Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Minerals for Peace and Development (24-0000523)

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SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Minerals for Peace and Development
Contract party	International Alert (30012518)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	5470022 USD
Amount EUR	5059771
Start date	01-08-2024
End date	31-07-2027
Full name	Madini kwa Amani na Maendeleo / Minerals for Peace and Development – phase II.
Summary	Securing access to natural resources that are critical for the Dutch and European industries remains an important national interest and that an investment in efforts to stabilize a restive part of the world are necessary if access to certain critical minerals is to be guaranteed. A large portion of the artisanal minerals produced in Eastern DRC is exported illegally, which fuels corruption and conflict and contributes to instability in the DRC and in the Great Lakes region. For past 4 years, Madini I has been at the forefront of countering some of these nefarious practices of the shadow economy. Madini Phase II will focus on artisanal mining to contribute to local, provincial, and national stability and development. The project will remain focused on the 3TG sector in Ituri and South Kivu with extensive advocacy work.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	20-12-2023
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Ambassade Kigali (8221KIG)
Limit access	No
Related activity	240000523

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	KIG RM Functioning rule of law contri (1704U03040012)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	Less than 10 % of the activity budget
CRS code	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Not targeted
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Building institutions & capacity	Significant
Environmental protection	Significant
Good Governance / participation	Principal
Human rights	Significant
Explain your choices	The DRC has the largest artisanal mining workforce in the world - around two million people - but a lack of controls have led to land degradation and pollution. The exploitation of coltan mines by the associated businesses and local and global governments in the DRC has resulted in severe human rights abuses, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and violence. The illegal mining and smuggling of high-value minerals known as the 3Ts, i.e., tantalum ore (coltan), tin ore (cassiterite), and tungsten ore (wolframite), as well as gold, contribute to financing armed groups and sustaining criminal networks, thus fueling conflict, and exacerbating tension among States. Effective implementation of recommendations of the provincial and national roundtables on artisanal mining and pollution will creates an enabling environment for effective responsible mining by private sector actors and cooperatives in targeted mine sites.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Region
Region	Great Lakes region
Division of budget	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	100 %
Total	100 %

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The Netherlands has been engaged in the Great Lakes region for many years, with a regional program that aims to reduce conflict in the region. On one hand through cross-border initiatives that build regional co-operation between the Great Lakes countries. On the other hand through programs in eastern DRC that have a positive impact on regional stability. The Multi-Annual Country Strategy 2023-2026 points out that the Netherlands will support the sustainable management of natural resources by strengthening responsible mining practices and improving security around mine sites. NL will promote dialogue and cooperation across the region (also through the EAC and the ICGLR) around tax harmonization and the strengthening of anti-smuggling laws. Also, the implementation of the EU Conflict Minerals regulation will be supported. This project fits well into these objectives.
Efforts to mitigate the risk of regional conflicts and to contribute to the stability in the region also fits well in the conflict prevention agenda as articulated in the Dutch policy frameworks concerning foreign trade and development cooperation, specifically HGIS 2, as well as the Integrated International Security Strategy. By promoting the responsible sourcing of minerals that are crucial for the energy transition, the project also contributes to climate mitigation (HGIS 6).
Countries in the Great Lakes Region and a wide range of actors of the international community—including the ICGLR, EU, USA, UN agencies, OECD and civil society organizations - have attempted to establish responsible mineral sourcing efforts (including traceability and certification systems) to tackle the illegal exploitation of minerals and fight conflict minerals.
In 2020, the European Commission published a study identifying options to strengthen corporate due diligence in supply chains. This has fed into legislative initiatives on sustainable corporate governance taken in 2021. In addition, under the EU Directive 2014/95, EU companies must report on their human rights policies. EU law also guarantees the rights of victims of human rights violations (EU Victims' Rights Directive (2012/29/EU)). The EU, in discussions with the private sector, strongly encourages initiatives to improve conditions at mine sites. This project contributes to the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

Rationale

What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

1. High rates of violence and insecurity, armed group activity and irregular behaviour by state armed actors threatening the security of mining communities.
2. Little cohesion or organisation of artisanal miners who do not operate in an effective and productive way and act in irregular ways to secure their access to mines and to continue their activities.
3. Poor governance of the mining sector with few royalties being reinvested in a transparent and inclusive way into the development of mining communities.
4. Continued poor implementation of international responsible sourcing policies, laws, and regulations by many actors at the regional and international level, with little enforcement or a clear vision for the artisanal mining sector by the DRC government itself in these operations.

Phase I of the Madini project has been described by DRC policy actors and other donors as groundbreaking in its approach, combining both security governance and artisanal mining governance approaches, working at the community, provincial, national, and international level with an emphasis on advocacy and engaging the DRC government in a practical pilot of to implement its new blue mines regulations. The project opened debates around "doing things differently" when it comes to supporting conflict-free artisanal mining in DRC. Lessons from the artisanal sector also found an audience with the industrial sector at DRC Mining Week and at the Kinshasa Artisanal Mining Governance Roundtable in 2022, where the links between supporting the formalisation of the artisanal sector, improved community development outcomes and contributions to a more effective investment environment surfaced.
The project was able to attract the attention of a wide range of policy, civil society and private sector stakeholders interested in being part of pilot initiatives that change the way that the DRC government, mining cooperatives and external investors approach the artisanal sector. The fact that the project was able to have these important results despite an incredibly volatile political and economic context is an indication of the relevance of the project's approaches and perhaps a groundswell of actors who are interested in capitalising on the palpable opportunities in the sector.
The project has built strong foundations but also opened many opportunities will be explored in a second phase of the project.

- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

The objective of Madini II is to encourage artisanal mining to contribute substantially to local, provincial, and national stability and development. This will be achieved through investment in physical, economic, and social infrastructure for mining communities, by advocating for an improvement in security in targeted artisanal mining contexts, by encouraging communities to push for accountability of authorities in their area and by advocating at national, regional, and international level for the respect of responsible sourcing standards in the production and marketing chains. The project will remain focused on the 3TG sector in Ituri and South Kivu with extensive advocacy work at national, regional and EU levels.
Madini phase II will build on some cornerstone strategies that have emerged and been refined under the first phase of the programme. Under this second phase, the consortium wants to improve the efficiency and quality of these strategies, scaling them up where possible and introducing further innovation to ensure the combination of these strategies contributes to sustainable reform of the artisanal mining sector in South Kivu and Ituri.
The Madini I has achieved results through its analysis, capacity building work for local multi-stakeholder structures, support to conflict mitigation activities and local security plan projects. There are close connections between national and local level conflict dynamics, with national level dynamics frequently leveraging off unresolved local dynamics.
We assume that this dynamic will remain the same and we will continue to be able to work on local conflict dynamics around mining sites in Fizi, Kalehe (South Kivu), Djugu and Mambasa (Ituri).
With respect to the negative regional dynamics, focusing the regional work on building contacts and networks with civil society organizations in neighbouring/ICGLR member countries shields the project from negative political dynamics to some extent. In the recent past these regional dynamics have waxed and waned, so it is possible that two years from now there will have been some kind of agreement with the M23 and relations between DRC and Rwanda (and Rwanda and Burundi) have improved. The focus on networking with civil society will enable the project do do more political advocacy.
Concretely the project will maintain flexibility through regular meetings of the project team, its steering committees and the donors, identifying opportunities to scale up the work and carrying out more regular context updates. As in Madini I, every 6 months the project will carry out conflict and context analysis and identify new levers where it can react. Maintaining flexible funds lines allows the project to seize these opportunities.

- For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

If communities living around mine sites work collectively to raise security and development concerns with local leaders and become more aware of their rights and how mining tax revenue is used by leaders;
If multi-stakeholder forums play an active role in managing conflict and advocating for mining sites free of armed actors;
If government actors are supported to effectively and transparently implement the mining code at various levels;
If in-depth, policy-focused conflict and political economy analyses and other relevant research on the economics and social impact of artisanal mining activities and supply chains are available to key actors;
And if mining communities and civil society actors in the DRC and in the sub-region are organized and enabled to advocate for their rights and for the respect due diligence laws and responsible production and marketing chains of artisanally mined minerals by the private sector and the DRC government;
Then mining communities will have better economic and social outcomes, the incentives for cooperatives and young people to support or join armed actors or co-opt state security forces will reduce and there will be increased incentive for the private sector to buy clean 3T and gold from eastern DRC.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?

Mining communities to better address risks, specifically conflict related risks, and influence decision making at provincial and national level to bring greater transparency to the artisanal sector and allow mining communities and local leaders to address daily threats to their security and livelihoods.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

The project will work with autorities (local, provincial and national levels), with military hierarchy to abide by the law and desist from involvement in mining activities and areas. Use multi-stakeholder platforms (round tables) and bodies (CPS) to continue to work on reforms in the artisanal mining sector to increase transparency and respect for laws that help with clean supply chains. Researchers : Conduct deep research on conflict dynamics and political economy of artisanal mineral supply chains.
Use multi-stakeholder platforms (round tables) and bodies (CPS) to continue to work on reforms in the artisanal mining sector to increase transparency and respect for laws that help with clean supply chains.

Conduct deep research on conflict dynamics and political economy of artisanal mineral supply chains.

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?

1. Meeting with communties
2. Meetings with provincial autorities
3. Meeting with EU delegation. During the project formulation the discussions was focused on their interests, influencing activities and potential impact on them, and mapping, identification of key concerns, risks and mitigating actions. The final evaluation of Madini I was an opportunity to have discussions on Madini I, formulate lessons learned and perspectives.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why? Yes. Ituri and South Kivu provinces.

The Madini II will remain focused on South Kivu and Ituri. Focusing on these two regions will allow the project to build on work already carried out under Madini phase I, including leveraging the existing local security plans. With the arrival of the Primera Gold scheme, South Kivu remains more strategic as ever for projects working to reduce levels of violence and insecurity and to ensure and improve traceability. Ituri is the province with the highest concentration of gold in DRC and remains a strategic corridor regionally due to its borders internally with North Kivu to the south and Uganda to the east. With stabilisation programmes focusing on Ituri (and the roll out of the PDDRCS programme being a key priority for the government in this province), this remains a high priority for the DRC government in terms of both increasing security and maximising clean gold production.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

This activity forms a crucial component in the Dutch efforts to support responsible sourcing of minerals in DRC, which also comprise support to the ICGLR. Madini II will define regional and EU-level influencing strategies with EU advocacy partners, DRC and regional civil society, ICGLR, Dutch MFA based on a Stakeholder analyses and power mapping of actors relevant to conflict minerals/critical minerals and due diligence discussions at EU level and in the Great Lakes region. The project will conduct networking and influencing activities between civil society actors working on due diligence and improving mining governance across the Great Lakes region including through the ICGLR civil society platform.
The embassies in the region will make an effort to ensure coordination with other Dutch MFA partners, lessons learning across projects, especially on themes such as conflict sensitivity integration but also advocacy strategies at different levels and managing relationships with the government (for example on projects funded through regional mechanisms).
During the development of this proposal, the Madini team entered contact with sister project ESPER through VNGI to ensure complementarity in our projects and identify opportunities to better work together/coordinate our efforts for greater impact. The ESPER project is a security governance project implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, with a large portion of advocacy and policy work also at national level. The current phase of this project will come to an end next year, and the ESPER team under the lead of VNGI is in the process of reflecting on a phase II of this work. The development of our two projects (Madini phase II and ESPER phase II) represents an important opportunity to establish complementary approaches from the start and concretely plan our collaboration together. At present, both projects implement in Ituri and South Kivu (specifically in Djugu and Kalehe territories but also at the provincial level) and have some common advocacy objectives at national level.
This project will also be instrumental in supporting the Dutch efforts to shape the “Team Europe” strategy for lobbying on the implementation of the EU Conflict Minerals Regulations, accompanying measures and their implementation.

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent? N/A.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

1. A great number of conflicts can be addressed at the local level; in many cases conflict arises because of a lack of understanding of the law, the taxation nomenclature that has been established and which authorities are able to levy which taxes and to what level. When artisanal mining communities, local leaders, and division heads are made aware of this law, an incentive grows to apply the law as expected. Communities can come together with their leaders to establish a vision for their community.
2. The project should not shy away from bringing specific technical expertise into its implementation, for example through contractors and consultants, to bolster the quality of the work it is undertaking. Recognising the technical expertise (be that mining technical expertise, infrastructure development expertise, or conflict management expertise) of different actors and effectively integrating them into the project prevents actors from working outside their mandates and allows for better quality results.
3. Project’s such as Madini need to be managed in a pragmatic way, premised on solid internal collaboration and communication within the consortium. For example, due to insecurity, the project must be prepared to work within “windows of opportunity” in some regions and be able to use practical conflict analysis updates to adapt and advance

approaches at the community level. The same logic applies at the political level; the project must have an agile political analysis capacity that allows it to jump on political openings and traction to move dossiers forward.

4. Under Madini phase I, the project struggled to have an important impact at the international level, in part because it under-estimated the need for more concrete outreach activities at this level. In any future phases, there is a need to bolster this part of the project to have concrete results.
5. Regarding th number of mining sites controlled by FARDC, and armed groups is reduced. As a result of the project's capacity building, accompaniment, and advocacy work, 26 mining sites are no longer controlled by the FARDC, including 13 in South Kivu and 13 in Ituri. 53% of mining sites are no longer controlled by AGs.
6. Madini organised a historic training session in early September 2022 in South Kivu with the support of the regional military commander who authorised his operational commanders, the highest-ranking officers of the different battalions and brigades under his command, to come to Bukavu for this training on the mining code and human rights. The session was an opportunity to have a high-level dialogue with the operational commanders of the military region, to start to openly address structural problems of human rights abuse in mining communities. This approach has had some very tangible successes, for example in Fizi, where traditional chiefs, authorities, and local leaders of Itota, Kananda, Simbi and Mukera villages undertook a successful advocacy mission with the leaders of two major armed groups to remove armed group members from 15 sites covered by the ZEA 500. IPIS quantitative data from Lulingu/Shabunda show that the military have left most of the sites they frequented, where previously they would demand a payment of between 2 to 5 kg of cassiterite per month from miners.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

In phase II of Madini, Madini wants to build on the results of our previous programme, but also start to move towards a sustainable strategy that could help a wide range of police and FARDC actors to receive training on the limits of their role around mining sites. Police and army academies and training schools exist at national level and offer basic training to their recruits.
The strategy under Madini phase II will move towards a more sustainable model where the project will work closely with the community to push local leaders to use mining royalties to contribute to the implementation of the plans. The project intends to adopt principles of participatory governance, using methodologies such as participatory budgeting of the local security and development priorities together with local leaders who are charged with collecting and managing these royalties, and scorecards to introduce greater transparency and push for a greater contribution of the state to the implementation of these key priorities. In so doing, under phase II, this work will move beyond support to peace and development projects/social cohesion outcomes but will also contribute to better governance of mining resources and revenues at the local level and improved performance of/delivery by local leaders to their mining community constituents.
Madini II provides an opportunity for the DRC government to fully assume its responsibilities and take on the work that is currently being carried out by projects such as Madini. This will be achieved amongst other things by:

- Rather than providing trainings on the Mining Code to Police and FARDC by the project, to work with PNC and eventually FARDC trainers to design the modules and train these trainers to deliver the modules.
- The efforts to make the Security Committees more sustainable and the efforts to promote that mining revenue is used for local development. Local security and development plans developed through the first stage of the project are the basis upon which the project seeks to contribute to wider social cohesion and address fundamental obstacles to security and development. The plans have been developed in an inclusive way, bringing together members of different communities and across conflict divides; the plans themselves therefore represent a joint vision for the common development of the targeted mining communities with which Madini is working. Madini phase I worked hard to implement several critical priorities in these plans and, as a result, gained strong community engagement and buy-in to the project. Most importantly, these priority activities – which have included opening roads around artisanal mines to improve security conditions for transporters and miners and linking up mine sites with trade centres, as well as the construction of toilets around mine sites and police stations – have contributed to more secure conditions for artisanal miners and in turn contribute to reduced risk of contamination of chains.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? yes, what are the main outcomes?

A full gender strategy will be developed at the start of the project in a participatory way with the consortium members and in function of the different innovations that the project is seeking to introduce in this new phase, notably the work with cooperatives. An important lesson learned from the past phase of Madini programming is the need to properly budget and plan this work; notably to assign budget for the development of the strategy in a participatory way but also to offer gender sensitivity and mainstreaming training to the consortium team, many of whom are not gender specialists and struggle to fully integrate gender sensitive approaches into their work.

- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Yes

The strategy will build on the gender analysis that was carried out in 2023; if the expert who will lead on this analysis finds it necessary, a small number of additional focus groups can be organised, for example to specifically develop an analysis around the

work with artisanal mining cooperatives. In activities in the project that will work on improving access to finance, take into account the particular barriers and needs of women miners as well as men miners; for example if women miners have a lower access to finance in general they may not be able to meet certain guarantee thresholds for loans; work with microfinance institutions to offer more adapted products to women miners.
Madini II will consider which activities of Madini women will be most engaged in if they are not engaged in policy influencing or decision making. Consider targeting cooperatives that have more women members/ are most inclusive to be able to better understand and work with women from the mining communities. Better analyse and understand where women are not present – for example are there particular economic barriers to women becoming full cooperative members?
Madini II will adopt appropriate protection and safeguarding policies and practices as a consortium and seek professional advice on this; ensure that all project team members who might meet this particularly vulnerable group are fully trained and know how to behave and respond. Identify potential referral mechanisms, though it must be acknowledged that these are very few in the remote regions that the project is working in.
Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Yes. Elements mentioned in the stakeholder analysis are:

- In general, women are in positions with less relative power than their male counter parts, they earn less from their activities and their activities can bring protection, security and safeguarding risks, including SGBV which is frequently reported around mine sites. In some cases, the lack of appropriate infrastructure contributes significantly to this – not only roads and access but even having separate male and female toilets around the mine.
- Women do play a critical role in mining though they hold different positions to men. For example, in most cases, women did not enter the mine, there are very few women negociants or exporters, and very few women landowners. Most women are engaged in breaking up rocks, transporting and washing sand. Others are engaged in activities around the mine site including small businesses, food, and services to miners, including sex work.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results? On it's results.
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)? No

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties? Yes

See chapter on added value.
During the development of this proposal, the Madini team entered contact with sister project ESPER through VNGI to ensure complementarity in our projects and identify opportunities to better work together/coordinate our efforts for greater impact. The ESPER project is a security governance project implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, with a large portion of advocacy and policy work also at national level.

- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?

Several areas of potential synergy have been provisionally identified and these include:
Budgeting for local security governance priorities: ESPER has, under its current phase, been working closely with national level authorities in the Ministry of Interior to look at how to streamline and render more efficient budgeting for local security governance priorities at territorial, chefferie, provincial and national levels. This is very relevant to the work of Madini phase II on improving transparency around mining revenue as another strategy to improve funding for local security governance priorities. We would like to explore this further and follow evolutions in the advocacy that ESPER is currently undertaking to consider how to link up the accountability work on mining governance that Madini will implement under phase II into these debates and potentially work together to monitor how budget is spent at local levels on local security plan priorities. There is more that the two projects could do to better streamline financing of local security priorities, with both projects having worked on Local Security Plans with DRC authorities, though at different levels.
Following the operationalisation of the Decree on CLS functioning: Build on now existing nation-wide jurisprudence on CLS functioning. Bringing participants together from the security CLS (supported by ESPER) and the mining governance CLS /SCLS (supported by Madini) in joint sessions at chefferie and territorial level to roll out, raise awareness of and operationalize the Decree and accompanying measures, and the knock-on effect/complementarity with other structures working on incident monitoring such as the mining CLS/SCLS.
Joint advocacy/accompaniment strategy between ESPER and Madini with specific security institutions – notably the Military Justice which both of our projects will target. Madini is interested in carrying out

some advocacy work with these high-level security institutions to try to support the DRC government in strengthening its oversight and regulatory functions when it comes to FARDC operating in mining areas; ESPER is also interested in their new phase of programming to work more with these regulatory bodies, perhaps providing technical support and coaching to strengthen their regulatory functions. We could align on which institutions to target.
The ambitions of ESPER II are to strengthen security governance mechanisms that further enhance the autonomy, quality, and functional interlinkage across administrative different levels, such as for example management of security information (capacities, monitoring systems, regulation/verification, distant-CLS meeting options, digitalisation…). Linked to this institution strengthening, we understand that ESPER is interested in its second phase of work to look at how it can work with DRC's security institutions to bolster their incident analysis systems, potentially putting in place an incident monitoring system, and perhaps digitalising this so that institutions are better able to analyse and respond to security incidents. Given Madini's focus on analysis and incident monitoring, there is perhaps some space here to reflect on how incident monitoring in mining sites could feed into such a system and perhaps certain experts from Madini could be detached to support the ESPER team who work on designing this system with the DRC government.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users? NO
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem? NO
- Is data security guaranteed? N/A
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant? N/A
- Is duplication avoided?

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Security and Rule of Law

To contribute to building of just, peaceful and inclusive societies, SRoL efforts should strengthen the social contract, which entails a trust and responsibility-based relationship between people and authorities (5) and among communities (6). Authorities have to fulfil the justice and security needs of people (7), including those of marginalised groups. This requires not just 'political will' but also institutional capability (8). Moreover, people and communities need to be included in policy and decision making (2), as service delivery is not sufficient to strengthen the social contract. To strengthen the effectiveness of SRoL efforts, international and local partners need to work coherently across levels and programmes (3) and in a conflict-sensitive manner (4). The MFA, for its part, should use insights from their local engagements and diplomatic work to inform (Dutch) SRoL policies and their implementation (1).

1. Security for people and communities

Human security is security as experienced by people, including individual safety, protection from threats, and empowerment. The state has a duty to provide security to people and it should be held accountable in this role.

Indicators

8.1. Formal and informal institutions strengthened to better prevent conflict, provide security and justice and sustain social cohesion by working in a more inclusive, responsive, accountable and professional manner

Measurements:

- Individual result: The groundwork for integrating a training module on the DRC Mining Code into the PNC's national curriculum was laid through several meetings with provincial PNC officials (deputy commander of the PNDC in Bunia, the director of the Bunia police school.
  Comment:

9.1. People and communities strengthened their mechanisms to prevent the outbreak, continuation, escalation and recurrence of violent conflict

Measurements:

- Individual result: 207 participants (180 at the territorial level and 27 at the provincial level) have a better understanding of the community conflicts identified, in Djugu and areas of Mambasa.
  Comment:

Description how the activity contributes to the result area, Security for people and communities

Measurements:

- Individual result: Two conflict analysis reports (one for each province) provided the basis for localized conflict analyses by territory for each multi-stakeholder structure (CTS and CLS) in their respective zone, which provided the basis for updated local security plans.
  Comment:

3. Peacebuilding, peacemaking and inclusive governance

This area aims to sustain peace and promote inclusive governance, fostering a renewed social contract with enhanced levels of interpersonal and institutional trust. It therefore requires investment in both people's and states' capacities to prevent and manage violent conflict and build peace.

Indicators

8.3. Formal and informal institutions strengthened to better prevent conflict, provide security and justice and sustain social cohesion by working in a more inclusive, responsive, accountable and professional manner

Measurements:

- Individual result: Five local security plans have been updated in the chiefdoms of Walendu Bindi (Irumu), Mambisa and Bahema Baguru (Djugu), Mambasa and Babila Bakwanza
  Comment:

9.3. People and communities strengthened their mechanisms to prevent the outbreak, continuation, escalation and recurrence of violent conflict

Measurements:

- Individual result: Seventy-two (72) radio programmes were produced and broadcast by the three community radio stations (CANDIP/ISP-BUNIA, Amkeni in Mambasa and Communautaire Umoja in Nizi) selected in Ituri province, at a rate of 26 programmes per radio station.
  Comment:

Global Health & Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

To protect, promote and fulfil universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including HIV/AIDS

Human Rights (MDIR)

The Human Rights Policy Framework serves the following three objectives:

1) Preventing and protecting against human rights violations, prosecuting those responsible and holding violators to account
2) Fighting democratic backsliding and strengthening the rule of law
3) Promoting the development of the international legal order (in accordance with Article 90 of the Constitution)

Climate

3. Sustainable Value Chains for Critical Raw Materials & Minerals

Improve responsible business conduct and transparency in minerals and metals value chains, improve governance of the mining sector and responsible mining practices in developing countries to reduce negative impacts on people and the environment of the extraction and processing of metals and minerals.

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for Sustainable Value Chains for Critical Raw Materials & Minerals?
Measurements:

- Individual result: The integration of the Mining Code into police training curricula, meetings with the Ministry of Mines and participation in international forums (OECD, ICGLR, Paris Forum) have strengthened the legitimacy of the project.
  Comment:

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

The MEAL framework of Madini comprises the following elements:

- During the Manidi I, It was hard to have a really up to date picture of implementation across all zones. To address this challenge, Alert has developed a unique database designed using an Open Data Kit (ODK) on the KoBo Toolbox platform. Partners are issued with a tablet on which Alert's team has pre-loaded a set of questionnaires that can be used to gather activity specific data. As soon as the tablet is connected to the internet, the data is uploaded to a central database, from where it can be accessed and cross checked by the project team. Quantitative data is collected after each activity and on a quarterly basis, partners also upload success stories and qualitative data. After a series of training sessions for partners on how to use the system, we will build a live database where activities and all supporting documentation and evidence are being collected in a timely fashion and stored safely.
- The project will also develop a system for monitoring the quality of implementation in order to respond formally and professionally on how we are carrying out our activities in addition to how much. This will maximize the achievement of results knowing that implementation will be results-oriented.
- As such, it was hard to have a really up to date picture of implementation across all zones. This would be an argument for scaling back work in really hard to reach areas where we struggle to monitor our work and also further strengthens the argument for having a wide network of MEAL focal points embedded across different organisations to maximise our data coverage.
- Quarterly monitoring visits and reflection/planning sessions: these will be regular moments during implementation when project staff and partners will come together to review the past quarters' achievements, take lessons from this experience and plan for the coming quarter. The purpose of these sessions is to give partners an opportunity to feed into the project M&E analysis and to instil in both the consortium a culture of regularly assessing change against the project's intended results and theory of change.
- Annual partner reflection and planning meetings: building on our experience of implementing projects of a similar size across multiple locations and in line with best practice project management, Alert will organise annual reflection and planning meetings for the consortium during each year of project implementation. These will be comprehensive meetings, lasting on average 3- 5 days each in order to give consortium partners the opportunity to share their achievements and lessons learned with others, build networks between partners, identify priorities and needs for the coming year and reflect on the project's progress against its theory of change and progress markers.

EKN monitoring

Annual reporting is required that will include a narrative, financial and audit report. (Matching the approved LOGFRAME and budget).

The Embassy will also perform monitoring missions during the course of the project. Furthermore, the embassy is currently looking into third party monitoring to ensure monitoring in high risk or unaccessable areas.

Evaluation

The Embassy will undertake an end line evaluation using an external consultant to avoid evaluation bias. The endline evaluation will compare the progress on outcomes against the baseline findings. To that end, it will utilize tools that were used for the baseline report and additional qualitative aspects. The report will also show the performance against identified key thematic areas including the OECD–DAC criteria. The end line will identify key lessons learned, best practices and recommendations for similar programmes in the future. The Terms of Reference (ToR) will be drafted by the embassy before the evaluation will start.

Finance

Budget breakdown

For more details see MINBUZA-2024.718156 Madini budget Phase 2 Budget.

TOTAL PER ORGANIZATION	Y1	Y2	Total	
Alert	1.475.919,51	1.390.270,16	2.866.189,67	52%
IPIS	360.732,66	281.633,71	642.366,37	12%
Justice Plus	411.396,15	396.961,71	808.357,85	15%
SK	302.766,58	345.200,13	647.966,71	12%
OGP	118.721,75	152.657,69	271.379,43	5%
Flexible line	119.175,74	114.585,87	233.761,61	4%
TOTAL	2.788.712,39	2.681.309,26	5.470.021,64	100%

Earmarking

Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

- EKN only donor

Prepayments

5. Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why?
    a. Prepayment, contribution does not meet the three criteria for lumpsum payments.
6. What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
    a. 95%, the final 5% will be retained until all reports all approved and the definitive contribution can be determined.
7. Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?
    a. Approval of narrative, financial and audit reports.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	**USD**
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Dutch contribution		5.470.000
Total available resources		5.470.000
Budget needed		5.470.000
Still to be financed		0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		0
Uncovered balance		0

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.? N/A
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity? N/A

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

N/A

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.

Yes, >EUR 5.000.000

- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

No, a report of findings will be included.