United Nations Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa
Project Proposal

Initiative:	7
Project Title:	Empowering women and youth against radicalization to violence and violent extremism in eastern DRC
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika, Maniema *Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*
CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities:	UNDP
CT Compact Implementing Entities:	UNFPA, UN WOMEN
Project Duration (start and end date)	4
Approximate Cost: *If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown*	2024= 2.000.000 USD 2025 = 2.000.000 USD 2026 = 1.000.000 USD **2024-2026 = 5.000.000 USD**

Investment Priority Area: Select (**1**) of the following investment priority areas: *[double-click 1 box, select 'checked']*

☐ Border, Transportation and Critical Infrastructure Security
☐ Combating the Financing of Terrorism
☐ Countering Cyber-enabled Terrorism
☒ Gender and the Empowerment of Women
☐ Human Rights
☐ Law Enforcement

☐ Legislative Assistance
☐ Organized Crime
☐ Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
☐ Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Foreign Terrorist Fighters
☐ Weapons
☐ Other

Relevant SDG Goals, target(s), and SDG indicator(s): Please indicate the overall goal(s) and related targets that the project contributes to. The goals need to be in accordance with the General Assembly resolution which contains the SDG framework (A/RES/71/313).

SDG	Targets
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	▪ 16.a Support, including through international cooperation, national institutions responsible for strengthening, at all levels, the means to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, particularly in developing countries. ▪ 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. ▪ 16.1 Reduce significantly, throughout the world, all forms of violence and the mortality rates associated with them.
5 ÉGALITÉ ENTRE LES SEXES	▪ 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other forms of exploitation, from public and private life. ▪ 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal access to leadership positions at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. ▪ 5.c Adopt and strengthen well-designed policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
10 INÉGALITÉS RÉDUITES	▪ 10.2 By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic and political integration, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. ▪ 10.3 Ensure equality of opportunity and reduce inequality of outcome, in particular by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting the adoption of appropriate laws, policies and measures in this field. ▪ 10.4 Adopt policies, particularly in the areas of budgeting, wages and social protection, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Gender marker: *Gender Marker 0: when none of the substance of outcomes, outputs or activities are addressing-gender equality/women's empowerment (GEEW), and 0% of the budget is dedicated to it.*
Gender Marker 1: when 1% to 15% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, up to 15% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW.
*Gender Marker 2a: when 15% to 60% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW (but this is not the sole objective of the programme/project) and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, 15% to 60% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW. **Gender Marker 2b:** when 60% to 100% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, 60% to 100% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW. The principal objectives of the project are related to the empowerment of women and gender equality, including strengthening the gender-responsiveness of a PVE or counter-terrorism initiative*

Gender Marker 2a: This project is developed to strengthen the empowerment of women, young girls and boys. To this end, more than 50% of the results, products and activities deal substantially with GEEW. However, this is not the only objective of the project. In the formulation of activities, 60% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW.

CTED marker: *CTED marker (A): Does not incorporate CTED's analysis and recommendations.*
CTED marker (B): Partially incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations.
CTED marker (C): Fully incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations

CTED marker (B): Partially incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations

Executive Summary: Provide a succinct summary and include Why the proposed investment is relevant and strategic; the expected end-of-project outcomes; timeframe and resource commitment; any critical risks and challenges to success, and how these will be addressed.

In 2018, the Islamic State Central Africa Province (ISCAP) was recognized as an official province of the Islamic State and in April 2019, ISCAP attacks in the DRC were officially claimed by the Islamic State's central office. Statistics show that the context in eastern DRC could be a breeding ground for youth recruitment by the terrorist group ADF (which pledged allegiance to Da'esh/Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2019. Between 2014 and 2017, the UN organisation Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and its partners documented the recruitment of 6,168 children (549 girls and 5,619 boys) by 49 different armed groups or militias. Although many groups are small-scale recruiters, 72% of youth recruitment in DRC was perpetrated by just 10 armed groups. Since 2019, as in other contexts of violent extremism, the rate of youth recruitment increased. On the evening of April 7, 2022, an explosion occurred in a bar in Mabanga, Sud neighborhood of Goma, also known as the Katindo military camp. The evidence collected by the Group of Experts at the scene, corroborated by information received from the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC), forensic doctors, witnesses and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), indicates that the explosion was caused by an explosive vest (improvised explosive device worn by a person) worn by a woman, who died in the attack. Faced with rising trends of violent extremism, women and youth, particularly from displaced populations are the most affected. A study conducted by the UNDP in 2023 highlights their roles as both victims and actors of radicalization to violence and violent extremism.

This project addresses the rise in radicalization to violence and violent extremism. This initiative included consultations with political and administrative authorities, communities affected by extremist violence, key civil society stakeholders including women-led CSOs, development partners, defense forces, young people and women. Additionally, contextual studies and recommendations of the visit made on behalf of the Committee by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) from June 26 to July 5, 2023 have been incorporated. Sharing comparative advantages in preventing and responding to violent extremism and a common framework for action in their strategic plans, UNDP, UNFPA and UN-Women are committed to provide an integrated response addressing institutions, communities and individuals. This project responds to the priorities and aspirations articulated by the African Union's Agenda 2063 rooted in Impact Strategic 6 (Peace and security) of UNDP Renewed Strategic Offer in Africa. The project also links to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024 outcome 1: By 2024, the occurrence of violence and armed conflict is reduced, and the security of people and property is improved, particularly for vulnerable people, including refugees/displaced persons, women, and youth. It's in line with Government and Provincials entities priorities, in particular Pillar II of the National Plan 2021-2025: Strengthening Governance, Restoring State Authority and Peacebuilding.

To address the rising radicalization to violence and violent extremism, this project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of communities, in particular women, young women and men, by strengthening community and institutional mechanisms and equipping actors with the human, technical, logistical and analytical capacities to enhance their preventive capacities. The goal of this project is to strengthen resilience among young women and men, women and communities affected by extremist violence, including displaced persons, by reinforcing community mechanisms for preventing and responding to violent extremism. This project provides integrated solutions in four areas: countering narratives to radicalization to terrorism (i), reduction of the socio-economic vulnerabilities of women, young women and men, including people in displacement situations (ii), strengthening of early warning mechanisms, protection and social integration and civil-military cooperation (iii) and finally strengthen community resilience through preventive capacities of men, women and young women (iv). For a total amount of USD 5,000,000, this project will be implemented from 2024 to 2026 and will target five provinces in the East of the DRC. The main risks identified are political, security, operational and financial. However, the probability of these risks remains moderate, and strict mitigation measures have been designed to ensure delivery.

1. Relevance: Explain why a partner should make the proposed investment and provide the evidence supporting this. What Counter-Terrorism need does this project propose to address? How was this need identified? Is the project responsive to CTC/CTED identified priorities and technical assistance needs? Is there strong national/regional ownership and government support?

