

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Burundi	
Project Title: <i>"Bakenyezi, dukenyerere amahoro"</i> : Promoting displaced, IDP and returnee women's empowerment and public participation in Burundi	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Recipient organization: Christian Aid Ireland (CAI) (INGO). Implementing partners: Local CSOs: 1. Concertation des collectifs des Associations Féminines de la Région des Grands-Lacs (COCAFEM), (http://cocafemgl.org/) 2. Dushirehamwe, (http://dushirehamwe.bi) 3. Réseau Femmes et Paix (RFP), (https://m.facebook.com/RFPaix/) 4. Youth Empowerment and Leadership Initiative (YELI), (https://www.facebook.com/yeliburundi.org/) Local Tech Enterprise (consultants): 1. BujaHub, (https://bujahub.bi) Research consultants 1. University of Burundi (http://www.ub.edu.bi/)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Other Unfunded Partners: Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender Provincial Administration – Ruyigi and Rutana Provinces; Communal Administration – Ruyigi, Butanganzwa, Butezi, Gisuru, Kinyinya, Bweru; Nyabitisinda, Rutana, Giharo, Bukemba, Msongati, Gitanga, Mpinga-Kayove; Commission Electorale Provinciale Indépendante (CEPI); UNIPROBA, IPREBAD, ASSEJERA - Minority Group associations Notable Collinaires – traditional leaders FNF: Forum National des Femmes - Women's National Forum	

Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: <u>Ruyigi Province:</u> Butanganzwa, Butezi, Bweru, Ruyigi, Gusiru, Nyabitisinda, Kinyinya communes. <u>Rutana Province:</u> Mpinga Kayove, Rutana, Giharo, Butemba, Musongati, Gitanga communes.		
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Christian Aid Ireland (CAI): \$ 1,900,000 Total: \$ 1,900,000 <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i></p> <p>The agreement is being signed at the Christian Aid Ireland level (the parent entity) and funds directed/managed from that level and consistent with the proposal (72.5% will go directly to local partners and reflected in the budget). Christian Aid Ireland and Burundi will be responsible for financial management, monitoring, safeguarding and implementation oversight, including technical support. As a GPI proposal, 100% of the budget directly support GEWE, hence a higher % of the funds allocated to local partners who will drive direct implementation of this work, this will strengthen capacity of local CSOs, consistent with our commitments to localization.</p> <p>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Not at this time</p>		
PBF 1st tranche (35%): Christian Aid Ireland (CAI): \$665,000 Total: \$665,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): Christian Aid Ireland (CAI): \$665,000 Total: \$665,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): Christian Aid Ireland (CAI): \$570,000 Total: \$570,000
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): Consistent with UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (SCR 1325 and 1889), the project addresses systematic exclusion of displaced and returnee women from public and decision-making spaces in Rutana and Ruyigi, stemming from discriminatory social norms, violence and economic induced displacement, and institutional practices that weaken women's agency. By applying strategies that strengthen capacity and build stronger women's networks, the project catalyzes women-led social cohesion. Using multiplier effects of stronger networks and women's leadership, the project supports the most marginalized women, to structure themselves, identify priorities and meaningfully participate in decision making processes, to ensure policy and planning processes respond to their needs. These aim to increase women's participation in public/political spaces at		

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

commune and national levels, to strengthen institutional gender equality, including using innovative pre-macro-trend tech-strategies, which pre-empt Burundi's digital revolution (macro-trend) as internet use increased by +39% between 2020 and 2021, supporting women to breach the digital divide and use digital space as a tool for women's leadership and challenge gender stereotypes. This particularly focuses on returnee and IDP women, ensuring their meaningful participation social and political discourses spaces, and expand the reach and capacity of women in both regions through multiplier training. Constructively engaging decision makers and communities, works to transform patriarchal norms that marginalize women, particularly in rural areas, building knowledge and attitudes of harmful gender norms within households, empowering men to act as agents of change, and promoting new approaches for gender equality. Institutionally, constructive and strategic engagement will drive gender-transformative development plans, working closely with powerholders. This complements Burundi's NAP 1325, the National Gender Policy, the March 2021 'Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund- Burundi' brief and PBF investment priority: *foster inclusion through women's empowerment*.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

The project has been collectively designed with Christian Aid and our 4 long-standing local CSO partners, and informed by participatory and reflective consultations with key stakeholders- women groups, community influencers and CSOs and policy makers, through a series of face-to-face consultations and workshops, which focused on the theory of change, intervention strategies, assessing feasibility, budgeting, the results framework, risk and analyzing context. CA has carefully assembled this consortium to complement each partner strengths, experience and contextual knowledge, alongside our global technical expertise of peacebuilding, conflict prevention and women, peace and security. The consortium partners are deeply embedded in their target communities, two have nation-wide coverage, working at national and regional level with strong relationships with women, youth, returnee and IDP women and women leaders. Focus Group discussions and key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted in Ruyigi and Rutana Provinces in May 2022 and through a series of consultations in August 2022, with consortium partners, 2 women's networks, 10 women associations, 5 commune and 20 colline council representatives, 2 women administrators and 1 woman Governor to develop the proposal, seek recommendations and ensure the project reflects the expressed needs of women, particularly those at risk of being left behind, and that it builds on complementarities with other initiatives. A 3-day assessment of women's associations in Rutana and Ruyigi (Christian Aid, May 2022) highlighted key issues that informed the design of the concept note, which was then refined through 5 focus groups to capture the views of the women, including returnee and IDP women, in the two provinces, as well as focus groups with members of commune and colline councils. The project responds to the needs identified by women in Rutana and Ruyigi, to support sustainable participation of women, which greatly informed the workplan and implementation strategies. The team also consulted government administrators and the Governor to understand the contextual challenges in the provinces for women and to test the relevance of our strategies to support women associations, networks, and aspiring political leaders. Consultations were also held key government institutions including the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender for their buy-in and support for the overall project goals and activities and ensure alignment with government strategies. CA represented the consortium, engaging with representatives of the PBF secretariat in Burundi, who provided guidance on alignment with the other initiatives under the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: GM3

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

100% (\$1,900,000)

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁶:

This project solely focusses on GEWE, and 100% of the project budget allocated towards this. All three outcomes of "*Bakenyezi, dukenyerere amahoro*" are centered on GEWE interventions, the project supports Burundi's NAP on 1325, towards sustainable and meaningful participation of women, using a 3 pronged approach that ensures women-led organisations are stronger and more strategic; returnee, IDPs and non-displaced women have enhanced public participation using strategic advocacy; and the wider community in both Rutana and Ruyigi, and national discourse, is challenged to support women's political rights and adopt gender equal norms, to tackle social and structural barriers that weaken women's agency and undermine sustainable peace. The project capacitates women's associations and marginalized women (particularly returnee and IDP women), through structured approaches for safe, meaningful and sustainable participation. The project identifies the care giving responsibilities on women in the target regions, and provides a specific instrument to support their public participation, addressing their practical needs and alleviating undue pressure on women leaders. This project will empower women to drive gender transformative policies and development plans and to take on leadership roles in the peace and political processes in Burundi. "*Bakenyezi, dukenyerere amahoro*" will make a broader contribution to GEWE by transforming community social norms through media, public dialogues, promoting alternative non-violent masculinities, and establishing an evidence-base that amplifies women's successful leadership and highlights the barriers they face, influencing public and policy discourse on women's exclusion to achieve sustainable gender transformative change.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one) ⁸:
(2.3) Conflict prevention/management

If applicable, SDCAF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

This project compliments the UNDAF 2019-2023's emphasis on inclusion – '*leave no one behind*', and specifically contributes to:

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

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

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Outcome 3: By 2023 more women, youth and vulnerable groups are integrated socio-economically, politically and use social protection services; and
Outcome 6: By 2023, women and men of all ages and especially vulnerable groups equitably use the services of institutions that guarantee accountability, peace, gender equality, justice, and respect for human rights. Human Rights in an effective, independent and transparent manner.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

Goal 5 (Gender equality): **5.1** End discrimination against all women; **5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation for leadership at all levels of decision-making; **5.b** Enhance the use of enabling technology to promote women's empowerment; **5.c** strengthen policies for the promotion of GEWE.

Goal 10 (reduced inequality): **10.2** empower and promote the social and political inclusion of all, irrespective of status

Goal 16 (peace, justice and inclusive institutions): **16.1** reduce all forms of violence; **16.7** responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making; **16.b** non-discriminatory policies for sustainable development

Goal 17 (partnerships): **17.9** effective and targeted capacity-building; **17.16** multi-stakeholder partnerships; **17.17** effective partnerships

Type of submission:

☒ **New project**

☐ **Project amendment**

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☐

Additional PBF budget: ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in

TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p>Rosamond Bennett,</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Signature CEO, Christian Aid Ireland</p> <p>Date & Seal 03/10/2022</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Hon Imelda MASHIMUKU</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Signature Minister, Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Mr. Damien M...</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Signature BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU BURUNDI</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date & Seal 08/12/2022</p>

¹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

a) A brief summary of conflict analysis.

Women in South-eastern Burundi are disproportionately impacted by violence and waves of displacement. Over 100,000 displaced women from Rutana and Ruyigi fled to Tanzania in 1972 and the 1990s (UNHCR, 2009), with 200,000 following unrest in 2018 (UN-WPHF, 2018). Since 2017, more than 120,000 Burundians returned (>50% women), approximately 41,000 in 2020 and 24,566 refugees returned to Ruyigi and 8,884 Rutana in 2021 (UNHCR, 2021). 113,408 IDPs are also displaced as of September 2021 (55% women), primarily driven by economic factors (76.4%) (IOM, 2022). The *Stratégie Nationale de Reintégration socio-économique des personnes sinistrées* supports returnee women's socio-economic needs but has limited scope to support their engagement in public and decision making processes. Political and economic crises meant women pivoted into previously male-dominated activities during the 1990's, however the socio-political landscape reflects a return to traditional gender roles, with limited space to engage publicly at commune and hill levels. Young Burundian women born in exile face additional exclusion from non-displaced communities upon return, as they are often derided for their customs and accent which they have developed while in exile from an early age, leading to shame and social withdrawal (MIT, 2019). **Weak capacity of women-led organizations.** There has been a 71% decrease in civil society capacity in Burundi between 2013 – 2020 (USAID, 2022), further compounded by the impact of COVID-19 on CSOs, particularly women-led organizations. Displacement in southeastern Burundi has inhibited poorer women from organizing politically and to shape the future of their communities. Previously, national-level women's networks were hampered by leadership problems, however women's networks COCAFEM and Dushirehamwe have now established functional coordination structures for women-led organizations. Solidarity networks among women returnees in south-eastern Burundi have resulted in associations (tontines-associations of women farmers) that provide opportunities for personal growth and in some instances engaged, albeit with limited success, in local peacebuilding. However, partners during May 2022 consultation between CA and local stakeholder in Rutana and Ruyigi noted these associations have limited access to financial opportunities, lacking program management procedures and have limited integration into peacebuilding processes. **Women's exclusion from decision making.** Women in Burundi exist within a patriarchal culture where conservative gender norms thrive. This fosters a culture of marginalization and violence against women in both the private and public domains and diminishes space for women to voice their concerns (from household to national level). Although the 30% quota for women's participation is respected in the National Assembly, only 9% of chefs de colline are women in Ruyigi and women representing only 20% of the conseils collinaires, in Rutana, women represent 8% of chefs de colline and 24% of conseils collinaires (CENI, 2022). At the conseil communal, both Ruyigi and Rutana have a representation of 32% female leaders, however, their participation lacks meaningful engagement as male's voices traditionally carry more weight. Young returnee Hutu and Twa women head of households face increased risk of political marginalization due to discriminatory intersectional factors as leadership structure compound political isolationism. Communal Community Development Committees including elected communal officials are unable to make proper use of gender indicators as a planning and M&E tool (USAID, 2017) translating into gender blind local budgets unable to meet the needs and rights of women. While the digital divide is pronounced 1.5% women use the internet, 93% less than neighboring countries (USAID, 2020), internet users increased by 452,000 (+39%) and 160,000 social media users (+30%) between 2020 and 2021 (dataportal, 2021), representing significant emerging opportunities to challenge gender stereotypes and enhance women's civic voice. The national internet use penetration rate, 12.9%, represents a 39% increase 2020-2021. Pre-empting this emerging digital macro-trend in Burundian society and reflecting on geographical trends in neighboring countries, where digital space represents a political tool for communication and mobilization of support is a crucial WPS strategy. Mobilizing local tech enterprise, Bujahub, to identify and train diverse groups of women to leverage social media for political discourse, campaigns and communications, in a safe way, ahead of 2025 elections

represents a key mechanism to tackle barriers to meaningful participation. This bridges the digital divide, supporting women as early political influencers in digital space. **Traditional gender roles:** At the household level, challenges facing female leadership are not yet resolved, the gendered division of labor relegates most women to household tasks. Social norms, gender roles and unpaid care work disproportionately hinder women's political participation. For instance, local expressions '*Umurundikazi n'uwoguteka*' (the Burundian woman is designed for cooking) and '*Diporome y'umukobwa ni umugabo*' (a daughter's highest diploma is a husband) highlight this. Traditionally, men are involved with production-related activities, to yield a financial profit and lack of access to financial resources impedes women's economic and political independence. **Financial barriers:** Political participation is expensive, and women in Burundi are rarely financially independent to cover campaigning and election costs of a political career, and even more challenging among displaced women. Land is an important financial resource that has allowed men to pay for political careers, as it provides collateral to access credit and financial support. Patriarchal and geriatric norms result in married women requiring approval from their husbands and single women needing approval from their parents to engage beyond domestic duties, with financial restrictions and childcare responsibilities limiting leadership in decision making / political processes. Compounded by the fact there are no formal laws that provide women with the right to inheritance and property, thus limiting their access to credit, as guarantees often require collateral such as property title. Of the 80.2% of Burundians that own land, only 17.7% are women (Afrobarometer, 2015). Many women returnees encounter legal challenges regarding land ownership, particularly if their husband, for example, died in Tanzania.

b) Project alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks¹⁰

This project directly supports Burundi's National Action Plan (NAP) on 1325 (2017 - 2021) [pending the development of Burundi's 3rd NAP], which consortium partners Dushirehamwe and Réseau des Femmes were involved in the drafting of. Building the capacity of marginalized women, particularly IDPs and returnees, and strengthening women's associations, the project strongly aligns with NAP's priority axes, promoting the participation of women in decision-making processes; and protecting and promoting the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations. So far, progress has been made in representation at national level, where representation is at 39% in National Assembly, 41% in the senate and 36% in the commune council nationally, however gaps remain with women representing 7.5% of chefs de colline and 22% of conseils collinaires in the targeted regions (CENI, 2022). As a result, the project is aligned to the principles of **UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889**, by addressing the disproportionate impact of the conflict on women, tackling barriers to meaningful participation, building capacity and protection to ensure sustainable peace. Consistent with numerous UN conferences and corresponding action plans, the project promotes the incorporation of the gender perspective and women's rights in development management, as a key strategy to overcome poverty and achieve equity.

In addition, this project also advances progress on **UPR Burundi 2018** (3rd cycle) recommendations **accepted and supported by the Burundian government** in relation to the following themes: **137.218** Strengthen the rights of women, in particular with regard to their representation in public life; **137.235** Continue implementing policies aimed at promoting women's full and equal participation in decision-making at the national and local levels; **137.208** Step up its efforts towards achieving gender equality; **137.210** Harmonize gender equality to guarantee the equal rights of men and women; and **137.217** Continue efforts to promote full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels. Burundi's **2018 Constitution** stipulates that 30% of seats in government posts must be reserved for women (Article 129). The Communal Councils comprise 15 members, 30% of which must be women (Article 182.2 of the **Electoral Code**). This project will particularly address the limited inclusion of women, and particularly women from marginalized groups i.e., (IDPs and returnees), at chefs de colline

¹⁰ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

and conseils collinaires levels, and deeper engagement of women in decision making processes in cooperation with the government. This further aligns with the **National Plan for the Development of Burundi 2018-2027** in terms of gender and promotion of family cohesion, supporting the governments' commitment to eliminating gender-related inequalities and exclusion recognising that challenges persist: (i) gender parity in decision-making bodies; and (ii) integration of gender and stereotypes in sectoral programs and social relations. **Strategic issue 2** of the **Plan under governance based on national sovereignty**, reflects indicators for success including: Improvement of the social and cultural status of women in society; support for the empowerment of women and young girls; and % women in decision-making positions, representing strong synergies with the project. Similarly, while the plan advocates for an increased number of local authorities with a local development plan, this project will specifically ensure women's engage constructively with authorities to achieve more gender transformative policy responses. The **National Programme for the Capitalization of Peace, Social Stability and the Promotion of Economic Growth (2021–2027)** (PNCP-SS-PCE), which promotes integral rural development, with particular relevance to **Pillar 2: Accelerating the Sustainable Reintegration and Resettlement of Vulnerable Populations**.

In line with the PBF priority of conflict prevention and management, this project enhances social cohesion and women's empowerment. Few initiatives have sought to directly engage IDP returnee women, and women's associations into decision making, political and public processes, despite significant challenges they face, which undermine social cohesion and sustainable peace. To ensure national ownership, the project has been designed and developed in close consultation with local partners, as well as IDP and returnees' groups, and women's associations in the target regions. This has ensured the project reflects the lived experience and needs of a marginalised women and builds on lessons learned from previous peacebuilding initiatives in the region.

Contextual understanding is crucial to ensure national ownership, hence CA is working with long-standing local CSO partners, who are deeply embedded in local communities, as well as engaging CBOs and strengthening the capacities of women's networks in target communities, that know the context, history, culture, and can communicate effectively, especially while trying to address peace, social cohesion and challenge the exclusion of women. The project elucidates work with wider structures and institutions, crucial to promote national ownership and sustainability. To foster national ownership, the project will work with the local administration to verify registrations and ensure a reporting system is established to ensure networks and groups are in compliance with regulations and accountable to the authorities. This provides a tangible link for sustainability, continued engagement with decision-makers beyond the lifecycle of the project, it engages and continues to develop previously established networks strengthening capacities, while developing new women's networks and embeds a Do No Harm approach from the outset. The project builds on the experience of CA working with the *Notable Collinaires*, gatekeepers of the cultural practices and norms, ensuring that the positive norms are entrenched in the societal practices. Working closely with the **Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender** (part of the project steering group), and engaging the CDFC - provincial level family and social development officials, social workers at the municipal level, women leaders at the hill level, the Directorate-General for Reintegration who deals with the issues of returnees and internally displaced persons and further embeds national ownership and ensures the project compliments government priorities, and ensuring returnees and IDPs are well supported and integrated into decision making processes. CA's experience working in Burundi, ensures our interventions are grounded in context-specific Do No Harm approaches and we recognize the importance of power and context analysis; conflict sensitivity in design and implementation, developing protection strategies; understanding of the role and impact of violence on vulnerable and marginalized groups of women, in a highly patriarchal society, and their role in building solutions and sustaining peace; the critical barriers and risks posed to them that undermine their meaningful participation and importance of conflict sensitive action to ensure national ownership during and beyond the lifecycle of the project. CAI's technical support to partners on conflict

sensitivity, accountability and protection mechanisms is based on the Core Humanitarian Standards will be provided to enhance quality programming and outcomes. Agile and adaptive programme management, through continuous review, reflection and learning processes, will also ensure the project responds to changes in the context and the emerging needs of the target groups. The project builds on lessons from CA's peacebuilding and gender work globally, with vulnerable and marginalized groups, women leaders, women human rights defenders and communities, building capacity and engaging institutions at the municipal and national level constructively to enhance buy-in. It will also draw upon good practices from our UNPBF funded peacebuilding work in Myanmar (project ID 00119346) and Colombia (project ID 00125908). For example, the innovation micro-fund which will support 13 women networks (activity 1.2.2), builds on learning from methodological approaches tested in CAI's UNPBF project in Myanmar, which an independent evaluation noted exceeded PBF targets by +428% despite the military takeover and Covid-19.

c). A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps

Both YELI and Dushirehamwe are experienced working in these 2 provinces, and successfully implemented previous UNPBF funded initiatives, in the former '*Youth leading the way for an engendered inclusive society in Burundi*' (2018-2020), engaging networks to foster social cohesion in different intervention zones, and in the latter '*Supporting women leaders of today and tomorrow to advance peace in Burundi*' (2018-2019), promoting the leadership of women and their organizations economic empowerment initiatives also in different geographic locations.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Strengthening CSOs to increase their contribution to governance and socio-economic development 2020 - 2023	European Union €2,222,222	The project mainly focuses on improving the advocacy to influence the implementation and monitoring of public policies adopted by the government.	Given a wider application of this project and focus advocacy activities, the PBF proposal will complement this work, taking a key focus on returnee and IDP women.
Good governance and dialogue between civil society organizations and local authorities in Ruyigi and Rutana Year: 2020 – 2023	European Union, €1,114,764	The project aims to increase the autonomy of (CSOs) in Burundi, improve their relations with Local Authorities (LAs) and make LAs and CSOs more accountable to citizens, contributing to good governance and decentralization.	Despite the same area of intervention, this project mainly focused on civil society's role in managing natural resources, climate change and disaster risk prevention. Possible points of contacts could involve the presence of women associations in both projects.
Project to Consolidate the sustainability of the achievements of the Merankabandi Social Safety Net Support Project, Feb - Oct 2022	Belgium through UNICEF Burundi, €1,367,905	The project directs to a livelihood improvement of the population guaranteeing a financial inclusion through the support of solidarity groups and strengthening the early childhood development.	Focus on the improvement of livelihood with the support of Solidarity Groups differs to this proposal, although reinforcing the objective of inclusive, sustainable development.
Strengthening local mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution in Burundi	PBF \$3,448,893	The project aimed to assure mechanism of mediation and conflict resolution; alongside a psycho-social and legal support for victims of rights violations.	Both the projects intervene in favor of a process of integration and tolerance, to prevent future conflicts and promote communication within the community.
Peacebuilding for sustainable reintegration for Peace in Burundi	PBF \$3,000,000	Supporting Government and local communities facing major protection and socio-economic obstacles to reintegration	The proposed action will build on this work, strengthening the integration of women returnees.
Community-based prevention of violence using innovation for young people in displaced and host communities	PBF \$1,500,000	Intervention focuses on sustainable social inclusion of returnees and IDPs youth and adolescents within host communities.	Addressing the same target group, in different regions, this PBF proposal emphasized the catalytic impact of women's network and strategic advocacy.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max)

a) A brief description of the project focus and approach.

The project addresses systematic exclusion of displaced and returnee women from marginalization in Rutana and Ruyigi. Taking a three-pillar approach, strengthening the capacity of women-led organizations as strategic tool to render women visible, locally and nationally, and ensure they are able to effectively pursue their strategic objectives, the project catalyzes women's leadership as a sustaining peace tool. Using the multiplier effects of stronger networks, that not only have the scope for deeper reach into communities as individual organizations with strong local relationships to mobilize and engage people locally, including in hard-to-reach areas, but as a united collective have the capacity to engage strategically for policy or institutional change. Enhancing women's meaningful engagement, the action supports the most marginalized women, including IDP and returnee women, to structure themselves, identify priorities and shape decision making processes, informing gender transformative policy and planning processes that respond to their needs. This aims to increase women's participation in decision making spaces at commune and national level, to strengthen institutional gender equality, including through innovative pre-macro trend tech strategies. Constructively engaging decision makers and communities, to transform patriarchal norms that marginalize women, particularly in rural areas, and leverage constructive masculinities as a tool to build knowledge and challenge harmful gender norms within households; and promote new approaches for gender equality. Institutionally, strategic engagement reinforced by an established evidence base, will drive gender-transformative development plans, working closely with powerholders at the national level.

b) Provide a project-level 'theory of change'

IF women-led organizations in Rutana and Ruyigi are better connected and reinforce their institutional capacity; **and IF** returnee, IDP and non-displaced women enhance their participation in decision making processes at commune and national level through advocacy, cooperation, and economic empowerment; **and IF** a strong evidence base is used to inform women's activism and women are supported domestically to engage in local and national processes; **THEN** women-led organisations will be more resilient and effective to challenge and constructively address gender inequality, local development processes will respond to specific needs of vulnerable women and young women, and local and national dialogues will reflect the lived experience of marginalized women so institutions will tackle the root causes of women's exclusion from decision making and public space, **BECAUSE** Women-led organisations in Rutana and Ruyigi will have effectively engage decision makers and networks, speaking with a united voice to drive transformative change, gender-transformative development plans will have created an enabling environment to tackle gender inequality, and male allies and gender-sensitive policies will facilitate women's meaningful engagement alleviating the domestic burden.

c) Provide a narrative description of key project components

OUTCOME 1: The institutional capacity of 13 local returnee, IDP and host women-led networks is strengthened to effectively operate and manage their associations. Women networks and associations have faced capacity challenges, limiting their ability to develop strategic plans, speak with a unified voice, and engage decision makers effectively to shape policy and development planning processes. To address this, the project will work with new and existing networks, bolstering operational and strategic capabilities, to position them as stronger associations with convening power, to effectively engage authorities and render the needs of women visible. **Output 1.1: 13 networks of women-led organizations are well-coordinated, resourced and accountable to each other. Activities: 1.1.1:** Consultative mapping of women-led associations, engaging communities, leaders and civil society. Identify existing women networks and associations in the provinces, categorized by thematic focus, in collaboration with local administration and Centres de Développement Familial et Communautaire (CDFC), utilising YELI's tool for identification by commune. This will streamline the creation of new networks of organizations. **1.1.2:** Conduct inclusive, capacity needs assessment of 5 community-based women's networks, 5 pre-existing networks in Ruyigi will use a blended modality, developing participative tools for capacity assessment, building on YELI's previous UNPBF funded work, to identify

and address capacity gaps and engage the CDFC from the outset of the project. **1.1.3:** Establish 8 new women-led networks made up of 5 to 10 community-led women's associations engaged in social cohesion, community and economic development. Building on 1.1.1, partners will support organisations to align as a network, based on their core objectives, leveraging their convening and strategic vision. Protecting newly established networks in Rutana and Ruyigi, partners will work with the local administration and sensitize communities about networks. **1.1.4:** Capacity strengthening training modules developed and delivered with 13 women-led networks: financial management, organizational governance, M&E, grantmaking, accountability, gender-transformative budgeting. Each of the 13 networks will identify 20 representatives (260 women) to receive 5-day intensive training on organizational management. CA will develop modules and tools, based on 1.1.2. to tailor training sessions on leadership, financial management, governance and grantmaking, to improve efficiency and capacity of networks. **Output 1.2: 13 women's networks implement strategic social cohesion plans in support of women's public participation. Activities. 1.2.1:** Strategic plans (SP) for 13 networks developed to enhance women's activism and participation using social cohesion approaches. Partners will initiate strategic planning processes for all 13 networks. 5 women nominated from each network will be trained on SP development over 3 days, followed by a 2-day workshop to help to articulate network plans. A consultant will then support each network to finalize plans in consultation with their network, reinforced with operational and resourcing plans. Quarterly reviews will evaluate SP implementation and create plans to advance the network. **1.2.2:** 26 innovation micro-grants will support projects of 13 women's networks (2x13 commune) to implement their SPs (maximum of \$10,000/network/year), building on 1.2.1, to operationalize key innovative aspects of network strategies. ToRs will be developed by an Innovation Committee (50% women) and 'Do no harm' considerations central to the selection. **1.2.3:** Organize 10 peer learning forums with 13 networks to build synergies, share lessons learned and good practices (linking 1.2.2), through quarterly exchange forums. 6 representatives per new network will join exchange tours for cross-learning and development. **OUTCOME 2: 9,642 individuals (including 99% women, 28% youth, 27% returnees and 5% IDPs) have increased their participation in decision making spaces at local, regional and national to strengthen institutional gender equality.** Women's participation at national level is reflected through gender quotas, at communes and collines level women's leadership is less visible. To support meaningful participation the project will equip women leaders with skills and plans to constructively promote their visions of peace and shape policy and development planning processes. Enhancing self-protection, the action will support returnee and IDP women to engage safely, while peace technology strategies will empower women as political leaders at the local, regional, national levels, pre-empting digital political campaigning trends. Connecting women leaders at different levels, the project leverages high-level female leaders to coach and support local level on meaningful participation in public and decision-making spaces. Gender transformative budgeting strategies at the commune level can be scaled to national and provincial level to advocate for GEWE resources, while women at all levels strengthen capacity to engage with their communities using peace-tech strategies. **Output 2.1: 13 Women-led networks strengthen advocacy to promote women's participation in local decision-making. Activities 2.1.1:** 14 Advocacy training sessions at province and national level, with on how to constructively address gender transformative policy-making will engage women leaders, networks, returnee and IDP women through 3-day training-of-trainers (TOTs) on advocacy (2 per province, targeting women leaders from 1.1.1, 2.3.3), designed in consultation with women to address advocacy strategies, effective communication, monitoring, women's rights and gender equality, gender transformative planning. Each participant will replicate training with further 30 people. 144 TOTs will be carried out in Rutana and 168 in Ruyigi. Specific national-level training will be dedicated to 30 women members of parliament, who will each reach at least 4 other MPs and Senators, and perspective leaders. **2.1.2:** Facilitate advocacy design workshops with 13 women-led networks at commune and national levels, build on the skills developed in 2.1.1, identifying key priorities, advocacy messaging and target on challenges faced by marginalized returnee and IDP women. 260 members from 13 networks will develop plans to engage communes and collines councils (strategies potentially supported through 1.2.2). **Output 2.2: 260 provincial and commune officials and 13**

women's networks are resourced to plan and implement priority issues on women's empowerment and gender equality

2.2.1: Technical support provided to 260 provincial and commune administrative officials on gender-transformative budgeting and planning to inform CDPs. 20 communal leaders from the 13 communes (260 leaders) trained in gender transformative actions, gender responsive budgeting and inclusive planning processes, to ensure communal plans address the needs of women. **2.2.2:** Organize 6 sessions per commune over two years for 260 women, engaging powerholders on priority issues for women's empowerment and gender equality, linking 2.1.2. This will address the conflict analysis concerns of women's exclusion, support advocacy on priority issues, and build agreement for solutions-focused next steps. **2.2.3:** Women-led CSO tracker developed to monitor implementation of agreed action points, CA will coordinate all stakeholders to jointly develop an accountability tool to track implementation of recommendations from output 2.2.2. Quarterly review sessions and scorecards at communes-level will review progress and make constructive recommendations for their advancement. **Output 2.3: 1,008 female political candidates are provided with mentoring and coaching programs on leadership skills and resource mobilization.** **Activities 2.3.1:** Provision of care support for women with children participating in training, addressing women's participation gap, due to domestic responsibilities, innovatively addresses unpaid care work barriers to women's participation, providing a mechanism to alleviate the burden and supporting meaningful participation. **2.3.2:** 39 female politicians and leaders, mentor grassroots women supporting their early political career. Experienced women leaders at communal and provincial level will provide structured mentorship to aspiring women political candidates through 5-day training, particular preference will be provided to IDP or returnee women, in preparation for *colline* and commune council elections 2025. Networks will identify 2-4 aspirants per *colline* (175 in Ruyigi and 161 in Rutana; total 336). Coaches will mentor aspiring leaders, through 10 sessions of 2 hours each, sharing skills and their personal experiences, creating space for structured peer learning. **2.3.3:** Design and implementation of innovative tech training (BujaHub) and support to women (networks, leaders and prospective political candidates), especially IDP and returnee women, to leverage social media as a political space for campaign and communication strategies, ahead of 2025 elections (preempting Macro level trends in the use of social media as a political and communication space in Burundi). A hybrid platform (online/offline, mobile/desktop) with trainer's and participant portals, will train and certify women in essential skills to leverage social media as a political strategy. Training includes: digital literacy skills; communication; branding; digital security (protection from smear campaigns). **2.3.4:** 3-day training for 1,020 aspiring women politicians on political leadership, negotiation, financial management and resource mobilization at commune level delivering 34 training sessions (30 women per session).

OUTCOME 3: 12,480 people (including 50% women, 20% youth, 30% returnees and 5% IDPs) transform harmful social/gender norms within their households and adopt new approaches for gender equality.

Engaging male champions, community, traditional and religious leaders, as change multipliers, to raise awareness and the development of an evidence base reflecting the lived experience and challenges faced by women, especially IDP and returnee women, the action will leverage cultural, media and community-based strategies to challenge unequal power dynamics. **Output 3.1: Publication of a report highlighting the root causes of gender inequality and VAWG in Burundi.** **Activities 3.1.1:** Conduct policy-relevant, evidence-based analysis of the root causes of gender inequality that sustain violence against women and girls, women-centered research led by the University of Burundi will capture inequitable gender dynamics and barriers to participation. **3.1.2:** Lead community consultations with female leaders, IDP and returnee women, the *Notable collinaires*, young women, supporting 3.1.1., capturing rural women's perspectives in Rutana and Ruyigi, to uplift their under-represented voices and knowledge, and experience of violence and exclusion. **3.1.3:** Publication of a final report using 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 evidence, making policy recommendations for women's advancement at multiple levels. A series of validation workshops will bring together key stakeholders, including women leaders, the *Notable collinaires*, religious leaders, the local administration, representatives of Ministry of Solidarity and Gender – CDFC, and CSOs. Once reviewed through these dialogue and sensitization workshops, the report will be disseminated in print media, audio media (including the local dialect), and will generate multi-media

materials to support 3.2.2. **Output 3.2: 13 community actions plans are developed tackling the root causes of gender inequality highlighted in output 3.1. Activities 3.2.1:** Develop 13 Community-led action plans tackling cultural/institutional barriers to women (linked to 3.1.3), directly engaging Notable Collinaire, colline and commune council members, CDFC and CSOs, all stakeholders that have taken positive steps to effect change to date, to share the findings of the report and support the catalytic impact of 2.1.2, dialogues, community and cultural tools will be used to urge community leaders to respond to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized women, with progress monitored using 2.2.3. Target groups for engagement (listed above) were selected due high levels of influence and respect in the communities. **3.2.2:** Support women's networks strategic engagement with government ministries and regional bodies (EAC), disseminating 3.1.3. Networks will be supported to incorporate the key recommendation in the strategic plans and in their operational plans, harmonizing women's positions, integrating evidence and findings in their advocacy with decision makers. **Output 3.3: 12,480 individuals (including 50% women, 20% youth, 30% returnees and 5% IDPs) promote new gender equal norms within their households. Activities 3.3.1:** Organize 13 trainings sessions (interactive ToT) targeting 30 couples per commune, 390 couples (780 people – 50% women), who will be trained over 2 days using the faithful house 'model couples' approaches, to develop gender transformative practices. Simplified pictorial tools will help the couples share and challenge harmful practices as they replicate this work to reach a further 11,700 (multiplier training). **3.3.2:** Produce 10 radio programs supporting women's political rights that sensitize approximately 117,000 people indirectly in 13 communes. Radio theatre, talk shows and call-in discussions, broadcasted nationwide aim to expand public support and dialogue on women's rights irrespective of age, gender, status, using positive case studies, engaging materials and leveraging progressive and respected leaders. **3.3.3:** Organize 13 public dialogues with 390 men promoting alternative non-violent masculinities, leveraging the influence of male champions.

d) **Project targeting:**

Targeted Regions: the border provinces of **Ruyigi** (Butanganzwa, Butezi, Bweru, Ruyigi, Gusiru, Nyabitsinda, Kinyinya communes) and **Rutana** (Mpinga Kayove, Rutana, Giharo, Butemba, Musongati, Gitanga communes) host the highest numbers of IDPs and Returnees in Burundi, posing specific challenges for re-integration and social cohesion, particularly for women. This project aims to reach 19,626 direct (60% women, 11,775; 7,851 men) including 4,433 returnees (1241 men and 1862 women over 35+ years and 798 young women and 532 young men between 18-35 years), 787 IDPs, 3296 youth (2356 young women and 1,570 young men) aged between 18-35 years and 14,406 hosts. It will also reach 217,000 indirect beneficiaries through policy debates, disseminated materials and radio modalities with high reach. The project will primarily target women (18 to 55), aspiring women leaders, members of women's associations, female elected officials and active female citizens, and places a strong focus on the participation of returnee and IDP women, promoting women's solidarity between different profiles and age groups of women. The project will target both men and women in the *Notable Collinaire* as well as key leaders with local administrations (Provincial Government and Communal Administration), and the wider community through the model-couples approach - effectively tested in SRH projects to transform gender norms. The selection of associations will be done collaboratively with the local administration and organizations, building on a mapping and coordination with women's groups. To establish structured processes to build solidarity between the local women, increasing the projects depth of impact. Key criteria will be: 1) active for 3+ years, 2) more than 30% of returnees as members, 3) 30% youth representation (18-35), and 4) 5%+ of IDPs. The project will work with the networks to develop a thorough criteria that can be used to select TOTs and Micro Grant innovation projects. Notable Collinaire and local administration will help select model couples. To 'Do No Harm', the project will engage a range of social actors (men, traditional and religious leaders, diverse groups of women, local authorities) to promote gender equality, and build self-protection capacities of participants. The project will use an ecological model to understand VAWG, working across three levels (individual, household and societal) de-constructing harmful gender norms. CA guidance on conflict sensitivity, accountability, safeguarding, and protection will be operationalized, as well as regular context analysis to mitigate risk.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners.

This Action is the collective work of a consortium of international, national and private entities, NGOs and Government departments operating in Burundi. This project will benefit from adaptive programming expertise and established country-level strategies to enhance local partners' agency using capacity, solidarity and advocacy approaches.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: Christian Aid Ireland (CAI)	€9,630,824 EUR (circa \$10,364,693 USD)	Irish Aid and European Union, UNPBF, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church and Methodist Church in Ireland, individual and legacy giving	Ireland (Dublin and Belfast)	31 (in Ireland)	Technical support is provided by a core team of experts on conflict, migration, gender and power analysis including monitoring and evaluation, guidance on inclusion and women engagement sensitivity including policy and advocacy approaches. CAI globally leads the peacebuilding and conflict prevention work for CA in 26+ countries.
Implementing partners: Christian Aid Burundi	\$2,193,040 USD	Irish Aid, EU, Dutch Embassy in Burundi, Isle of Man Government, Presbyterian Church of Ireland	Bujumbura and Rutana	23	
Recipient Organization: CAI	\$1,500,000 USD	AMC/CECI CANADA UNWOMEN SWISS cooperation CARE international Global Affair Canada, GIZ, UN Women Medica Mondiale	Bujumbura Burundi	13 staff, 8 in Burundi	Staff are experienced assembling 1,861 grassroots organizations and 11 networks, working to support women's empowerment and the WPS agenda, and adding value to the research workstream. Finance and administrative will also support implementation
Implementing partners: COCAFEM					
Recipient Organization: CAI	250,288,092 BIF	UNESCO, CORDAID, UNOY(United Network of young peace Builders), UNESCO, UNFPA Member's contributions	Bujumbura Bujumbura- and focal points in other provinces	2 focal point in Ruyigi and Rutana	Strong experience to support youth initiatives and works to support youth as positive agents of social cohesion and address their exclusion in decision making process
Implementing partners: Youth Empowerment and Leadership Initiative (YELI)	(circa \$121,770 USD)				
Recipient Organization: CAI	318,657,125 BIF	UN Women, Ambassade de France, Coopération Suisse, CORDAID, EU/ CARE international	Bujumbura HQ, with 6 provincial branch offices (including Rutana and Ruyigi).		A network of 45 women's associations, RFP has strong experience empowering women's civil, political and socio-economic rights, to increase and their participation in social cohesion and decision making.
Implementing partners: Reseau Femme et Paix (RFP)	(circa \$155,033 USD)				
Recipient Organization: CAI	\$840,700 USD	Impunity Watch/UE; Medica mondiale/UE; Global Fund for Woman ; Fonds pour les droits humains mondiaux ; Christian Aid; Pathfinder	Bujumbura	23	A women-led association, with highly experienced staff engaging women and youth through social cohesion and transformative leadership. It's presence in the targeted intervention zones and strong
Implementing partners: Dushiramwe					

		International/USAID; UN Women/WPHF			connection with local women associations, position it well for implementation.
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b) Project management and coordination

Project Implementation team: CA Ireland: will provide overall technical, financial and compliance oversight in assuring programme quality and accountability. **CAB:** Program Manager (100%): overall project management, partner management and accompaniment, budget management and engagement with key community level stakeholders. Project Accountant (80%): coordination with the partners' finance staff, oversees timely delivery of financial reports, supports partners in administrative and financial compliance. MEAL officer (80%): Programme support for MEAL and oversight of the community accountability mechanisms; Gender Inclusion, safeguarding officer (15%): Overall responsibility to ensure the gender approaches are soundly implemented and that key ensures safeguarding measures are in place and adhered to. Finance Manager (10%): Overall financial management and working with finance team to review financial report and ensure that compliance with donor and CA policies. Communication Officer (15%): overall responsibility to visibility and branding of the project within Burundi. **RFP:** Project Provincial coordinator (Rutana) (100%): project focal point, overseeing project quality, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation and responsible for implementation in the communities; Accountant (30%): administrative and financial support to the work; Communication officer (20%): Oversees all communication work for all the partners projects. country representative (10%): Overall project oversight and relationship with key stakeholders and ensure smooth implementation of the project. Dushirehamwe: Project Provincial coordinator (Ruyigi) (100%): project focal point, overseeing project quality, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation and responsible for implementation in the communities; Accountant (30%): administrative and financial support to the project; Country representative (10%): Overall project oversight and relationship with key stakeholders and ensure smooth implementation of the project. Monitoring and evaluation officer (15%): overall responsibility for the M&E and ensure process and implementation indicators are well tracked. **YELI:** Youth Coordinator (Rutana) (80%): project focal point, overseeing project quality, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation and responsible for implementation in the communities; Accountant (10%): administrative and financial support to the project; Country representative (10%): Overall project oversight and relationship with key stakeholders and ensure smooth implementation of the project. Capacity Officer (20%): Oversee capacity development work for the project. **COCAFEM:** Advocacy Officer (Bujumbura) (20%): project focal point, overseeing project quality, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation and responsible for implementation in the communities; Accountant (10%): administrative and financial support to the project; Country Representative (5%): Overall project oversight and relationship with key stakeholders and ensure smooth implementation of the project. The project will be implemented over 24 months, overseen by CAI, managed by CAB and delivered through 4 local CSOs with proven track records in their field of expertise. CA will be responsible for project and financial management oversight, providing technical support on social cohesion, gender and inclusion and governance and conducting quarterly reflection workshops with partners where learnings will be documented. CA will lead the micro-grant activity under 1.2.2 to ensure robust sub-granting management and financial accountability and will be managing PSEA training for partners and key project staffs. Work in the 4 target departments, which has unique and extreme challenges, will be delivered by local partners and carefully assessed and reviewed throughout implementation, with tailored strategies. While the four national organisations synergize their unique areas of expertise, it is expected that **YELI** will coordinate the youth activities and youth engagement across the project in the two provinces or Rutana and Ruyigi. They will work closely with the other three organization to ensure proper youth representation and youth friendly approaches applied. **Dushirehamwe** will lead on the implementation of the project in Ruyigi and will use their network of associations to mobilize

the women groups and establishment of the networks in the province. **COCAFEM** will lead the national level work on advocacy and research on gender norms and practices. They will also coordinate the gender actions that will lead to policy advocacy.

Project coordination/ oversight: CA will convene: (a) Project Implementation Team: comprising of a core project team and 4 partners-responsible for steering project implementation and ensuring delivery of key activities. Key staff will meet monthly and oversee coordination, planning and follow-up on activities, finance reports etc. This team will report to the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis. (b) Steering & Oversight Committee: comprising senior leadership from CAB, member of PBF secretariat, partners, local government reps, and will include leads/ senior managers from CA and all partners and in addition 4 community/ women representatives? (network and political position aspirants) and will meet quarterly for a planning and review meeting focusing on overall progress, strategic direction, project risks management. The steering meeting will be done at community level on quarterly basis and every half year more project participants will be engaged in feedback sessions where the project lead will provide progress and hear back from communities.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Resistance from conservative male leaders unfavourable to women's leadership in decision making / political processes	High	The partners will invest time to inform and consult with local communities, to sensitize them on project activities. Engagement with any group will be based on analysis of the context. Engaging respected opinion leaders and progressive Notable collinaire leaders, in a sensitive manner will help bolster support, building on lessons from Irish Aid programming with the Collinaire. Given the challenging environment in which this project will operate, a strong Do No Harm approach, based on evidence, analysis and consultation is essential.
Greater exposure of women and discrimination	High	Implementing partners have a wealth of experience working on sensitive issues with vulnerable groups in Burundi, so they rely on a several mechanisms and procedures to mitigate this risk and guarantee Do-No-Harm, e.g.: power analysis and ongoing security, risk and incident assessment; community protection monitoring, security protocols. Dialogue with authorities to ensure security is adequate and respectful of participants' needs; victims and beneficiaries to be identified via local organisations and groups. Project will also develop EWS products to protect leaders and vulnerable beneficiaries. Ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the project from the beginning continuously update the key stakeholders especially the local administration, sensitizing them on the project and implementation modalities.
Political parties pushing interest in the work with women politicians, expecting to take charge of the project	Medium	Ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the project, from the beginning, continuously update the key stakeholders especially the local administration, sensitizing them on the project and implementation modalities. Selection of programme participant will be on the basis of strict selection criteria and will ensure a conflict sensitive approach that fosters inclusive participation and engagement.
Inflation cost that may affect the project costing	Medium	Ensure proper planning of the activities and communicate in time to the donor in case of any significant changes Factor in the budget to cover possible inflation on key items
Fuel shortages that could lead to delays in project implementation	Medium	Ensure that storage of fuel is done to safeguard the shortages during scarcity
Emergence of conflict within the targeted intervention zone	Low	Ensure that project team continuously work with the local leaders to assess the risks of conflict at the community level.
Mismanagement of the development grants to the networks	Low	Train network and provide them with support in receiving the grants and ensure and good monitoring and mentoring is put in place. Ensure the networks have an accountability mechanism built into their plans

Surge of the returnees that may dilute or disrupt the community and project operation	Low	Continuously monitor the regional dynamics and returnee trends to plan accordingly and adapt the project to accommodate changes in the project area community composition
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d) Monitoring and Evaluation

CA will be responsible for overseeing and managing a comprehensive MEAL system, with project-wide and partner-specific MEAL plans. Beneficiary information will be disaggregated on the basis of gender, age and status of individuals, whether returnee, host community or Internally Displaced persons. MEAL is built into project activities targeted to women, returnees, IDPs and host communities will be supported to monitor their own work and context in an intuitive manner, ensuring ‘do no harm’ principles, to ensure monitoring and learning enhances programme strategies for empowerment and sustainability of outcomes. CA will work with partners to establish accountability mechanisms in the communities. The partners will be supported to conduct an accountability assessment with constituent groups and subsequently develop and manage feedback, complaints and information-sharing mechanisms. CA MEAL Officer together with partner teams will develop MEAL tools that will be used to regularly collect project progress information. The implementation of the activities will be monitored on monthly basis, supported by quarterly reflection and learning sessions. The implementing organizations will use monitoring and accountability information to inform implementation strategies and approaches, creating dedicated spaces for discussing insights and adaptation. The project baseline and endline plus evaluation will be conducted externally, which will facilitate measurement of some of the more complex outcome level changes sought. Internal quarterly reviews will comprehensively assess any significant changes in the social, political or physical environment at macro and local level, the project activities’ appropriateness in light of the changes, progress of project against the objectives referring to the indicators in the results framework, and the outcomes and impact of the project on the communities (disaggregated at least by gender, age and returnee/IDP/host status) and discuss following quarter. The MEAL budget will cover: training and accompaniment for partner and primary stakeholder monitoring, accountability and learning practices; external baseline, endline and evaluation; establishment and management of community accountability mechanisms; ongoing monitoring visits and data collection; quarterly reflection and learning workshops focused on outcome harvesting; development of monitoring tools for field level staff and community volunteers. The ministry of National solidarity will be involved in monitoring activities at all levels, especially during joint field visits, quarterly meetings based on the following themes: women economic empowerment, GBV, women and girls’ participation and social cohesion. Additional monitoring and learning activities carrying no budget include project management, quality assurance and course correction meetings (online); reporting.

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

Our collaborative approach and utilization of new and existing local structures will ensure that activities continue beyond the lifecycle of the project. We are intentionally catalyzing systemic changes to expose, address and reduce barriers that women face. The project aims to have empowered strong women political candidates - working beyond the lifecycle of the project and equipped to use digital tools to expand their reach, and stronger women's networks better responding to the needs of women, particularly marginalized IDP and returnee women and shaping gender transformative development planning processes. Networks will have significantly bolstered their organizational, strategic, and financial planning capacities, and be better integrated into long term decision-making processes in Ruyigi and Rutana. Similarly, the multiplier effect of model couples, leveraging male champions of women's rights, and establishing a clear evidence-base about the barriers to women's participation, disseminated in policy, decision making and community fora in accessible ways will challenge and transform existing norms. Ensuring a normative change, the ripples of which will be felt far beyond the lifecycle of the project. The project envisages that by supporting women networks in refining their strategies, key of which will be resourcing and organizational support.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out Annex A.2 on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget Annex D.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

The project proposes a budget of \$1,900,000 to undertake all actions. Of this amount 11.56% is allocated to the salaries of key staff. The project will hire a project officer at 100%, who will oversee overseeing the implementation of the project, coordinating the partner actions. The project officer will be supported by a MEAL officer 80% and Program Manager at 10%. The MEAL officer will be responsible for all MEAL activities, including working with key consultants for baseline and endline evaluation, overseeing the accountability work, and all monitoring activities including partner trainings, and support in reporting. The Program Manager will be part of the steering committee and will ensure quality and timely implementation of the project. The project will also receive technical support from the gender inclusion, and safeguarding GIS) officer. The GIS officer will ensure that key training on safeguarding and implementation of the safeguarding policy will be fully undertaken. She will also work very closely with the MEAL officer to set up complaint and feedback mechanisms in all the project areas to allow for proper feedback and complaints to be collected. She will also ensure that the project is gender sensitive and transformative and that all necessary gender and inclusion strategies are well implemented. The project will hire a project accountant at 100% who will work with partner staff in ensuring that budgets are respected and value for money at all levels is considered. The finance officer will be supported by a finance manager at 15% and the finance manager will be part of the steering committee and will ensure that financial policies are followed, and project implemented with the framework of the donor guidelines. The Country Director will provide support

at 10% time and will be the link between the UNPBF secretariat at the country level and Ireland team. He will represent the organization at high level meetings and will be overseeing the project overall implementation that it meets the donor standards and community expectations.

The project allocates 8.58% to Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Safeguarding and Learning cost. The cost will include support in the setting up of a proper M&E framework, training of key personnel that will be charged with data collection, development of data collection tools and printing of such tools where necessary. The budget will also be used for the necessary infrastructure to allow the data collection analysis including purchase of phones for data collection using KOBO tool. The project will also invest in setting up appropriate feedback and accountability mechanisms in all the communities to collect feedback and complaints. The budget will also cover quarterly review meetings and other field monitoring activities including joint supervision visits that will be done every half year. The M&E budget also includes independent/external baseline at \$12,000, endline evaluation at \$20,000 and independent audits yearly that will be at \$5,000 a year.

The project has set aside \$75,450 for travels which include field monitoring and supervision visits by key personnel, the project officer, the Program Manager, the MEAL officer, the GIS officer, Finance officer among others. The cost will cover per diems for staff based on the organization rates and will also cover accommodation and vehicle usage including fuel and vehicle hire whenever necessary.

The project has set aside \$36,240 for other operating costs including office rent at 20%, stationaries and supplies, utilities cost at 20%, vehicle maintenance and insurance at 15% and purchase of laptops and other office furniture for project team among other things.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	✓		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	✓		Finalized. To be advertised on confirmation of funding
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	✓		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	✓		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	✓		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	✓		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	✓		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	✓		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	✓		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	✓		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	✓		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	✓		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	✓		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	✓		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	✓		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	✓		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	✓		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		✓	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		✓	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		✓	Not at this time

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹¹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹¹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators*	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: The institutional capacity of 13 local returnee, IDP and host women-led networks is strengthened to effectively operate and manage their associations</p> <p><i>SDG Targets that this Outcome contributes to:</i> Goal 5: Gender Equality Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life <p>Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status <p>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels <p>Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendations that this Outcome helps to implement and year of UPR:</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Number and % of targeted women-led networks with strengthened capacity in self-identified priority areas</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established during participatory baseline exercise with a sample of the 5 pre-existing women-led networks. To include a summary of identified priority capacities. <i>Target:</i> 13 women-led networks have strengthened capacity. Reporting to include summary description of areas of strengthened capacity.</p>	<p>Participatory identification and rating of capacity in priority areas with a sample of women-led organizations</p> <p>For a sample of women-led organizations, separate FGDs will be held with youth and IDP/Returnees, to explore how their experiences compare with the group overall</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation, with ongoing monitoring using identified capacity priorities as focus areas for follow up</p>	End of programme
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Evidence of improved engagement and collaboration of women-led organizations within the supported women's networks</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Current levels and examples of interaction and collaboration to be explored during baseline exercise with 5 existing women's networks. Additional data to be gathered following establishment of 8 women's networks. <i>Target:</i> To be established following baseline and establishment of 8 women's networks.</p>	<p>A sample of women's organizations who are members of supported networks will identify the engagement and collaboration they currently experience, and the other women-led organizations they have linkages with, as well as rating the strength of engagement/ collaboration.</p> <p>For a sample of women-led organizations, separate discussions will be convened with youth and IDP/Returnees, to explore how their experiences compare with the group overall.</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation, with ongoing monitoring following up on issues of inter-organizational engagement and collaboration.</p>	End of programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 137.239 Create conditions that will allow the safe and voluntary return of refugees 137.242 Continue its efforts in reintegrating disaster victims by putting in place the national reintegration strategy (UPR 3rd Cycle, January 2018) 	Output 1.1: 13 networks of women-led organizations are well-coordinated, resourced and accountable to each other	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of networks holding quarterly joint planning and review meetings <i>Baseline:</i> No networks holding consistent joint planning and quarterly review meetings. Quality of coordination to be further assessed during baseline. <i>Year 1 target:</i> 5 networks holding joint planning and quarterly reviews <i>Year 2 target:</i> 13 networks holding joint planning and quarterly reviews	Observation and document review of quarterly review and planning sessions. Networks will be supported to use a basic template to document their meetings and key actions Monitored on a quarterly basis; findings summarized in 'network tracker tool'	End of Year 1 through to end of Year 2
		Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of capacity-enhancing initiatives undertaken per network <i>Baseline:</i> No initiatives undertaken. <i>Target:</i> 39 initiatives (3 initiatives per network). Reporting will include summary description of the type of initiatives	Observation and document review of capacity enhancing initiatives plans and reports. Networks will be supported to use a basic template to document their meetings and key actions Monitored on a quarterly basis; findings summarized in 'network tracker tool'	End of Year 1 through to end of Year 2 (implementation of capacity-enhancing initiatives)
	Output 1.2: Support 13 women's networks to develop and implement social cohesion plans, in support of women's public participation, in collaboration with member organizations	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of women's networks that have social cohesion plans in place, and % of these plans being implemented using innovation micro-funds <i>Although plans cannot be disaggregated by age and returnee-IDP-host status, ongoing monitoring will examine whether and how plans include and respond to the needs of these different groups, and the extent to which these groups participated in the plan development.</i> <i>Baseline:</i> None of the networks have or are implementing social cohesion plans <i>Year 1 target:</i> 8 women's networks have developed plans <i>Year 2 target:</i> 13 (100%) women's networks have plans and 13 (100%) of these are being implemented using innovation micro-funds	Ongoing monitoring and review of organization's plans and their implementation, documented in organization strategy tracker Review and follow up monitoring of innovation fund applications and their use and results, documented in organization strategy tracker	End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2 (implementation of plans)

		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of women participating in peer learning forums <i>Disaggregated by age, IDP- returnee- host status</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> No peer learning forums have been held <i>Year 1 target:</i> 200 women attend forums (including a minimum of 30% youth, 30% returnee/ 5% IDP and 65% host). <i>Year 2 target:</i> 500 women from 13 networks attend forums (with a minimum of 30% youth, 30% returnee/ 5% IDP and 65% host)</p>	Document review of peer learning forum reports and attendance sheets	End of year 1 through to end of year 2
<p>Outcome 2: 9,642 individuals (including 99% women, 28% youth, 27% returnees and 5% IDPs) have increased their participation in decision making spaces at national, regional and/or local level to strengthen institutional gender equality.</p> <p><i>SDG Targets that this Outcome contributes to:</i> Goal 5: Gender Equality Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women <p>Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political 		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Number and % of women and men who report they are regularly and actively participating in local decision-making processes <i>Disaggregated by sex, age and IDP- returnee- host status, and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established <i>Target:</i> To be advised following baseline. Increases will be sought across all groups</p>	<p>Individual survey with representative sample of women and men. Survey questions will incorporate locally relevant decision-making spaces at commune-</p> <p>Gathered at baseline, end Year 1, and final evaluation</p>	End of programme
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Self-reported 'participation and influencing score' of targeted women's organizations and women political candidates (0 – 10) <i>Disaggregated by age and IDP- returnee- host status and whether woman is a parent/ has substantial care duties</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established <i>Target:</i> To be advised following baseline. Increases will be sought across all groups</p>	<p>A sample of participants from women's organizations will discuss and rate their perceived levels of participation & influence across several domains (e.g., <i>access to formal spaces; access to informal spaces; level of influence in agenda setting, decision making</i>).</p> <p>Women political candidates self -rate participation and influencing across the same domains in an individual survey.</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation</p>	End of programme

<p>inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels <p>Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendations that this Outcome helps to implement and year of UPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 137.89 Take measures to improve efficiency, accountability and transparency in the public service of the country • 137.172 Allow members of the political opposition, civil society and the media to participate freely and openly in civic and political activity in Burundi • 137.218 Strengthen the rights of women, in particular with regard to their representation in public life, as well as the fight against domestic violence and the gender pay gap • 137.92 Implement measures to eradicate discriminatory practices against ethnic, political and religious minorities • 137.75 Pursue its work to uphold the efforts of national mechanisms for Burundi-wide dialogue and reconciliation • 137.217 Continue efforts to promote full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels (UPR 3rd Cycle, January 2018) 	<p>Output 2.1: 13 Women-led networks strengthen advocacy to promote women's political participation</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Self-reported 'power-to' advocate and influence, as reported by women political candidates and women members of women-led organizations. Scale of 1 – 10 used to summarize findings <i>Disaggregated by age, IDP- returnee- host status and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established Year 1. <i>Targets:</i> To be advised following baseline. Increases sought across all networks and disaggregation groups</p>	<p>Individual survey conducted with members of women-led organizations and targeted women political candidates. Survey comprises 10 questions asking women to rate their own confidence, understanding and participation in advocacy. Open-ended questions in addition to aid learning.</p> <p>Gathered at baseline and final evaluation.</p>	<p>Following advocacy training & advocacy design workshops</p>
	<p>Output 2.2: 260 provincial and commune officials and 13 women's networks are resourced to plan and implement priority issues on women's empowerment and gender equality.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: % of sampled officials and women's network members who report taking action in the previous 6 months to support or advocate for gender transformative issues <i>Disaggregated by sex, age, IDP- returnee- host status, and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established Year 1. Reporting to include a summary of type of actions taken <i>Target:</i> to be advised following baseline with increases sought across all groups</p>	<p>Survey conducted with a random sample of officials and women's network members Peer Learning/ exchange Final Evaluation</p> <p>Data collection may occur after formal baseline process so that samples can be drawn from those targeted for training.</p>	<p>End of programme</p>
	<p>Output 2.3: 1,008 female political candidates are provided with mentoring and coaching programs on leadership skills and resource mobilization.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1: Number of women who participate in coaching/ mentoring and training sessions and % of these who score their satisfaction with sessions as 5/6 or 6/6. <i>Disaggregated by age, IDP- returnee- host status and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 0 women <i>Year 1 target:</i> 700 women political candidates, 90% of whom are 5/6 or 6/6 satisfied with the quality of the sessions <i>Year 2 target:</i> 1,008 women political candidates, 90% of whom are 5/6 or 6/6 satisfied with the quality of the sessions (Target disaggregation reporting disaggregated by age, IDP- returnee- host status and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties)</p>	<p>(Anonymized) attendance registers gathered throughout programme implementation as part of support/ training events</p>	<p>Following coaching/ mentoring sessions and training (from year 1 onwards)</p>

<p>Outcome 3: 12,480 people (including 50% women, 20% youth, 30% returnees and 5% IDPs) transform harmful social/gender norms within their households and adopt new approaches for gender equality</p> <p><i>SDG Targets that this Outcome contributes to:</i></p> <p>Goal 5: Gender Equality</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere • Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life • Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate <p><i>Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendations that this Outcome helps to implement and year of UPR:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 137.211 Repeal all discriminatory provisions and align legislation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women • 137.224 Adopt effective measures to curtail violence against women and girls, thus enforcing the Law on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, repeal legal provisions that discriminate against women and end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage 		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: Number and % of sampled women-led organization members who report that their households are more supportive of their membership and engagement <i>Disaggregated by age and IDP- returnee- host status</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established Year 1 <i>Target:</i> To be advised following baseline</p>	Focus group discussion followed by individual survey. Measurement will explore practical, psychological and emotional support.	End of programme
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: Average score for women and men in the Gender Attitudes Assessment (1 – 10) <i>Disaggregated by sex, age, IDP- returnee- host status</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established <i>Target:</i> to be advised following baseline. Increases will be sought across sexes, ages, IDP, returnee and host status</p>	Individual survey supplemented with FGDs Baseline and Final Evaluation	End of programme
	<p>Output 3.1: Publication of a report highlighting the root causes of gender inequality and VAWG in Burundi.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1: Production of an accessible report describing root causes of gender inequality and VAWG in Burundi, which includes the perspectives of female leaders, vulnerable and marginalized women</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> No such report exists <i>Target:</i> Report published, disseminated and accessible by key decision makers and decision influencers in Burundi</p>	Document review of report	Year 2 (publication of report)
	<p>Output 3.2: 13 community action plans are developed tackling the root causes of gender inequality highlighted in output 3.1.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of community-led action plans developed and description of type of initiatives proposed to tackle cultural/ institutional barriers to women</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> No community level action plans developed <i>Target:</i> 13 community-level action plans developed, all including actions that aim to tackle cultural/ institutional barriers to women</p>	Review of community level action plans and key informant interviews with stakeholders & duty bearers Baseline and Endline	Year 2 (development of community-led action plans)
	<p>Output 3.3: 12,480 individuals (including 50% women, 20% youth, 30% returnees and 5% IDPs) promote new gender equal norms within their households and communities.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1: % of sampled individuals who report practicing specific gender-equal norms within their household. <i>Disaggregated by sex, age, and IDP- returnee- host status</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established</p>	Individual survey conducted at baseline and endline The survey questions will refer to specific gender-equal norms that are being promoted by the programme.	End of programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 137.218 Strengthen the rights of women, in particular with regard to their representation in public life, as well as the fight against domestic violence and the gender pay gap • 137.219 Continue the full implementation of initiatives that break barriers for the economic empowerment of women • 137.220 Continue efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women • 137.208 Step up its efforts towards achieving gender equality (UPR 3rd Cycle, January 2018) 		<p><i>Target:</i> to be advised following baseline. Increases will be sought across sexes, ages, and IDP-returnee-host status</p>		
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* Footnote 1: Although the project will target both Hutu and Twa ethnicities, targets and monitoring will not be disaggregated due to the sensitivities of asking direct questions on this. The final evaluation will explore, through KII, perceived differential impacts the project has had on different ethnicities and the relationships between them.

For MPTFO Use

Totals	
	Christian Aid Ireland
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 235,146.32
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -
4. Contractual services	\$ 175,504.44
5. Travel	\$ 49,537.47
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,245,456.88
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 70,056.24
Sub-total	\$ 1,775,701.35
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 124,299.09
Total	\$ 1,900,000.45

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Christian Aid Ireland	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 665,000.16	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 665,000.16	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 570,000.13	30%
TOTAL	\$ 1,900,000.45	