: 1 Output Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of ex-</p>	<p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p> <p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p> <p>Means of Verification: quarterly updates on</p>	<p>Monthly progress on Survey progress (ToRs, procurement, inception report, fieldwork, data processing, draft report, final report).</p>

	<p>visits to vocational training centers to monitor the progress of trainings and documenting lessons learned for their integration into Districts Development Plans or other local planning frameworks</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 Organize graduation ceremony and provide tool kits to graduates of vocational skills training</p>	<p>combatants and dependents reached out whose skills development choices have been finally considered disaggregated by sex and age range Baseline: 10% Target: 60% (for both male and female Ex-combatants and dependents)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3.a): % of trained ex-combatants and dependents who actively use the skills they were trained for Baseline: 80% Target: 60%</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.3.b) Percentage of women Ex-Combatants and dependents whose practicing the skills sets received through training Baseline:% (Baseline to be known at the beginning of project implementation after the survey) Target: +30%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 The results, lessons learned and good practices on socio-economic reintegration shared with District Authorities Baseline: n/a Target: 30 districts</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.5 Proportion (in %) of graduate who receive toolkits upon graduation disaggregated by sex and age groups Baseline: 7 graduation ceremonies (Stage IV); 30% completion of training; 20% toolkits distributed Target: 2: 100 % completion of training; 100% kits distributed Target: 3: at least 30% of toolkits go to women Ex-Combatants and/or dependents</p>	<p>combatants and dependents reached out whose skills development choices have been finally considered disaggregated by sex and age range Baseline: 10% Target: 60% (for both male and female Ex-combatants and dependents)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3.a): % of trained ex-combatants and dependents who actively use the skills they were trained for Baseline: 80% Target: 60%</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.3.b) Percentage of women Ex-Combatants and dependents whose practicing the skills sets received through training Baseline:% (Baseline to be known at the beginning of project implementation after the survey) Target: +30%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 The results, lessons learned and good practices on socio-economic reintegration shared with District Authorities Baseline: n/a Target: 30 districts</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.5 Proportion (in %) of graduate who receive toolkits upon graduation disaggregated by sex and age groups Baseline: 7 graduation ceremonies (Stage IV); 30% completion of training; 20% toolkits distributed Target: 2: 100 % completion of training; 100% kits distributed Target: 3: at least 30% of toolkits go to women Ex-Combatants and/or dependents</p>	<p>Post-campaign assessment reports Frequency: quarterly</p> <p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p> <p>Means of Verification: Conference report Frequency: 1</p> <p>Graduation report</p> <p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p>	<p>Evaluation planning</p> <p>Conference Preparations (Concept note, logistics note, invitees, venue and budget, etc) completed two months ahead.</p> <p>Conference Preparations (Concept note, logistics note, invitees, venue and budget, etc) completed two months ahead.</p> <p>Quarterly feedback on access to benefits</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Socio-economic reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants and their dependents are provided and sustainable</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 a) Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and their dependents who receive reintegration benefits in a form of Start Up Capitals in time and in accordance with the implementation manual</p>	<p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p>	<p>Quarterly feedback on access to benefits</p>		