1. **A project based on the recommendations of a regional forum involving five target provinces for social and political commitment of all stakeholders:** This project was developed based on evidence collected through field surveys and regional stakeholder conversations to analyze context and identify programmatic implications. These regional conversations involved various stakeholders from all provinces impacted by terrorist acts and the rise of violent extremism *(five provincial governments, youth and women's organizations, national security services, national police, criminal justice actors, public institutions, community leaders, ex-associates to violent groups, civil society, technical partners, MONUSCO, United Nations agencies, etc.).*

2. **A project in line with the priority actions of MONUSCO's withdrawal plan in DRC:** In resolution 2556 (2020) and 2717 (2023) the Security Council approved the common strategy on the gradual and phased withdrawal of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) a transition plan. However, for the Mission's withdrawal to be sustainable, the Security Council recommended preventing violent extremism that could lead to terrorism.

3. **A project based on a field survey and a gender analysis conducted by universities:** UNDP successfully partnered with universities to conduct a rapid survey on the ways in which young people engage with and disengage from violent extremist groups. UNDP established an initiative for young academics (JERODD) who are committed to working closely with local and institutional actors to achieve SDGs localized targets and provide innovative solutions to development issues. This initiative, known as "*Young Rapporteurs of the SDGs*" (JERODD), carried out a field survey to identify, together with the communities, the dynamics to be considered for appropriate responses. The survey targets young people demobilized from violent extremist groups and young people living in areas where violent extremist groups are particularly active, thus creating heightened risks of radicalization to violence.

4. **A project linking to CTC/CTED recommendations and priorities in DRC:** This project is also a partial response to the recommendations of the visit made on behalf of the Committee by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) from June 26 to July 5, 2023 to monitor, facilitate and promote the implementation by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014). (2005), 2178 (2014), 2242 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2388 (2017), 2395 (2017), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019), 2467 (2019), 2482 (2019) and 2617 (2021) and to discuss its technical assistance needs.

5. **A project linking to international, regional, national and local priorities:** This project responds to the priorities and aspirations articulated by the African Union's Agenda 2063 rooted in Impact Strategic 6 (Peace and security) of UNDP Renewed Strategic Offer in Africa. The project also links to the UNSDCF 2020-2024 outcome 1: By 2024, the occurrence of violence and armed conflict is reduced, and the security of people and property is improved, particularly for vulnerable people, including refugees/displaced persons, women, and youth. It's in line with Congolese Government and Provincial entities priorities, in particular Pillar II of the National Plan 2021-2025: Strengthening Governance, Restoring State Authority and Peacebuilding.

2. Effectiveness: Provide a brief outline of the proposed activities, including timelines and sequencing. What strategic and transformative change does the project seek to achieve? Provide anticipated results,

1) immediate outcome (changes in awareness, skills, abilities or access as a direct result of the proposed activities),
2) intermediate outcome (change in behaviour, practice and/or performance),
3) ultimate outcome (change in state, conditions, or wellbeing)

Theory of Change (ToC): The project is based on a theory of change according to which, if communities are involved in spreading counter-narratives to radicalization to violence and violent extremism (i), if women and youth, including displaced persons and returnees are provided with opportunities to reduce their socio-economic vulnerability (ii), if social protection and security governance mechanisms are able to prevent and respond to radicalization to violence and violent extremism that can lead to terrorism (iii), if community stakeholders, in particular young girls women and men, women, have skills to strengthen resilience to radicalization to violence and violent extremism (iv), then young women and men, women and communities affected by violent extremism, including people in displacement situations, will be able to reduce their vulnerability, and to strengthen their resilience to radicalization to violence and violent extremism.

1. **Immediate Outcome:** In the short term, interventions will build the capacity of women and youth to strengthen resilience to radicalization to violence. Countering violent extremism narratives will reduce the propensity of youth to join violent extremist groups. Finally, the strengthening of social protection structures and the creation of socio-economic opportunities will uphold human rights and strengthen empowerment of women and young men and women.

2. **Intermediate outcome:** In the medium term, interventions to strengthen governance and socialization mechanisms will help build community resilience to violent extremism. In addition, interventions to provide care and socio-economic reintegration will help ensure the conditions for the return of young people who have joined violent extremist groups. Finally, interventions to strengthen early warning systems will help reinforce early detection and rapid and appropriate responses in the event of an attack by violent extremist groups.

3. **Ultimate outcome:** By 2025, the integration of gender, prevention of radicalization to violence and violent extremism into development plans will provide communities with a strategic framework for prevention and response led by the authorities and facilitate the financing of interventions by local revenues and the government. Rotating funds and income-generating activities will promote gender equality. Reducing the socio-economic vulnerability of young women and men, women, will enable their empowerment, while balancing their financial capacities will considerably increase gender equality in various areas of social activity.

Sequence 1 - (2023-2024)

Output 1: Communities, in particular women and youth develop counter-narratives strengthening resilience to radicalization to violence and violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

Activities:
1. **Activity 1:** Develop interactive radio programs in local languages targeting women, men, and youth for counter-narratives to radicalization to violence based on survey data.
2. **Activity 2:** Conduct contextual analysis study on the dynamics of radicalization to violence, violent extremism and terrorism in project areas indicating gender-specific effects.
3. **Activity 3:** Develop a training curriculum and train women and youth leaders for promotion of tolerance, strengthening resilience to radicalization to violence, early warning system of violent extremism.
4. **Activity 4:** Implement/strengthen local networks and committees for reception, prevention of radicalization to violence, socio-economic reintegration and psychosocial care of displaced/returnees or those who have disengaged from violent extremism groups.
5. **Activity 5:** Train youth activists and influencers on social networks to build resilience to violent extremist groups.

Output 2: Women and youth are equipped with the necessary skills to capitalize on existing socio-economic opportunities, thereby reducing vulnerabilities that can serve as conditions conducive to violent extremism and reduce the risk of recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Activities:
1. **Activity 1:** Conduct life skills training programs to equip young women and men, women with essential skills for independent living and personal development.
2. **Activity 2:** Provide online training and in-person workshops to equip young leaders with knowledge in PCVE and cross-cutting issues as well as skills to design and implement their own workshops at community level on PCVE and youth-centered issues, allowing them to engage marginalized and vulnerable youth, while ensuring a Do-No-Harm approach.
3. **Activity 3**: Train women and youth on advocating for youth-centered solutions to PCVE and convene a youth-led multi-stakeholders Policy Dialogue on PCVE policy design and implementation.
4. **Activity 4:** Train women and youth in the psychosocial care of displaced persons/as mentors *(Peer to Peer)* to displaced populations or returnees who have (in)voluntarily disengaged from violent extremist group.
5. **Activity 5:** Grant revolving funds micro-credits to women in refugee camps and host communities, and women returnees from violent extremist groups.

Output 3: Social protection systems and community governance mechanisms can anticipate, contribute to the prevention and respond to radicalization to violence and violent extremism.

Activities:
1. **Activity 1:** Build and equip two Transition and Orientation Centers *(CTO)* with vocational training materials for women and youth previously associated with violent extremist groups to support national and provincial reintegration processes.
2. **Activity 2:** Develop/review local development plans, integrating prevention of radicalization to violence, violent extremism, human rights and gender equality.
3. **Activity 3:** Strengthen coordination between communities self-defense associations, police, Local Peace and Development Committees *(CLPD)* and Local Security Committees *(CLS)* by civil-military cooperation at the community level involving youth and women associations.
4. **Activity 4:** Implement early warning systems to prevent and respond to radicalization to violence and violent extremism, in compliance with human rights, including the principle of non-discrimination as well as the do-no-harm principle.
5. **Activity 5:** Develop prevention tools and train civil society, youth and women's associations in early warning and prevention mechanisms for radicalization to violence at community level, while avoiding their instrumentalization.

