

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Guinea-Bissau	
Project Title: Creating safe and empowering public spaces with women to mitigate climate-security risks and sustain peace in Guinea-Bissau	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: X 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.): United Nations Development Programme/UNDP (UN), United Nations World Food Programme/WFP (UN)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power (Government) with local authorities in Quinara, Cacheu and Gabu (Government), Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity/IBAP (Government), Tiniguena (local CSO), Women's Council (local CSO), Women Association with Economic Activities/AMAE (local CSO), Rural Women's Associations (local CSOs), Network of Women Mediators of Guinea-Bissau/REMUME (local CSO), ADS (local CSO), AD (local CSO), COPE (local CSO), Manitese (INGO) and community radios (local CSO).	
Project duration in months¹: 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Regions of Quinara, Cacheu and Gabu (Guinea-Bissau)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: X Gender promotion initiative ² <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

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.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UNDP: \$ 766,615.41 USD

WFP: \$ 640,078.28

Total: 1,406,693.69 USD

**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.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

PBF 1st tranche (70%):

UNDP: \$ 536,630.79 USD 70%

WFP: \$ 448,054.80 USD 70%

Total: \$ 984,685.58 USD

PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):

UNDP: \$ 229,984.62 USD 30%

WFP: \$ 192,023.48 USD 30%

Total: \$ 422,008.11

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project aims to mitigate conflicts over land and water aggravated by climate change in Guinea-Bissau, ensuring that those most affected by them, namely women, can contribute and shape the response. It promotes peace through the creation of sustainable safe dialogue spaces for communities to discuss climate-related issues and collectively identify adaptation solutions, which can be conveyed in a more organized, participatory, and inclusive manner to authorities at all governance levels. To this end, the project will strengthen existing policy mechanisms to ensure that the decisions made at the local level feed into local and national decision-making processes and national policies for climate security and land management. The intervention targets women, including young women, which are the most affected by climate-related security risks and whose adaptive capacity is hindered by economic, political, cultural, and social barriers. Women will be equipped with tools and capacities to participate in civic space by sharing their know-how and making their voice heard, going beyond gender dynamics that usually marginalize them. The project also aims to strengthen climate resilience through training and income-generating activities aimed at increasing land productivity, thus tackling additional causes for communal conflicts. Women's knowledge of natural resources is additionally harnessed to support their agency and leadership in resources' governance, mediation and dispute resolution, and land rehabilitation.

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 PBF in Guinea-Bissau has recently reactivated the PBF Joint Steering Committee, which during the first meeting (July 2021) defined the main priorities for the PBF to support. This includes the support of women's empowerment and inclusion in decision-making spaces at the local level, which this proposal intends to support.

The project has been developed following consultations with national authorities, namely the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power and the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity, and with local authorities and

local associations and civil society organizations active in the three selected regions. This includes consultations with rural women's associations in all selected regions, and the following other local associations and civil society organizations: *Associação Onoral dos Filhos e Amigos de Seção de Suzana, Mani Tese, VIDA/USB, Grupos de Poupança de São-Domingos, Associação de Desenvolvimento de Varela, AOFASS, PONGAB in Gabu, Kumpuris group of peace - N'nafa Sobia in Quinara, Agricultural Cooperative of women's of Gabu, Plan- Gabu , Women's Rural Association of Picthe, regional focal point of the Women's Political Platforms in Quinara, Rede Ajuda in Quinara as well as the community radios in the interventions' areas (Rádio Comunitária Ambiental de Buba - Papagaio and Cassumai and EVA).*

The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power has confirmed the need of receiving support in strengthening mechanisms for consultation, mediation and deliberation to limit the tension and the arising of conflicts over the use of the land, and it shared information on the activities that have been attempted so far. The consultations with the Ministry allowed the development of a proposal that not only responds to the current needs, but also considers the sustainability of the intervention, considering from the start the institutionalization of the dialogue mechanism for a medium-long term impact.

The proposal's development capitalizes on the interventions that the local CSO Tiniguena, which will be one of the additional implementing partners, has been implementing in the three regions in support of the rural women's associations in order to consider past experiences and challenges, and the contextual knowledge that UNDP and WFP have on climate security, women and peacebuilding. Three diagnostic and participatory studies on the status of rural women in the three selected regions carried out by WFP, through Tiniguena, with the support of a past and another ongoing UN Peacebuilding Fund project have informed the project's elaboration and have been translated into clear goals and objectives to be achieved through the proposed intervention.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: 3

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

85,47% - 1,202,362 USD allocated to GEWE

Gender equality and women's empowerment are a significant objective of this proposal and 85,47% (1,202,362 USD) of the interventions are dedicated to address gender issues for women's participation in decision making processes and empowerment over the management of natural resources, land, and water in particular.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁵:

The project aims to promote GEWE when addressing climate-security risks, which increase conflicts over water and land, namely arable land and water, whose main users and beneficiaries are women.

It will be managed in a gender- and conflict-sensitive manner applying proven and practical tools, complementing government's intervention. The project will ensure equitable participation of all

⁴ **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)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

genders in planning, design and decision making on the project and project activities will consider women's double burden related to time spent on the project and household chores. Women's associations receiving support are expected to become useful contact groups for more effective monitoring and reporting on additional climate-security risks.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷:
2.3 Conflict Prevention and Management

If applicable, UNSDCF (2022-2026) **outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:
Outcome 1: Transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16).

Targets:

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5).

Targets:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic, and public life
- 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

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

⁶ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ 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)

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</p> <p>Tjark Marten Egenhoff</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>United Nations Development Programme</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Fernando Dias</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>Minister of Territorial Administration and Local Power</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p>Joao Manja</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>World Food Programme</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Awa Dabo</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>Deputy Head and OIC, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 21/12/2021</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Mamadou Diallo</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>19/10/2021</p>	

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

a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project

48 years of political instability have deeply constrained socioeconomic and human development in Guinea-Bissau, a Small Island Developing State, hampering the establishment of stable governance and strong democratic institutions at national and local level. Ranked 175 out of 189 countries in UNDP's 2020 Human Development Index, two thirds of its population live below the poverty line, 33% in extreme poverty. According to the World Bank, Guinea-Bissau figures among the "Countries in Fragile Situations" due to its political instability, its poor performance on economic and social policies and public-sector management and limited institutional transparency and accountability. Local governance mechanisms and policies are largely inadequate, especially in rural areas. Citizens, women and youth in particular, are excluded from already limited civic spaces and do not actively participate in defining policies that affect them.

Rural women, notably rural young women, are particularly disadvantaged, suffering from strong multidimensional inequalities. 84% of young women in rural areas are illiterate, and they face reduced incomes, higher rates of unemployment and limited access to factors of production compared to young men. While 80% of women work in agriculture, many of them have no access to land to cultivate due to traditional and ethnic customary laws. Women's access to bank loans and property is heavily restricted, as men hold sole authority over most family decisions, budgets, and assets. While living an agricultural lifestyle without education or services, ethnic group traditions have an especially strong hold, and all ethnic groups have traditional beliefs and practices that restrict women's rights and their role in community lives. Women are subject to the continuous risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), traditional harmful practices and high maternal mortality rates. Women feel disempowered to participate in public affairs, lacking the opportunity and the confidence to express their views in decision-making processes, hampering their political participation.

In addition to limited access to civic spaces and educational, health and social services, livelihoods of rural communities are further challenged by the consequences of climate change. As shown by a forthcoming study conducted by the WFP and Alliance of Biodiversity and CIAT (CGIAR) on climate change's impacts on agriculture and food security in Guinea-Bissau, the consequences of increasing temperatures, rising sea-levels and increasingly unpredictable and intense rainfalls are already worrisome. Coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion caused by sea-level rise have severely reduced water and land availability in coastal zones, compromising, for instance, productivity of mangrove rice fields. It is estimated that 1,775 hectares of arable land has been damaged by salinization, increasing the chance for land-related conflicts. Increasing droughts in the northeast of the country are already affecting water availability and productivity of low-land rice, potatoes, and cassava crops. In the southern coastal zones and eastern plains, more frequent and intense floods and waterlogging recurrently seriously damage crops and villages. Since 2015, floods have affected more than 170,000 people and destroyed 55,000 MT of rice (about 8% of total production). As rural communities have increasingly abandoned subsistence agricultural production in favor of export-oriented cashew nut cultivation (representing 90% of exports), rural households, especially women, who make the large part of the agriculture workforce, are exposed to both local climate change impacts and to fluctuations in international prices driven by climate hazards ("globalization of hazards").

By affecting the quality and the availability of natural resources, climate change acts in Guinea-Bissau as a “threat multiplier”, exacerbating pre-existing economic, social, and political vulnerabilities and undermining the country’s ability to meet its citizens’ demands for basic goods. Land erosion, decreasing land availability for farming, touristic and commercial purposes, crop degradation, reduced land fertility and scarce agricultural and fisheries resources aggravate food insecurity and fuel underlying communal tensions and grievances across the country, namely in connection to land possession, which has led to several deaths in the last few years.

The mentioned consequences of climate change prevail nationwide. The three selected regions (Quinara, Gabu and Cacheu) and administrative sectors (Buba, Pitche and São Domingos, respectively) allow us to work in settings that are differently affected by climate change, being **floods and disappearance of land** due to increase in sea level water, **droughts** because of water scarcity and **reduced land space**. At the same time, by working with three administrative sectors sharing of experiences and lessons learnt will be sought.

In the **Cacheu region**, the rise in the sea level has led to floods in several villages, disappearance of several ilots and some areas becoming impassable. The rapid advancement of salinization and decrease of rice fields and farming fields, the decrease in the land fertility, the progressive decrease of the rains and the coastal erosion advance are evidence of climate change affecting these areas and generating more and more conflicts to access land and creating an even extensive burden on women who are in charge of the agriculture. In particular, the salinization of rice fields forced the inhabitants of Jobel, in São Domingos Sector (Cacheu region), to seek arable land in the neighboring community of Arame, sparking a violent conflict among the communities.

In the **Gabu region**, tensions among women of the same communities have been reported over access to increasingly scarce water, as a result of more frequent and intense droughts, whose most affected are women - responsible for the water supply of the household. Wells are dry and women need to walk more distances to get water. In a survey conducted in 2019 in the Gabu region by Tinguena, 91% of the women interviewed said that they were discriminated against by men, without rights to access land or family heritage being completely dependent on men as women are said to have no right to the heritage coming from their ancestors. Pitche, 30 km from the Gabu city that gives the name to the region, is fully dependent on agro-pastoral activities. However, the increase in the rainfall in the last years, attributed to climate change, has led to severe floods in the rice fields, followed by even more severe droughts. Water scarcity leads to cattle transhumance, which creates strong tensions and conflicts between the farmers and cattle breeders where there is more water and pasture.

In the southern regions, namely around the National Park of Cufada (Buba sector, **Quinara region**), communities have fought to claim access to arable land, mostly following its reduction due to climate change. Competition over land has led to tensions and conflicts, putting at stake social cohesion due to the people and animal’s dispute for natural resources. In Buba, the situation is worsened by the fact that many communities live within a National Park and are thus subjected to several agricultural and fishing restrictions. As a consequence, farmers and herders struggle to find appropriate land to feed their cattle and are forced to walk longer distances to find pasture. As the land becomes scarcer and scarcer, the chances for conflict over land with other communities’ increase.

According to a 2008 report by the NGO Voz di Paz/Interpeace, mismanagement of space and resources is one of the key sources of conflict in Guinea-Bissau between families, neighbors and socio-economic groups. Similarly, the 2020 UN Conflict Analysis found that weak land

administration and management aggravate land disputes, resulting in increased violent conflicts between communities and some deaths in recent years. For this reason, one of the eight peacebuilding priorities identified for Guinea-Bissau and validated by the Government in November 2020 is “supporting an enabling environment to expand socio-economic opportunities and (...) facilitate improvement in natural resource management and extraction, climate change mitigation as well as environmental protection”.

As main custodians and consumers of natural resources, Bissau-Guinean rural women are profoundly affected by seasonal and long-term changes in climate and related tensions. In fact, women are traditionally responsible for household water supply and energy for cooking, as well as for food security. Women need to walk longer distances to have access to water and to find more fertile land to cultivate, which leads to conflicts with their husbands (who do not approve of these long distances) and with other women over scarce resources. In the sector of S. Domingos/Cacheu region, women walk on average 7km/per day to ensure they can feed their families. These long distances are a consequence of land salinization putting at risk rice production, the basis of the diet of Bissau Guineans. Therefore, women are the first ones to be directly affected by droughts, fires, floods and land degradation.

At the same time, their limited access to land, financial resources, dialogue spaces and justice mechanisms, which are already scarce in rural areas, severely hamper their capacity to adapt to such impacts. As women’s adaptive capacity is further reduced by physical exhaustion from manual labor and childcare, women are also further exposed to physical hazards such as pollution, burns, back pain etc.

The disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and men thus call for specific and gender-sensitive adaptation solutions. Consequently, civic spaces can play an essential role in this process, allowing women, including young women, to take the lead in addressing climate-security risks in their communities, with special attention to the daily challenges that women face.

So far, the environmental policies and laws of Guinea-Bissau do not address gender issues appropriately, as they foresee only a few gender specific programmes and do not analyze and consider gender differentiated rights and differences. Instead, they refer to gender mostly under the notion of vulnerability. Women’s needs should thus be carefully assessed, and their adaptive capacities enhanced.

With regards to the conflicts arising over the management of natural resources, the local and national administrative authorities appear to be ill-equipped to properly solve resource-related disputes. There is no institutionalized system to mediate and resolve conflicts. On the contrary, communities usually rely on *ad hoc community-level* mediation efforts, which often result to be inadequate. If tensions escalate, a direct higher-level involvement from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power is prompted; nevertheless, this often fails to address root causes of the issues. Those *ad hoc* measures mostly count on the involvement of traditional authorities and grassroots associations, but do not ensure the participation of women, as due to social norms and traditions, they are usually excluded from these decision-making spaces.

It is thus necessary to advocate for enhancing equitable representation of women and excluded groups at all levels of decision making and implementation of adaptation (and mitigation) actions, from the local level to the ministries (territorial administration, environment, energy, natural resources).

Through this project, equal access of women to training and capacity-building programmes is expected to be guaranteed to ensure women's full participation in climate change initiatives.

Without the promotion and protection of relevant safe spaces for dialogue and deliberation between local communities, the risk of an increasing social distrust and intergroup conflicts could further fuel land disputes and even ethnical divides. The creation of sustainable civic spaces will allow men and women, including young women and men, to peacefully discuss and solve any issues or conflicts arising from the negative consequences of climate change on their livelihoods. By sharing these deliberations and working in close contact with regional and local authorities, citizens will strengthen the feedback loop between communities and public authorities. Women should be empowered to be key agents in this process, harnessing their valuable understanding of natural resources to develop tailored adaptation solutions that fully reflect the needs of their communities.

In addition to creating safe civic spaces for conflict resolution, it is essential to strengthen the capacity of rural communities, especially women, to reduce the impact of climate change on natural resources and restore degraded land, thus tackling root causes of conflict and improving the overall security context. In this sense, civic spaces will provide an important venue for collective decision-making and monitoring of resilience and rehabilitation activities.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**⁸, how it ensures **national ownership**.

The project is fully aligned with national strategic frameworks such as the **National Policy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and Equity**, the **National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325** and the **National Youth Policy**.

Alignment can also be found with the **Government's Programme and the National Development Plan (2021-2023)**. In particular, it seeks to boost progress on Strategic Objective 1 aiming to "Consolidate the democratic rule of law, reform and modernize public institutions", while also contributing to Strategic Objective 6 aiming to "Preserve biodiversity, combat climate change and enhance natural capital".

The project is aligned with the Government's vision and the latest attempts by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power and the Fiduciary Commissions to create alternative governance mechanisms for disputes resolutions, involving traditional leaders (*Régulos, djargas/Chefes de tabancas*), *tabancas* committees, and local associations, including rural women's associations.

The intervention is designed to respond to the **Bissau-Guinean peacebuilding priorities** validated by the Government in November 2020, in particular the priorities related to (i) the support of a decentralized and inclusive governance system, (ii) the expansion of socio-economic opportunities and improvement in natural resource management and extraction, climate change mitigation as well as environmental protection, and (iii) on mainstreaming gender equality through the promotion of full, meaningful and effective participation and representation of women, and their empowerment at all levels. It is also aligned with the **Political and Social Stability Pact (2019)** which aims "to strengthen social cohesion mechanisms and strengthen dialogue between political and social actors

⁸ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

around major national issues, such as the implementation of structural reforms and the conclusion of a labor stability agreement”.

Guinea-Bissau has ratified the **UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women**. In the 2009 review, several recommendations have been made that this project will try to address, namely with regards to the recommendations on women’s participation in community decision-making processes, which reads as follows: “It urges the State party to make the promotion of gender equality an explicit component of its national development plans and policies, in particular those aimed at poverty alleviation and sustainable development, and to ensure that women participate in development processes at all levels, including community decision-making processes and the design and implementation of poverty reduction plans” (paras 39 and 40). Additionally, the UN Human Rights Council has reviewed, in the context of the **Universal Periodic Review**, Guinea-Bissau three times (2010, 2015 and 2020). In all three cycles it has made several commitments to advance gender equality and women rights, to which this project will contribute.

The project will contribute to achieving the Outcome 1 of the newly adopted **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026)** for Guinea-Bissau, related to “Transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace”, in particular to Output 1.1: “The institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, non-State actors, including agents of change, are enhanced to support a transformational change and societal shift in favor of consolidating peace and democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs”, and Outcome 2 related to “Structural economic transformation, sustainable development and inclusive and resilient green growth that leaves no one behind”, in particular Output 2.4 “By 2026, Cities/communities better value the natural capital and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development”.

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** recognizes the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The inclusion of the issues related to “peaceful societies” (Goal 16) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been an important step in enhancing the peace and development nexus. The centrality of Goal 16 sits at the intersection of the SG’s two priority agendas: the 2030 Agenda and **Sustaining Peace** that are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Inclusive, accountable and responsive governance systems underpin the ability of Governments to identify, drive, and direct national and local priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace in a responsive and inclusive approach to development and peacebuilding. The project is directly related and will contribute to the implementation of SDG 16 as an enabler for the whole 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while also strongly contributing to Goal 5 on gender equality and SDG 13 on climate action. The project will focus on the promotion of peace through civic engagement and will foster inclusive decision making spaces where women can engage on an equal foot as men as the cornerstones for an inclusive society and where the climate pressures can be addressed to limit social tensions as well as socioeconomic and political stability.

Additionally, the project is also aligned with the recently presented vision of the UN Secretary General “**Our Common Agenda**”, in particular, with actions: 1, Leave no one behind; 3, Promote peace and prevent conflicts; 2, Protect our planet; and 5, Place women and girls at the center. The project also contributes to the priorities outlined in the African Union continental framework and its **Agenda 2063 “The Africa We Want”**. This project will cover the continental call for good

governance, democracy, respect of human rights, justice and the rule of law, as well as the maintenance and preservation of peace and security and strengthening related institutional structures.

Finally, the proposed project is fully aligned with the **PBF strategy (2020-2024)** and related efforts to support the inclusion of the most marginalized, promote gender equality and strengthen the role of young people, women, and girls in peacebuilding, and in line with the **Women, Peace and Security resolution (S/RES/1325)** reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

The proposed interventions consider the findings, inputs, and methodologies from past and ongoing PBF-funded projects and enhance PBF's portfolio, emphasizing women's participation and agency in peacebuilding.

The project specifically builds on the long-lasting interventions supported by the UN AFPs through local CSOs in all eight regions of Guinea-Bissau in support of rural women as key stakeholders in the agriculture sector, as holders of rights and in peace consolidation, in particular their baselines and diagnostic studies. These interventions were funded by past and ongoing PBF-funded projects on political dialogue, to which both UNDP and WFP were and are implementing partners, as well as the 2030 SDG Fund. Particularly important for development of this proposal were the diagnostic studies carried out in the framework of another past PBF project "Supporting Women's and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau" (UN Women, UNFPA, and WFP from Dec 2017 to March 2018). In addition, the proposed initiative will build on previous work carried out by previous PBF funded projects such as "Mobilizing Rural Youth and Adolescents to serve as Peacebuilding Leaders" (UNICEF, UNDP and OIM from December 2017 to January 2020).

Through the implementation of multiple projects in the areas of community engagement, peacebuilding, and climate change adaptation, the two partners have acquired an in-depth understanding of the community dynamics due to the impact of climate change and the cultural dynamics limiting the participation of women in decision making processes, and their complementary interventions will strongly contribute to the intervention in a new area like climate security in Guinea-Bissau. Through this new project, the partners will be able to innovatively tackle climate-related security risks by supporting cross-cutting interventions in the nexus of climate change, conflict prevention and sustaining peace. The focus on women's agency and leadership will aim to contribute to a cultural shift, empowering women to be agents of decision-making and conflict resolution to tackle the root causes of conflict, while also supporting the creation of sustainable mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation and mediation between communities and authorities. The approach of co-creation will also allow defining locally identified and owned solutions, assuring tailored coping strategies with a long-term impact.

Brief on ongoing interventions related to this project:

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Political Stabilization and Reform through Confidence Building and Inclusive Dialogue (2020-2021)	Peacebuilding Fund, 2,000,000 USD	Political stabilization and reforms working simultaneously at the high, technical and grassroots levels.	The current proposal will build on the support provided by this project to rural women in the Gabu and Buba's region ensuring they are empowered in their communities and that women's cooperatives have a stronger voice in issues that affect them at local and regional level, therefore they can be key elements in the civic spaces this project will create. Rural women have been trained in Law and access to justice, production's management and economics, management and conflict mediation, communication for mobilization and associativism in rural areas.
Community Support Platform - Na No Mon (2020-2022)	Italy, UNDP, African Development Bank, 500,000 USD	Local development and community engagement	The experience acquired by UNDP on community engagement will contribute to the approach and the implementation of Outcome 1. The platform supports community engagement for local development and is accompanied by an online infrastructure where the activities supported by the new PBF project can be presented, facilitating knowledge and lessons learned sharing.
No Ianda Djuntu - Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and	Peacebuilding Fund, 341,000 USD	Youth role in decision-making processes.	The project focuses on the engagement and leadership of youth at regional and national level.

stability in Guinea Bissau (2021-2022)			
Natural resource valuation (2018-2022)	GEF, 350,000 USD	Improved natural resource valuation and accounting and to develop capacities for an economic valuation of global environmental benefits.	Lessons learnt on challenges and opportunities for the valorization and management of natural resources will inform the project activities.
Coastal Communities Resilience to Climate Change (2019-2023)	GEF, UNDP, 4,960,000 USD	Capacity to plan and manage climate change risks at coastal zone	The project targets coastal areas and its implementation will be in synergy with the PBF project in non-coastal areas.
Civil Society Observatory of the Illicit Economy (2020-2022)	UNDP, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Government of United Kingdom 700,000 USD	Civil society engagement and monitoring on the impact of transnational organized crime and the illicit economy in communities	The experience acquired with this project on community engagement and enhancing the capacity of CSOs for facilitating resilience community dialogues will help shape the development of outcome 1.
Support for post-emergency recovery and resilience building in Bafatá, Gabu and Oio regions (2017-2021)	AICS and Government of Japan, 665,000 USD	Increase the resilience of flood-affected communities through asset creation activities (constriction of dams, dykes, drainage channels...)	The experience built by WFP on resilience building will be valuable for the implementation of Outcome 2. WFP will make sure to avoid any overlap in beneficiaries from the two projects in the Gabu region.
Support for post-emergency recovery of people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and contributing to mitigate/prevent the further spread of viral infection with improved nutrition and resilience building in Guinea-Bissau (2021)	Hosei Yoson – Japan Supplementary Budget, 500,000 USD	Increase the resilience of crisis-affected communities (COVID-19, economic and climate-related crises) through asset creation activities in all 8 regions and the capital city of Bissau.	The experience built by WFP on resilience building will be valuable for the implementation of Outcome 2. WFP will make sure to avoid any overlap in beneficiaries from the two projects
Repositioning WFP's support to rural women by	2030 SDG Fund, 500,000 USD	Tackling root causes of conflict and	Lessons learnt on challenges and opportunities for women

introducing transformative changes to contribute to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and public policy formulation (2021-2022)		instability by enabling rural women to address the impoverishment of rural populations and the lack of basic services. In the Quinara, Tombali, and Bolama regions.	empowerment in poor rural communities will be valuable for the proposed intervention, specifically focused on climate change adaptation.
DCI-FOOD/2016/378-183 For an accountable governance: support to implement the land law in Guinea-Bissau erra na Guiné-Bissau	European Union and FAO, 3,000,000 EUR (57 months)	Support Guinea-Bissau implementing and disseminating the land law and its related legislation by creating land management institutions to then introduce the land tax.	This project will contribute to encourage and facilitate the participation of women at the regional multi-actors platforms for land management.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief description of the project focus and approach

The project aims to mitigate conflicts over land and water aggravated by climate change in Guinea-Bissau that put at stake the preservation of the biodiversity of the country through the agency and full participation of women in decision-making spaces. It promotes peace through the creation of sustainable safe dialogue spaces for communities, where women are expected to participate on equal footing, to discuss climate-related issues and collectively identify adaptation solutions, which can be conveyed in a more organized, participatory, and inclusive manner to authorities at all governance levels. To this end, the project will strengthen existing policy mechanisms to ensure that the decisions made at the local level feed into local and national decision-making processes and national policies for climate security and land management.

The intervention targets women, including young women, who are most affected by climate-related security risks and whose adaptive capacity is hindered by economic, political, cultural and social barriers. The scarcity of groundwater worsened by climate change, as described above, represents an additional burden to women as they are the ones in the households in charge of collecting water (houses in rural areas do not have piped water).

Women will be equipped with tools to participate in civic space by sharing their know-how and making their voice heard, going beyond gender dynamics that usually marginalize them. It also aims to strengthen climate resilience through training and income-generating activities aimed at increasing land productivity and access to water, thus tackling additional causes for communal conflicts. Women's knowledge of natural resources is additionally harnessed to support their agency and leadership in resource governance, mediation and dispute resolution, and land rehabilitation. By

empowering the women in these rural communities, rural exodus, the impact of climate change and land conflicts will decrease. Young women are the first to leave, either to work as maids in Senegal or in Bissau or in pre-arranged marriages to distant communities so their family does not have to feed an extra person.

The intervention considers that community dialogue and cohesion are an essential condition for successful management of land issues that affect local communities, which are worsened, for instance, by climate change. Land issues at the moment are only solved on *ad hoc* basis by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power, often through the direct engagement and mediation by the Minister himself, and most of the times by providing a sort of economic compensation to the parts involved and not fully addressing the causes of the problems. Additionally, women are the least involved in the financial settlements. These dialogues require the meaningful involvement of men and women on an equal footing. The project seeks to address constraints of limited civic engagement and women's participation in social dialogues, thus increasing their economic and decision-making power. The objective is to enhance communities' recognition of women as trustworthy agents in dealing with climate-security risks, including in addressing grievances for land and other natural resources' use.

The project has two main areas of intervention. Firstly, the project seeks to enhance and protect civic spaces to address climate-security risks and to reduce conflicts in São Domingos (Cacheu region), Cufada/Buba (Quinara region) and Piche (Gabu region). This will be achieved by supporting effective mechanisms to gather affected communities for participation, free expression, and deliberation on climate-security issues, and to ensure the participation of women in these spaces; by promoting dialogue fora for citizens, and women in particular, to voice their concerns and design their own gender-sensitive solutions that can inform national/local governments' strategies and interventions; and by equipping right holders and media with capacities and knowledge to analyze the impact of climate change, understand existing laws and regulations, make legitimate claims and explore possible adaptation measures. These 3 outputs are in line with the UN Civic Space Engagement Guidance.

Secondly, based on the results and the feedback obtained in the civic spaces, and working closely with women's associations, the project will strengthen the resilience of rural communities, by engaging with them in rehabilitation and agricultural income-earning activities. primarily working women's associations, to carry out land rehabilitation activities and raising awareness on climate-sensitive agriculture as direct community-owned solutions to the major triggers of land and natural resource management conflict. Once the participants are selected by the communities in the civic fora, they will engage in designing and implementing income-earning resilience building activities, closely monitored by target localities.

More precisely, the project will adopt a participatory method to identify vulnerable households in targeted communities with the local populations, prioritizing female-headed households; it will ensure that their degraded land is rehabilitated by local communities and, consequently, agricultural productivity increases; and therefore, land disputes for access to arable land are reduced. To allow this, the project will engage with vulnerable communities in income-generating resilience activities, such as the construction of wells in water scarce areas, the rehabilitation of dikes for mangrove rice, the improvement of drainage and the creation of anti-erosion banks for lowland rice fields. The project will also include distribution of inputs and tools to enable communities to cultivate the restored land.

The project aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment when addressing climate-security risks, which increase conflicts over water and land, namely arable land, whose main users and beneficiaries are women. The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power over the past year has attempted to include women in decision making processes over land and natural resources management disputes, especially by involving the Network of Women Mediators (*Rede de Mulheres Mediadoras - REMUME*). The project intends to build on those initial attempts and support the creation of sustainable spaces of dialogue involving women and supporting their active participation. This would aim at ensuring equal participation of women in conflict resolution processes to make sure that women's own concerns and needs are heard, their experience and knowledge of the conflict can shape and define gender-sensitive provisions in order to tackle the concerns of women and communities at large. The project will ensure equitable participation of all genders in planning, design and decision making on the project and project activities will consider women's double burden related to time spent on the project and household chores.

The whole project will be managed in a gender- and conflict-sensitive manner applying proven and practical tools, complementing government's intervention. The efforts made so far by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power for conflict resolution over land and natural resource management had to be coupled with the provision of alternative economic benefits. By using the space of dialogues for defining land rehabilitation activities and raising awareness on climate-sensitive agriculture, the project will also contribute on a medium- and longer-term perspective to address the root causes of the conflicts and support community resilience.

Finally, women's associations receiving support are expected to become useful contact groups for more effective monitoring and reporting on additional climate-security risks and therefore improve government (and UN supported) interventions in addressing climate-related security risks more systematically.

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

The theory of change underpinning the project is built on the assumptions that: firstly, to build inclusive and peaceful societies despite limited natural resources and the impact of climate change on water and land, men and women should be able to contribute on an equal footing in decision making processes over the management of natural resources; secondly, both formal and informal local governance mechanisms offer positive potential to prevent climate-driven conflict as they affect how inclusion is implemented in practice to address climate-driven tensions and can constitute a building block of relationship between communities and the state. Peace is secured by establishing stable and reliable local governance mechanisms that guarantee democracy, equity, and the fair management of resources, including land, water, and other natural resources, and by enhancing dialogue and trust between citizens and local authorities.

The project is built on the theory of change that by transforming cultural and societal norms, values, and behaviors to address women's exclusion and marginalization, reject violence, support dialogue and negotiation, it is possible to develop the long-term conditions for peace despite the multiple impacts of climate change on community lives. By creating space for dialogues and transforming the consciousness, attitudes, behaviors, and skills of many individuals, recognizing the importance of women's inclusion in community decisions, we will create a critical mass of people who will advocate inclusivity and peace effectively.

By creating sustainable spaces for dialogue and civic engagement, and allowing women and men working together on finding solutions to address the impact of climate change and define adaptation measures, the project will help break down mistrust and negative stereotypes, as well as develop habits of cooperation recognizing women's extensive knowledge and add-value in a sector in which women are the main actors. By enhancing women's capacities and understanding of the impact of climate change, existing laws, and regulations, and equipping them with tools to explore possible adaptation measures, the project will address the lack of recognition and effective inclusion of women in participatory local governance mechanisms. By supporting the development of adaptation measures and increasing the productivity of the land, it will address the root causes of the conflict over the management of the land, water, and other natural resources due to the impact of climate change, thus contributing to peace. By giving women the opportunity to set their own priorities, create assets through land rehabilitation activities and raising awareness on climate-sensitive agriculture, it will support the rehabilitation of the degraded land, the increase of agricultural productivity and therefore socioeconomic opportunities will be improved, and rural exodus will decrease. This will ultimately create long lasting inclusive socio-economic development and contribute to sustainable peace.

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs)

Outcome 1: Women's participation in inclusive civic spaces is enhanced and protected to address climate-security risks and to reduce conflicts in São Domingos, Cufada and Piche

The project is built around the creation and enhancement of civic spaces for women and men to assemble, participate and jointly define climate change adaptation measures that respond to local needs for more sustainable peace and resilient communities. The project aims to create local governance mechanisms that can ensure the participation of women and men and equip women in particular with the knowledge and tools to participate on equal footing in civic spaces and decision-making processes, thus re-shaping the relational approach and making sure that responses are tailored to needs for better development outcomes.

Output 1.1: Effective mechanisms to gather affected communities for participation, free expression, and deliberation on climate-security issues are created and enhanced

The project will initially identify and develop local CSOs' capacity, women-led and women's rights organizations in particular, to produce gender-sensitive civic awareness products and run awareness campaigns on climate security risks (A.1.1.1). This will be accompanied by training and equipping traditional and religious leaders and local CSOs, especially women-led associations, with capacities, tools and knowledge to disseminate information on civic participation, clarifying the importance and encouraging the involvement of women in civic spaces (A.1.1.2). A targeted effort will be made to strengthen the capacity of women and women led CSOs to conduct civic education and engagement, while enhancing women's capacities and understanding of the impact of climate change, existing laws and regulations, and equipping them with tools to explore possible adaptation measures (A.1.1.3). This activity will allow them to capitalize on the knowledge that women already have on issues related to natural resources management and on their understanding of climate security risks. The aim is to enhance their capacity to dialogue with communities, across dividing lines, voicing their opinions, fostering collaboration and dialogue between community members and thus addressing societal barriers to women participation in decision making processes. Participants will then be invited to community dialogue spaces for participation, free expression, and deliberation on climate-security issues (A.1.1.4). The project will focus on accompanying women to voice their view

and concerns and directly participate in the deliberations, instead of leaving the task to men. Those deliberations will be used as entry points to take forward dialogue outcomes under output 1.2.

Output 1.2: Dialogue fora for women and citizens at large to voice their concerns and design their own solutions that can inform national/local governments' strategies and interventions are facilitated

The project will then promote effective and safe participation of diverse civil society groups and actors, women-led associations in particular, in dialogue fora with local authorities (A.1.2.1). For those fora to be inclusive and effective, the project will also foster broad engagement and consultation with stakeholders across all sectors of society with a view to increase participation of women and ensure that no one is left behind (A.1.2.2). The participation of women in these fora will strongly contribute to shaping traditional dynamics and social norms that exclude women from these spaces. These fora will also be used to pilot the creation of community-based monitoring structures to closely follow-on the impact of climate change over the use of land, water, and other natural resources (A.1.2.3). The wide participation of communities in this effort and in the dialogue fora will support women in the identification and design of community/local gender-sensitive solutions to inform national/local governments' strategies and interventions in the concerned areas (A.1.2.4).

Output 1.3: The capacities and knowledge of right holders and media are enhanced to analyze the impact of climate change, understand existing laws and regulations, and explore possible adaptation measures.

In order to ensure that right holders and media can play their key role in promoting and enhancing the civic space, right holders, with a special attention of women whose rights are more deprived, and media will be equipped with knowledge and capacity to understand existing laws and regulations over the management of natural resources and climate change consequences and equip them with tools and capacities to make legitimate claims and hold authorities accountable (A.1.3.1). This will be accompanied through targeted support to community radios to promote civic education and raise awareness on civic engagement, including by highlighting the role of women in civic spaces and contributing to environmental education (A.1.3.2). The same community radios will also be supported to widely disseminate information and encourage a dialogue on climate security risks and adaptation measures, while also fostering the wider engagement of the community through call-in programmes (A.1.3.3). Specific spaces will be devoted to encouraging women's civic engagement, possibly by highlighting women that have distinguished themselves at community level in addressing conflicts related to the impact of climate change on the management of natural resources.

Outcome 2: The resilience of rural communities is strengthened through land rehabilitation activities and by raising awareness on climate-sensitive agriculture.

Harnessing the civic spaces created under Outcome 1, the project will organize income-generating and women-led rehabilitation activities with the targeted communities aimed at tackling root causes of conflict. Dialogue fora created under Output 1.2 will be the key venue for communal project design, implementation and monitoring, putting women leaders and their communities at the driver's seat.

Output 2.1 Vulnerable communities, especially women, are supported through income-generating resilience activities, including rehabilitation of land, construction of dykes and wells and distribution of inputs and tools.

The project will support and guide the communities in the identification and prioritization of key issues related to land and water management, harnessing dialogue fora for communal decision-

making (A.2.1.1). In parallel, the project will conduct beneficiary enrollment and registration. The project will try as much as possible to designate women in households as beneficiaries, in order to enable their active engagement into the activities' implementation and remuneration. (A.2.1.2). Once the resilience-building project has been identified (for instance the construction of wells in water scarce areas, the rehabilitation of dikes for mangrove rice, the improvement of drainage and the creation of anti-erosion banks for lowland rice field), the project will support local communities in the designation of a local management committee, which will be tasked to oversee the project during and after its completion, ensuring the sustainability of the adaptation solution. The project will work with the committee to develop a community-based implementation plan and a monitoring plan, and then to implement the income-generating activity, making sure that rural women take the lead on the project oversight (A.2.1.3). Inputs and tools will be distributed when needed to enable communities to cultivate the restored land. (A.2.1.4). Monthly remuneration is based on market prices to obtain 62 percent of the daily caloric requirement for 20–59-year-old adults, as beneficiaries are not expected to be 100 percent dependent on assistance. The cost of this daily ration is estimated at USD 0.40, which is multiplied by 7, the average number of family members in a household, for a family ration of USD 2.80 a day. By providing beneficiaries with phones and SIM cards, the activity will allow for financial inclusion of the most vulnerable, including women. The project will support women's economic empowerment through cash-based transfers and financial services. Furthermore, activities' remuneration will enable households to protect their livelihoods assets and increase their resilience to shocks (A.2.1.5). A community feedback mechanism consisting of a toll-free hotline will be established, opening a two-way communication line between the project and the beneficiaries (A.2.1.6). The project will conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation, collecting output and performance results such as number of beneficiaries reached, transfers made to participants, performance of activities in terms of hectares rehabilitated, kilometers of dykes constructed, etc. Spot checks will be done to verify the process is being followed by cooperating partners and beneficiaries. Prior to the commencing of the activities, the project will undertake a baseline survey (vulnerability assessment) to determine food security and socio-economic indicators. The project will then conduct one post-distribution monitoring and one end-line survey to inform on project progress and impact on the targeted beneficiaries (A.2.1.6).

Output 2.2 Rural women are empowered to actively engage and lead in the community-level decision-making process on climate change adaptation through trainings on basic business skills and climate-resilient agricultural practices and techniques

The project will support capacity strengthening and awareness-raising among rural communities, with at least 80 percent of women as participants, in the areas of literacy, basic business skills, inclusion in the value chain and post-harvest loss prevention, organic farming techniques, nutrition, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and gender equality and women empowerment. Training sessions will provide rural women and their communities with knowledge and practices to protect their communities, their land and natural resources from future damage (A.2.2.1). Moreover, the project will promote and support these women to participate in the dialogue fora with local authorities created under activity A.1.2.1. This will allow them to share their experiences and their resilience projects with other civil society actors and with local authorities, fostering collective lesson learning and facilitating the replication of successful adaptation solutions in other communities (A.2.2.2).

d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age).

In terms of **geographical coverage**, the project targets the areas of São Domingos, Cufada/Buba and Piche in the three regions of Cacheu, Gabu and Quinara. These sectors have been selected based on their high climate vulnerability and the existence of climate-driven security issues, as highlighted in the conflict analysis section.

According to the last census (2009), the **Buba** sector has 17,123 inhabitants (8,534 women), the **Pitche** sector has 45,594 people (23,212 women) and the **São Domingos** sector has 29,116 inhabitants (14,586 women). These administrative sectors are all in rural areas, with households living without access to drinkable water, electricity, and lacking means of transportation for themselves or to sell their agricultural products, and less than 1 doctor per each 1000 inhabitants.

The proposed intervention builds on past interventions led by the two partners in the selected areas, where they have developed a strong network and links with community organizations. The participation and involvement of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power and of the Sectorial Land Commissions will ensure that the project informs nation-wide processes and strategies and other regions, even if not directly targeted by the project, will benefit from lessons learned from the project's implementation.



The project mostly targets rural women as **direct beneficiaries**. It directly empowers women to participate fully in the legal and institutionalized spaces, such as the Land Sectorial Commissions and the multi-stakeholders land platforms recently created (2021). It focuses on local peacebuilders, CSOs, traditional, religious, and local authorities in the three regions covered by jointly designing and putting in place the civic spaces and agreeing on the best solutions to mitigate climate-security risks. It will also enhance their mediation and peaceful resolution of conflicts skills in dealing with land disputes and violent conflicts that have arisen to fight for access to land.

Local CSOs, mainly led by women, will be integral in mobilizing other women and in ensuring a gender equality and sensitive approach in the project. The Women’s Mediators Network, already a partner of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power in addressing land and natural resources management disputes, will facilitate the wider engagement of women and their local associations.

Each small village (tabanka) in Guinea-Bissau has a women’s rural association, even if more informally established, and they will be the key drivers of the process supported by local CSOs, including the additional implementing partner Tiniguena, by bringing them together into the civic spaces and the solutions’ design and implementation. This will build on past experience in the 3 regions and contact with the women’s rural associations.

It will be key the involvement of a group of 110 women community leaders identified by each of 51 communities in Bafatá, Cacheu, Oio and Gabu regions and trained in conflict management, negotiation and mediation through a UN’s Peacebuilding Fund project with local CSO Tiniguena, who can continue to be partners and role models for further collaboration and consolidation of peace, fully participating in the civic spaces in the three regions covered by the project.

For the development of the project, local associations of the three regions have been consulted with the aim of better understanding ongoing efforts and main challenges to be addressed. The project capitalises on the in-depth understanding of community dynamics in the three selected regions and adopts an inclusive approach.

As for the asset creation activities under Outcome 2, beneficiaries will be selected based on an array of vulnerability criteria. The project will work with five villages in each sector, targeting a total of 15 villages. In each village, around 50 households will take part in the asset creation activities and will be remunerated through cash-based transfers. Therefore, the output 2.1 will directly benefit 750 households (around 5250 beneficiaries, if we estimate that each family has on average 7 family members). The selection of the targeted villages will be done primarily based on the existence of past or present tensions caused by the impacts of climate change on natural resources. Exposure to climate change hazards will also be taken into account. The selection of direct beneficiaries will be done based on multiple vulnerability criteria: 1) the vulnerability and implication of individuals / households to community-level tensions, giving priority to women-headed households; 2) their sensitivity to climate change hazards. Most sensitive families include households headed by women involved in the informal sector or without income-earning activities, women-headed households with many dependents, households having children under 2 or with malnourished children, households with pregnant and breastfeeding women, children or adults with disabilities, single parents or an elderly household head. According to WFP’s Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Surveys, those groups were also those at higher risk of severe food insecurity and undernutrition.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

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	Highlight any existing expert staff of
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				project zones	relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP	23,000,000 USD at country level	Vertical funds (GEF, GF, PBF), bilateral donors (Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy), European Union, GI-TOC	Bissau, Guinea-Bissau	95 staff in Guinea-Bissau	Besides the CO that counts on multiple experts related to peacebuilding, gender and climate change, as well as other areas related to this project, the UNDP counts on a global policy network gathering senior experts and advisors on women, peace and security, climate security, and other topics relevant to this project and that will contribute to the project's activities.
Implementing partners: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power and local authorities in Gabu, Cacheu and Quinara, Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity, Women's Council (CSO), Women Association with Economic Activities/AMAE (CSO), Rural Women's Associations (CSOs), Network of Women Mediators of Guinea-Bissau/REMUME (CSO), and community radios (CSO).					
Recipient Organization: WFP	12,300,000 USD at country level	EU, Japan, China, various UN Funds, Italy.	Bissau, Guinea-Bissau	36 staff members in Guinea-Bissau	Besides in-country Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping expert, Resilience expert and Nutrition expert, WFP CO can easily request technical support from regional office (RBD) and HQ.
Identified implementing partners: Tinguena, ADS, COPE, Manitese, AD					

b) **Project management and coordination**

The direct project recipient organizations are UNDP and WFP. A Project Management Team comprising UNDP and WFP will be established in Guinea-Bissau. A **Project Coordinator** will be hired by UNDP as an International United Nations Volunteer. This position is required in order to coordinate, manage and monitor project activities and to ensure consistency within the project and to strengthen synergies with parallel exercises. The Project Coordinator will have direct responsibility for managing and coordinating field activities, providing technical support and ensuring lessons exchange and cross-fertilization with other PBF-funded projects and beyond. The Project Coordinator will coordinate the overall effort to ensure joint monitoring and to prepare the reports covering all components of the project. The reports will be circulated to the technical units providing technical support to ensure completeness and accuracy and will be cleared through regular UNDP and WFP procedures before transmission.

UNDP will mobilize its **Community engagement/mobilization expert**, a National UNV, to accompany and coordinate the effort between local authorities and local CSOs for the activities related to the enhancement, protection and promotion of the civic space. The Civic engagement specialist will ensure the selected CSOs capacity to deliver training to targeted beneficiaries is strengthened. S/he will also support women-led associations in improving their management skills as a means to ensure effective capacity development of women-led associations. A **Project Assistant** will also work on a part time basis, at 50%, to support the project team in the implementation of the agreed project activities and to ensure implementation of administrative strategies and processes and to ensure provision of logistical services.

WFP will mobilize its **resilience expert** (National consultant) as an Activity Manager for Outcome 2. It will also mobilize its **finance officer** for around 15% of its time to support the project team on financial reporting.

The in-house **gender specialist** of UNDP will contribute to the project to ensure gender-sensitive project implementation. Similarly, the **M&E officers** of UNDP and WFP will contribute to the development and implementation of the M&E framework. They will develop a plan and use it to closely follow up on project activities in the field and provide regular field reports to the Project Management Committee for actions where necessary. They will also be responsible for monitoring the impact of the project particularly on the linkage between gender, peacebuilding and climate security. A consultant will be hired for the development of the baseline study and a team of consultants will be hired for the evaluation upon project conclusion.

Personnel				
Position	Contract modality	Hiring agency	% covered by the project	Costs (for 18 months)
Project manager	International UNV	UNDP	100%	84,462 USD
Community engagement/mobilization expert	National UNV	UNDP	100%	40,123 USD
Resilience expert	National consultant	WFP	100%	32,724 USD
Project Assistant	NPSA 5	UNDP	50%	30,768 USD

Finance officer	NOB	WFP	15%	7,000 USD
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There will be a **steering committee** composed by the senior representatives of the two RUNOs and the Government under the project that will meet biannually to plan, receive progress reports and advise on the way forward to ensure effective project delivery. At the technical level, there will be a **technical committee** composed of the project management staff that will meet monthly to plan, review progress of project delivery and address any bottlenecks that will arise in project implementation.

c) **Risk management**

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political instability could affect the implementation of activities and the achievement of the expected outcomes	Medium	Work with civil society and local authorities at grassroot level so that despite possible political instability at national level, local level activities can continue enhancing dialogue between citizens and state
The COVID-19 pandemic could limit the realization of activities	High	The activities will be implemented respecting the health and social measures to limit the contagion and spreading of COVID-19. By working with local CSOs and local authorities, the project will limit the movement across the country.
Lack of will of the authorities and concerned political stakeholders to facilitate local governance mechanisms could limit the promotion and protection of civic spaces	Medium	Ensure ownership and inclusion in the whole project's implementation of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power so that national and local authorities can be aligned to the need to supporting local governance mechanisms
Lack of capacity of the supported CSOs and related network to be able to effectively create civic spaces could limit the creation of open and free civic spaces	High	Ensure coordination, technical support and capacity development by UNDP and WFP, support sharing responsibilities among network members and support with external consultancies for strengthening skills and strongly build their capacity beforehand.
Lack of responsiveness of the targeted stakeholders for gender equality could hamper women's inclusion in dialogue fora, this includes possible unwillingness of women to fully participate in the fora and of men to consider women's views	High	Ensure wider gender inclusive opportunities and capacity development by UNDP and WFP.
Ineffective coordination of different project stakeholders, including UN agencies, NGOs, government counterparts, local authorities and communities	Low	Regular and documented coordination spaces will be established at central and local level where stakeholders meet on a quarterly or as required basis to discuss challenges, bottlenecks and lessons learned to adjust coordination mechanisms for enhanced performance

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

A clear Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the project will be developed. Baseline and end-line data will be collected in a timely manner. Baseline will be conducted within three months of the project initiation and end-line will be carried out before project completion in order to complete the evaluation within three months of project completion.

The project will count on the involvement of the M&E officers of UNDP and WFP. The final evaluation will be led by UNDP in close collaboration with WFP.

A rigorous monitoring plan will be developed to track and measure progress made toward achieving outcome and output level indicator targets. This will include the joint collaboration of M&E officers of the two UN Agencies tasked with undertaking joint monitoring of the project through the implementation period. To ensure accountability and transparency, beneficiaries will be able to provide feedback on project performance through community participatory monitoring mechanics. M&E findings will be shared with implementing partners continuously.

Targeted women 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 the project results, by regularly conducting perception surveys and community-based monitoring.

At least 10% of the project budget (85,600 USD) will be put aside for Monitoring and Evaluation activities including for the collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and a final independent evaluation (budgeted at 40,000 USD).

To note that the allocation of funds to the CSOs will occur through Low-Value Grant Agreements. This payment modality will ensure, not only engagement and proper implementation in all identified communities, but also continuous monitoring and evaluation of the activities, through the establishment of measurable targets and implementation-based disbursements.

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

- The project's sustainability will be ensured through the direct engagement of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power to ensure the sustainability of the created local governance mechanisms in the community linked to the national, regional and political leadership.
- The creation of community management mechanisms for any new community-defined local solutions will ensure their management beyond the project's duration.
- The creation of the dialogue fora and community-based monitoring structures to closely follow-on climate security risks will provide a platform where local authorities will continue monitoring activities even after the end of the project.
- By enhancing the capacities and equipping women with tools and knowledge to participate in decision making spaces, better advocate for climate adaptation measures and generate income, the project will contribute towards long term environmental sustainability as women will be empowered to participate in spaces of dialogues and to improve their economic status.
- By supporting women's inclusion in decision making spaces, the project will support societal shifts in ensuring inclusion and tackling marginalization of women.

- To guarantee longer-term sustainability and replication of the techniques learnt, rural communities, especially women, will be provided with the necessary competencies to engage and lead in community-level decision-making over adaptation solutions to shape social dynamics and reduce land disputes and the likelihood of conflicts.
- The project aims at empowering local peacebuilders and civil society organizations so that they can take over responsibility for the protection and promotion of civic space beyond the project's duration. It will be paramount to raise awareness with targeted communities on climate change adaptation and resilient agriculture and to provide farmers, especially women, with literacy, basic business skills, and climate-resilient agricultural practices and techniques' training. The modality of support to local CSOs through Low-Value Grants also allows for increased autonomy of the local CSOs and thus an increase in project ownership and sustainability. UNDP and WFP will remain committed to provide capacity development support to local partners to strengthen long-term implementation of the activities.
- These interventions will be done in liaison with the national authorities in the 3 concerned regions of Quinara, Cacheu and Gabu, namely the land management regional platforms, and respecting the current legal framework of the Protected Areas in the country and the Natural Parks regulations as well as the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.
- The project will ensure coordination and synergies with other interventions in the projects' targeted areas and beyond, giving visibility to the results achieved and making sure that other development partners are aware of the interventions for possible replication and expansion, exploring a possible catalytic effect for other interventions in support of climate security and peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau.

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.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Nc	Comment
Planning		
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X	Both government and main CSOs partners have been identified. Smaller local CSOs and women-led associations will be identified through further consultations.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X	Yes, the three areas have been identified.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X	Consultations with the government and CSOs have been carried out but sensitization of communities will be further ensured with the activation of the project.
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.	X	The project has been conceived taking into consideration lessons learned and past experiences.
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?	X	Criteria for selecting beneficiaries have been concluded.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X	The project has been developed in consultation with the government but specific agreements and arrangements, especially with local authorities will have to be developed.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	N/A	
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)?	X		The regional gender experts contributed to the project's development.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Consultations included several women's organizations.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	No	Yes	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?	X		
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.	X		
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.	X		
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?	X		
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?	X		

<p>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.</p>		X
<p>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.</p>		X
<p>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.</p>	X	In-kind support is provided through the provision of technical support of in-house specialists and human resources. Additional funds are expected to be mobilized complement the activities.

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
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	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

	annual report if timing coincides)	
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 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.⁹
- 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.

⁹ 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: Women's participation in inclusive civic spaces is enhanced and protected to address climate-security risks in São Domingos, Cufada and Piche</p> <p>SDG targets: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 5.5 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>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Percentage (%) of rural women with increased knowledge and tools to participate in decision making spaces</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 30%</p>	Activity Report / survey	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Percentage (%) of women on decision making structures/dialogue fora</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 40% of women aged 18 year and above</p>	Hard copies of participants in decision-making spaces	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: (%) of conflicts related to the impact of climate change addressed through the created dialogue mechanisms/structures</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 70%</p>	Activity Report	

	<p>Output 1.1 Effective mechanisms to gather affected communities for participation, free expression, and deliberation on climate-security issues are created and enhanced</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number (#) of gender-sensitive dialogues and deliberations on climate-security issues</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 18</p>	Activity report	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number (#) of women and men with enhanced understanding and skills on civic engagement and climate security</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	Activity Report	

		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number (#) of traditional, religious and local authorities sensitized on women's participation in decision making spaces</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	Activity Report		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4: Number (#) of CSOs contracted to conduct community sensitization and awareness building</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 4</p>	Signed Low Value Agreements signed with CSOs		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number (#) of dialogue fora created between local authorities and community members</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 3</p>	Activity Report		
		<p>Output 1.2 Dialogue fora for citizens to voice their concerns and design their own solutions that can inform national/local governments' strategies and interventions are facilitated</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number (#) of gender-sensitive decisions taken through dialogue fora and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	Activity Report	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number (#) of community-based monitoring structures created</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	Activity Report		
		<p>Output 1.3 The capacities and knowledge of right holders and media are enhanced to analyze the impact of climate change, understand existing laws and regulations, and explore possible adaptation measures.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number (#) of community radios and right holders with enhanced capacities and knowledge on climate security risks and to claim their rights vis à vis authorities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 10</p>	Activity Report	

	Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number (#) of CSOs contracted to conduct community sensitization and awareness building Baseline: TBD Target: 4	Signed Low Value Agreements signed with CSOs	
	Output Indicator 1.3.3: Number (#) of community radios campaigns on civic engagement and climate security Baseline: TBD Target: 4	Media Reports	

Outcome 2: The resilience of rural communities is strengthened through land rehabilitation activities and by raising awareness on climate-sensitive agriculture. SDG Targets: 1.5, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 5.1, 5.5, 13.1, 13.3, 15.3		Outcome monitoring survey	
	Outcome Indicator 2a: Proportion of the population (%) in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base. Baseline: TBD Target: 25%		

	<p>Outcome Indicator 2b:</p> <p>Proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Baseline: 62.3 percent (FSNMS-Sept 2019).</p> <p>Target: 80%</p>	Outcome monitoring survey
	<p>Outcome Indicator 2c: Percentage of targeted women reporting increased knowledge and leadership for engaging in the community-level decision-making process on climate change adaptation as a result of the project capacity strengthening.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 50%</p>	Outcome monitoring survey

	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Vulnerable communities, especially women, are supported through income-generating resilience activities, including rehabilitation of land, construction of dykes and wells and distribution of inputs and tools.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers;</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined in the baseline survey</p> <p>Target: 5250 beneficiaries</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Total value of food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers transferred to targeted beneficiaries;</p> <p>Baseline: USD 0</p> <p>Target: USD 105.000</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of hectares rehabilitated in the targeted areas.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p>	

		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 Percentage of farmers reporting increased agricultural productivity in targeted communities disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 90%</p>	Outcome monitoring survey	
		<p>Output Indicator[MS3] 2.1.5: Proportion of population (%) with improved ability to manage and maintain household and community livelihood assets due to an enhanced livelihood asset base disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 60%</p>	Outcome monitoring survey	
	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Rural women are empowered to actively engage and lead in the community-level decision-making process on climate change adaptation through trainings on basic</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of men and [AV4] women supported through training</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 375 women and men</p>	Monitoring report	

business skills and climate-resilient agricultural practices and techniques	business skills and climate-resilient agricultural practices and techniques			
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of trainings and capacity strengthening activities organised</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 21 trainings (7 trainings per sector)</p>	Monitoring report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.4 Percentage of farmers reporting improved knowledge of climate-resilient practices disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 50%</p>	Outcome monitoring survey	

For MPTFO Use

Totals					
	Recipient Organization 1 / UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 / WFP	Recipient Organization 3	Totals	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 155,353.00	\$ 39,724.00	\$ -	\$ 195,077.00	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 14,500.00	\$ 164,653.00	\$ -	\$ 179,153.00	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 13,200.00	\$ -	\$ 48,200.00	
4. Contractual services	\$ 107,500.00	\$ 176,700.00	\$ -	\$ 284,200.00	
5. Travel	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ -	\$ 43,000.00	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 346,000.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ -	\$ 373,000.00	
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 31,110.00	\$ 160,927.00	\$ -	\$ 192,037.00	
Sub-Total	\$ 716,463.00	\$ 598,204.00	\$ -	\$ 1,314,667.00	
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 50,152.41	\$ 41,874.28	\$ -	\$ 92,026.69	
Total	\$ 766,615.41	\$ 640,078.28	\$ -	\$ 1,406,693.69	

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 / UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 / WFP	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 536,630.79	\$ 448,054.80	\$ -	\$ 984,685.58	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 229,984.62	\$ 192,023.48	\$ -	\$ 422,008.11	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 766,615.41	\$ 640,078.28	\$ -	\$ 1,406,693.69	