<p>Activity 2.2.1: Provide reintegration grants to demobilized ex-combatants as start-ups for income generating activities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Deliver economic reintegration support through income generating activities and grants, including agricultural activities of ex-combatants and their dependents with 30% of targeted beneficiaries being women</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Provide mentorship/technical guidance to implement income generating activities for ex combatants and dependents through cooperatives</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4: Support cooperatives of ex-combatants, through technical assistance, entrepreneurship skills, learning tours and project competition</p>	<p>Baseline: 100% Target: 100%</p> <p>Output indicator 2.2.1 b) Proportion of women among Ex-combatants and/or dependents receiving startup capital funds</p> <p>Baseline: 1% Project target: At least 30% of all recipients</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of ex-combatants and dependents initiating income generating activities, disaggregated by sex, age and disability status.</p> <p>Baseline: 85% Target: 95% [(554 ex-combatants (553 adult men and 1 woman) and 249 dependent women. Among these 554 ex-combatants, 19 live with disability)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Percentage of cooperatives integrating ex-combatants and their dependents supported</p> <p>Baseline: 80% Target: 100%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.4. Number of cooperatives supported.</p> <p>Baseline: 120 Target: 150</p>	<p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p> <p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p> <p>Means of Verification: monitoring reports Frequency: quarterly</p>	<p>Monthly progress reports</p> <p>Quarterly updates on inclusion of new XCs and dependents.</p>
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<p>Outcome 3: Combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependents benefit from awareness raising and sensitization programmes</p> <p><i>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</i></p> <p><i>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1 Awareness of ex-combatants in armed groups outside Rwanda raised with a view to paving the way for voluntary repatriation</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.1.1: Conduct sensitization and communication activities (video conferences, quarterly magazines and "Isange mubanyu" radio programme, newsletters, newspapers, web media, video documentaries, national and international radio and TV broadcasts, etc)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Produce Women and Girls' corner in the quarterly Newsletter where women ex-combatants and dependents share their successful reintegration stories aimed at sensitizing others to return. The same space will also be created in other communications and sensitization channels (Radio broadcast and TV)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 Support CSO and beneficiaries' initiatives to increase awareness raising of combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependents</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4: Organize consultation and planning meetings between Democratic Republic of Congo Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, MONUSCO and</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a: Number of FDLR and their dependents who voluntarily register for repatriation each quarter, disaggregated by gender, age and disability</p> <p>Baseline: [11,661] Target: [50]</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 a) Number of awareness raising and sensitization activities organized each quarter</p> <p>Baseline: [25] Target: [1]</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.1. b) Number of communication and sensitization products that integrate women ex-combatant and dependents stories</p> <p>Baseline: [20,000] Target: [21,000]</p> <p>Output indicator 3.1.2 a) Number of stories featuring women and girls ex-combatants or dependents in each Newsletter.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>Output indicator 3.1.2 b) Frequency of radio broadcast messages featuring women and girls ex-combatants or dependents per quarter</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 times</p> <p>Output indicator 3.1.3 a) Number of CSO and beneficiaries' initiatives supported to increase awareness raising of combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda; b) Number of cases of repatriation as a result of CSO and beneficiaries' initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.4 Number of joint consultation and planning meetings organized each quarter</p>	<p>RDRG report/MONUSCO/OSESG-GL</p> <p>RDRG reports</p> <p>Communication materials</p> <p>RDRG and MONUSCO reports</p> <p>RDRG quarterly progress reports</p> <p>RDRG quarterly progress reports</p>	<p>Quarterly updates</p> <p>Quarterly updates</p> <p>Quarterly updates</p> <p>Quarterly updates</p>
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	media channels in Rwanda and the DRC on cross-border sensitization	Baseline: 5 for Phase IV Target: 1 per quarter	
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Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 4: 670 female ex-combatants and dependents (women and girls) benefit of tailored and sustainable support</p> <p>(SDG Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Output 4.1 Gender is mainstreamed throughout repatriation and reintegration services provided within the Rwanda Demobilization and Repatriation Programme</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 4.1.1: Develop a Strategy for gender mainstreaming into Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Programme</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2: Strengthen RDRRC capacity for a gender responsive management of DDR/RR process. (This will include analysis, planning and M&E)</p> <p>Activity 4.1.3: Support RDRRC to link the reintegration process with the current National Action Plan of UN Security Council Resolution (UN SCR 1325) on Women Peace and Security</p> <p>Activity 4.1.4: Support the production and dissemination of a Manual on gender mainstreaming in DDR/RR which will be used in all future phases (English+Kinyarwanda versions)</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 4 a. % of female ex-combatants and dependents that are satisfied with the way the demobilization and reintegration processes and support have been delivered for the benefits of both men and women.</p> <p>Baseline:0 (no survey done yet) Target: 80%</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.1 The gender mainstreaming strategy for Rwanda demobilization and reintegration processes produced</p> <p>Baseline: insufficient consideration of gender dimensions in plans and reports related to ex-combatants and dependents demobilization and reintegration Target: 75% of RDRRC plans and reports produced after the development of the strategy include gender considerations.</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.2 Number of RDRRC staff trained in gender responsive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DDR process</p> <p>Baseline: 25 Target: 30</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.3 Number of dialogues of all national stakeholders on implementation of UN SCR 1325 NAP with integration of DDR held</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.4 Number of copies of gender mainstreaming manuals in DDRR disseminated</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300</p>	<p>Quick satisfaction survey</p> <p>And</p> <p>RDRRC reports</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming strategy accessible on RDRRC and Un Women websites</p> <p>Training report</p> <p>RDRRC report</p> <p>Dissemination report</p>	<p>All reports contain gender disaggregated data</p> <p>- Gender mainstreaming strategy produced within the first 6 months of the project</p> <p>- A report including 2 Success stories and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming produced before the end of the project</p>

	<p>Activity 4.1.5: Documenting success stories and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming of the DDR process in the last two quarters of the project end</p>	<p>Output Indicator 4.1.5 Number of success stories and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming of the DDR process produced during the project lifetime Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Output indicator 4.1.5b Number of times female ex combatants and female dependents feature on radio, TV or print media narrating their reintegration stories since their reintegration into the communities Baseline: (RDRC to provide if it exists) Target: 20</p>	<p>Lessons learned report</p>	<p>The document to be produced during the last two quarters of the project</p>
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	x		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

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

Annex E: Detailed distribution of ex-combatants and their dependents across the country

Distribution of phase 65 ex-armed groups and their dependents per district

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	No of EX-AGS	NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	TOTAL
EAST	BUGESERA	19	55	74
	GATSIBO	5	2	7
	NGOMA	7	26	33
	KIREHE	6	9	15
	NYAGATARE	4	3	7
	KAYONZA	7	2	9
	RWAMAGANA	9	13	22
	EAST Total	57	110	167
	NORTH	MUSANZE	23	42
GAKENKE		16	25	41
RULINDO		14	22	36
GICUMBI		11	25	36
BURERA		6	10	16
NORTH Total		70	124	194
	HUYE	28	81	109
	NYANZA	23	38	61
	NYAMAGABE	25	82	107

	KAMONYI	10	13	23
	RUHANGO	9	18	27
	GISAGARA	14	51	65
	MUHANGA	12	50	62
	NYARUGURU	26	46	72
	SOUTH Total	147	379	526
	NYARUGENGE	4	7	11
	GASABO	14	32	46
	KICUKIRO	3	5	8
		21	44	65
	KARONGI	36	106	142
	RUTSIRO	18	66	84
	RUBAVU	26	67	93
	NYABIHU	18	36	54
	NGORORERO	20	55	75
	NYAMASHEKE	23	62	85
	RUSIZI	17	32	49
	WEST Total	158	424	582
	Under justice	101	0	101
	Grand Total	554	1081	1635

For MPTFO Use

	Totals			Totals
	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 30,600.00	\$ -	\$ 70,600.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 900.00	\$ -	\$ 1,900.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 43,700.00	\$ -	\$ 93,700.00
5. Travel	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 848,533.36	\$ 378,635.00	\$ -	\$ 1,227,168.36
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
8. Indirect Support Costs	\$ 66,117.34	\$ 32,013.45	\$ -	
Total	\$ 1,010,650.70	\$ 489,348.45	\$ -	\$ 1,499,999.15

	Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown			Tranche %
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
First Tranche:	\$ 707,455.49	\$ 342,543.92	\$ -	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 303,195.21	\$ 146,804.54	\$ -	30%