Output 4: Women and youth are organized in networks and empowered for community resilience against radicalization to violence and violent extremism.

Activities:
1. **Activity 1:** Organize training sessions in local languages on positive masculinity for traditional and religious leaders, women's leaders and youth to promote gender equality in social practices.
2. **Activity 2:** Organize community sessions to identify the local/regional/provincial recruitment network of violent extremist groups.
3. **Activity 3:** Assess existing efforts and current capacity of civil society, including women and youth groups, for self-protection as well as the support needs of communities, and determine ways to draw existing efforts into the project or build on lessons learned.
4. **Activity 4:** Strengthen youth and women's group to integrate youth and women lens into the design and implementation of security policy related to violent extremism and terrorism at provincial level.
5. **Activity 5:** Identify, network and train community and religious leaders, women's organizations, youth, and civil society in the prevention of radicalization to violence, respect for human rights, gender equality and the promotion of tolerance.

3. Delivery: Describe and justify the proposed implementation arrangements including the role that national entities, local partner and community-based organisations will play (as relevant). Particularly highlight how you will work with the UN Resident Coordinator and other UN system entities under common UN system-wide frameworks or approaches. What strategic value does each partner bring to the project?

The project operates under a triple anchorage system to facilitate coordination, feedback of lessons learned and subsidiarity relationships between each level.

1. **National anchoring:** This anchoring will enable various stakeholders to coordinate and supervise interventions through a national steering committee *(ministries, UN system agencies, the office of the UN Resident Coordinator, national institutions for preventing and combating terrorism, implementing agencies, national and international NGOs, technical and financial partners, etc.).* National anchoring will ensure political commitment and advocacy for legislative reform, strengthen national frameworks for the prevention of violent extremism and repression of terrorism, reinforce legal frameworks for the promotion of gender, and human rights, and so on.

2. **Anchoring at provincial level:** This will involve all provincial stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of interventions. A monitoring committee will be implemented, involving *(governors of five provinces, ex-associates of terrorist groups, international and national NGOs, implementing partners, community leaders, armed forces and police, victims of gender-based violence, associations of displaced persons, defense committees, etc.).* This anchoring will enable us to strengthen the capacities of actors to pilot prevention interventions and develop public policies that are sensitive to gender and , as well as promoting and complying with human rights.

3. **Anchoring at local level:** This anchoring will make it possible to involve the community organizations that are most affected. UNDP is working with community volunteers who will be called upon to facilitate the implementation of interventions, as well as community ownership and the involvement of religious leaders and traditional chiefs. Local players will be able to participate through local peace and development committees (CLPD), which are local governance bodies set up by the public authorities. These committees bring together all local representatives and citizens.

The role of implementing agencies:

- **UNDP DRC:** As the lead agency for development and PVE thematic portfolio, UNDP will implement interventions focused on strengthening governance systems, socio-economic empowerment of target groups, elaboration of development plans, policy advocacy at the customary level on social norms, respect for human rights, mobilization of its regional bureau experts and know-how in PVE in Africa, etc. UNDP will ensure the coordination of all interventions through its integrating role in UN agencies system.

- **UNFPA DRC:** As the lead agency on youth issues and working on the UNDP UNSDCF 2020-2024 axis (youth-peace-security) in the DRC, UNFPA will implement a package of interventions targeted at youth. UNFPA field office teams in the intervention areas will facilitate accelerated implementation.

- **UN Women DRC:** UN Women is an integral part of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, coordinated by the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, whose working group on gender-responsive approaches is chaired by UN Women. UN Women's approach to promoting counterterrorism and preventing violent extremism is designed and developed within the framework of the Women, Peace and Security Program (UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2242) and the UN Priority Program on Peacekeeping and Prevention.

- **SRSG/RC/HC DRC:** The core human rights responsibilities of the RC were revised in 2014 to take account of new policy developments with respect to the mainstreaming of human rights, the exercise of human rights due diligence and the priorities set out in the Secretary-General's HRuF initiative. The role of the UN on the ground is not simply to support the government of the country where it is operating but to consistently uphold and promote the values and principles enshrined in international law, including international human rights law. In this project, the RCO office will be involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and evaluation process, including the holding of steering committees. Its office will ensure the integration of human rights issues, inter-agency coordination and alignment with the UNSDCF 2020-2024.

- **Civil society organizations of women and youth:** The Security Council has promoted mechanisms and tools established in resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1325 (2000)1460 (2003), 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), 2143 (2014), 2225 (2015) and 2250 (2015). The Resolution 1612 (2005) established the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to collect reliable and timely information on violations against youth by parties to conflict, as well as the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. To this end, between 2017 and 2019, MONUSCO and its partners documented the recruitment of 6,168 children (549 girls and 5619 boys) by 49 different armed groups or militias. The Secretary General intends to make the United Nations much more responsive and relevant to the world's youth (A/72/761-S/2018/86). This project plans to involve young girls and boys like a main actors and beneficiaries of the project. Therefore, youth organizations will be involved in the development of activities, their implementation and monitoring-evaluation.

- **The National Coordination Committee for the Fight against Terrorism (CNCLT):** On December 26, 2001, the DRC issued a DECREE 070/2001 creating a National Coordination Committee for the Fight against International Terrorism, or CNCLT for short. The members of the National Coordination Committee for the Fight against International Terrorism are:

  1°) the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
  2°) the Minister of National Security and Public Order
  3°) the Minister at the Presidency of the Republic
  4°) the Minister of the Interior
  5°) the Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals
  6°) the Minister of National Defense
  7°) the Special Advisor to the Head of State on Security
  8°) the military advisor to the Head of State
  9°) the political and diplomatic advisor of the Head of State.

4. Sustainability: Describe how the investment leads to benefits and partnerships that will last beyond the duration of the investment. Ensure that a definition and strategy for sustainability is clearly articulated in the design.

The sustainability strategy is based on four guiding principles:

- **Stage 1 - Inclusion and diversity:** This stage begins at the very start of project formulation. It involves all stakeholders in the gender and situational analysis, as well as in the design of programmatic responses. This stage has been respected in the formulation of this concept note (see section 1-Relevant).

- **Stage 2 - Ownership and responsibility:** This stage consists of empowering public authorities, communities and target groups in the search for endogenous solutions and implementation. To this end, local NGOs will be privileged in the implementation to strengthen their capacities, create local expertise and increase the chances of ownership and sustainability.

- **Stage 3 - Capacity building:** This stage consists of providing a package of services and material and didactic support to direct and indirect beneficiaries to equip them by promoting the development of national, provincial and local capacity. Capacity building will be human, material, didactic and logistical.

- **Stage 4 - Sustainable financing:** This stage consists of helping communities and public authorities to prioritize the issues of prevention and response to violent extremism in their development plans. To this end, the project should provide support to the bodies in charge of budgeting and monitoring-evaluation of development plans, to ensure that cross-cutting themes are considered and financed from communities' own resources. The program also plans to mobilize other partners working on the prevention of violent extremism.

