



Dynamique des Jeunes Leaders pour la Paix et le Respect des Droits Humains

**DYJEPREDHU asbl**

Dynamics of Young Leaders for Peace and Respect for Humans Rights

**CHANGEMENT TRANSFORMATION IMPACT**

## Uplift marginalized girls in DRC

April 2026

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# PROJECT TECHNICAL PROPOSALS

## I. Project Summary

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1. **Title of the project:** Uplift marginalized girls in DRC

2. Contact details:

- Name of the organization: Dynamic of Young Leaders for Peace and Respect for Human Rights, “DYJEPREDHU asbl” in acronym

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3. Organization Mission Statement

1. "Our mission is to empower marginalized girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by dismantling systemic barriers to education, protection, and economic agency, fostering a future where every young woman can lead a life of dignity, safety, and self-reliance."
2. "To provide holistic support to vulnerable adolescent girls in the DRC through inclusive education, integrated survivor care, and vocational training, aiming to break the cycle of poverty and gender-based violence in conflict-affected communities."
3. "Transforming lives of marginalized Congolese girls through education, protection, and economic empowerment."

## Project Beneficiaries

### 1. Direct Beneficiaries

The project will directly impact marginalized girls and young women in the target region. These include:

- **Out-of-school Adolescent Girls:** Girls aged 12–18 who have dropped out due to poverty, conflict, or lack of family support.
- **Survivors of SGBV:** Girls and young women who have survived sexual and gender-based violence and require urgent holistic care (medical, legal, and psychological).
- **Displaced Girls (IDPs):** Girls living in temporary camps or host communities who have lost access to stable education and protection.

- **Young Mothers:** Teenagers who have been marginalized due to early pregnancy and require vocational skills to support themselves and their children.
- **Community Leaders & Men:** of traditional chiefs, fathers, and young men who will participate in "Gender Champion" training to shift local norms.

## 2. Indirect Beneficiaries

The project will reach approximately people through community-wide effects:

- **Families and Households:** Family members of the enrolled girls who will benefit from increased household income and reduced economic pressure.
- **Local Schools:** Educational institutions that will receive infrastructure improvements and teacher training on gender-sensitive protection.
- **The Wider Community:** Community members reached through radio campaigns and public awareness sessions on girls' rights and the prevention of child marriage.
- **Local Markets:** Small businesses and local economies that will be stimulated through the creation of new micro-enterprises led by the project's graduates.

### Beneficiary Selection Criteria

To ensure the most marginalized are reached, the project uses the following criteria:

1. **Vulnerability Status:** Priority given to orphans, survivors of violence, and heads of households.
2. **Economic Need:** Focus on families living below the poverty line.
3. **Educational Gap:** Girls who have been out of the formal school system for more than one year.
4. **Geographic Location:** Residents of conflict-affected or remote areas with minimal NGO presence.

**Total cost of the project: US \$ 65,000**

- **Bank account: Dynamique des Jeunes Leaders pour la Paix et le Respect des Droits Humains, DYJEPREDHU asbl**

**Trust Merchant Bank S.A. (TMB)**

**Goma Agency -DRC**

**No. 1272-28000-23526760001-87**

**Following code: TRMSCD3L**

# Project Summary

This project aims to dismantle systemic barriers for marginalized girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through a multi-sectoral approach combining secondary education, protection from violence, and economic agency.

## Project Context & Rationale

In the DRC, gender gaps widen significantly during adolescence. While primary enrollment is nearly equal, only **33% of girls aged 14–17** are in school. Rural girls are 23 percentage points less likely than boys to reach the final year of secondary school. Pervasive social norms often prioritize marriage over education; nearly **29% of women aged 20–24** were married before age 18.

## Strategic Objectives & Activities

The project is structured around four primary pillars designed to create a "safe and inclusive" ecosystem:

### 1. Safe & Equitable Education Access

- **Financial Support:** Providing scholarships, uniforms, and school kits to girls in provinces with the lowest enrollment rates.
- **Infrastructure:** Building gender-sensitive water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities and ensuring safe boarding options in rural areas.
- **Inclusive Curriculum:** Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) into secondary education.

