

CERCLE DES JEUNES LEADERS POUR LA PAIX



CJLP

Attest. de confirm. de siège N°88/2011
Acte notarié N°189.724 Folio 107-118 Vol MD LV
N°JUST/SG/20/1157/2011
F.92/17.059



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RESEAU DES ONG DE PAIX, GENRE, PREVENTION DES CONFLITS, DROITS HUMAINS ET NON VIOLENCE

[www.cercle](http://www.cercle-des-jeunes-leaders-pour-la-paix.org) des jeunes leaders pour la paix.org ;

NAME OF PROJECT: **I'm youth, either pacificity, either violence**

MONTANT DEMANDÉ : **2000,00** (in \$)

DURÉE : **6 MONTHS** (number of months ...)

DATE OF INTRODUCTION: **6-02-2017**

I. organization

Completed name : CERCLE DES JEUNES LEADERS POUR LA PAIX

Concise : CJLP

Sub-regional non-governmental organization working in the DRC, Congo Kinshasa, Congo Brazza City, Precisely in Pointe Noire and Angola with the Mennonite churches. Recognized officially by the DRC government through the following documents: see attachments to this project

- 1) Attest. de confirm. de Siège, N°88/2011 (Commune)
- 2) Acte notarié N°189.724 Folio 107-118 VOL MDLV (Hôtel de ville)
- 3) N°JUST/SG/20/1157/2011 (Ministry of Justice)
- 4) F.92/17.059 (Ministry of Justice)

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Motivation

The project aims to contribute to peacebuilding efforts by strengthening the capacity of young people (men and women) in rural Kingwangala through training, sensitization seminars, workshops, conflict management and conflict prevention conferences. Prospects for the combined presidential, national and provincial elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo; But above all, this project is based on an integrated approach between governance and conflict prevention, because elections can be free and fair, but not necessarily peaceful and vice versa. Conflicts that may arise in an electoral process have a significant impact on the credibility of an electoral process and on the legitimacy of the body administering this process. The Rural District of Kingwangala, the project area is among the administrative entities that make up the former Kasongo-Lunda Territory, which has now become a town in the Kwango Province.

Mainly inhabited by four tribal groups, which until then still live in isolation, even though they have occupied the same geographical space together for many years. This rural community has known leaders only Suku-Yaka tribes that we can bring back to a single tribe for sociological, historical and consanguinity reasons. The other two tribes, the Tshokwe and the Lunda, which can also be reduced to one for the same reasons, have only found themselves at lower levels of the administration without representation at the local level, nor at the provincial and national.

The problem here is tribal-regional ethno-regionalist leadership of Suku-Yaka on the Cokwe-Lunda of this city, although it is a majority and see the Suku-Yaka emergence in the direction of Kingwangala many years. This is a real concern, as the traditional groupings are run by the Suku - Yaka ethnic group, although they have all occupied the same areas for many years. There are frustrations and gnashing of teeth among the Cokwe-Lunda who think they are deprived of the benefits they would have enjoyed, including the management of this entity or representation at all levels where this is necessary.

Representing 61.6% of the population of the DRC, the young people of Kingwangala could be the first victims of this social divide. Young people are often "the fertile soil" of political manipulation, which exposes them to acts of violence and vandalism. These are all factors of social, economic and political destabilization that undermine the foundations of peace and social tranquility in the DRC in general and Kingwangala in particular.

The rise of the ethno strategy, which is expressed in these times in the middle of the DRC by the will of certain small groups which, through irresponsible actions, could, for political reasons, lastingly destabilize the region Of Kingwangala. These groups sought to oppose the Suka-Yaka community to that of the Tshokwe-Lunda with the aim of provoking an ethnic-community dispute by relying on the notion of "first occupants" of this region. This concept is (strangely) similar in its conception to the famous notion of "coming" that the rural communities of the environment knew in the 80s and 90s. With the current unfolding of this strategy in the region, the worst is to be feared With the organization of the combined provincial and national presidential and legislative elections.

III. CONTEXT

The DRC, considered a post-conflict country, remains fragile with weaknesses in democratic governance, decentralization, restoration of state authority, particularly in the area of justice and security , Whose weaknesses foster corruption and impunity.

Young people have little space to talk about their problems or to address sensitive issues, which deprives them of space to express their frustrations and opportunities.

These opportunities are accompanied today by a few fears and threats:

1) Risk of electoral conflicts after these new elections in 2017;

(2) Risk that the local population, especially young people, may refuse to participate in one way or another in the elections due to former frustrations, ethno-tribal-regionalist leadership in the country in general and Kingwangala in particular;

(3) Risk that local civil society organizations are not sufficiently involved in the design, development and implementation of the development programs of each entity at the local level;

4) The risk of MPs and Provincial Governors squabbling each day until the end of their five-year term;

5) The risk of witnessing the diversion of voting materials to the benefit of one or the other ethnic group of the milieu, as was the case of Kasongo-Lunda during the 2011 elections, and this is the case of Masisi In North Kivu currently 2017;

6) The low level of our elected officials at all levels, who do not know their role,

There have also been demonstrations in Kingwangala and surrounding villages for access to basic social services, including water and the isolation of certain administrative sectors such as Panzi, Kibunda, lack of employment and widespread unemployment , Difficulties in accessing the education system, the precarious health of populations

in general, and particularly that of mothers and children, lack of a sustainable environment and a sustainable living environment, low respect for gender, Violence against women by armed men and the weak social protection of vulnerable groups in the years 90 to 2002 had left after-effects that have never been repaired so far, 90% of the demonstrators were young people and women Who could take advantage of these opportunities to weaken the electoral process more and more as is the case today in the east of the country with multitudes of armed groups for each village seeking to defend their interests and protect them.

All these incidents show the fragility of the socio-political climate aggravated by the persistence of youth unemployment (estimated at 80% by NGO statistics), precarious security situation and other governance handicaps, including corruption and 'impunity.

This is why, firstly, it is urgent to reinforce the interventions to calm the socio-political climate in order to create an environment conducive to peace, social cohesion and peace.

Secondly, the achievements of the work already carried out in the previous elections can be used to continue the work of educating the local population on peace by means of community-based approaches that encourage effective participation of the population at the grassroots level.

Lastly, this will involve advocating for changes in the behavior of the population in general and of young people in Kingwangala in particular, through the multiplication of socio-educational and / or sporting and artistic activities to promote the consolidation of peace and social cohesion and Culture of peace in the DRC, but also and above all in carrying out information, awareness-raising and communication (IEC) activities and monitoring the behavior of violent and pre-, post- and post-electoral incidents in order to identify effective, Appropriate measures contributing to the prevention of conflicts and the prompt and diligent management of crises.

With this in mind, this initiative is in line with the pre-election, post-election and post-conflict prevention of peace in the DRC in general

and in Kingwangala and its surroundings in particular.

It is to follow up on all these questions that the NGO Circle of Youth Leaders for Peace, CJLP wants to focus this work on:

1) - the continuation of the peace and civic education campaign centered

On increased citizen participation in local governance;

2) - the remobilization of the Congolese population with a view to its participation

The process of resolving electoral disputes without Violence but with peaceful means to peace.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The problem of this project is to promote the citizen participation of young people in strengthening the consolidation of peace and social cohesion through the setting up of an operational early warning and rapid response system in the Kingwangala region. As a behavioral observatory of the general population and of young people (girls and boys) in particular in the face of inter-community conflicting threats and identity theft.

This project will focus on awareness raising and social mobilization campaigns, capacity building workshops for young leaders and CSO leaders, setting up and running a citizen monitoring unit in the rural community of Kingwangala and its surroundings. These activities will help to develop appropriate mechanisms for managing peace issues and taking into account the concerns of citizens, especially young people. Moreover, these imperfections of past elections, although not of a nature to nullify them, have, among other things, produced the following negative consequences among young people:

- Conflicts related to the stigmatization and mutual mistrust of different ethnic communities (inflammatory and offensive discourse towards different ethnic groups);
- Conflicts caused by injustice and tribal recruitment in all areas of

life including division,

- The feeling of hatred and revenge between families whose wives or daughters were raped and members of rapist families;

- Conflicts generated by ethnically-based elections, in disregard of national capacities

Other ethnic groups;

- Conflicts between political parties, some demonizing others as having failed to manage the political take-up in Kingwangala as a political party of the majority, the others taxing them as accomplices in the destabilization of current power;

- The prejudices and rejections of men in uniform (soldiers) by the populations following the

Acts and inhuman treatment of civilians by men in uniform

And not otherwise identified;

- Permanent suspicion between ethnic communities, some suspecting Others to favor the emergences and disadvantage the others.

- The great frustrations, tensions and violent conflicts of several Congolese who seem to have been deceived, especially the young people of Kingwangala;

- The feast of electoral victory by the winners of the Suku-Yaka group for fear of retaliation by the other group-Tshokwe-Lunda in Kingwangala;

- Fear of a post-election war, since these two groups have branches (the two tribes on the other side of Angola) and parts of the border with Angola;

- Behavior of misfortune to the vanquished by the winners and

refusal of acceptance with fairplay of the defeat of the vanquished, a cold war without mercy;

V. SUPERINTENCE IN THE LIGHT OF CONSOLIDATION CRITERIA PEACE

The conduct of the 2011 elections in the DRC has created frustration and ethnic, identity and inter-community conflict among the rural population in the Kingwangala area. The temptation is great to want to escape the conflict by ignoring it or to dream of a world without conflict. But it is sometimes even greater to want to suppress the conflict by eliminating the adversary, denying it, dismissing it, manipulating it, or reducing it to silence, leading to impasses. The shortcomings observed in the organization and management of electoral operations have highlighted the need to continue to support the CENI and other stakeholders, in particular judges and lawyers, in the management of pre-electoral and electoral disputes. And post-election elections in the very short term to overcome obvious tensions and frustrations in order to end acute situations of violence and prevent as well as the chaos that will result from the resurgence of violent conflicts.

The project, I am young, peace, it is my business to be concretized and

Among others, to:

- 1) Promote peace and civic education among young people through a positive model of engagement, participation and constructive leadership for social change conducive to development and peace in the DRC.
- 2) Promote frameworks for inter-youth and inter-community dialogues, intergenerational inclusive discussion spaces in order to better influence behavior and discourses that threaten social peace.
- 3) Establish an early warning system and a rapid response to threats to peace, "Peacekeeping units", exclusively carried out by young people.

4) It will ultimately contribute to the capacity building of civil society organizations and young leaders in the target localities and will enable them to participate as full actors in the development and implementation of mechanisms for the collection, Analysis and processing of information for the animation of the Kingwangala Peace Watch Cell

VI.OBJECTIVES

(A) Overall objective: To contribute consistently to peacebuilding, to strengthen conflict prevention and citizen participation of rural communities in the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1) Short-term, Preventing the risks of inter-community conflicts by strengthening the capacity of young people, rural men and women and their participation in conflict management and prevention.

2) In the medium term, facilitators of local political institutions from free, transparent and democratic elections have acquired knowledge to influence decision-making in relation to conflict management and control the principles and causes Of conflict in the environment; They are aware of the implications of conflicts in practice, are able to identify and qualify lived situations of conflict and / or peacebuilding in their local context using the peaceful mechanisms of conflict resolution;

(3) In the long term, the capacities of young people, rural men and women are strengthened and able to mobilize and carry out awareness-raising and information campaigns to reduce social and inter-community tensions, participate in the promotion of peace and Conflict prevention and play their full role as facilitators, mediators, builders of peace and non-violence, through their contributions and questions, strengthen their achievements and be able to participate in peace agreements.

B) Specific objectives

- 1) Trained more than 600 to 3000 young people, men and women leaders in rural areas, trainers of trainers, facilitators, negotiators and mediators;
- 2) Organize 18 training seminars to change false acquisitions and unrealistic ethnic division among young people, rural women and men; 36 days of consultation between different youth groups, 3 workshops of reconciliation, 36 days of reflection For the consolidation of peace, 36 cultural days for peace and 36 sports days for peace.
- 3) Support the capacity building of 600 to 3000 young men and women in Prevention / Management of Electoral and Community Conflicts;
- 4) Strengthen trust and inter-ethnic respect through bilateral dialogues, intercultural encounters on the perception of others, and the search for identity in pluralistic societies.
- 5) 600 to 3000 youth, men and women leaders in rural Kingwangala, sensitized, trained and informed, able to resolve electoral disputes in their communities;

C) Target groups

- 1) Young people (men-women) who are the first victims of the deterioration of conflict situations are also targeted by the program. Because of their demographic importance and their capacity to adapt, the development of a spirit of tolerance and respect for human rights within them constitutes a guarantee for the establishment of a culture of peace and a capable society To manage its conflicts peacefully. The skills of network leaders and youth associations will be strengthened so that they can participate

in the development of awareness and education tools.

2) -Targeted men and women as a segment that is doubly discriminated because of their membership of vulnerable groups and their status as women, but also as key players in the conflict prevention / management and reconciliation processes Community.

3) - Local CSOs, for their role in preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts without violence and building peace and ensuring that rural communities can live in peace and fraternal harmony; The consolidation of peace in the region, which is now generally destroyed by ethnic conflicts and ethno-tribal-regionalist leadership, to become a place where young people, women and men from every tribe and ethnic group have learned to reconcile their Differences and to help each other to live in harmony, joy, mutual respect, tolerance and forgiveness between separated and divided people. And thus to promote change in this generation by changing bad acquisitions, unreal morals of ethnic divisions to rebuild a fully restored, educated and integrated generation for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and without violence, and to build the foundation for sustainable development The community and the nation and the beneficiaries / targets are distributed as follows:

- 1) 600 young people, 600 women, 600 rural men from Kingwangala and its surroundings;
- 2) 16 elected local communities;
- 3) 248 members Associations of local civil society;
- 4) 400 pupils, 300 teachers, 127 schoolchildren;
- 5) 12 local journalists who will be selected to relay the project at the level of the populations through all the media supports;
- 6) 55 Decentralized local government service providers;
- (7) 35 facilitators of mixed farmers' organizations;
- 8) 77 Representatives of religious and customary or traditional leaders.
- 9) 65 politico-administrative leaders

VII. ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

The activities will be carried out on the one hand, by local actors and on the other hand, by a few people from outside, including the lessor.

1) DEVELOPED STRATEGIES

- ⊗ Strengthening the existing focal points in the seven groupings and villages surrounding the Rural Commune of Kingwangala;
 - ⊗ Creation of the new focal points in the groupings (mabete and Mikondo);
 - ⊗ Link with community rural radios;
 - ⊗ Synergy with other local platforms;
- TOOLS FOR EDUCATION TO PEACE, CIVIC:
- ⊗ Guides to popularize the electoral law;
 - ⊗ Educational posters and visual aids, signs in the form of pictures;
 - ⊗ Banners

2) PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The project will be carried out around six (6) major activities over an initial planned period of thirty-six (36) months, namely:

1) Educational Day

2) Training / seminars, conferences, workshops (Information capacity building sessions, peace education training, negotiation, mediation, reconciliation and communication skills);

3) Production of training materials;

4) Creating Watch Cells

(A) A socio-political observatory is set up, the early warning system

is put in place and prompt responses are provided by the installation and operationalization of peacekeeping units. B) Artistic / Cultural / Music, and

(C) Sports to consolidate peace (Sport, artistic, cultural and musical activities will be organized for the social mobilization of the rural population);

5) Presentation of radio programs at the local level;

6) Final Report

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

	ACTIVITY	Months					
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
I	DAYS/ MEETINGS / EDUCATION	x	x	x			
II	PRODUCTION OF TRAINING MATERIALS	x	x	x			
III	TRAINING						
a	Training of Trainers	x	x	x			
b	Training seminar 1st phase	x	x	x			
c	Mid-term evaluation				x		
d	Collaboration with CSOs	x	x	x	x		

IV	CREATION OF CELLS OF WILD, ARTISTIC, SPORTS, CULTURAL AND MUSIC AND RECONCILIATION TO CREATE PEACE			x	x		
<i>e</i>	Mini report				x		
<i>f</i>	Training seminar 2nd phase				x	x	
<i>g</i>	Mid-term evaluation			x			
<i>h</i>	Mini report						
<i>i</i>	TRAINING AND AWARENESS 3rd phase					x	
<i>j</i>	Mid-term evaluation				x		
<i>k</i>	Mini report						
V	EMISSION RADIO TELEVISION	x	x	x	x		
<i>m</i>	Search Action		x				
<i>n</i>	DIFFUSION OF RESULTS				x		
<i>o</i>	EX-POST EVALUATION				x		
<i>p</i>	Mid-term report		x		x		

VI	FINAL REPORT								X
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DURABILITY

Sustainability is seen as a continuation of community development activities by members of the local community once ceased external support. The gradual transfer of activities to the community during the project facilitates the sustainability of actions once the project is completed. Local structures will intervene where necessary to provide technical support for community activities and continue on the path of development after the departure of external stakeholders.

As part of this project, a process of gradual transfer of activities to the population will be conceived from the beginning. For each cluster (7) that comprises around the Rural Commune of Kingwangala and the localities, 3 male and female leaders called "Rural Peacekeepers' Rural Advisors" identified and trained to take over the post- End of the project. This will give us a complement of 21 rural councilors of peacekeeping units, in prevention and management of electoral conflicts, peacebuilding and citizen participation.

06. EXPECTED RESULTS ON SUSTAINABILITY

Number of local resource persons trained and able to take over activities (village leaders, decentralized service agents, teachers, pupils, farmers, Gardeners and artisans), Number of self-financing mechanisms put in place, - Use of the participatory approach at all stages of the project, from design to final evaluation, - Involvement of local organizational structures (youth, - Training and retraining sessions to increase the skills of the staff working in the project area, - Availability of the staff of the local structures to continue the activities promoted by the project, - Use of appropriate techniques adapted to the local reality, - Identification of resource persons from the community who can take over the activities, - Implementation of a mechanism for transfer of responsibility to the

community for all activities, - Integration Monitoring and supervision of activities to be transferred to the community in the regular tasks of the technical services.

07. EQUALITY STRATEGY FOR MEN / WOMEN

Men and women will be chosen on an equal basis and will sit side by side. The various themes will be the subject of presentations followed by debates in plenary. For each theme, group work is planned followed by restitution / discussion in plenary.

Demonstration of each cognitive phenomenon through role play. 20% psychological analysis of cognitive phenomena, 80% analysis of practical cases and scenario (case studies) ..Taking into account the cases of the participants and exchange Experience. Use of the 7 profiles in the learning approach.

Alternate, as needed, work groups in workshops and presentations debates and presentation / discussions of the results of the work in plenary. Development of intervention tools.

08. VISIBILITY OF THE DONOR

The NGO CJLP will use the logo of the Partner or lessor which is the peacebuilding service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, displaying the tables / panels showing the name of the lessor and amount of funding and the title of the project , Place of performance, placards, tables and partner logo will be displayed in public.

09. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

It should be noted that the follow-up will be carried out by means of field visits of the project and participative local NGO CJLP and external by the partner, donor.

In the framework of this project, the development of performance

indicators, quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports. Annual internal and external evaluations and annual operational reviews are also planned.

Subsequently, project evaluation will measure changes in the project. Hence the value of making evaluations for each training cycle, the results of which will be capitalized during the mid-term evaluation and the final evaluation.

The importance of the changes will be appreciated by the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the training.

The targeted changes relate both to outcomes and outcomes.

The evaluation also takes into account the negative effects of training.

The methodology for evaluating the training cycle and evaluating the results and impact of the project is based on two complementary approaches: quantitative and qualitative.

BUDGET OF PROJECT**Total of Mount (100%): 20 000,00\$****A Mount looking for : 20 000,00\$**

N°	Activities	Number	NATURE	Number	NATURE	UNITY COST.	TOTAL COST
I	meetings / educational days	6	jour	6	1 day /month	1jrx6sitesx300€/jr	2100\$
	Sub-total						2100\$
II	production of training materials for participants		forfait	6months	3j/month	Images, supports,books,pens, flip shap,markers,board portatif,bandéroles,photocopies, - didactic materials and certificats and other supplies for the participants	2400,00\$
	Sub-total						2400,00\$
III	TRAININGS /SEMINARIES/ WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCE :6 months	6		6 months	3j/ months		

	- Posts of participants	60	Participants	3	day	2\$ x 60part x 6 months x 3jrs	2160 ,00\$
	- Accommodation costs for participants	60	Participants	3	day	2\$ x 60part x 6 months x 3jrs	2160 ,00\$
	- catering costs for participants	60	Participants	3	day	2\$ x 60part x 6 months x 3jrs	2160 ,00\$
	- Facilitator / trainer fees			3	day	100\$ x 3jrs x 6 months	1800,00\$
	- room hire fees for training			3	day	10\$ x 3jrs x 6 months	180,00\$
	- secretary and report production		Forfait			50\$ x 3days x 6 months	900,00\$
	Sub total						9360,00\$
IV	CREATION OF CELLS FOR PEACE, ARTISTIC, SPORTS AND MUSIC CLUB, CULTURAL AND RECOILIATION CLUB TO CREATE PEACE BETWEEN YOUTH						
	-Sept (7) Watch Cells for Peace						
	-Sept (7) Reconciliation Club						
	-Sept (7) Theater Club for Peace						

	-Sept (7) Sport Club for Peace						
	-Sept (7) Music Club for Peace						
	Sub total						740,00\$
V	MONITORING AND EVALUATION						
1	Semestry Monioring	1	monitoring	1	semester	450	450,00\$
2	Workshop monitoring technics	1	workshop	6	months	200	200,00\$
3	Semestry auto evaluation	1	Forfait	6	months	300	300,00\$
	Sub total (Monitoring and evaluation)						950,00\$
VI	TRAVEL Kinshasa, Kikwit, Kahemba, Kajiji, Kingwangala, , Panzi, Kasandji 4 Trainars ticket going and comeback, restauration, logement, local travel between village	6x3			6 months		3600,00\$
	Unforeseen						500,00\$
	Final Report						350,00\$

Sub total						4 450,00\$
TOTAL ACTIVITIES 6 MONTHS						20 000,00\$