The strategy will be presented at a steering committee meeting and validated at a plenary session. The follow-up mechanism will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the execution of each stage during implementation.

5. Human Rights: How are human rights integrated into project design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation?
- ✓ Does the initiative incorporate a human rights risk and opportunity assessment and measures to respond to its findings?
- ✓ Does the initiative address potential impact on persons or groups who may be marginalized or discriminated against, such as women, members of ethnic, religious, racial, sexual, and other minorities as well as groups and persons in vulnerable situations, such as refugees and asylum-seekers or persons affected by armed conflict and other types of violence?
- ✓ Does the initiative respond to relevant analyses and recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms?
- ✓ Does the initiative include activities that fall within the scope of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy?
- ✓ If so, how will the initiative ensure that a risk assessment will be conducted and mitigation measures undertaken, as needed, in line with the requirements of the Policy?

Does the initiative incorporate a human rights risk and opportunity assessment and measures to respond to its findings?

This initiative incorporates analysis of the human rights situation between January and June 2021 directed by UN Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) and Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The human rights situation deteriorated in North Kivu province, which is the most affected by violent extremism. The number of violations and abuses increased. The UNJHRO is concerned with the increased expansion and influence of ADF combatants' activities in Irumu and Mambasa territories, leading to massive population displacement. During assessment, the UNJHRO noted that local people accused members of the Banyabwisha community who had recently settled around colluding with the ADF. Although some community members may be members of the armed group, there is no evidence of an alliance between the Banyabwisha and ADF.

However, public discourse, including the authorities, has contributed to the stigmatization of community members, leading to acts of retaliation. the analysis identified the risk of stigmatization of some communities, and the increase in cases of human rights violations in the provinces of North Kivu and Ituri. The analysis also identified a need for capacity-building in several areas for civil society actors, civil protection clusters and defense and security forces.

The initiative will also conduct awareness-raising campaigns on non-stigmatization, consideration of diversity and the rights of displaced persons. In collaboration with the UNJHRO, the project will identify legal measures and practices that may have a negative impact on human rights defenders, minorities, civil society actors and unduly limit the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, religion or belief and the right to participate in public affairs as enshrined in international human rights standards and norms.

Does the initiative address potential impact on persons or groups who may be marginalized or discriminated against, such as women, members of ethnic, religious, racial, sexual, and other minorities as well as groups and persons in vulnerable situations, such as refugees and asylum-seekers or persons affected by armed conflict and other types of violence?

As part of the development of this concept note, all ethnic and religious groups, as well as people in displacement situations and disengaged recruits of the violent extremist group (ADF-Nalu) were involved in carrying out a contextual analysis study of radicalization leading to violence and violent extremism. Emphasis focused on women and girls. This analysis shows that the project has no negative impact, ethnic or religious groups, etc.

However, it was noted that training tools and other manuals need to be translated into the local language, to avoid confusing the concepts of radicalization to violence, violent extremism and terrorism. The formulation of activities addressed these sensitivities. However, as part of its implementation, the project intends to strengthen attention to the needs and protection of the rights of these target population

categories.

The project has also been designed within the framework of the Women, Peace and Security Programme (UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2242) and the United Nations Priority Programme for Peace Prevention and Peacekeeping. The project will strengthen its existing collaboration with UNHCR for the integration of displaced and stateless people. The project will also draw on the knowledge of community organizations, different ethnic groups, inter-ethnic alliances, etc. to develop inclusive activities that consider not only gender, but also ethnic and cultural specificities. To this end, an inclusive steering committee will be set up to ensure the participation of the various social groups.

Does the initiative respond to relevant analyses and recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms?

In July 2020, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) jointly published a report on violations and abuses of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law committed by combatants fighters of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and members of the defense and security forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo against civilians in the territories of Beni (North Kivu province), Irumu and Mambasa (Ituri province), from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020. **Source :** https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/CD/DRC_Public_Report.pdf
The report proposed a list of recommendations, the most relevant of which are set out below:

- Ensure that victims of human rights abuses committed by ADF and human rights violations perpetrated by the defense and security forces benefit from psycho-social care, and have access to justice, truth and reparations.
- Strengthen community protection mechanisms for civilians, in parallel with military operations;
- Strengthen early warning mechanisms to enable more rapid detection of attacks by the ADF and other armed groups on civilian populations.

The activities proposed by the project strengthen community mechanisms for detection and rapid response to attacks by violent extremist groups, but also reinforce community resilience and the protection of civilians, particularly women and young women. Interventions focus on health, psychosocial, legal and judicial care, offering financial services in particular to women and young women to reduce their economic vulnerability and reinforce gender equality and empowerment.

Does the initiative include activities that fall within the scope of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy?

This project doesn't include activities that fall within the scope of the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence policy.

6. Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: How are gender considerations (men, women, gender roles, including violent masculinities) integrated into the project design and delivery?
- ✓ Does the project consider potential differential impacts of both terrorism and counterterrorism on women and men (taking into account intersectional identity factors such as nationality, age, belief, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, geographic origin, ability, socio-economic status, and other identity factors, and combinations thereof), women's organizations and broader civil society?
- ✓ What are the barriers to participation by women/girls, social and cultural constraints, and disabling environments, and what will be your mitigation measures to limit these risks?
- ✓ Were women, women's organizations and civil society working on gender equality and intersectional factors consulted during the design of the project?
- ✓ Does the project align with national policies and action plans related to gender and CT/PCVE (e.g., National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security?)

Does the project consider potential differential impacts of both terrorism and counterterrorism on women and men (considering intersectional identity factors such as nationality, age, belief, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, geographic origin, ability, socio-economic status, and other identity factors, and combinations thereof), women's organizations and broader civil society?

The project carried out an ethnographic study that considered the potential differential impacts of terrorism and counter-terrorism on women and men. This survey combined qualitative and quantitative data collection tools which provided relevant data on gender, nationality, age, beliefs, race, ethnicity, geographic origin, abilities, socio-economic status and other identity factors, etc. This data tells us that women and girls are the most vulnerable and affected by extremist violence and that the project should provide services that strengthen protection mechanisms, community governance bodies, resilience, empowerment and capacities to engage in community awareness-raising actions. On the other hand, the study tells us that men and young men are the most inclined to be radicalized to violence and for various reasons *(frustration and social injustices, religious reasons, impunity, etc.).* This radicalization leading to violence makes more than 35% of them favorable to joining extremist groups. The project also reviewed the literature of several relevant reports and analyses, including that conducted by USAID in 2020 (https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XB7H.pdf).

What are the barriers to participation by women/girls, social and cultural constraints, and disabling environments, and what will be your mitigation measures to limit these risks?

The region's deeply rooted patriarchal norms, often codified in laws and reinforced by socio-cultural institutions, have defined women's status through marriage and childbearing and largely confined them to gender roles that do not go beyond the domestic sphere. As mitigation measures, this project will use counternarratives, literature, drama, and vocational training to dissuade women, young men and women from joining violent extremist groups . This will result in local women, men and youth completing positive transformation programmes and forming volunteer PVE groups. The project will also help to address conditions conducive to violent extremism, by developing entrepreneurial skills as well as psychosocial support services to develop their skillsets and expand employment opportunities, as well as women owning their businesses contributing to their financial independence This project will also promote women-led community-based organizations focused on PVE.