### 2. Holistic Protection & Healing

- **One-Stop Centers:** Providing survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) with immediate medical, psychological, and legal aid.
- **Life Skills:** Implementing the "Girl Shine" curriculum to build social networks and resilience.
- **Safe Spaces:** Establishing informal, girls-only community spaces to prevent isolation.

### 3. Economic Empowerment & Agency

- **Vocational Training:** Equipping girls with entrepreneurship and business management skills in sectors like community health or handicrafts.

- **Financial Inclusion:** Providing revolving micro-credits and start-up capital for small business incubation.

#### 4. Community-Led Transformation

- **Engaging Men & Boys:** Working with male family members to shift household decision-making from individual to consultative.
- **Advocacy:** Mobilizing local and religious leaders to challenge child marriage and support girls' rights.

#### Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Indicator Category	Target Goal
Education	Increase in secondary school enrollment for girls; decrease in dropout rates.
Safety	Number of SGBV survivors receiving full "holistic care" packages.
Economic	Number of girls who have successfully launched income-generating activities.
Social	Documented shift in community attitudes towards early marriage and women's decision-making.

#### Description

To provide a comprehensive **Project Description**, we must break down the operational "how-to." This section outlines the specific mechanisms used to transform the lives of marginalized girls in the DRC.

##### 1. Holistic "One-Stop" Recovery Centers

The project establishes safe hubs where survivors of violence and extreme marginalization access a "four-pillar" recovery model:

- **Medical Care:** Immediate surgical interventions for fistula or trauma, alongside long-term reproductive health services.
- **Psychosocial Support:** Individual and group therapy sessions to treat PTSD and reduce the stigma associated with sexual violence.

- **Legal Aid:** Dedicated legal clinics that help girls file complaints, navigate the Congolese judicial system, and secure convictions against perpetrators.
- **Socio-Economic Reintegration:** Transitioning survivors from emergency care to vocational schools or formal education.

## 2. The "Girl Shine" Mentorship Program

This is a life-skills curriculum designed specifically for adolescent girls in humanitarian settings:

- **Safe Spaces:** Creating physical locations where girls meet weekly to build social networks, breaking the isolation caused by displacement.
- **Mentorship:** Pairing at-risk girls with "Maman Mobikisi" (local women mentors) who provide guidance on hygiene, rights, and conflict resolution.

## 3. Accelerated Learning Programs (ALPs)

For girls who have been out of school for years due to conflict:

- **Catch-up Classes:** Compressed curricula that allow a girl to complete two years of primary or secondary school in one, helping her rejoin her age-appropriate grade.
- **Mobile Classrooms:** Bringing education to IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps around Goma and Beni, where traditional schools are inaccessible.

## 4. Financial Inclusion & "Seed Capital"

To eliminate "survival sex," the project provides the means for financial autonomy:

- **VSLA Integration:** Organizing girls into Village Savings and Loans Associations where they learn basic accounting and collective saving.
- **Business Incubation:** Providing "start-up kits" (e.g., sewing machines, agricultural tools, or digital tablets) and a small cash grant to launch micro-enterprises.

## 5. Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPN)

The project recruits and trains local volunteers to act as "early warning systems":

- **Monitoring:** Identifying girls at risk of forced marriage or recruitment by armed groups.
- **Referral Pathways:** Ensuring that any girl in danger is immediately connected to the "One-Stop" center or local authorities.

## 6. Engaging "Gatekeepers" (Men & Traditional Leaders)

Transformation is impossible without the support of those who hold power:

- **Husband/Father Schools:** Workshops that teach positive masculinity and the economic benefits of having an educated daughter or wife.

- **Chief Advocacy:** Securing public commitments from customary chiefs to ban child marriage in their villages.

## 7. Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

A practical solution to school absenteeism:

- **Production Labs:** Training girls to sew high-quality, reusable sanitary pads, which are then sold at low cost or distributed in schools.
- **WASH Facilities:** Rehabilitating school latrines to include private, safe spaces for girls to manage their hygiene with dignity.

## 8. Digital Advocacy & Reporting

Using technology to bridge the gap in remote areas:

- **SMS Reporting:** A confidential text-based system for girls to report abuse or request emergency assistance.
- **Data Collection:** Real-time monitoring of school attendance and protection incidents to allow the project to pivot resources where they are needed most.

### What is the problem

The problem facing marginalized girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a complex "protection crisis" fueled by decades of conflict, extreme poverty, and deeply entrenched patriarchal norms. While the challenges are nationwide, they are most acute in conflict-affected eastern provinces like North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri.

## 1. Escalating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

Sexual violence is systemic and worsening, often used as a weapon of war to destabilize communities.

- **Surge in Cases:** Reports of sexual violence against children rose sharply from 2022 to 2025, with more than **35,000 cases recorded in the first nine months of 2025** alone.
- **Adolescent Vulnerability:** Girls aged 12–17 are the most at-risk group, making up the vast majority of assisted survivors.
- **Impunity:** A weak justice system and social stigma often prevent survivors from seeking help, leading to a culture of impunity for perpetrators.

## 2. Barriers to Education and High Dropout Rates

Although primary school enrollment has improved, a massive gender gap persists at the secondary level.

- **Economic vs. Cultural Pressure:** Families living in extreme poverty often prioritize boys' education, while girls are "pulled" into household labor or "pushed" into marriage to reduce the number of mouths to feed.
- **Rural Disadvantage:** Rural girls are **23 percentage points less likely** than rural boys and 46 percentage points less likely than urban boys to reach grade 12.
- **Safety at School:** Many girls drop out due to long, dangerous walks to school or lack of gender-segregated sanitation facilities (WASH), which becomes critical once they begin menstruating.

## 3. Harmful Traditional Practices

Entrenched social norms continue to undermine girls' autonomy and safety.

- **Child Marriage:** Approximately **37%–39% of girls** are married before the age of 18. This is often used as a negative coping mechanism to gain income for the family.
- **Adolescent Pregnancy:** Early marriage frequently leads to early childbirth, which is a leading cause of school dropout and maternal health complications.
- **Legal Subordination:** The Congolese Family Code has historically limited women's autonomy, legally obligating wives to obey their husbands, which reinforces domestic abuse as a normalized behavior.

## 4. Economic Exclusion and "Survival Sex"

Marginalized girls face severe economic violence and a lack of representation in decision-making.

- **Lack of Assets:** Women and girls have limited rights to own or inherit land and assets, keeping them trapped in subsistence-level poverty.
- **Negative Coping:** Displaced girls in overcrowded camps around Goma often resort to "survival sex" to afford basic essentials like food and firewood due to a lack of safe livelihood opportunities.

## How will this project solve the problem

The project addresses the multifaceted crisis in the DRC by shifting from standalone aid to an **integrated, systemic approach** that targets the root causes of marginalization. By simultaneously tackling economic, educational, and cultural barriers, the project creates an "interlocking safety net" that prevents girls from falling through the cracks.

### 1. Breaking Economic Dependency (The "Big Push")

To solve the problem of "survival sex" and child marriage, the project implements a "Graduation Approach"—a bundled anti-poverty strategy proven effective in conflict zones.

Women for Women International

- **Asset Transfers & Micro-Grants:** Providing direct financial support (e.g., \$1,000 grants) to help girls launch small businesses like producing reusable sanitary pads.
- **VSLAs (Village Savings and Loans Associations):** Creating community-based financial networks that allow women to save and access credit without needing a husband's permission, fostering long-term financial independence.

### 2. Transforming the Education System (Supply & Demand)

The project moves beyond just building schools by addressing the specific "gendered" reasons girls drop out at adolescence.

- **Safe-School Infrastructure:** Installing gender-segregated sanitation (WASH) facilities and providing menstrual hygiene kits to ensure girls don't miss school during their periods.
- **Legal & Behavioral Safeguards:** Requiring 100% of teachers to sign a strict Code of Conduct prohibiting sexual exploitation (SEA/SH) and establishing "Allo Ecole"—a national hotline for reporting abuse.
- **Scholarship Incentives:** Offering financial coverage for school fees in provinces where the cost of education is the primary driver of child marriage.

### 3. Shifting Deep-Rooted Social Norms

Rather than "imposing" external values, the project uses **intergenerational dialogue** to change how the community views a girl's value.

- **Engaging Men and Boys:** Training male family members as "Gender Champions" to challenge the idea that "manhood" equals dominance, which has been shown to reduce domestic tension and increase support for girls' education.
- **The "Grandmother" Strategy:** Reinvigorating the traditional role of elder women as counselors. In pilot projects, grandmothers became key advocates who successfully pressured fathers to cancel planned early marriages.

#### **4. Holistic Survivor Care (The One-Stop Model)**

For those already affected by violence, the project solves the issue of fragmented services by providing **integrated care centers**.

- **Four Pillars of Care:** Survivors receive medical surgery, psychosocial counseling, legal aid, and socio-economic reintegration (schooling or job training) in a single location to reduce trauma and barriers to access.

### **Potential Long-Term Impact**

The long-term impact of uplifting marginalized girls in the DRC extends far beyond individual lives, triggering a "multiplier effect" that can reshape the country's socio-economic landscape. By addressing the root causes of exclusion today, the project aims for the following transformative shifts over the next 10 to 20 years:

#### **1. Breaking the Intergenerational Cycle of Poverty**

When a girl in the DRC completes secondary education and gains economic agency, the benefits are passed down to her future children.

- **Healthier Families:** Educated mothers are more likely to vaccinate their children and seek professional medical care, significantly reducing infant and maternal mortality rates in conflict-prone zones.
- **Educational Continuity:** A woman who was supported as a marginalized girl is statistically more likely to prioritize and fund the education of her own daughters, creating a permanent shift in family priorities.

#### **2. Economic Growth and "Human Capital" Development**

Transitioning girls from "survival sex" or subsistence labor to skilled employment contributes directly to the national GDP.

- **Increased Earning Power:** According to World Bank data, every additional year of secondary school can increase a girl's future earnings by up to 20%.
- **Market Diversification:** By training girls in non-traditional sectors (e.g., digital literacy, sustainable agribusiness, or renewable energy), the project helps diversify the local economy away from dangerous informal mining.

### 3. Systematic Reduction in Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The project aims for a "tipping point" where violence against women is no longer socially tolerated or ignored.

- **Legal Precedent:** By successfully prosecuting SGBV cases through supported legal aid, the project establishes a culture of accountability that acts as a deterrent for future perpetrators.
- **Normalizing Equality:** As "Gender Champion" programs for men and boys take root, the "alpha-male" warrior culture often found in conflict zones begins to be replaced by a model of collaborative household decision-making.

### 4. Strengthened Civil Society and Leadership

The long-term goal is to move girls from being "beneficiaries" to being "leaders."

- **Political Participation:** Girls empowered by leadership programs are more likely to participate in local governance and community peace-building committees, ensuring that women's security needs are represented in future peace treaties.
- **Resilient Communities:** Grassroots women-led organizations (WROs) strengthened by this project become the permanent first-responders for future crises, reducing the country's long-term dependence on international NGOs.

### Summary of Long-Term Indicators

Dimension	10-Year Vision
<b>Demographics</b>	Significant decline in adolescent fertility rates and child marriage statistics.
<b>Justice</b>	A functional referral pathway where 80%+ of reported SGBV cases reach a legal conclusion.
<b>Economy</b>	A measurable increase in female-owned small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
<b>Education</b>	Parity in secondary school completion rates between boys and girls in target provinces.

# Context and Rationale: A Systemic Protection Crisis (2025)

## 1. Escalating Violence and the "Shadow War" on Girls

The security situation in Eastern DRC (North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri) has reached a breaking point.

- **The Problem:** Between January and September 2025, more than **35,000 cases of sexual violence against children** were officially recorded, though the real figure is likely much higher due to widespread stigma. Adolescent girls represent over **one-third of all reported GBV cases** in some provinces.
- **Justification:** Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) has surged by nearly **700% in early 2025** alone in frontline areas. Survivors often have zero access to care; by mid-2025, only **23% of gender-based violence interventions** were funded, leading to the closure of critical safe spaces.

## 2. The "Gender Trap" in Secondary Education

While primary school enrollment is nearing parity, the transition to secondary school is where marginalized girls are systematically excluded.

- **The Problem:** For every 100 girls aged 14 to 17, **33 are not in school**. Rural girls are significantly disadvantaged, being **23 percentage points less likely** than rural boys to reach the final year of high school.
- **Justification:** Distance is a physical barrier; 17% of secondary-age children live more than a **5km (one hour) walk** from the nearest school, a journey that exposes girls to heightened risks of abduction and assault. Education is the primary deterrent for early marriage, yet funding for "girl-friendly" school infrastructure remains critically low.

## 3. Economic Fragility and Negative Coping Mechanisms

Extreme poverty in IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps forces girls into impossible choices.

- **The Problem:** With over **7 million displaced people** as of 2025, adolescent girls often resort to "**survival sex**" to afford basic essentials like food, soap, or menstrual products.
- **Justification:** Child marriage is frequently used as a **negative coping strategy** to reduce the number of "mouths to feed" and generate income through dowry payments. Providing vocational training and direct financial support is therefore a **preventative protection measure**, not just an economic one.

#### 4. Cultural Gatekeepers and Harmful Norms

Patriarchal norms continue to dictate that a girl's primary value lies in motherhood and domestic labor.

- **The Problem:** Approximately **37% to 39% of girls** in the DRC are married before age 18. Entrenched social beliefs often lead parents to view secondary education for girls as a "waste of money".
- **Justification:** Lasting change requires engaging **men, boys, and traditional leaders**. Without a community-led shift in behavior, girls who receive aid may still face domestic violence or forced marriage once the project ends.

#### Summary of Justification Indicators

Key Factor	Data/Metric (2024-2025)	Critical Need
Violence Scale	35,000+ child SGBV cases in 9 months.	Urgent need for holistic "One-Stop" care centers.
Education Gap	33% of girls aged 14-17 are out of school.	Scholarships and "catch-up" (AEP) classes.
Funding Gap	Only 23% of GBV interventions are funded.	Immediate investment to reopen closed safe spaces.
Social Risk	38% increase in sexual violence (early 2025).	Strengthening community protection networks.

### Project Objectives

#### 1. General Objective

To empower marginalized and vulnerable girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by providing access to quality education, holistic protection services, and economic opportunities, thereby reducing the prevalence of gender-based violence and early marriage.

## 2. Specific Objectives

- **Objective 1: Enhancing Access to Education**
  - To facilitate the enrollment and retention of adolescent girls in secondary school or accelerated learning programs by providing scholarships, school kits, and safe learning environments.
- **Objective 2: Providing Holistic Protection & Healing**
  - To provide comprehensive "One-Stop" medical, psychological, and legal assistance to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within the first of the project.
- **Objective 3: Promoting Economic Self-Reliance**
  - To equip girls with market-driven vocational skills and provide "seed capital" or micro-grants to launch independent income-generating activities (IGAs).
- **Objective 4: Community Behavioral Change**
  - To engage traditional leaders, men, and boys in "Gender Champion" workshops to reduce the social acceptance of child marriage and domestic violence by in target communities.
- **Objective 5: Strengthening Advocacy and Rights**
  - To establish community-led protection networks and digital reporting systems that increase the rate of reported and prosecuted SGBV cases.

### Summary Table (Logframe Approach)

Category	Specific Goal (English)	Result Expected
Education	Increase secondary completion rates.	Lower dropout rates among girls.
Health/Safety	Restore dignity to SGBV survivors.	Holistic recovery and reintegration.
Livelihoods	Foster financial independence.	End of dependency on "survival sex."
Social	Shift harmful patriarchal norms.	Decrease in early and forced marriages.

## Project Implementation Schedule (12 Months)

Phase	Activity Description	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
<b>I. Inception</b>	<b>Project Launch &amp; Staff Recruitment</b>	X	X										
	Community mapping & beneficiary identification		X	X									
<b>II. Education</b>	Distribution of scholarships & school kits			X	X								
	Launch of Accelerated Learning Programs (ALP)				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>III. Protection</b>	Setting up "One-Stop" Centers (Medical/Legal)		X	X	X								
	"Girl Shine" Mentorship & Safe Space sessions				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>IV. Economy</b>	Vocational training (Tailoring, Agribusiness, etc.)					X	X	X	X	X			
	Distribution of Seed Capital/Start-up kits										X	X	
<b>V. Advocacy</b>	Workshops for Men, Boys, and Tribal Leaders			X		X		X		X		X	

	Awareness campaigns on Child Marriage & GBV				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>VI. M&amp;E</b>	Monthly monitoring & data collection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mid-term & Final Project Evaluation						X						X

## Project Budget: Uplifting Marginalized Girls in DRC

Category & Item Description	Unit Cost	Qty	Total (USD)	% of Budget
<b>1. EDUCATION &amp; SCHOOL SUPPORT</b>			<b>\$18,500</b>	<b>28%</b>
School Fees & Scholarships (Secondary Level)	\$100/yr	100 girls	\$10,000	
School Kits (Uniforms, books, bags)	\$35	100 sets	\$3,500	
Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) Instructors	\$250/mo	2 staff	\$5,000	
<b>2. PROTECTION &amp; HOLISTIC CARE</b>			<b>\$16,400</b>	<b>25%</b>
Medical Kits & Emergency Health Referrals	\$50	100 girls	\$5,000	
Psychological Support (Group & Individual)	\$400/mo	12 mo	\$4,800	
Legal Aid Fund (Court fees & lawyer stipends)	Lump Sum	1 yr	\$4,200	
Dignity Kits (Menstrual hygiene & soap)	\$20	120 kits	\$2,400	
<b>3. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT</b>			<b>\$14,500</b>	<b>22%</b>
Vocational Training (Tailoring/Soap/Agri)	\$250/mo	3 trainers	\$7,500	
Startup Seed Capital (Small Business Grants)	\$100	50 girls	\$5,000	
VSLA Training & Saving Boxes	\$100/site	20 sites	\$2,000	
<b>4. ADVOCACY &amp; COMMUNITY OUTREACH</b>			<b>\$5,600</b>	<b>9%</b>
Workshops for Men, Boys & Local Chiefs	\$500	8 sessions	\$4,000	
Community Radio Awareness Campaigns	\$200/mo	8 mo	\$1,600	
<b>5. OPERATIONS &amp; ADMINISTRATION</b>			<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>16%</b>

Local Project Staff (Coordinator & Field Agent)	\$500/mo	12 mo	\$6,000	
Field Transport (Motorbike maintenance/Fuel)	\$200/mo	12 mo	\$2,400	
Office Supplies & Communication (Internet/Reporting)	\$133/mo	12 mo	\$1,600	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>			<b>\$65,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Budget Notes (Justification):

- **Direct Impact:** 75% of the funds are directly invested in the girls' education, health, and businesses.
- **Efficiency:** By utilizing local trainers and community centers, we keep administrative costs at 16%, well below the international NGO standard of 20-25%.
- **Sustainability:** The **Seed Capital** (\$5,000) ensures that girls remain financially independent even after the project cycle ends.

Done in Goma, April 12, 2026

For DYJEPREDHU asbl

 Christian AHADI BEN MASONGA

EXECUTIF DIRECTOR, HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTI

