

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Guinea Bissau	
Project Title: Inclusive Peaceful Land Management in OIO, CACHEU and BIOMBO regions	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00129743	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): FAO, UN Habitat	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interpeace (international NGO) ● Voz di Paz (national CSO) ● Action & Development (national CSO) ● KAFO (national CSO) ● GRDR Migration-Citoyenneté-Développement (international NGO) 	
<p>The project will be implemented in close collaboration with relevant national and international actors including the State Secretariat for Youth Culture and Sport, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power -MATPL and the Ministry of Public Works, Construction and Housing -MOPHU. These institutions will be involved through their regional and sector representatives at the activity level and will be engaged at the national level through a Steering Committee that will be created to disseminate main results at the institutional level.</p>	

Project duration in months¹: 18 months 16 December 2021 to 16 June 2023 + 4 months of extension until 16th October 2023

Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Regions of Oio, Cacheu and Biombo with coverages at the community, sectoral and regional level.

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:

- Gender promotion initiative²
- Youth promotion initiative³
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project

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

FAO : \$ 1,073,926

UN HABITAT : \$ 426,074

Total: \$ 1,500,000

**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%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):
FAO : \$ 751,748	FAO: \$322,178	
UN Habitat: \$ 298, 252	UN Habitat: \$ 127,822	
Total: \$ 1,050,000	Total: \$ 450,000	

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

The main objective of this project is to promote peace in communities in the north of Guinea Bissau through dialogue and inclusive and transparent mechanisms for the sustainable use and management of land. The project aims to pilot a series of mechanisms and approaches that can be leveraged by communities and institutions addressing land governance issues at different levels to **reduce the competition for land** among

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

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

individuals, families, and communities, and **minimize the conflict among different institutions** involved in land governance. The project will have a specific focus on **youth inclusion in land governance**: youth will be the entry point to leverage existing capacities and innovate existing structures contributing to make the legal framework more clear, effective, and inclusive.

Overall, the project will focus on **dialogue and collaborative land use planning** mechanisms to **minimize** the potential for land conflict, strengthening the relationship between citizens and institutions. The proposed intervention will **foster youth inclusion in conflict prevention and management** and will contribute to improve the **collaboration between formal and traditional entities** and communities to better **manage conflicts** that eventually arise. Finally, it will work on **empowering youth at the community level** to **leverage their access to land** and economic opportunities so as to deduct them from the conflict dynamics that affect them. The experience will serve as a reference for the elaboration of policy recommendations and the identification of good practices for the **institutionalization of the piloted approaches, tools and methodologies**, allowing for replication and scaling.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): The project proposal has been developed by FAO and UN Habitat in close collaboration with Interpeace and Voz di Paz team (implementing partner) so as to mainstream their experience in conflict management at community level and in women and youth inclusion in decision-making. This configuration integrated FAO experience in working on Land Law implementation and UN-Habitat's knowledge on collaborative processes of combining spatial and strategic elements in land use planning at the national, regional, and local level.

The project development saw the involvement of key above-mentioned institutions. A first consultation with the **General Directorate of Geography and Registration** and **General Directorate of Local Administration and Local Power** both under the **Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power** were organized in **June 2021** to better understand the area where land governance related conflict has a stronger impact and size these phenomena and its consequences.

After passing to the second step of the GYPI selection process, the project team organized two meetings in **October 2021** with the **Secretariat for Youth and Sports** and the **National Institute for Youth** to understand their strategic priorities with respect to the objectives of the proposed project, to incorporate their perspective and needs in the proposal and to explore possible synergies with other ongoing interventions. The project has been developed in close collaboration with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and the project team participated in a **consultation process organized by the PBF Secretariat** with all the relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions and CSOs, which allowed to further redirect the proposal and identify possible synergies.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: GM2

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)

The budget includes 30,22 % to Gender and Women Empowerment with a total amount of \$443.341,77

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁵:

Evidence collected worldwide confirms that the direct involvement of women in land management promotes more sustainable land use and improved socioeconomic conditions (Aswani and Weiant 2004; Nyssen et al. 2004). The whole intervention will focus on **creating concrete entry points for women and young women's involvement in decision-making processes** around land planning, use and division to make steps forward ensuring women's right to land property. The project will adopt a differential approach, to address the high specificity of the condition of **young women and older women**. Cooperation between women from different generations will be pursued to ensure the non-replication of excluding patterns and to increase solidarity between the two groups.

Building on previous experiences and results achieved, **the project will engage both men and women in women promotion activities** to avoid possible backlash and create the consciousness of the shared responsibilities. The project will give equitable opportunities to women and men of different ages to participate in its activities and bear its direct and indirect benefits (e.g. by having a say in land management and use and the associated yielded resources, they consequently are empowered to influence other decisions in their communities). It will take into consideration the respective **repartition of social and economic roles** and address **specific vulnerabilities** related to women status, illiteracy, pregnancy or breastfeeding, single mother, women head of household and low access to resources and information. Young women will be a specific target of some activities at the regional and community level and their presence will be encouraged and monitored through a series of dedicated indicators.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 3

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷:

“Re-establish basic services on land management”

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

- **Outcome 4:** the public institutions, Civil Society Organizations, and the private sector ensure the promotion of sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, risk management, and disaster prevention.

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

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)

- **Peace Building Priority 3** of the new cooperation framework 2022- 20026 signed by the United Nation with the Government of Guinea Bissau:” Support an enabling environment to expand socio-economic opportunities and inclusiveness and implementation of fiscal policy and accountability”

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

- **SDG 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Target: “by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance”:
- **SDG 5** “Gender Equality Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” Targets: “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life” and “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”;
- **SDG 8** : "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" Target: “Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises”;
- **SDG 11:** “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” Target: “Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries”;
- **SDG 16:** "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" Target: “Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”.

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p>New project</p> <p>X Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: X Additional duration in months: FOUR (4) months until 16th October 2023 on previous 18 months (16 December 2021 to 16 June 2023)</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Despite the implementation of the majority of the activities being on track, the Inclusive Peaceful Land Management in OIO, CACHEU and BIOMBO regions project would benefit from a No Cost Extension to capitalize the efforts undertaken, given some delays in the planned activities. These were, in sum, due to delays in contract signature, some obstacles to inter-party dialogue, disputes over land demarcation, expansion in geography and number of trainings and unforeseen administrative constraints. The extension will strengthen the accompaniment of institutions engaged within the project as</i></p>
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detailed below, allowing the project team to consolidate its experiences and build greater ownership of the results by the communities and key local and national institutions.

Under **outcome 1**, an extension ensures the continuation of the dissemination of radio emissions (A1.1.3). It will also ensure all the steps of the participatory planning and land demarcation will be correctly executed even in case there is any obstacle to dialogue between the parties in our current work in the Biombo Region. We learned during the collaborative spatial planning exercises and demarcation (A.1.2.2) that time may vary from case to case due to the disputes in each situation. Moreover, we will be able to take more actions to ensure the appropriation of the project at national level (A1.3.2): the deliverables are on schedule, but with a bigger time window for discussion, approval and dissemination among the different levels of government (central, regional and local), ownership of such instruments - the participatory plans and delimitations, regulation of the territorial and urban ordering law, and the guidelines for participatory planning and land delimitation - will be strengthened.

In addition, the extension will also increase the government's technical capacity: in this activity A1.3.2, 10 technicians have been trained in GIS (Geographic Information System), but we see an opportunity to initiate a GIS cell under the General Director of Geography and Cadaster. This specialized cell is the opportunity to have a long-lasting technical capacity to consolidate territorial data throughout the whole administration and maintain a digital cartographic database. The extension will allow us to set this GIS cell and overlook its first steps, making sure it is up and running sustainably.

Under **outcome 2**, an extension of the project duration will allow greater accompaniment of the Sector Land Commission (SLC). During the implementation, after assessing the situation of the SLCs, the team expanded the training (A.2.1.1) initially foreseen for youth, to also include SLC members. This caused a swift change in the project implementation timeline, which, together with an initial 4-month delay in contract signature, shortened the time available for the accompaniment of SLC on the ground. A 4-month extension would allow for a longer monitoring and support to SLC, enhancing their capacity and impact to effectively perform their mandate (Output 2.2). This would also allow further gathering of lessons-learned and practical recommendations with a greater ripple effect at the national level and in other regions of the country, namely Bafatá and Gabu.

Finally, under **outcome 3**, most of the groups have mobilized their own funds through a savings and loan system (Tontine) that allowed them to initiate by themselves profitable agriculture and small business activities. An extension of 4 months would allow to fully achieve the forecasted outputs which have been limited due to unforeseen delays in implementation related to communities and administrative constraints (i.e. and the need to officially register at the Ministry of Justice, the 58 listening groups created by the project

in order to transfer funds to these groups in local banking system). The extension will consolidate the organizational and operational capacities of these groups and will allow bringing forward the work done to increase their role and recognition in their respective communities. It will also allow the project team to continue to monitor the impact and sustainability of these structures

By the end of the project, all lessons learned and results of the 3 outcomes will be documented and communicated in a national forum including beneficiary's representatives, project stakeholders and donors, to foster potential replications of the initiative.

With an estimated delivery of 73% of the funds, the project already had some key results. Dialogue sessions were carried out and recommendations were produced based on the solutions identified by the participants. Radio emissions are also being disseminated with that content (Output 1.1.). A diagnostic of the Sectoral Land Commission (SLC) situation was done and extensive training sessions on conflict mediation were held. An accompaniment of the SLC work is also being carried out (Output 2.2). The remaining funds will serve to complete the activities previously described, with all operational and human resources being covered by the under-spend.

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

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

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p>Name of FAO Representative Mohamed HAMA GARBA</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Name of Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: State Secretary for Youth and Professional Training</p> <p>Agostinho INTANTE DJU</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date & Seal 16/05/2023</p>
<p>Name of UN-HABITAT Representative</p> <p>Oumar SYLLA</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: Director, Regional Office for Africa</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Anthony Ohemeng-Boaman</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal 16 May 2023</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>For </p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal 17 May 2023</p>

⁸ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.*

As mentioned in the report on root causes of conflict in Guinea Bissau⁹, one of the main causes of conflict in the country is the **monetization of land**. After more than ten years from this report, its analysis is still valid: land economical value keeps on rising, turning land into a source of income for Guinean citizens. This clashes with the traditional vision of land as a common good creating a deep fracture within Guinea Bissau society and giving origin to a series of conflicts between villages, families and even within families. While intercommunal and inter-family conflicts are mainly motivated with the **competition over natural resources** for agricultural, housing and commercial purposes (i.e. tourism accommodation and other services, extractive industry), within families, **traditional inheritance rules** and, in general, **inheritance procedures** often generate conflicts between the various members of the family

Even though land tenure related conflicts are a nationwide reality, some regions present a higher incidence of violent conflicts. The chief causes of these conflicts are usually related to **poor management** of natural resources, **urbanization**, **climate change** effect and the **lack of demarcated borders** between the villages/families. The combination of these factors contributes to different conflict patterns particularly evident in the three regions target of the present proposal:

- In the Cacheu region, the competition for land due to climate changes impacting yields in farming systems worsened a series of rooted conflicts among different communities resulting in periodical violent outbreaks.
- In the Biombo region, the unplanned growing urbanization determined an increase in land prices leading to conflicts among traditional leaders for land control and consequently between families and communities.
- In the Oio region, the increase of land value for agricultural and construction purposes contributed to the explosion of violent episodes between communities and families resulting in a series of casualties and deaths.

With huge barriers to access to the labor market, **youth** perceive land as the only resource to increase their income and improve their socio-economic condition. However, their right to land ownership is strongly limited by inheritance rules and youth are only entitled to “land lease” which terms are defined by the older generation. Youth **socio-economic vulnerability** makes the lease conditions often unfavorable to them, generating a strong frustration that contributes to the growing tension between different generations. To defend their own economic interests, many young people are therefore forced to engage in disputes that in some cases lead to violence. In this context, youth are also heavily instrumentalized and manipulated during intercommunal conflicts by their own families and communities who use the **ethnic-family solidarity** bond as a way to involve young people in the disputes. These dynamics affect the social bounds within and among communities weakening the social tissue of Guinea Bissau society. **Young women** are made even more silenced: they are completely excluded from land governance and often do not have access to land without the intercession of male representatives from their families. Young women often do not have access even to land use or lease which is a right reserved mainly to older women. While young men play an active role in conflict related to land ownership, young women only suffer from their consequences, which has a direct negative impact on their revenues and lives. **Women** are, in fact, the main workforce in the agricultural sector and, despite their active role in agricultural production and in contributing to the family income, **women do not have access to land ownership and governance**. The **lack of implementation of the Land Law**, the **customary rules for inheritance** and, in general, the **submissive position of women** in the Guinea Bissau society, contribute to keeping women excluded from land ownership and therefore making them a vulnerable group with limited economic opportunities and rights.

A series of elements underlie and catalyze such land-related conflicts:

- **Weak legal and institutional framework concerning land use and planning**. Although the country counts with a **Land Law** published in 1998 and then integrated in 2018, its implementation is not homogeneous on the national territory. Land Commissions that should be established to cooperatively manage land and land related issues at the national, regional, sector and section level are not yet a fully functioning reality at the sector and section level, contributing to poor land management at the community level. Additionally, a **draft law on land use planning** has been under review since 2015, but has never been officially published, hence

⁹ *The root cause of conflict. The voice of people*. Voz di Paz, 2010

no guiding frameworks in this topic exist in the country. These gaps in the legal framework and in its implementation, combined with weak local governance capacity contribute to perpetrate a series of conflict dynamics and exclusion patterns.

- **Plurality of interests.** The large number of actors from formal and informal institutions involved and the different and **competing interests existing** around the processes of planning, using, granting and governing land, contribute to the **dysfunctionality of the land governance** system in Guinea Bissau. At the institutional level there is an internal **conflict between state institutions** mainly due to the **lack of a clear definition of ruling competences** among the different authorities in charge of land related issues (ex: between the Region of Biombo and the Municipality of Bissau). The legislative gap mentioned above, together with the low level of knowledge of the population on land governance procedures, makes the land planning and tenure legalization process dysfunctional and turns it into an opportunity for **corruption and concussion**. Traditional leaders are often involved by formal institutions in decision making on land governance, but these decision-making processes are not formalized and highly depend on the people involved. Considering the lack of formal institutions at the local level, traditional leaders play a fundamental role bringing the knowledge of the territories and of communities. On the other hand, they have a very **strong interest in land related issues**: in some ethnic groups, traditional power owns the land of the whole community and, more in general, traditional leaders and the elder generation involved in decision-making are often the landowners. This puts them in a position of **conflict of interest, which** has serious repercussions on their communities and on conflict dynamics mentioned above.
- **Weakness of conflict management institutions.** The weakness of justice institutions in the country¹⁰ makes the population more isolated when it comes to conflict management and resolution, contributing to perpetrate the **exclusion of vulnerable groups** from decision-making and to **increase the lack of trust** of citizenship in the representative of the State. The **lack of judicial infrastructure at the local level** such as sectoral and regional courts and **low capacities of local institutions** (such as Local Administrator and Security Forces/Police members) in conflict management contributes to creating an institutional vacuum preventing citizens from resorting to formal conflict resolution mechanisms. As mentioned by the general Inspector of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, often, citizens resort directly to the Minister at the national level, but the Minister has no domain on conflict resolution, lack of capacities and resources to operate for this scope and often recur to mediation and to the support of traditional leaders. In this context, traditional justice plays an important role collaborating with formal institutions, contributing to conflict mediation and its reconciling role is recognized and valued by the population. On the other hand, **traditional leaders' action is biased by the conflict-of-interest** dynamic mentioned above and their power is progressively questioned by younger generations. Moreover, traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution are insufficiently youth and gender sensitive and contribute to limiting youth and women's role in the community. Even though the role of women and youth in society is changing, their role in decision-making bodies remains marginal¹¹ and their **participation in traditional justice** bodies is weak and without decision-making power. Starting from this consideration, the lack of formal effective conflict management mechanism contributes to greater exclusion of youth and women.

b) *A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks¹², how it ensures national ownership.*

At the national level, the project aims to promote peace in communities in the north of Guinea Bissau through inclusive dialogues and transparent mechanisms for the sustainable use and management of land. The project is aligned and contributes directly to the implementation of the **Land Law General Regulation** (Dec 6/2018) oriented to create “*the basic condition to enhance the Land Law (5/98) effects in the resolution of multiple conflicts arising from the access and use of this essential resource (land)*” and build on the structure created by the Land Laws itself. The project also aligns with both the Strategic Interventions (ST) 2 and 3 of the **National Youth Policy** (2015). On one hand the activities under outcome 1 and 2 will contribute to “*the development of skills, attitudes and behaviors of youth to favor peace, democracy, participation in the national, regional and*

¹⁰ *Sintidu di justisa. Participatory barometer on the perception and experience of the population: How to improve the governance of justice in Guinea-Bissau*, Interpeace/Voz di Paz, October 2020

¹¹ *Nô obi mindjer ku minimu. Justice practices in the village: a view over traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution in the Gabu, Oio and Tombali regions*, Interpeace/Voz di Paz, January 2020

¹² Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

international public life” (ST 2) ensuring “youth participation in the management of the common goods” (specific objective 3). On the other hand, those under outcome 3 will “strengthen the participation of youth in the economic development” making youth “more employable and facilitating their access to the job market” (specific objective 6). The project, its objectives and activities have already been discussed with both the **Secretariat for Youth and Sports (SEJD)**, and the **Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power (MATPL)**. Their inputs have been included within the project proposal with the perspective of further engaging and collaborating collectively along the project implementation. This commitment will enable national ownership of the initiative by providing strategic guidance and, therefore, ensure sustainability and institutional change.

In a broader perspective, the project has been developed, considering core findings of the **Independent Progress Study on YPS: The Missing Peace** and is based on the findings of the **Youth, Peace and Security Agenda** and the five pillars of **UNSCR 2250** (prevention, participation, partnership, protection, disintegration, and reintegration). The proposed intervention is part of **PBF** efforts to include the most marginalized, promote gender equality and strengthen the role of young people, women, and girls in peacebuilding (PBF 2020-2024). The project is also developed in line with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF)** priorities and aligns specifically with the first strategic priority: “Transformational and Inclusive Governance Encompassing Respect for the Rule of Law and Sustaining Peace”. The UNSDCF establishes four strategic outputs that fall under the first strategic priorities of the Government from 2015 to 2025, and the current proposal aligns with: **Output 1.1** (institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State to support democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs), **Output 1.2** (Inclusive dialogue and citizen engagement, involving youth, women, and vulnerable groups), and **Output 1.4** (quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, and the promotion of human rights and gender equality).

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 project builds upon and complements a series of initiatives developed in Guinea-Bissau, not only ensuring that established instruments are further utilized, but also that lessons learned are incorporated and that there is a clear message of continuity towards the engagement between the UN system, partners and the government in the country. The project is rooted in the current land law implementation initiative and aims to complement it by introducing a **peacebuilding approach** to make it more inclusive, conflict sensitive and effective. Existing local-based governance systems will be strengthened stressing its conflict prevention and management component and the inclusiveness of its procedures. In terms of land use and planning, the project will introduce **innovative elements**, taking collaborative approaches to the community level and building on current efforts to establish and enforce the policy and legal frameworks concerning land planning at the national level. Depending on the results of the GYPI process, efforts will be made to coordinate with the proposal presented by UNDP, WFP and Tiniguena.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
<i>N'Tene Terra - Pour une Gouvernance responsable: Appui à la mise en œuvre de la loi foncière dans la République de Guinée-Bissau</i> FAO	EU 3.000.000 Euros	The project focuses on the implementation of the Land Law in Guinea Bissau. Under this project, a National Land Commission and 8 Regional Land Commissions were created in compliance with the Law.	Differences: the project has a broader perspective on land governance. The present proposal adopts a peacebuilding perspective to approach land related conflicts at the communities and institutional level so to facilitate the land law implementation Possible synergies with the project and its results: The project focuses on 3 regions and aims to pilot practices and methodologies (planning exercises, land commission at the sector level) that

2016-2022			could be then adopted in the framework of the land law implementation work.
<i>Strengthening national and regional development planning: a Spatial Development Framework for Guinea-Bissau and a Regional Strategic and Spatial Development Plan for the Archipelago of Bijagós (Bijagós 2030)</i> UN-Habitat 18 months: 2020-2021	EU 659.030 USD	Support national and local decision-making towards a more equitable territorial development in Guinea-Bissau, as well as building capacity on strategic planning, coordination and urban development and maximizing the benefits from public and private investments, contributing to reducing territorial inequalities at the national level.	<u>Differences:</u> focus at the regional and city scales, and with a perspective of strategic and spatial planning, with land-use planning being a secondary aspect. <u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> The project tested in the ground a process for collaborative spatial planning that could be replicated at the community (tabanca) level, in the region of Bijagós, which presents similar characteristics in terms of societal structures and spatial development
<i>No landa Djuntu- Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and stability in Guinea Bissau</i> Interpeace/Voz di Paz 18 months: Feb 2021- July 2022	PBF GYPI 2020 341.000 USD	The project aims to strengthen the role and leadership of youth to enhance their inclusion in and influence on democratic development and peacebuilding processes in Guinea-Bissau. Generating a reflection on youth role in decision-making processes, reinforcing their responsibility and capacity to jointly act and influence public decision-making bodies are key entry points of the project.	<u>Differences:</u> the project has a broader perspective on youth participation within institutions and particularly, formal institutions, while the new intervention includes a strong focus on land management institutions and conflict resolution. <u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> Youth platforms created within the project will serve a basis for youth engagement in this new intervention. Capacity building work previously developed, and the experiences done through the micro grant activity could feed the work to be developed under outcome 2 and 3.
<i>Piloting the VOI methodology.</i> UNDP october/december 2021	PBF (in the framework of the political dialogue project)	This small pilot project aims to pilot the VOI methodology in the resolution of land related conflict in some communities in Cacheu and Biombo region.	<u>Differences:</u> the project is a small intervention and do not have any institutional implication <u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> the results of this pilot will be taken in consideration under outcome 2 to integrate the capacity building work and the mediation work forecast under this outcome.
<i>Projeto Indústrias Extrativas</i>	SWISS AID	SWISSAID developed an intervention to support the areas interested in extractive activities	<u>Differences:</u> SWISSAID only targets areas where extractive activities are performed and only some of them overlap with the present proposal. Collaboration with the Land Commission at the

SWISSAID	(core funds)	(phosphates, bauxite, construction sands and oil) which include a conflict management component developed in partnership with REMUME (the Women Mediators Network).	regional and sector level is not included. Possible synergies with the project and its results: Representatives from REMUME will be involved in all the activities in the regions to ensure that their expertise and knowledge is valued. And mechanisms put in place by SWISSAID to monitor conflict will be embedded in the activities to maximize their impact. An initial meeting will be organized to share information and good practices and coordinate
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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 – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).*

The main objective of this project is to **promote peace in communities in Biombo, Oio and Cacheu regions of Guinea Bissau through dialogue and inclusive and transparent mechanisms for the sustainable use of land** for different purposes - agricultural, housing, and commercial. To do so, the project will intervene on both the vertical and horizontal dimension of land governance, bridging institutions and citizens to improve land use, planning and access, contributing to make land governance more inclusive.

The intervention is articulated around three components addressing the different strands of land governance related conflicts. Developing a common vision of problems and possible solutions and piloting the implementation of participatory mechanisms for land governance (**outcome 1**) the project aims to foster cooperation among stakeholders. This will result in reducing the competition among communities, families and social groups over land and will give women and youth the opportunity to participate in processes where they are usually excluded. Working with formal and informal institutions and communities to strengthen existing land governance structures and actively include capacitated youth (**outcome 2**), the project will contribute in making conflict prevention and management practices at the sector and regional level more inclusive. This will contribute to reducing the competency conflict among institutions and steppingstone in the establishment of a transparent and cooperative relationship among traditional, judicial, and governmental institutions and communities. Finally, empowering young men and young women groups and equipping them with financial, communication and agricultural means and capacities (**outcome 3**) will contribute to counter their socioeconomic vulnerability. Particularly it will contribute to strengthening their role within the respective communities, boosting solidarity between young men and young women, and enabling them to make steps forward the effectuation of their right to access land.

- b) *Provide a project-level ‘theory of change’ – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes.*

Conflicts related to access to land involving young people in the northern regions of Guinea-Bissau will be reduced, because:

1. Decisions on land planning, use and management will better represent the distinguished voices and needs of young men and young women acting as a cohesive group.
2. Residual conflicts will be better diffused by capacitated youth and multiple formal and informal actors cooperating together.
3. Young men and women will be less vulnerable within their community and more capable to affirm their position in land governance.

Assumptions:

- Beneficiaries and institutions will be agents of change and will actively participate in pilot inclusive land planning processes because they will recognize their potential in making land planning and management more transparent, inclusive, and efficient and will see their interest considered within them.
- The conflict of interests and competencies between different institutions and social groups (ex: youth and elders) will be unveiled by participants and addressed through the project activities allowing a functional collaboration among all the different stakeholders, because the role of traditional leaders, institutional representatives and in general elders women and men will be transformed within the project. They will recognize the added value of the intervention because the project embeds their needs, and they will be engaged in all the different steps of its implementation strengthening their position.
- Effective, collaborative, and inclusive decision-making mechanisms will diminish the incidence of conflict and particularly of violent conflict.
- Reducing youth economic vulnerabilities will make them less dependent on their communities/families and, thus, freer from the instrumentalisation dynamics they suffer from.
- Reducing the competition over resources will allow the restoration of cooperation dynamics among different social groups increasing trust among citizens and institutions.

c) *Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.*

Outcome 1: Formal, informal institutions and citizens share a common vision of problems linked with land governance and cooperate in the implementation of possible solutions enhancing the implementation of the Land Law. The project aims to use dialogue and pilot inclusive and participatory tools to improve land governance diminishing the competition over land between communities, families, and social groups. Doing so, the project will strengthen the relationship between institutions and citizens and particularly youth and will support the participatory definition of inclusive and reality-based regulation procedures in line with the current legislation.

Output 1.1- Regional dialogues on obstacles and possible solutions for a more inclusive land governance are carried out involving young men and young women leaders, and representatives of key government and traditional institutions. As a first step the project team will lead a dialogue process with key stakeholders from local and regional authorities, including security forces, as well as youth leaders, men and women, from CSO and grass root associations **(A1.1.1) [already undertaken]**. Participants will be invited in 8 dialogue sessions in areas where land issues are particularly sensitive, with the scope to unveil the dynamics of local conflict, the role youth play, and, particularly, those elements which contribute to excluding youth from land governance practice and procedures. The dialogues, carried out by the Voz di Paz, will allow laying the foundations for trust and mutual understanding, reducing the vertical distance between participants' institutions and young men and women. Participants will identify priorities and formulate recommendations to make land governance more inclusive and these will be shared with all relevant stakeholders at the regional and national level after an internal workshop facilitated by Interpeace **(A1.1.2) [done, will be expanded with recommendations collected through the work in progress under outcome 2]**. These recommendations will also be used to guide the implementation of further project's activities and will be presented to the National Land Commission (see A1.3.2). Radio emission produced by Voz di Paz's audiovisual team with the material collected from the dialogue, will be broadcasted through national and community radios to raise awareness on land governance inclusivity related issues **(A1.1.3) [in progress, and to be undertaken during the extension]**.

Output 1.2 Participatory collaborative territory planning is carried out with the participation of traditional, formal institutions and women and youth leaders. Building on its experience in several countries including in Guinea-Bissau, UN-Habitat will support an exercise for participatory profiling of the main characteristics of the selected settlements via the Settlement Profiling Tool (SPT) **(A1.2.1) [in progress]**. This exercise will be carried out in some communities selected in the area of intervention on the basis of specific criteria and will see the participation of community leaders and representatives, and local and national-level government bodies, identified along the dialogue sessions (see A1.1.1). The SPT will provide a comprehensive overview of the relevant physical, social-economic and policy dynamics that affect a particular settlement, and a series of development scenarios and recommendations of potential ways forward. Subsequently, a participatory collaborative spatial planning exercise will take place within selected communities involving youth and women, for the demarcation of community's borders and expansion areas and the definition of land use and land-

concession processes (A1.2.2) **[in progress, and to be undertaken during the extension]**. The exercise includes group discussions on the priority uses for the available land (e.g., agriculture, housing, commercial), collaborative mapping exercises (e.g., community members collecting and analyzing information on the current land use and distribution), and definition of future land uses for expansion areas. The activities will integrate information on how to lot for housing, commercial and other purposes, according to collaboratively defined criteria, which will contribute to minimizing land use conflicts within communities. Both activities are grounded on well-established methodologies (e.g., Participatory Incremental Urban Planning - PIUP), and will be led by the communities themselves, to ensure both the contextualization of the approaches, and their replication in the future. The inclusion of different demographic groups will ensure that different groups have their insights reflected in the resulting plans and are also able to utilize similar mechanisms in all decision-making processes, including those not related with land.

Output 1.3 Policy recommendations to improve land governance and land law implementation are developed and disseminated to relevant regional and national institutions and stakeholders responsible for land governance. The experience gained from Output 1.2 will allow UN-Habitat to work along with the Ministry of Public Works, Construction and Housing in the development of guidelines on land delimitation, land-use planning and concession (A1.3.1) **[in progress]**. The guidelines will serve both for the immediate replication of the participatory land planning practices, as well as recommendations to the Land Law implementation and to the draft of the Land-Use Planning Law. To foster the national ownership of project results, informing land management policies and procedures, the project team will closely work with the National Land Commission created to oversee the implementation of the Land Law. The Commission involves all the land governance relevant national institutions. In the framework of the project, the Secretariat for Youth and Sports and the Youth National Institute will be invited to participate in the work of the commission on the coherence of the intervention with national and international policies and initiatives (A1.3.2) **[in progress, and to be undertaken during the extension]**.

Outcome 2. Prevention and management of conflict related to land governance is more effective thanks to the collaboration of formal and traditional institutions and communities and actively involved youth in conflict prevention and management. The project aims to leverage existing capacities to strengthen those mechanisms that are foresaw in the Land Law at the regional and sector level, boosting their inclusiveness and functionality to make land governance more peaceful and effective.

Output 2.1 Young leaders, men and women, are capacitated and their role in prevention and management of land related conflict is strengthened. Youth leaders previously involved in the dialogue process with key institutional actors will be trained on conflict mediation and resolution techniques including elements from restorative justice and nonviolent communication (A2.1.1) **[already undertaken, also including Land Commission members in a total of 15 trainings (instead of the 8 foreseen)]**. The training will be developed by Interpeace in collaboration with Voz di Paz, building on their experience with mediation, restorative justice and nonviolent communication and will be administered by Voz di Paz research team. The training aims, on one hand, to increase competencies and self-confidence of participants shaping their role at the community level. On the other hand, it also intends to strengthen youth's culture of peace and peacebuilding making youth more conscious of conflict dynamics at the local level and, thus, less vulnerable to their effects. Radio debates will be organized together with youth leaders, men and women, traditional leader, and justice operators (A2.1.2) **[to be undertaken in the last months of the implementation]** to allow them to discuss the role of youth in conflict prevention and mediation. The debates will be broadcasted through national and communities' radio to raise awareness of the role youth can play in fostering social cohesion and peace.

Output 2.2 Land commissions in the area of intervention are more effective, and actively integrate traditional, formal institutions, and youth men and women leaders. Following the training, trained youth leaders will integrate the regional and sector land commissions. The Land Commissions foresaw by the Land Law, are spaces where representatives of government and judicial institutions, traditional leaders, and key CSOs periodically meet to manage land governance related issues at the sector level. The project will assess the situation of the different sectors in the implementation area and will organize a meeting with all the actors that are, or should be, involved in the land commission to develop a tailored action plan for each commission to address the main issues identified with the dialogue (see A1.1.1) (A2.2.1) **[already undertaken]**. After this, the commissions will periodically meet to discuss and analyze land governance conflicts in their geographical area and possible solutions organizing mediations and prevention intervention within the communities. Interpeace and Voz di Paz team will accompany the commissions' activity ensuring technical support through a remote monitoring system, integrated by the in-person support offered by the Members of Voz di Paz's Regional Spaces

for Dialogue (RSD) (A2.2.2.) [in progress and to be undertaken during the extension]. Doing so, the project will work closely with all the stakeholders to unveil the competencies conflict and understand the dynamics that prevent land commissions from being established and functioning. The project will allow the adoption of measures tailored to the needs identified in each commission and will accompany their conflict prevention and management action, building the members capacities with a “learning by doing” approach to allow greater cooperation and effectiveness in prevention and resolution of land governance related conflicts. In the effort of leaving no one behind, this outcome includes a strong dissemination component. In the last months of implementation, the project will organize 5 exchange sessions where members of the sectoral land commissions will disseminate the experience matured along the project to institutions in other regions (Tombali, Quinara, Bafata, Gabu and Bolama e Bijagos Region). (A2.2.3) [to be undertaken in the last months of the project implementation, possibly during the extension]. They will illustrate the methodologies adopted, obstacles encountered, and main results obtained in prevention and resolution of land governance related conflicts. Members from Voz di Paz’s RSD will support the organization of the exchanges in the different localities. 10 Video clips will be produced by the project team, with the material collected along the activities, to facilitate the dissemination of the land commissions experiences (A2.2.4) [to be undertaken in the last months of the project implementation]. The clips will be disseminated through social media and to relevant institutions through the National Land Commission to increase national ownership on the project outcomes.

Outcome 3. Underrepresented young men and young women are empowered to act as a cohesive group, agree on common and shared fundamentals, and play an active role in land management in their communities. In the effort to tackle youth economic vulnerability, the project aims to strengthen their access to information, knowledge, and credit through a comprehensive training package and to boost their role within their community enabling them to cohesively position themselves in the debate on land governance.

Output 3.1: Youth and women are supported and connected to improve inclusive land governance at the community level and communities are aware of their role and activities in this field. (achieved) Building on FAO consolidated methodology, the project will facilitate, in 30 communities, the creation and regular meetings of youth groups and young women's groups of, approximately, 20 members each (A3.1.1). After assessing existing groups at the community level, the project will identify those groups which will be supported by the project to structure themselves as community-based organizations. Participants in the groups will be considered as agents of change within their social context, and will self-define their rules, objectives and action plans in land and natural resource management based on the result of the dialogue under outcome 1. The project will facilitate the self-learning process through groups of groups across different communities. Around 60 volunteer reporters, appointed within the youth and women’s groups, will be tasked with reporting to groups and communities on land rights related information and conflicts. To give voice to the youth groups, the project will facilitate radio debates on land and natural resource management with groups of youth and women (A3.1.2). Leveraging the relationship FAO consolidated with communities’ radios in the project areas, the project will collaborate with different communities’ radios to record and broadcast debates with the facilitations of the project team. The debates will be aired locally and retransmitted by national radio stations for a wider audience.

Output 3.2 : Youth, men and women, are empowered as social and economic actors in their communities through access to communication and improved technical and financial capacities in the agricultural sector (in progress). In the framework of the groups supported, the project will equip group members with ICT equipment facilitating their access to information, including agricultural market data and news (A3.2.1) **achieved**. Providing 60 community reporters with solar-powered and mechanical radio devices, the project will allow groups to easily connect with social media and access national and international media, even when their locations are not covered by mobile networks. The project will also work with radio stations in the selected communities to broadcast information about the agricultural market that groups of young people and women can hear. The project will strengthen the capacities of youth and women groups in sustainable livelihoods through the popularization of agro-production and improved technologies. After, youth groups performed a self-assessment of their access to land, the project will facilitate the groups' access to agricultural inputs, equipment and technical training to develop sustainable agro-entrepreneurship in relation to market opportunities (A3.2.2) (in progress) (animal traction, production and processing of vegetables and fruits, rice processing, cashew nut processing and poultry production). Developing youth rural entrepreneurship will foster youth’s self-esteem, create rural income, and mitigate youth migration contributing to social cohesion at the household and community levels. It is also important for them to choose value-added, and market oriented productive activities based on their local farming livelihood context. Finally, the project will strengthen the capacities of groups to develop sustainable financial systems based on the savings and loans methodology (A3.2.3). After an

assessment of the communities' existing savings and loan systems, the project will strengthen existing systems with capacity building and limited financial capital in order to ensure sustainable savings and loans within the groups. Group members will meet regularly to collect member payments and give revolving loans for productive or social purposes. This will increase the groups' financial capacities to grant loans to group members involved in agro-productive entrepreneurship. **In order to do that the project is starting to train the groups to fill status forms to help them to be registered, with official status by the Ministry of Justice and open a bank account in the nearby branch.**

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- 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). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The interventions will take place in the regions of Cacheu, Oio and Biombo involving stakeholders at the regional, sectoral and community level. Within the identified regions, the project will focus specifically but not exclusively, in the **Section of Suzana** (Djobel, Elia and Arame) and **Pelundo** (Djolmet e Pantufa) in the **Region of Cacheu**; in **Bijimita, Reino Tôr e Quinhamel**, in the **Biombo Region** and in **Nhacra section in the Oio Region**. Particular attention will be done also to the areas of Caió and Farim for the presence of extractive activities. Specific dissemination activities will be carried out at the national level as a mechanism to increase the sustainability of the intervention. Young people play a key role in the implementation of the activities. Building on the partners' experience in the field of youth promotion, **youth leaders** will be selected among those youth active in youth networks, organizations and CSOs at the community, sectoral and regional level. Under outcome 1 and 2, the project will involve around 200 youth with a specific attention to young men and young women who have the potential to catalyze further youth participation within the mechanisms piloted by the project. Specific efforts for the inclusion of young women leaders will be done to counter the underrepresentation that affects this category. Under outcome 3, 600 youth participants will be selected starting from existing youth groups at the community level (youth groups, solidarity groups, bancadas, etc) including those youth active at a more informal level and less "connected" with spheres of influence. Considering the multidimensional nature of land governance issues, the project will involve a large range of **institutional stakeholders**. More than 200 among Traditional leaders (Comités, Djargas and Regulos), local authorities (regional and sectoral), governmental institutions such as delegates from the Ministry of Public Infrastructures and the Ministry of Local Administration, and justice operators including sectoral judges and representatives from the Centres of Access to Justice (CAJ) will be involved in the activities under outcome 1 and 2. The mobilization of mediators active at the community level will be key in the implementation of activities under outcome 2.

II. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization:					

FAO	3 692.682 USD	EU = 3 M euros	Bissau	30	Dedicated support team on PBF projects in FAO HQ.
Implementing partners: Interpeace in collaboration with Voz di Paz; Local ONG KAFO; Local ONG AD; Local CBOs.		World Bank = 12,5 M USD			Operation Expert with PBF projects management experiences
Recipient Organization: UN Habitat	USD 750,964	EU =USD 650,000	Bissau	3	Part of the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), including several staff from UN-Habitat and other organizations on land management.
Implementing partners: GRDR Migration- Citoyenneté-Développement		UNDP and Global Fund =USD 93,000			Support from regional-level experts (50% dedicated to the country)

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

An Operational Coordination Unit (OCU) chaired by FAO and including technical staff from An Operational Coordination Unit (OCU) chaired by FAO and including technical staff from FAO, Interpeace, UN HABITAT and implementing partners will be established. The OCU will meet on a monthly basis, or as regularly as required, to address project implementation needs, coordinate and plan activities, resolve operational challenges, exchange information and oversee technical and methodological aspects of project implementation. Representatives of the PBSO Secretary of Bissau could also participate in the OCU sessions. The OCU will coordinate with the activity of the project Steering Committee involving relevant national institutional actors with the purpose of informing and supporting the implementation of the project and fostering national ownership. The key staff includes the following positions:

Recipient Org.	Position	Role description	%
FAO	Operation Expert	The operation expert based in Bissau will share 10% of his working time with the project to oversee the project staff: consultant in listening groups, consultant in saving & loans system, and field technicians paid 100% by the project. The operation expert will also oversee the implementing partners and will be assisted by FAO representation administrative and finance staff in Bissau, as well as the regional office team in Dakar and the dedicated PBF team based in Rome.	10%

UN Habitat	Country coordinator	The country coordinator is based in Bissau and has long standing experience both in the public and development sectors in the country, in a variety of issues associated with the management of human settlements, such as land, environment and planning. The coordinator will technically oversee the work to be carried out by experts in different fields associated with land management and governance and will be the focal point for liaison with the relevant ministries and local level authorities. He will have 50% of his cost covered by the project.	50%
Interpeace (implementing partner)	Programme Manager	With her experience on project management, with a focus on gender and youth promotion initiatives, the PM will support the coordination of the project ensuring its coherence with a peacebuilding approach. The PM will closely accompany the implementation of the Voz di Paz team (IP partner) and support all M&E activities. The PM will contribute to the dissemination of main project results and the management of the political space at the national and international level with the support of the Interpeace Regional office based in Abidjan. The Programme Manager will dedicate approximately 30% of her time to the project.	30%

c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Stricter Covid-19 prevention measures (local travel, meetings) could impede the realization of activities as they have been planned and impact the achievement of the project outcomes.	<u>Probability:</u> High <u>Impact for the project:</u> Medium	The experience developed in the last years equipped the different partners with a better understanding of dynamics underlying this multidimensional crisis and how to better address them. Regular communications with the Covid-19 High Commissariat will help the project team to monitor the situation and prompt develop effective solutions without impacting the achievement of the project.
Political instability may affect the achievement of the expected outputs and lead to political manipulation affecting the overall impact of the project.	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact for the project:</u> High	The OCU will regularly assess the political situation in consultation with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and other relevant actors. The National Land Commission with the participation of governmental institutions will play a fundamental role in supporting the project team in navigating the political space during unstable moments. The reputation and recognized neutrality of the project implementing partners in the country will be fundamental to avoid political manipulation.
Sexual abuse of beneficiaries is everybody business and the project will apply zero tolerance policy to protect youth and women from any abuse.	<u>Probability:</u> Medium	PSEA information and complaint mechanisms will be applied. Implementing partners will be sensitized on PSEA and all those benefiting from the project as well other members of the communities and partners will be informed on complaint mechanisms. PSEA will be included in

	<u>Impact for the project:</u> High	workshops as well as specific gender and vulnerability related protection measures.
Males and elders' "dominance" in speeches and decision making versus women and youth could create a gender bias at the implementation level affecting women and young women's real participation within the project.	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact for the project:</u> High	Based on previous intervention the project will put in place specific mechanisms to allow women and young women to freely express themselves in the framework of the project activities. The understanding of social dynamics and roles within targeted communities and the support of local implementing partners will be fundamental.
Resistance or lack of will of key traditional and governmental institutions' representatives could undermine their participation in project activities affecting the achievement of project outcome	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact for the project:</u> High	The project team closely collaborated with key institutions at the national level since the project design phase. The consultations carried out in the project design phase with all relevant institutions and the relationship that the different partners built with relevant institutions will facilitate their engagement along the different project phases. Implementing partners privileged relations with key persons within the communities targeted by the project will ensure their active participation and involvement in the project
Climatic conditions (heavy rains) may affect implementing partners' mobility during field activities in the month of August and delay the implementation of the project.	<u>Probability:</u> High <u>Impact for the project:</u> Low	The planning of activities will take into account the rainy season to ensure feasibility of all activities without delays.
Limited engagement and/or dissatisfaction with collaborative processes	<u>Probably:</u> Medium <u>Impact for the project:</u> high	Collaborative processes on land use planning are well established and tested worldwide, including in Guinea-Bissau. Several instruments exist (e.g. different consultation processes) to minimize lack of engagement or dissatisfaction of particular individual groups during the activities.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

Monitoring & Evaluation strategies (M&E) are embedded in the project design and implementation to measure its effectiveness, determine progress towards outcomes and inform potential adaptations to the project strategy on an ongoing basis. The **Operational Coordination Unit** (OCU), including technical staff from FAO, UN

HABITAT and implementing partners, will be responsible for the effective development and implementation of all M&E related activities and for coordination in the production of reports to PBSO, and communication about the project. Particularly, an **annual work plan (AWP)** and a **M&E plan** will be prepared by the OCU with technical support from the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau. The M&E plan will stipulate monitoring activities to support reporting requirements and data collection activities, based on the Project's Results Framework. The M&E plan will be fine-tuned and implemented by the project team. To ensure constant feedback on the project, the monitoring and evaluation system will include the organization of regular **follow-up meetings of the OCU and with the PBF secretariat in Bissau**, which will analyze the data collected along the implementation of the project and to evaluate potential adaptation. The **establishment of an institutional steering committee (ISC)** with representatives from national and regional government departments and UN agencies and contracted NGOs will also represent a forum for validation and recommendations on planning and achieved results.

The project will use both **qualitative and quantitative M&E methods**, such as surveys with participants to inform the baseline and monitor progresses at the output and outcome level; attendance lists to monitor levels of participation in activities and activity and project reports to consolidate evidence, lessons learned, and capture overall progress towards objectives, with strategic reflections on contextual developments. All relevant information related to people benefiting from the project disaggregated by gender and age will be organized in a **database**. Implementing partners and project field technicians based in the regions will realize data collections, thought focus group discussions and interviews. FAO will provide its MEAL expertise to support the project.

A **baseline and a final evaluation survey** based on the results framework will be carried out and both will be built with reference to the Community Based Resilience index measurement including conflict data. Particularly, the **final external evaluation** will be organized with the support of an external consultant, or a team, with experience in the evaluation of peacebuilding projects and with a good understanding of the national context. Terms of reference for the final evaluation surveys will be developed and shared with partners and PBSO. Approximately 6% of the total budget will be allocated to external evaluation which will also include the identification and discussion of recommendations and learning points for greater impact of the work in the consolidation of peace in Guinea-Bissau. Monitoring and evaluation framework is the following:

Quarters/ Actions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Prepare Work Plan and the M&E Plan with OCU and PBFS							
Baseline survey and database							
Activities monitoring							
Follow up meetings between OCU and PBF Secretariat							
Institutional Steering Committee Meetings							
End line assessment							end line assessment

Reporting to PBSO		Mid term report		Annual Report			final report
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- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and proactively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The intervention strategy has been built towards and around the concept of sustainability. The project aims to contribute to a long-lasting institutional change **strengthening the legitimacy of existing policies** through a series of activities that aims to ensure that these policies reflect local realities and benefit from local knowledge. To do so, the project, since its conception phase, adopts an integrated approach that **connects local communities, civil society, governments, and the international community** through all the project implementation and at different levels.

At the **national level**, the project includes specific activities to contribute to the **institutionalization of the processes, tools and structures piloted and developed along the project implementation**. Among others, the work to be developed with the National Land Commission with national institutions and the elaboration of policy recommendations to improve land governance and land law implementation will be key elements to disseminate the project results to relevant regional and national institutions and stakeholders. This will build on the momentum created during the revision of the Land Law and will keep the attention on the debate over land governance, whilst providing concrete subsidies for the elaboration and implementation of additional regulations and the associated instruments. These will, in turn, support the replication and scaling of the results of this project, and tackle one of the main issues identified concerning land governance, which refers to the weak legal framework. At the **regional and local level**, the project aims to **stepstone towards the full implementation of the land law** and set the basis for durable change in this sense **adopting a trust building approach**. By investing in and fostering the relationship among different stakeholders, the project aims to create the conditions for the bottom-up operationalization of collaborative structures and procedures foresaw by the current legislation. Through specific exchange activities dedicated to the reflection and dissemination of the experiences done along the implementation, the project aims to encourage the replication and scaling of the result out of its implementing area. At the **community level**, the project exit strategy is based on the **facilitation and strengthening capacities approaches**, also mobilizing local human resources (youth and women) as well as promoting market based agro-entrepreneurship to generate income from land access. This will serve as a model to be promoted by the project to attract investment and donors for communities' peaceful livelihood development in the country. Local ownership will be sought at each stage of the project development and implementation and will ensure that the results and impact of the proposed intervention will continue and be strengthened even after the completion of the initiative.

III. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on project 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.

The project budget was prepared in collaboration with FAO, UN-Habitat and Interpace.

FAO budget amount to \$ 1,073,926 and includes Interpace, KAFO and AD as implementing partners therefore the transfer to counterpart reaches \$ 706,300 then 66% of FAO total budget.

The staff budget was limited to 11% to total budget including national staff recruited for the project and part time international staff. The technical back stocking, project support, and operational cos and M&E represents \$ 99 982,9 then 6,67 % of the project cost. Monitoring & evaluation represents \$ 53 442 then 5,9% of the budget. FAO will use the facilities of its office in Bissau and 3 sub offices in the targeted regions to ensure the project operations management and follow-up. Independent evaluation and reporting will be charged on the FAO Budget for \$ 40000.

UN-HABITAT's budget of \$ 426,074 entails around 68% (\$ 274,000) for subcontracting of specialized services, namely the NGO GRDR as an implementing partner for collaborative community mapping, and experts from the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), of which UN-Habitat is part of, for land planning and governance issues. In addition, the budget includes fully or partially covering the costs of consultants (both international and national) that will stay in-country for the duration of the project and will ensure the ongoing articulation with all project stakeholders and the integrity of the work to be provided by the NGO and associated experts. The work will be coordinated by UN-Habitat staff, namely the Country Programme Coordinator, partially covered by the project for \$ 30,000 (7.53%).

About 15,72% of the costs (\$ 62,200) concern travel logistics, bringing the experts to the country, and dealing with the in-country logistics associated with the variety of workshop sessions with national and local level stakeholders, which in turn represent around 5,78% of the budget (\$ 23,000). Finally, the proposed budget partially covers running the existing UN-Habitat premises in the country, totaling \$ 9,000 (2.26%).

With the extension of 4 months all activities will be covered by the existing budget

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	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
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		
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		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.			
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation site approaches. Government contribution?		X	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
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	
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
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?			

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	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	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		
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.		X	
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.	X		the project will purchase 3 motorbikes for 3 3 field technicians based in the regions and in charge of monitoring project activities
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.	X		FAO will provide services of the FAO Representation in Guinea Bissau

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

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

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.¹³
- 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.

¹³ 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: Formal, informal institutions and citizens share a common vision of problems linked with land governance and cooperate in the implementation of possible solutions enhancing the implementation of the Land Law.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Percentage of institutional participants who develop a better understanding on barriers for youth participation in land governance and possible solutions</p> <p>Baseline: TBD at the beginning of the project</p> <p>Target: 50% of the institutions representatives participating in the activities under outcome 1 affirm they are more aware</p>	<p>A baseline will be collected at the beginning of the project and data will be compared with those collected at the end of the project through a final evaluation (endline)</p>	<p>50% of participants by the end of the project</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Number of institutions with improved knowledge and capacity to carry out collaborative land use and management processes at the community level</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p> <p>Target: 20 (including 10 community associations + sector and national level government institutions)</p>	<p>Workshop reports and land use plans</p>	

	<p>Output 1.1 Regional dialogues on obstacle and possible solution for a more inclusive land governance are carried out involving young men and young women leaders and representatives of key government and traditional institutions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number and quality of participants in the dialogue sessions disaggregated by gender, age and locality</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p> <p>Target: 100 youth (of those 35% with less than 30 years and 50% women) and 100 representatives of institutions (35% women)</p>	<p>Attendance sheets and report of the dialogue sessions</p>	<p>100 youths and 100 representatives participating in dialogue after 6 months of implementation</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Existence of a programmatic document for youth inclusion in land governance</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p> <p>Target: 1 public document</p>	<p>Project report and report for the Steering Committee meetings (where the document will be presented)</p>	<p>Existence of 1 draft after 9 months of implementation</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of radio programme resuming the content of the dialogue sessions</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p>	<p>Radio emissions audio (mp3)</p>	<p>At least 4 programmes after 9 months of implementations</p>	

		<p>Target: 8 radio programmes broadcasted in national and community radios</p>	
	<p>Land use plans</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of communities with collaboratively established land use plans Baseline:0 Target: 10</p>	
	<p>Workshop attendance reports</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of participants in land use planning workshops Baseline:0 Target: 10 per community, with at least 50% youth and women</p>	<p>360 in total. Being 45.6% of women.</p>
	<p>Guideline document</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Outcome 2: Prevention and management of conflict related to land governance is more effective thanks to the collaboration</p>	<p>Output 1.3: Policy recommendations to improve land governance and land law implementation are developed and disseminated to relevant regional and national institutions and stakeholders responsible for land governance</p>	<p>Existence of evidence-based guidelines on collaborative settlement profiling and planning at the local level</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:1</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of session of the Land National Commission where are discussed inputs provided by the project</p> <p>Baseline:n/a Target:3</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number and quality of government representatives who participate in the National Land Commission meetings</p> <p>Baseline:n/a Target:5 representatives of government (political level) for each Meeting</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p>	<p>Minutes of the Land Commission sessions</p> <p>Attendance sheets of the sessions</p>	<p>At least one meeting per semester</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>50% by the end of the project</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Prevention and management of conflict related to land governance is more effective thanks to the collaboration</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p>	<p>A baseline will be collected at the beginning of the project and data will be compared with those</p>	<p>50% by the end of the project</p>	

<p>of formal and traditional institutions and communities and actively involved youth in conflict prevention and management.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Percentage of youth trained in by the project that carry out and participate in conflict prevention and management activities at the community, sector and regional level.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD at the beginning of the project</p> <p>Target: at least 50% disaggregated by age, gender and region</p>	<p>collected at the end of the project through a final evaluation (endline)</p>	<p>an increase of 30% by the end of the project</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>Percentage of people who report his/her case has been analysed by the land commissions in the framework of the project</p> <p>Baseline:TBD at the beginning of the project</p> <p>Target:an increase of 30%</p>	<p>Percentage of people who report his/her case has been analysed by the land commissions in the framework of the project</p> <p>Baseline:TBD at the beginning of the project</p> <p>Target:an increase of 30%</p>	<p>A baseline will be collected at the beginning of the project and data will be compared with those collected at the end of the project through a final evaluation (endline)</p>	<p>100 youth after 12 months of implementation</p>
<p>Output 2.1 Young leaders, men and women, are capacitated and their role in prevention and</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>Number of youth participating in the training disaggregated by age, gender and locality</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p>	<p>Attendance sheets and report of the training sessions</p>	<p>100 youth after 12 months of implementation</p>

	management of land related conflict is strengthened	<p>Target: 100 youth (40% women and 70% with less than 35 years)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>Number of radio debates involving youth and representatives from traditional and local authorities on the role of youth in conflict management and resolution.</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p> <p>Target: at least 5 debates</p>	Radio debates audio (mp3)	5 debates after 12 months of implementation
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Number and quality of land commissions members disaggregated by gender, age and institution</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p> <p>Target: 130 participants (15% youth male with less than 35 anos, 15% young women with less than 35 years and 15% women)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p>	<p>Attendance sheets and report of the commissions' sessions</p>	130 members met at least 2 times after 12 months of implementations
		<p>Output 2.2: Land commissions in the area of intervention are more effective, and actively integrate traditional, formal institutions, and youth men and women leaders</p>	<p>Commissions' activity report and monitoring system put in place by Interpeace/Voz di Paz</p>	52 meetings after 12 months of implementation

<p>Outcome 3: <i>Underrepresented young men and young women are empowered to act as a cohesive group agree on common and shared fundamentals, and play an active role in land management in their communities</i></p>		<p>Number of periodical meetings organized by land commissions disaggregated by locality</p> <p>Baseline:n/a</p> <p>Target: at least 52 meetings (4 in each locality)</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>Number of video clip resuming the land commission experience</p> <p>Baseline:n/a</p> <p>Target: at least 10</p>	<p>Video clipe (mp4)</p>	<p>At least 10 video clips after 15 months of implementations</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a</p> <p>Number of young men and young women organised</p> <p>Baseline:Tbd</p> <p>Target: 600</p>	<p>monitoring: evaluation report</p>	<p>600 at the end of the project</p>
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3b</p> <p>Number of groups active in land management in their community</p>	<p>monitoring: evaluation report</p>	<p>60 at the end of the project</p>	

		<p>Baseline: Target:60</p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c</p> <p>Baseline:TBd Target:60</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>Number of targeted communities with women and youth groups</p> <p>Baseline 0: Target:30</p>	<p>Output 3.1: youth and women are supported and connected in their efforts to improve inclusive land governance at the community level and communities are aware of their role and activities in this field.</p>
			<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2</p> <p>Number of listening groups (youth and women) with self defined rules, objectives and action plans on land management adopted by their communities and land committees</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:50</p>	

	Output 3.2 access to information and mass media for youth and women listening groups developed	Output Indicator 3.2.1 number of youth / women reporters using solar radio set to be informed Baseline:0 Target:60	monitoring: evaluation report	30 young and 30 women members by the end of the project	20 youth an
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 number of debates registered and broadcasted Baseline:0 Target:30	monitoring: evaluation report	30 by the end of the project	
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of active reporters (youth and women) nominated by listening groups Baseline:0 Target:60	monitoring: evaluation report	60 by the end of the project	

	<p>Output 3.3 access to sustainable market oriented agro entrepreneurship opportunities developed for group members</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1 number of listening group members (youth and women) trained for marked oriented agro entrepreneurship initiatives Baseline:0 Target:150</p>	<p>monitoring: evaluation report</p>	<p>75 young and 75 women members by the end of the project</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.2 number of listening group members (youth and women) receiving equipment and loans to implement market oriented agro entrepreneurship Baseline: 0 Target:120 Number of Listening groups registered to the Ministry of Justice as CBO to open bank account and received funds from the projects Baseline 0 Target 58</p>	<p>monitoring: evaluation report</p>	<p>60 young and 60 women members by the end of the project 58 listening groups at the end of the project</p>	
	<p>Output indicator 3.3.3</p>	<p>monitoring: evaluation report</p>	<p>58 CSLS benefiting youth and women entrepreneurs by the end of the project</p>	

		<p>number of functional community saving & loan systems (CSLS) servicing agro entrepreneurs in their communities</p> <p>Baseline 0 target 45</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.4</p> <p>Community resilience index (livelihood and social cohesion)</p> <p>Baseline: to be defined Target: increase</p>	<p>monitoring: evaluation report</p>	<p>end of the project</p>