Were women, women's organizations and civil society working on gender equality and intersectional factors consulted during the design of the project?

This project is based on various consultations held during regional conversations on violent extremism in eastern DRC. These regional consultations brought together around a hundred participants from the five target provinces, involving civil society organizations, women's and girls' organizations, and defenders and promoters of women's rights and gender equality. The main organizations consulted are as follows *(NGO Arche d'Alliance, Women's Network for Development and Peace (WNDP), Initiatives for the Promotion of Indigenous and Vulnerable Women, Regional Center for Research and Documentation on Women, Gender and Peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region, Women's Network for Development and Peace (WNDP), Women's Network for Development and Peace (WNDP), Initiatives for the Promotion of Indigenous and Vulnerable Women, Regional Center for Research and Documentation on Women, Gender and Peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region, Women's Network for Development and Peace (WNDP) Great Lakes Region).* These consultations helped identify gender-specific activities, risks, threats and opportunities for better programming that takes aligned to the needs of women and girls.

Does the project align with national policies and action plans related to gender and CT/PCVE (e.g., National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security?)

The gender mainstreaming within project is aligned with the sixth and seventh and eighth reviews of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy; General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions, including resolutions 2178 (2014), 2331 (2016), 2354 (2017), 2395 (2017) and 2396 (2017). Women have an important role to play in peacebuilding and PVE efforts, as recognized by UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) and 2467on Women, Peace & Security. The project was developed based on national gender strategy, which incorporates the action lines of resolution 1325. The National Gender Report 2021 (RNG-2021) presented by the government gives a worrying overview of inequalities between women and men, and highlights the fact that gender is not sufficiently considered in peace and development policies and programs. The report points to the need to involve women as actors in peace and development by strengthening their empowerment, technical capacity, leadership, civic participation and rights on an equal basis with men. The project's activities tackled all the report's recommendations to ensure the operationalization of the national gender strategy. However, an experts recruited by the Ministry in charge of gender promotion will be called upon during the various implementation cycles to ensure that the main thrusts of the national gender strategy are considered. In order to ensure effectiveness at local level, the technical divisions of the Ministry of Gender will be involved at provincial and local level in the intervention areas.

7.a International humanitarian law: How are considerations related to international humanitarian law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

7.b International refugee law: How are considerations related to international refugee law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

7.a International humanitarian law: How are considerations related to international humanitarian law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

Resolution 1674, adopted in 2006, sets the general normative framework for Security Council action on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. In addition, resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, reaffirmed by resolution 2493 (2019), indicates the importance of ensuring that women are not only better protected but also more involved in the resolution of conflicts in which they have a different voice. Interventions under results 3 & 4. By building a multi-purpose, equipped and secure transition and orientation center (CTO). As the center will provide legal and judicial assistance services, it will create the conditions for the safe and voluntary repatriation of refugees and facilitate legal proceedings based on the files of potential victims of human rights violations.

7.b International refugee law: How are considerations related to international refugee law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

Analysis of the human rights situation between January and June 2021conducted by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) indicates that the activism of the violent extremist group ADF Nalu has led to the displacement of populations in the territories of the provinces of Ituri, Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu and Maniema. These populations, as well as the host populations, share the

same risks of violence due to attacks by violent extremist groups, to which are added significant humanitarian needs. The project involves the construction of a reception and orientation center to provide a range of services to IDPs (psychosocial counseling and assistance, access to safe shelter for women with children in vital need, etc.).

8. Value for Money: How will the proposed activities and selected delivery approach, including selection and relative costs of implementation partners, represent value for money?

The project has two categories of activities:

- **Soft activities:** training, capacity building, social engagement, technical coaching, peer education, etc. The local presences of the implementing agencies will help accelerate the implementation of soft activities. This will avoid the recruitment of new staff and ensure regular monitoring of the implementation. The project will also rely on national volunteers, local associations and community animators to facilitate the appropriation and creation of local expertise on the PVE and radicalization to violence thematic.

- **Hard activities:** Construction of infrastructure, equipment, rehabilitation of community radio stations, etc. The contractualization with companies and NGOs registered in LTA after services performed with satisfaction, will accelerate the implementation with quality results. UNDP, UNFPA and UN women are stakeholders in HACT, which will facilitate the operationalization of the implementation.

9. Financing and resourcing: Provide a summary budget here and a detailed excel-based budget with annual allocations and breakdowns by components

	Budget year (2024)	Budget year (2025)	Budget year (2026)	Expenditures (2024-2026)	Balance
Staff Cost	400 000	400 000	400 000	1 200 000	0
Consultant fees	100 000	100 000	100 000	300 000	0
Travel	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000	0
Contractual Services	200 000	250 000	100 000	550 000	0
Operating Expenses	100 000	100 000	100 000	300 000	0
Equipment and Furniture	200 000	500 000	100 000	800 000	0
Transfer and Grants	300 000	800 000	200 000	1 300 000	0
Programme Support Cost	200 000	100 000	100 000	400 000	0
Total	**1 550 000**	**2 300 000**	**1 150 000**	**5 000 000**	**0**

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting: How will project results be monitored and independently evaluated? Describe the type(s) of evaluations that will be utilized to ensure the project is delivering on desired results and demonstrate accountability and learning. Outline proposed reporting timeframes.

Management - Accountability and Learning:

- This project will be implemented under the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality by UNDP. The Project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, and directives of UNDP. The Project will be directed by a Project Board, that will be a joint structure including provincial authorities and other actors active in this thematic area.

- The Project will be governed by a Project Review (**Project Board**), which will hold regular reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting per integrated solutions over the life of the project.

- The Project Board will meet twice a year to review the strategic direction of the project, ensuring accountability and proper oversight. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with corporate

UNDP standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective accountability. **(Annually)**

- Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving Outcomes. Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. **(Quarterly).**

Monitoring - Evaluation relevant (UNEG) guidance:

- **Evaluation guide:** The project will be evaluated according to UNEG, including regarding the integration of human rights, gender equity and the empowerment of women and young girls and boys. The project will also establish a set of key indicators that will monitor the overall theory of change and specifically situation changes related to target beneficiaries (vulnerable population, female-headed households, women). Project activities will be adjusted during implementation based on the findings of regular sex-disaggregated indicator monitoring. Sustained advocacy with traditional cultural institutions as well as mainstream government institutions is expected to result in transformational changes in knowledge and practices towards women's empowerment within target communities.

- **Another guide to be used:** https://www.international-alert.org/publications/preventing-violent-extremism-toolkit/

Mid-term evaluation

- The project will be carried out in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures. These rules require that a mid-term evaluation be carried out for projects lasting more than two years. This evaluation is carried out by independent consultants. An independent consultant will be recruited to carry out a mid-term evaluation. This evaluation will take place after the first implementation phase (2023-2024). It will enable any corrective measures to be taken**. (After two years of implementation)**

Monitoring

- **Joint missions:** Joint missions will be organized to monitor interventions. The delegation will be made up of donors, government, heads of implementing agencies, RC, civil society representatives, community representatives, women and youth **(Annually)**

- **Community supervision:** Community supervision will enable beneficiary communities to visit implementation sites to gauge the quality of activity execution. This monitoring will enable the views and opinions of beneficiaries to be considered, and the necessary corrective action to be taken to ensure greater ownership. **(Quarterly).**

- **Performance monitoring missions:** The monitoring manager will visit the intervention zones on a quarterly basis to collect performance data and identify imperfections to implement corrective measures. These missions will also enable the collection of lessons learned and best practices to be capitalized on. **(Quarterly)**

- **Mission to monitor human rights violations:** Thematic missions will be carried out jointly with the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO), the national commission in charge of human rights and specialized civil society organizations, to assess progress in the context of recorded cases and take appropriate measures to protect and defend human rights. **(Annually)**

Final evaluation of the project at last of the project (2025).

- A final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project by an independent international consultant. The final evaluation will enable lessons to be drawn from the implementation and highlight the transformational changes made during execution. A final evaluation is also mandatory and is also carried out by independent consultants.
(End of project)

11. Risk Management: Describe key anticipated implementation risks that might affect the delivery of the programme objectives. Then, describe the mitigation measures that address these risks, and which entity would be responsible for these mitigation measures. This could summarise key risks from the **Risk Summary Tool** (see annex 2).

The project identified security, political, strategic, fiduciary and operational risks. However, the level of these risks remains low and feasible mitigation measures have been identified. These measures require regular monitoring of the evolution of the context and perfect collaboration of the project before, during and after its execution with various stakeholders from civil society, government, law enforcement and defense forces, organizations of women, young people and people in situations of displacement.

To monitor these risks, a monitoring and evaluation team will be responsible for maintaining a risk monitoring dashboard. Risks will be addressed according to their level of consequence, the responsibilities and capacities of each stakeholder involved in monitoring the execution. The project manager will be the primary guarantor of the allocation of mitigation actions in consultation with the monitoring and evaluation team.

12. Communications: Describe the approach to communications. A communications strategy should at a minimum describe the type, format and frequency of communications pieces that will be developed and shared. Describe how funding partner visibility will be ensured through acknowledgement of support where appropriate in publications, online or at physical events.

A communication plan will be drawn up jointly by the implementing agencies. As this is an inter-agency initiative, United Nations agencies' communicators will be called upon to deliver as one. The communication plan will focus on the following areas:

- **Community of practice (CoP) / Global Policy Network (GPN):**

    The collaborative spaces available in Spark Blue will be used to encourage the sharing of experience with colleagues working on the same theme in different contexts. The project will also contribute to the newsletters of the PVE CoP and other CoPs on governance, resilience, climate and PVE, etc. **(Quarterly)**

- **Social media (UNDP/UN-WOMEN/UNFPA):**

    The three implementing agencies have a dynamic and very young subscriber network. Monthly podcasts and online discussion programs will be organized with young people to help popularize results and encourage participation. **(Weekly)**

- **Donor branding and visibility:**

    The donor's financial contribution will be publicized on agency websites, brochures, visual materials, speeches and other media. Focal points in donor embassies will be used for public events, strategy meetings and key results presentation sessions. **(During each activity)**

- **Radio broadcasts in local languages:**

    Radio broadcasts will be organized in local languages involving the target communities, in particular women, boys and girls. These channels will ensure local ownership and participation, as well as community accountability. **(During each activity)**

- **Life stories and success stories:**

    Testimonial videos will be made, targeting success stories and socio-economic transformations underway thanks to support from donors and technical partners. The videos will be shared in various communication channels to mobilize donors and public authorities. **(Quarterly)**

- **Articles and reports:**

    Various types of reports will be produced, based on the data visualization system available within the UNDP Monitoring & Evaluation unit. These reports will generate evidence and specific lessons learned from the DRC context. **(Quarterly)**

- **Theatrical scenes in local languages:**

    Ex-combatants, women, young people and men from host communities and refugees will jointly organize theatrical community awareness scenes to drive messages across and get communities on-board. **(During each activity)**

- **A national event "National Conversation on Violent Extremism":**

    This event will bring together at national level, the donor community, government, civil society etc. The aim of this event will be to present the results achieved by the interventions, the challenges, the testimonies of the beneficiaries, the lessons learned and the financial gaps to be filled. The aim is to encourage political commitment and mobilize more resources for sustainable financing. **(Annually)**

	Project Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks
Goal	The goal of this project is to strengthen resilience among young girls and boys, women and communities affected by extremist violence, including displaced persons, by reinforcing community mechanisms for preventing and responding to extremist violence.					
End of project outcomes	1. **immediate outcome:** *Community leaders, community social protection institutions, young girls and boys, women, and communities, including people in displacement contexts, benefit of skills to prevent and respond to violent extremism.* 2. **intermediate outcome:** *The resilience of community leaders, community social protection institutions, young girls and boys, women and communities, including people in displacement situations, is strengthened against the rise of violent extremism.* 3. **ultimate outcome:** *By 2025, areas affected by extremist violence are peaceful and enabling to inclusive development and effective, resilient security governance mechanisms.*					
Output 1	Communities, youth, and women in particular, develop counter-narratives preventing hate speech, radicalization and violent extremism that can lead to terrorism.	**Remark:** Indicators have been formulated to measure Outputs. These indicators, baseline and targets will be disaggregated by *(gender, locality, socio-professional categories, age, etc.).*				
Activities	1. **Activity 1:** Develop interactive radio programs in local languages targeting women, men, and youth for counter-narratives to radicalization to violence based on survey data. 2. **Activity 2:** Conduct contextual analysis study on the dynamics of radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism in project areas indicating gender-specific effects. 3. **Activity 3:** Develop a training curriculum and train women and youth leaders for promotion of tolerance, prevention of radicalization to violence, early warning system of extremist violence. 4. **Activity 3:** Set up/strengthen local networks and committees for prevention of radicalization, socio-economic reintegration and psychosocial care of displaced/returnees or those who have disengaged from violent extremist groups	• **Indicator 1:** *Existence of a contextual analysis study on dynamics of radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism in project areas indicating gender-specific effects.* • **Indicator 2:** *Number of leaders of youth and women's organizations demonstrating behavior change communication (C4D) skills.* • **Indicator 3:** *Number of young ex-combatants from extremist groups who spread counter-narratives to violence and hatred through radio broadcasts.* • **Indicator 4:** *Number of communication tools developed in local languages that promote communication for the prevention of violent extremism.*	**Baseline 1:** 00 **Baseline 2: 55** (30 youth organizations and 25 women's organizations) *North Kivu: 20 (10 youth /10 women)* *South Kivu: 10 (05 youth /05 women)* *Maniema: 10 (05 young people /05 women)* *Tanganyika: 10 (05 young people /05 women)* *Ituri: 05 (03 young people /02 women)* *Source: UNICEF* **Baseline 3: 00** *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 00* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00* **Baseline 4:** 00	**Target 1:** 01 **Target 2: 500** (250 youth organizations and 250 women's organizations) *North Kivu: 50 (25 young people /25 women)* *South Kivu: 100 (50 young people/50 women)* *Maniema: 50 (25 young people /25 women)* *Tanganyika: 50 (25 young people/25 women)* *Ituri: 250 (150 young people/100 women)* **Target 3:** 200 (150 male and 50 female) *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 100 (65 male / 35 female)* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri : 100 (65 male / 35 female)* **Target 4:** 10	**Means of Verification** Activity reports Consultation of training tools Reports on local-language radio programs	**Risks:** *Low participation of target groups in communication activities* *Understanding of the concepts of radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism* **Mitigation** *Civil society will be strongly involved at the start of the project and specific training will be provided to help them understand the concepts and convert them into the local language.*
Output 2	Youth and women, reduce their socio-economic vulnerability, which can drive them into extremist groups.	**Remark:** Indicators have been formulated to measure Outputs. These indicators, baseline and targets will be disaggregated by *(gender, locality, socio-professional categories, age, etc.).*				
Activities	1. **Activity 1:** Conduct life skills training programs to equip youth and women with essential skills for independent living and personal development. 2. **Activity 2:** Provide access to vocational training and educational opportunities to empower youth and women victims to build new skills and pursue alternative livelihoods. 3. **Activity 3:** Train women and youth on advocating for youth-centered solutions to PCVE and convene a youth-led multi-stakeholders Policy Dialogue on PCVE policy design and implementation. 4. **Activity 4:** Train women in the psychosocial care of displaced persons/as mentors *(Peer to Peer)* to displaced/ populations and returnees who have disengaged from violent extremist groups. 5. **Activity 5:** Grant revolving funds micro-credits to women of refugee camps, host communities and women returned from extremist groups	• **Indicator 1:** *Existence of curricula on professional trades adapted to the needs of women, young boys and girls are available.* • **Indicator 2:** *Number of people provided with income-generating socio-economic services in target communities.* • **Indicator 3:** *Number of people associated to extremist groups provided with psychosocial assistance and reintegrated socio-economically into their communities.* • **Indicator 4:** *Number of women and girls from host communities and displaced persons who benefit of funding and develop income-generating activities.*	**Baseline 1: 00** **Baseline 2: 200** *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 100* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 100* *Source: PDDRCS* **Baseline 3:** 00 *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 00* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00* **Baseline 4: 00** *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 00* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 1:** 01 **Target 2: 2500** *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 1000 (500 male/500 female)* *Maniema: 250 (125 male/125 female)* *Tanganyika: 250 (125 male/125 female)* *Ituri: 1000 (500 male/500 female)* **Target 3:** 1000 *North Kivu: 00* *South Kivu: 500 (250 male/250 female)* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 500 (250 male/250 female)* **Target 4: 1000** (60% host communities/40% displaced persons) *North Kivu: 200 (60% /40%)* *South Kivu: 200 (60% /40%)* *Maniema: 100 (60% /40%)* *Tanganyika: 100 (60% /40%)* *Ituri: 400 (60% /40%)*	**Means of Verification** Activity reports Site visit Monitoring and evaluation report	**Risks** *Dissatisfaction of some communities with targeting criteria and beneficiary profile* **Mitigation** *The project will set up a community commission responsible for identifying beneficiaries based on agreed criteria.*

Output 3	Social protection systems and community governance mechanisms can anticipate, prevent and respond to radicalization and violent extremism.	**Remark:** Indicators have been formulated to measure Outputs. These indicators, baseline and targets will be disaggregated by *(gender, locality, socio-professional categories, age, etc.).*			
Activities	1. **Activity 1:** Build and equip two Transition and Orientation Centers (CTO) with vocational training materials for youth and women associated to violent extremist groups to support national and provincial reintegration processes.	• **Indicator 1:** *Number of Transition and Orientation Centers (CTO) built, equipped and providing vocational training materials for boys, girls and women associated with violent extremist groups.*	**Baseline 1 : 00** *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu: 00* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 1 : 02** *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu: 01* *Maniema : 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri : 01*	**Means of Verification**
	2. **Activity 2:** Develop/review local development plans, integrating prevention of radicalization to violence, violent extremism, human rights and gender equality.	• **Indicator 2:** *Number of local development plans, integrating prevention of radicalization to violence, violent extremism, human rights and gender equality.*	**Baseline 2 :** 00 *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu : 00* *Maniema: 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 2 : 05** *Nord-Kivu : 01* *Sud-Kivu : 01* *Maniema: 01* *Tanganyika: 01* *Ituri: 01*	**Risks** *Community resistance to civil-military cooperation due to lack of confidence*
	3. **Activity 3:** Strengthen coordination between communities self-defense associations, police, Local Peace and Development Committees (CLPD) and Local Security Committees (CLS) by civil-military cooperation at the community level involving youth and women associations.	• **Indicator 3:** *Level of operationality of extremist violence early warning systems implemented in intervention zones.*	**Baseline 3 : Low** *(Rating scale)* *Low/Medium /High* *Nord-Kivu: Low* *Sud-Kivu: Low* *Maniema: Low* *Tanganyika: Low* *Ituri: Low*	**Target 3: High** *(Rating scale)* *Low/Medium/High* *Nord-Kivu: High* *Sud-Kivu: High* *Maniema: High* *Tanganyika: High* *Ituri: High*	**Mitigation** *Awareness-raising activities will be carried out involving community leaders, military personnel, young people, women, etc.*
	4. **Activity 4:** Implement early warning systems to prevent and respond to radicalization to violence and violent extremism, in accordance with human rights.	• **Indicator 4:** *Number of social protection activities jointly operated by Local Peace and Development Committees (CLPD) and Local Security Committees (CLS), community police, youth (boys & girls) and women's organizations.*	**Baseline 4 : 00** *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu : 00* *Maniema : 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 4: 125** *Nord-Kivu: 25* *Sud-Kivu : 25* *Maniema : 25* *Tanganyika: 25* *Ituri: 25*	Activity reports Site visit Monitoring and evaluation report
	5. **Activity 5:** Develop prevention tools and train youth and women's associations in early warning and prevention mechanisms for radicalization to violence at community level.				
Output 4	**Women and youth are organized in networks and empowered for community resilience against radicalization to violence and violent extremism.**	**Remark:** Indicators have been formulated to measure Outputs. These indicators, baseline and targets will be disaggregated by (gender, locality, socio-professional categories, age, etc.).			
Activities	1. **Activity 1:** Organize training sessions in local languages on positive masculinity for traditional and religious leaders, women's leaders, young boys and girls, to promote gender equality in social practices.	• **Indicator 1:** *Number of initiatives to prevent radicalization to violence and violent extremism led by the network of women's and girls' associations.*	**Baseline 1 : 00** *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu : 00* *Maniema : 00* *Tanganyika: 00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 1 : 50** *Nord-Kivu : 10* *Sud-Kivu : 10* *Maniema : 10* *Tanganyika:10* *Ituri : 10*	**Means of Verification** **Risk** *socio-cultural barriers and the lack of technical capacity among women and girl-led associations.*
	2. **Activity 2:** Organize communities sessions to identify the local/regional/provincial recruitment network of extremist groups.	• **Indicator 2:** *Number of community stakeholders involved in positive masculinity and women's and girls' leadership promotion sessions.*	**Baseline 2: 00** *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu : 00* *Maniema : 00* *Tanganyika:00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 2 : 2500** (60% female/40% male) *Nord-Kivu : 500 (60% /40%)* *Sud-Kivu : 500 (60% /40%)* *Maniema : 250 (60% /40%)* *Tanganyika: 250 (60% /40%)* *Ituri: 1000 (60% /40%)*	**Mitigation** *The project will reinforce activities to promote positive masculinity and the involvement of customary and religious leaders in order to gradually break down customary barriers to gender equality and women's leadership.*
	3. **Activity 3:** Assess existing efforts and current capacity of civil society, including women and youth groups, for self-protection as well as the support needs of civilians and communities, and determine ways to draw existing efforts into the project or built on lessons learned.	• **Indicator 3:** *Number of endogenous initiatives by women and girls supported technically and financially by the project.*	**Baseline 3 : 00** *Nord-Kivu : 00* *Sud-Kivu : 00* *Maniema : 00* *Tanganyika:00* *Ituri: 00*	**Target 3 : 10** *Nord-Kivu : 02* *Sud-Kivu : 02* *Maniema : 02* *Tanganyika: 02* *Ituri: 02*	Activity reports Site visit Monitoring and evaluation report
	4. **Activity 4:** Strengthen youth and women's group to integrate youth and women lens into the design and implementation of security policy related to violent extremism and terrorism at provincial level.	• **Indicator 4:** *(%) Percentage of trained network of women who can demonstrate an understanding of technical handbook to prevent and respond to extremist violence, gender equality and human right.*	**Baseline 4: 00%** *Nord-Kivu : 00%* *Sud-Kivu : 00%* *Maniema : 00%* *Tanganyika: 00%* *Ituri:00%*	**Target 4 : 90%** *Nord-Kivu :90%* *Sud-Kivu : 90%* *Maniema : 90%* *Tanganyika:90%* *Ituri: 90%*	
	5. **Activity 5:** Identify, network and train community and religious leaders, women's organizations, young girls and civil society in the prevention of radicalization to violence, respect for human rights, gender equality and the promotion of tolerance.				

Annex 2 – Risk Summary tool

Project Risk Summary Tool				
Risk Area	Describe the Risk	Level of Risk (before treatment)	Describe the proposed Risk treatment	Level of Risk (after treatment)
1. Operating environment: what factors in the operational or physical environment, including security issues, might directly impact on achieving the outcomes? .	*Some extremist groups are active in localities in the intervention zones. The activity of these groups poses a threat to enforcement.*	**Medium**	*The activities will be oriented in pacified areas and all activities will be planned in consultation with UNDSS and the law enforcement and defense forces of the DRC present in the intervention areas.*	*Choose…* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High
2. Partner capacity and relations: Does the partner/s have the capability to manage the project, including risks? Are governance mechanisms in place to ensure adequate communication with partners and key stakeholders?	*The concepts of radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism remain polysemous and could create counterproductive effects in terms of communication. The partners do not have proven capabilities in this area.*	**Low**	*These concepts have already been the subject of conversation involving various stakeholders and the consensus-validated definitions are available. Tools and manuals will be developed in various languages and will be used to organize training sessions aimed at community stakeholders and civil society to ensure effective communication.*	*Choose…* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High
3. Fiduciary and fraud: Are there any weaknesses that mean funds may not be used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for or do not achieve value for money? Is there a risk that funding could be diverted for use by terrorists?	*The micro-assessment report carried out by UNDP in 2023 indicates that the risks of irrational management by implementing partners are likely, given that civil society at the local level is weak in terms of accounting and management of financial resources*	Low	*A capacity building plan is being implemented aimed at implementing partners active in the project areas. This plan will help strengthen their financial management capacities. In addition, UNDP will use a direct execution modality and direct payment cash transfer modalities in accordance with HACT procedures, which will limit the use of resources directly by implementing organizations.*	*Choose…* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High
4. Political: Is there a likelihood that political instability, change to partner government's strategy or policy may jeopardise the investment outcomes? Change in government? Might this negatively affect relationships with partner governments?	*The DRC is preparing its presidential and local elections on December 20, 2023. The risk of change in public administrations must be considered. The change could have a negative impact on the implementation of project interventions in terms of leadership and political commitment on strategic axes relating to the financing of the priority of the prevention of violent extremism and its integration into the development plans as a priority.*	**Low**	*Even if changes are inevitable, there are civil servants in public administrations who have not changed (technical divisions, experts from public institutions, etc.). To this end, the project will collaborate closely with political actors and public administration officials, ensuring that decisions are recorded in signed minutes to ensure continuity in the event of change.*	*Choose…* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High
5. Management, planning and resources: How realistic are the outcomes and can they be achieved within the timeframe? What factors may prevent the outcomes being met? Are there adequate resources, including budget and people allocated to implementation?	*The project requires a presence in the five implementation zones, which could increase the cost of staffing and therefore influence the budget reserved for activities.*	**Low**	*The project will favor the recruitment of community volunteers from each implementation area. The project will also use staff already working on these themes and who will be paid in part by the project in relation to the working time they will devote to the project.*	*Choose…* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High

Areas of Risk	Consequences				
	Limited	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Operating environment	Limited impact on investment objectives and beneficiaries, including from operating environment, disaster, reputational, fraud/ fiduciary, partner, resourcing and/or other risks factors.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors threaten investment effectiveness but can be dealt with internally.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors creates moderate disruption to one or more investment activities.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors creates major disruption to the investment.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) instability severely undermines the investment.
Partner capacity and relations		Institutional and/ or partner capacities is generally adequate. Some weakness may reduce effectiveness of aspects of the investment.	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is constrained, resulting in moderate impact on investment effectiveness.	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is very weak, resulting in major impact on investment effectiveness.	Critical institutional and/ or partner capacity failure undermines the effectiveness of entire investment.
Fiduciary and fraud		DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money.	DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money. Fraud threatens the effectiveness of key investment objectives and/or services.	DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, affecting achievement of key investment objectives. Systemic fraud perpetrated over a period of time.	DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, undermining overall investment viability. Systemic institutional fraud involving multiple organisations over an extended period of time.
Compliance		Minor breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Moderate breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Multiple breaches of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Systemic breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations. Funds are diverted to known terrorists/ terrorist organisations.
Security		Minor damage to national interests.	Significant damage to national interests. Funds are unintentionally diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or individual i.e. goods/funds are ceased.	Serious damage to national interests. Funds are negligently / recklessly diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or Individual i.e. local service providers are not appropriately screened / due diligence completed.	Exceptionally grave damage to national interests. Funds are knowingly and deliberately diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or Individual i.e. Engagement of a Terrorist Organisation to provide security services / access in country. DFAT funds are used to fund a terrorist attack domestically or overseas.

Likelihood	Probability	Level of Risk				
Almost Certain	Very likely. The event is expected to occur in most circumstances as there is a history of regular occurrence in similar projects.	Medium	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
Likely	There is a strong possibility the event will occur as there is a history of frequent occurrence in similar projects.	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High
Possible	The event might occur at some time as there is a history of casual occurrence in similar projects.	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Not expected, but there's a slight possibility it may occur at some time.	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances. Is possible but has never occurred to date.	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium