

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Sierra Leone	
Project Title: Women for Water & Peace (W4WP)	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00130053	
PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
Name of Recipient Fund:	
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Capital Development Fund - UNCDF (UN) and International Labour Organisation - ILO (UN)</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</p> <p>Local Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freetown City Council (FCC) <p>Non-Governmental Organisations/ Civil Society Organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purposeful - West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) - The Institute for Legal Research and Advocacy for Justice (ILRAJ) - Federation for Urban and Rural Poor (FEDURP) - Sierra Leone Labour Congress - Sierra Leone Employers' Federation 	
<p>Project duration in months¹²: 18-24 Months (following this 6-month NCE) with the end date of 10 January 2024</p> <p>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Freetown Municipality, Sierra Leone. In the five (5) Wards of Mayinkineh - Ward 401, Rokupa - Ward 408, Dworzark - Ward 435, Lumley - Ward 442, and Crab Town- Ward 443.</p>	
<p>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative³</p> <p> Youth promotion initiative⁴</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	

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

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

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

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):**Project Cost (UNCDF and ILO): US\$ 1,499,070****UNCDF: US\$868,840****ILO: US\$ 630,230****Total: US\$1,499,070**

*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 the 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%):**

UNCDF & ILO

UNCDF: US\$ 608,188

ILO: US\$ 441,161

Total: US\$ 1,049,349

PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):

UNCDF & ILO

UNCDF: US\$ 260,652

ILO: US\$ 189,069

Total: US\$ 449,721

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

The Women for Water and Peace Project (W4WP) will contribute to the mitigation of water-based community conflicts and prevent their potential eruption into violence by tackling one of the dominant threats to peace in five (5) wards in Freetown (Wards of Mayinkineh - Ward 401, Rokupa - Ward 408, Dworzark - Ward 435, Lumley - Ward 422, and Crab Town- Ward 443): a lack of equitable access to water. The lack of regulation, increase in demand and the increased competition over water resources have all increased conflict over water resources. This has led to an increase in influence and control over water resources by prominent community members, mainly men, leaving marginalized community members with insufficient water for their basic needs. The approach to be used will have multiple impacts, including strengthening the participation of women in conflict resolution mechanisms at the local community level, increasing economic self-reliance and improving decent livelihood opportunities, and enhancing social cohesion.

The project will support the construction, through a community-led approach, of twenty-five (25) water kiosks with solar-powered purification systems, which will provide accessible, clean water for the first time to many of Freetown's most vulnerable communities. Young women from the communities will be empowered to operate the kiosks as businesses and become agents of change. The women and girls will also learn how to take leadership roles in diffusing conflicts in their communities associated with water scarcity. In this way, the project will contribute to simultaneously reduce conflict drivers and empower women and girls. If adequately trained and engaged, women can play a major role in conflict resolution in the communities. As women are the heaviest users of water sources as well as key contributors to household decision-making, they can facilitate and mitigate these resource conflicts through household contributions.

By increasing the availability of clean water in an inclusive manner, the project will on one hand reduce the scarcity and associated tension. On the other hand, men currently control the little water available and wield the associated economic power. This project will address the structural inequality by empowering local women and adolescent girls with decent livelihoods through the water kiosks, and by diffusing the power imbalance through positioning them as agents for change and the controllers of water access and management. By positioning women as community leaders, the project aims to decrease prevailing gender-based violence in the target communities by creating safe and easy access to clean water for women and girls.

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):

- In June 2021, the UNCDF's Freetown Blue Peace Initiative first consulted local NGOs - Purposeful, ILRAJ, specialising in women's rights and peacebuilding, and FEDERUP to understand the conflict-related community water issues impacting women and girls.
- From July to August 2021, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) - FEDURP and Centre of Dialogue on Human Settlement and Poverty Alleviation (CODOHSAPA) were engaged in meeting with local water experts, owners of water sources, and community leaders, attempting to clarify the linkage between water and violence in Rokupa in the East of Freetown and Dwazark in central Freetown), specifically seeking out women-run organisations and water source managers.
- Sierra Leone Urban Research Centre's published data, were consulted which gave qualitative and quantitative data on many communities.
- In September 2021, specifically in preparation for this proposal, a Community Engagement Workshop was held, inviting engineers, city workers, community organisation leaders, NGOs, local water business owners, borehole diggers, women's groups, savings groups, and community representatives. The key output from this workshop was understanding the power dynamics of controlling water in communities and how this affects the safety of women and girls.
- To gather more data to inform the conflict analysis, in September 2021, a survey was conducted across nine (9) communities with ongoing water conflicts, asking specific questions that helped us understand context and extent; using it to further hone our selection of communities down to five (5).
- The Deputy Head of Media at the Sierra Leone Police and Local Unit Commanders of Eastern Police Station and Ross Road Police Stations were interviewed, and reviewed files of water-related disputes reported.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 3

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: ~~91.72%~~ **91.07%** of the total budget (Le 1,499,070) totalling ~~US\$ 1,374,950~~ **US\$ 1,365,266.50** goes towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁶:

The project will contribute to reducing the sources of water-related disputes, notably around water scarcity and access, through the promotion of gender-sensitive civic spaces. Secondly, it will empower women economically through inclusive livelihoods and decent employment opportunities offered by the kiosks. Thirdly, it will empower them socially through their control over the local water sources.

First, the W4WP aims to protect women and girls from gender and sexual-based violence as they fetch water for their households. In developing the conflict analysis for this proposal, through the workshops, community engagements, surveys, and police reports, it was found that nearly every reported case of violence in relation to water⁷ was against women. Women experience harassment and violence at every point on the way to fetch water: while gathering water, while waiting at the water pump, and on the way home while carrying water. In interviews conducted for this proposal, it was revealed that male owners of water sources often solicit sex in exchange for water, or rape women as they gather water. Violence against women is perpetuated most frequently in the dry season, when groundwater levels are lower, providing less water, or simply going dry. This is especially true for women and girls engaged in economic activities, who have to wake up earlier to arrive at water sources before others, forcing many to wake up as early as 3 am and putting them in danger while walking through the dark, or while waiting in long queues for water.

Second, the W4WP aims to economically empower women and girls as the owners and operators of a major utility. Women-owned businesses will, in turn, create further employment opportunities for women as the kiosks expand. Moreover, the women will receive courses on financial literacy, business management, and seed capital to expand their enterprises once operations are running. It is expected that the microenterprise skills provided to operate the kiosks will also have spillover effects and create additional women-owned businesses.

Finally, the W4WP will improve the overall social clout of women within their respective communities. The project will specifically target women organizations or organizations that have strong female leadership, and actively engage existing male leaders in water access to ensure a smooth transition towards an inclusive leadership. During the community consultations, it was identified that there are already strong women leaders in the communities, leading groups and creating positive change. The project therefore aims to enhance their work by providing these organizations with training to lead on water-related conflict management in their communities.

Project Risk Marker score⁸: 1

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

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

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

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

⁷ Information gathered from consultations and research undertaken to prepare this proposal.

⁸ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one)⁹:</p> <p>2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management</p> <p>If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:</p> <p>3. Access to Basic Services and 4. Protection and Empowerment of the Most Vulnerable from Sierra Leone's UNSDCF 2020-2023</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being; SDG 5: Gender-Equality; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Six months (new project end date: 10 January 2024)</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 checked="" 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>Although the project officially commenced in January 2022, both UN agencies encountered significant delays. Initially for UNCDF, the project coordinator was also managing the Freetown Blue Peace Initiative, which is a component of the UNCDF Blue Peace Financing Initiative being implemented in many countries and various phases. Within a few months, it became apparent to UNCDF and the UN Peace and Development Adviser (PDA) that the workload was too high for one person, especially as UNCDF is the convening agency and responsible for the coordination and oversight of the entire project. UNCDF and the PDA agreed the optimal solution was to hire an international project coordinator. The recruitment process, from the terms of reference and position classification, through to notice periods and onboarding, further contributed to the delays the project was experiencing. Eventually, the project coordinator took up the position in October 2022.</p> <p>ILO also experienced significant delays at the outset of the project. The national project officer took up the post in June 2022 and the administration & finance officer was recruited in August 2022. Thereafter, an implementing agreement was signed with the West Africa</p>

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁹ 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)

	<p>Network for Peacebuilding, which included the Peace and Conflict Analysis, which was to provide the indicator baselines.</p> <p>The project is being implemented in partnership with Freetown City Council (FCC), which has challenges of its own. Due to the economic conditions in Sierra Leone, the central government is operating in an extremely tight fiscal space, and this has knock-on effects for all local governments. Compared to the level of need, FCC is constrained by both human and financial resources available, which contributes to project delays. Although the project had been launched and there was significant engagement and relationship building with the FCC and the councillors for the target wards, there was little implementation on the ground due to the aforementioned challenges faced by the UN agencies.</p> <p>However, these institutional delays have been overcome since the recruitment of the project coordinator, and implementation has accelerated significantly. In October 2022, UNCDF signed all agreements with its implementing partners and the Peace and Conflict Analysis report was drafted by WANEP, under oversight of ILO. All partners, including community members, held a workshop to draft the key messages to be used in SGBV and conflict-prevention awareness campaigns and the network of SGBV survivors was established by the Institute for Legal Research and Advocacy for Justice (ILRAJ). Thereafter, ILO and WANEP established social dialogue platforms for overcoming the conflict issues, and trained women leaders and women organisations on conflict analysis and mitigation. During 16 Days of Activism, ILO and the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) conducted an awareness campaign on SGBV in the target communities. This was followed and reinforced by UNCDF and ILRAJ's work with community animators in each ward to raise awareness on issues relating to sexual health, sexual abuse, and gender-based violence, especially in relation to water, from November to February. UNCDF and ILRAJ have simplified and translated the provisions of legislation on sexual offences and produced audio-visual materials for dissemination. UNCDF and FEDURP have facilitated multi-stakeholder engagement to ensure continuous community support for and ownership of the project. Concurrently, ILO has initiated the water value chain analysis, with the report due by end of April.</p> <p>In addition to the community-level implementation, other key processes were underway. UNCDF, FCC and FEDURP conducted field visits to all of the water sites to engage with existing stakeholders and also conduct technical assessments. Following this, the engineering designs for the water kiosks were finalized and the RFP advertised, with the final selection to be made imminently.</p> <p>Additionally, the Project Technical Committee was established, including a representative from each of the target wards, and the committee meets every two months. UNCDF and ILO hold weekly or bi-weekly meetings as needed, and regular consultations with the PDA. WhatsApp groups with the ward representatives, and with the implementing partners are supporting communication and coordination of all activities.</p>
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	<p>In summary, there has been significant progress achieved since October 2022, both on the ground, in technical processes, and in coordination of the project. The project has taken on a new dynamic and energy, and there is strong momentum towards achieving the objectives.</p> <p>In February 2023, the Minister of Local Government and Rural Affairs issued a letter stating that all Mayors, District Chairpersons, and Local Councillors must step aside by 1st March 2023, and hand over to the Chief Administrator or other relevant authority. The letter was followed by a period of uncertainty. In the end, on 28 February 2023, the Mayor of Freetown formally handed over to the FCC Chief Administrator, and a number of her staff have left FCC, including the WASH Coordinator. Inevitably, this external development has caused some further delays in the project, as the team sought to understand the best way forward, in consultation with the PDA. The Mayor had agreed to hold the project board meeting in early March but this could not go ahead. Consequently, the project team is working to build new relationships with the Chief Administrator and appropriate colleagues, a process which requires time. The project team now plans to hold a project board meeting in early May, due to Ramadan/Eid and Independence Day (27 April). The exact configuration of the technical committee and the board was updated given this change in circumstances.</p> <p>Additionally, the ward councillors stepped aside, but remain interested in and supportive of the project, and are assisting the implementing partners where necessary to organize activities in their wards. As per the implementation strategy, all activities are community-led and participatory. The project team is working with ward secretaries, women leaders, youth chairpersons, etc. to ensure wide participation of stakeholders at the community level and to overcome any potential issues caused by the councillors stepping aside.</p> <p>In addition to these developments with the local government partner, the project team believes it would not be prudent to conclude the project at the current end date (10 July 2023) for several reasons. First, it is possible if the project is nearing conclusion, project elements, especially the water kiosks, will be politicized and used for campaigning at the local level. The project could be manipulated to imply support for one candidate or party, or become a target for rival candidates. Therefore, rather than accelerating to ensure completion by July, the project outcomes, including conflict prevention, would benefit from a slower, lower-profile implementation until after the election. In the run-up to the election, it may be difficult to implement certain activities. Secondly, the current end date is around two weeks after the election date (24 June 2023). The project team will need time to build a relationship with the newly-elected mayor, once they assume office, prior to handing over the water kiosks and conducting high-profile close-out meetings. This will greatly depend on the calendar and availability of the newly-elected Mayor.</p> <p>Therefore, given all of the above, the project objectives would benefit from a 6-month no-cost extension until 10 January 2023. By this date,</p>
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	<p>all recently-elected representatives will have assumed office and will be carrying out their duties, with an expected reduction in political tension and risk of conflict and violence.</p> <p>This would also allow time for the project to further engage women-led civil society organizations to promote peaceful co-existence and dialogue before, during and post elections. After the kiosks have been completed, the no-cost extension would provide additional time for further training of women in financial, vocational, cooperative business and social cohesion skills, and monitor and support the effective management of the kiosks, thereby reinforcing the sustainability of the interventions.</p> <p>A further advantage of this would be that the project evaluation could then take place in early 2024. This would be the optimal time to evaluate the impact of the project and the water kiosks, given that is the driest period when people suffer most from lack of access to water and water-related conflicts arise most frequently.</p> <p>To provide for the additional period, the project also requests a budget modification to reallocate resources and ensure cost-effective implementation. The overall scope, approaches, and targets of the project remain the same.</p> <p><u>Proposed changes:</u></p> <p>Outcome 1: <i>Sources of water-related disputes, notably around water scarcity and access, are identified and reduced through the promotion of gender-sensitive civic spaces.</i></p> <p>The project proposes to increase the activities relating to training on conflict analysis and mitigation (Activity 1.1.2) and forming community-based social dialogue forums (Activity 1.1.3), including with savings from the activity on mapping conflict drivers (Act. 1.1.1). Following the approval of the project, one proposed implementing partner (Purposeful) was no longer able to participate in the project, and their activities were taken over by ILRAJ. Therefore, the resources allocated to their hiring of a Gender and Youth Expert were reallocated to activities on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) (Activity 1.1.5 & Activity 1.1.6). Increased activities under Output 1.2 on multi-stakeholder engagement, business development, and sensitization are required for increased visibility of the project, including to enable engagement with PBF donors with representation in Sierra Leone and increased communications materials. Increased activities under Output 1.3 on women's role in conflict resolution will allow these activities to continue in the post-election period, which may prove crucial in wards which experienced localized election-related conflicts.</p> <p>Outcome 2: <i>Women are empowered to become agents of change through inclusive and sustainable livelihood opportunities, contributing to strengthen social cohesion and peace.</i></p> <p>Under Output 2.2 on the development and maintenance of water</p>
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infrastructure, there is a small reduction in funding, but not results, due to lower expected costs for rehabilitation of water sites and leveraging the Blue Peace Initiative for cost efficiency and economies of scale savings. Under Output 2.3, increased activities on engaging male community leaders, local government and other partners (Activity 2.3.2) will ensure ongoing engagement throughout the extension period, including high-visibility, high-profile engagements.

UNCDF has previous experience implementing water infrastructure activities of this nature, and is working with the technical staff of Freetown City Council, including the City Engineer. UNCDF will work in partnership with FCC to ensure technical planning and coordination, with quality assurance and oversight from the UNCDF engineer based in the regional office. The implementing partner FEDURP has two ward coordinators in each ward to support day-to-day supervision and facilitation of community involvement and monitoring of the activities. Additionally, the Works Officer hired under the Blue Peace Initiative will provide constant monitoring support throughout the construction process.

Budget implications:

In the budget approved under the proposal, ILO placed significant funding to implementing partners under category 4. *Contractual Services*, due to the language and methodology of their internal systems. The project team would like to rectify this now, correctly applying the *Explanatory Notes* and categorizing the funding under 6. *Transfers and Grants to Counterparts*. This correction has been made in both Outcomes.





Finally, in line with PBSO guidance following the November Progress Report, US\$ 30,000 allocated to the independent evaluation has been reallocated. This will contribute to increased category 1. *Staff and other personnel* costs required following the agreement between the PDA and UNCDF to change the Project Coordinator position from national to international, given the highly politically sensitive nature of the project. Additionally, the monitoring budget has been reduced (by US\$ 20,000) as this project is implemented in Freetown, where both UNCDF and ILO offices are located, so the monitoring costs are lower than would be the case for other projects. This is in addition to the funding provided to ILRAJ to conduct a final survey and the Blue Peace-funded Works Officer who will conduct regular monitoring for W4WP. Additionally, this has been moved from 4. *Contractual Services* to 5. *Travel* to support local monitoring and for the UNCDF engineer from regional office to provide monitoring and quality assurance of the construction works (engineer's salary is funded under the Blue Peace Initiative).

Category 2. *Supplies, Commodities, Materials*, category 3. *Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture* and category 7. *General Operating and other Costs* all remain the same.

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)¹⁰</p> <p>Mourad Wahba</p> <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] BEEABEAE4E8142C...</p> <p>Officer-in-Charge United Nations Capital Development Fund Date: 22-May-2023</p>  <p>Impact Capital for Development</p> <p>Vanessa Phala</p> <p>International Labour Organization Date:</p>  <p>International Labour Organization</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Festus Kallay</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Chief Administrator, Freetown City Council Date: 11/6/23</p>  <p>FREETOWN CITY COUNCIL</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Babatunde Ahonsi</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>United Nations Resident Coordinator Sierra Leone Date</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Signature Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal For [Redacted]</p> <p>12 June 2023</p>

¹⁰ 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.

Growing water insecurity due to population growth, economic development and the effects of climate change is producing more and more water-related violence and conflicts while triggering destabilizing migration. Resource depletion and environmental degradation compound this cycle of poverty, particularly for vulnerable populations including women, with a high impact on health, livelihoods and social cohesion.

According to a 2018 AfDB study, 42% of Sierra Leoneans lack access to potable water, and 89% do not have access to water in their homes.¹¹ This is exacerbated during the 8-month dry season (December to May) and continues to deteriorate due to climate change. This problem is even more dramatic in poor communities and slums, and it affects women and children disproportionately. The growing population, proliferation of slums, unplanned development and deforestation in catchment areas put pressure on the water distribution system in Freetown. Women and girls are usually the primary providers and managers of water in their households and are forced to walk long distances to meet household needs.¹² Furthermore, the lack of regulation, increase in demand and increased competition over water resources have all increased conflict over water resources. This has led to an increase in influence and control over water resources by prominent community members, mainly men, leaving marginalized community members with insufficient water for their basic needs. The Water Conflict Chronology currently lists 926 events related to water and conflict. The risks and incidences of water-related conflict and political instability are growing, and the underlying factors are intensifying. On the other hand, water has a great potential to generate cooperation, economic development, social cohesion and transform communities.

Since there is limited quantitative data about water-related disputes in poor communities in Freetown, and given the importance of listening to those who experience these problems on a regular basis, a number of consultations have been undertaken in support of the development of the conflict analysis and the project more broadly. In line with the participatory consultations and survey conducted from June to September 2021 in Peacock Farm, Oloshoroh, Crab Town, Dworzak, Thunder Hill, Lowcost, Portee-Rokupa, Mayinkineh, Aberdeen - communities in Freetown (90% of respondents were women), the following potential drivers of conflict-related to accessing water were identified:

Competition over access to water and livelihoods:

- Rapid population growth over the last 30 years has outpaced the ability of central/local governments and water suppliers to meet the local demand.
- Limited sources of clean water due to a lack of public infrastructure and local investment capacity (e.g., to dig wells). Typically, 500-700 households share a single source of water, such that a single font or pipe provides the source of water for a given region or slum, including women businesses.

¹¹ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Sierra_Leone-Project_Freetown_Wash_and_Aquatic_Environment_Revamping_Project-AR-EN.pdf

¹² United Nations Sierra Leone (2018): Common Country Analysis

- Given that communities across the city are formed mostly based on ethnic identity, the uneven distribution of public and private water sources, leading one community to have access at the expense of another, causes the deprived community to perceive themselves as being unfairly disadvantaged due to their ethnicity.
- According to the survey conducted in 9 communities, 98 per cent, stated that water shortages caused the conflict (at the same time, 99 per cent of respondents were of the view that more water would reduce conflict). When asked about the main cause of conflicts in their communities, 134 out of 144 survey respondents (90% were women) indicated water, among other causes. In fact, in 7 out of 9 communities surveyed, more than 50 per cent of respondents had either personally witnessed or experienced conflict around water. According to consultations at the community level, the conflict happened on the way to and at the water source, as well as at the marketplace or community centre.

Inequalities and perception of social injustice:

- Lack of trust towards the capacity of local governments to respond to communities needs is strong.
- Due to limited water sources, power over access to water is concentrated in the hands of a few who charge high prices -- water can cost anywhere from US\$20 to US\$30 / month to households that have an average monthly income of US\$150 to US\$250. As a result, water theft is frequent, as people cut public or private pipes to access them for free and to reduce the extreme distance they are required to walk.
- The distance was indicated as one of the key reasons for water shortages in most of the communities surveyed and in particular in Crab Town Aberdeen and Rokupa. There have been reports of individuals who sometimes damage or disrupt pipes to deprive entire areas of water due to prejudice against slums or under the belief that less water in one location will increase the water in their location. This results in frequent violent retribution when individuals are caught cutting pipes to access water; a lack of strong rule of law has led many water-controllers to enforce draconian punishments on those who steal water - including shifting water supplies to deprive entire slums of water.
- According to survey results, the water distribution was perceived as least fair in Peacock Farm (around 75 per cent of respondents), Looking Town in Thunder Hill (almost 70 per cent) and New Life/Bonga Town in Aberdeen (around 60 per cent). In Mayinkineh on the other hand, some 80 per cent of respondents considered water as fairly distributed within their community.

Environmental and human security issues, in particular, women security

- Men own more than two-thirds of all public and private water sources in communities, which has led to abuses of that power, disempowering women in their access to water.
- Women and girls, typically aged 8 to 18 and of low socioeconomic status, must walk long distances to water sources, and must arrive as early as 3 am in order to ensure they will be able to collect water before it runs out; this means that they have to pass through long stretches of high-crime areas at dark. This makes them vulnerable to physical assault, robbery, and sexual assault; women have reported that such acts of violence occur regularly during their commutes to collect water and, according to our interviews, sometimes also leads to unwanted pregnancy. Women in the informal settlements report that water sellers use the term "Water for Water" to

communicate that they expect women and children to "exchange" their bodies for water, a driving cause of teenage pregnancy, which can lead to the social isolation of the victim. According to feedback received during a community engagement workshop organized in September 2021, so-called "water deserts" especially during the dry season required women to travel away from their communities, which also led male owners of water sources soliciting sex in exchange for water.

Lack of governance mechanisms and participatory civic spaces/mechanisms:

- During community consultations, preference for contractual ownership of water sources by the community and women-led organizations was expressed.
 - Yet, when asked to recommend community organizations to run the water source, many survey respondents could not name such organizations, which might point to the need to promote dialogue at the community level. Both women and youth organizations were mentioned as possible entities to run water sources.
 - Lack of trust towards the capacity of local governments to respond to communities' needs means that legal structures and other methods of nonviolent arbitration are rarely utilized. Communities lack the governance mechanisms and civic spaces to discuss water sources' allocation and distribution and address related disputes. Women are particularly excluded from related discourse since water sources are controlled overwhelmingly by men operating private enterprises - even though women and children are the most common gatherers. Given such severe water scarcity, the lack of safe and participatory mechanisms to address problems adds to the difficulties in resolving conflicts peacefully.
- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹³, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The Project is aligned with the central and local governments' strategic goal of increasing access to water in the country, particularly Freetown, the capital city, which has over 1 million residents. At a national level, the National Water and Sanitation Policy aims to achieve sustainable, effective and efficient development and management of urban water supply services. At a local level, the Mayor's "Transform Freetown Agenda" is set as one of its key targets increasing the number of Freetown households that have access to safe, affordable and sustainable water supply¹⁴. In supporting the central and local governments' strategic frameworks, UNCDF, through their Freetown Blue Peace Financing Initiative, is partnering with the Freetown City Council to increase access to water in the Freetown Municipality, helping reduce water-related conflicts.

The Freetown Blue Peace Financing Initiative is part of a global Blue Peace Movement led by the Government of Switzerland that aims to develop a culture of peace and preserve freshwater resources, while achieving equitable and sustainable use of water across boundaries, sectors and generations,

¹³ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan of 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

¹⁴ <https://www.resilientinstitutionsafrica.org/sites/default/files/2018-08/%5BSierra%20Leone%5D%20National%20Water%20and%20Sanitation%20Policy%20%282010%29.pdf>
<https://fcc.gov.sl/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Transform-Freetown-an-overview.pdf>

whilst advocating for creative and innovative thinking on how to use, manage and invest in water resources sustainably. In the past year, the Freetown Blue Peace Initiative has worked with the Guma Valley Water Company, the central government agency responsible for water supply, and the Freetown City Council in increasing water supply in the city. Currently, a US\$ 1.1 million project to provide Water Kiosks and Public Toilets is being implemented in Freetown in response to COVID-19. The implementation of this initiative has allowed us to better identify the sources of conflict and gender-based violence associated with the inequitable distribution of water. Thus, with a basis from the Freetown Blue Peace Initiative, we have designed an enhanced intervention that will not only address water scarcity but also provide equitable access to water sources to women, thus driving women economic empowerment and reducing gender-based violence.

- 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.

At the strategic level, our W4WP Project complements four (4) strategic gaps:

1. **Gender Focus:** The project primarily focuses on the protection of women and girls by empowering them to take a lead role in water management at the community level and earn income by running the water kiosks.
2. **Community Ownership:** The ownership of the water kiosks infrastructure will be given to communities, particularly women groups that will run them. This will increase their income, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities. However, to manage conflict in these communities, men will also be involved as collaborating partners in the running and maintenance of these water kiosks.
3. **Access to Water:** Increase access to water in Freetown, which is a strategic priority of the central and local governments. Specific locations will be targeted on the basis of the lack and/or neglected infrastructures to the difficulty of government investment. This project not only provides new water sources but will actively encourage owners to invest their profits into expanding their water businesses and create more sources independent of government or NGO support.
4. **Peace-Responsiveness:** promoting conflict-sensitive and sustainable livelihood opportunities that contribute to social cohesion by providing inclusive access to water in communities¹⁵.

¹⁵ ILO/PBSO (2020) "Sustaining peace through employment and decent work"

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to the current proposal
Freetown Blue Peace Initiative	UNCDF - Grant Funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation of US\$ 1.1 Million, with US\$ 900,000 apportioned to the construction of water kiosks	Increasing water access to Freetown residents to improve health outcomes in communities in response to COVID-19.	<p>The Freetown Blue Peace Initiative and our W4WP Projects focus on improving water access in Freetown communities. However, for Blue Peace, the strategic objective is improving health outcomes in response to COVID-19; whereas this project is two-fold, solving water conflict issues in communities with the focus on empowering women and adolescent girls through equitable access to water in communities that were not previously reached; and providing enhanced capacities for women to run the water kiosks, generating a sustainable income source. Moreover, through community surveys done in 9 communities most hit by water scarcity, we have been able to select 5 communities that the W4WP project will target, which show to be the most touched by water-related gender-based violence and that is not within the Freetown Blue Peace Initiative target areas.</p> <p>However, work on the Freetown Blue Peace Initiative complements this proposal in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Experience in running a similar water project which in turn exposes us to the conflict dynamics that communities experience resulting from limited access to water. 2. Initial costs for this proposal are based on real costs from the Blue Peace Initiative. 3. Engineering technical evaluation of the availability of water in communities that were not reached in the previous project will be used to support the construction of water kiosks. 4. Studies on different models of providing water in communities has been used to inform our decision making. 5. Community engagement work from the Blue Peace initiative, especially on the availability of water sources in communities, challenges in accessing water, water sources available, willingness to pay for water has been used in our proposal.

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 Women for Water and Peace Initiative approach has been developed on the basis of participatory data collection and community-based consultations, which has allowed for the selection of 5 target communities for the pilot phase. The goal is to reduce conflict and promote social cohesion by empowering women over access to and control of water.

This approach is in line with the ILO/PBSO joint approach on “Sustaining peace through employment and decent work¹⁶”, where decent livelihoods and employment for women is highlighted as a key source of empowerment but also a proven conflict prevention success strategy, as it improves social dialogue and contact while diminishing grievances around inequality of opportunity and resources. Women and men are affected by crises in different ways due to their different roles, responsibilities, needs, and activities. Analysis and evaluation conducted under the previous ILO-PBF project in Sierra Leone highlighted that lack of access to economic opportunities and social dialogue platforms are key conflict drivers. In turn, decent livelihoods and employment for women are highlighted as a key source of empowerment but also a proven conflict prevention success strategy, as it improves social dialogue and contact while diminishing grievances around inequality of opportunity and resources.

The project will support the construction, through a community-led approach, of twenty-five water kiosks with solar-powered purification systems, which will provide accessible, clean water for the first time to many of Freetown’s most vulnerable communities. The project intends to address and promote equitable water management through the support of women-led community organizations, which will be identified in a consultative manner and based on their mission statement, size, community support, previous involvement in similar activities and gender composition. Those selected will work with engineers and the UNCDF team to build water kiosks tailored to their locations and community needs. This means that the project will not only be directly addressing gendered conflict within communities, but it will ensure that women will be socially and economically empowered to become agents of change within the community.

The project will empower women-led organisations and local community representatives (including youth, local government and private sector) through capacity building programmes: training on kiosk operation and business practices, gender-based violence, conflict resolution, mediation and peaceful co-existence training, and finally, sustainable water management skills. In this way, the project will directly support female community leaders to act as agents of change and peacebuilding ambassadors. The project target groups will be empowered with the tools available that will help them argue for support and equality from their communities, that will help them organize against future conflict and violence and will remove some barriers to leadership within their communities.

- 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

¹⁶ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_771498.pdf

analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how the change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

The Blue Peace approach has supported the Freetown local government for the sustainable delivery of water-related services and by creating inclusive cooperation frameworks for joint water governance and sustainable employment creation. Easy access to water supply in the community can be an important source for reducing entrenched hardships for women and girls.

The Theory of Change at the project level shows how this project will contribute to sustaining peace and prevent water-related conflicts in communities in Freetown:

If gender-sensitive civic spaces are promoted through community-based dialogue involving women, men, youth and other representatives, and women's leadership in water management as well as conflict resolution in the community. **If** women-leaders from communities are equipped and empowered with vocational, business development, and social cohesion skills;

If water catchment areas are assessed and management structures developed in an inclusive, environmentally friendly, and participatory manner;

If women and their communities have access to environmentally and financially sustainable livelihood opportunities and employment;

Then access to water, economic opportunities, environmental protection, trust among communities and social cohesion are strengthened, contributing to reduce conflict;

Because women are empowered and recognized as key actors in their community to provide increased access and use of water by engaging in water management, productive activities, and constructive inter-community dialogue.

- 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.

The overall goal of this project is to contribute to the mitigation of community water-based conflicts and prevent their potential eruption into violence by tackling one of the dominant threats to peace in five (5) wards in Freetown: a lack of equitable access to water. Women-run water sources will keep the community safe by providing an alternative to the currently used water sources in the communities. By removing the pre-existing power structures that make women owning water sources difficult, legal rights to the space, training needed and financial infrastructure to build. By upholding women and youth in their communities already acting as leaders and giving them the tools and structure to succeed, the project will give them the tools and structure to train others, enhance social cohesion and strengthen the community, particularly for women, contributing to reducing conflict.

Outcome 1: Sources of water-related disputes, notably around water scarcity and access, are identified and reduced through the promotion of gender-sensitive civic spaces.

To better understand the conflict dynamics, one of the initial activities under the project will be to conduct a complimentary comprehensive and participatory peace and conflict analysis of targeted communities to map existing and potential conflict drivers related to gender-specific access to water resources and livelihoods. This participatory exercise will also look at existing resilience and socially inclusive mechanisms that could be scaled up. The analysis will be conducted by one of the CSO implementing partners, WANEP, in close consultation with the PDA. An initial training on conflict analysis and mitigation will be provided by the PDA with women leaders and women organizations to provide them with skills and tools to analyse conflicts in their own communities in collaboration with WANEP. In collaboration with local women-led organizations and other relevant stakeholders, the analysis will identify disputes around the availability, supply, access, and distribution of water, particularly by and for women. Dialogue platforms at the community level will be maintained throughout the implementation to seek feedback, address emerging issues, and promote social cohesion.

Outputs (detailed activities in Annex C):

- 1.1 Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies/civic spaces and mechanisms in targeted areas established
- 1.2 Continued community dialogue and collaborative decision-making processes about the construction, business case, employment opportunities and management of water infrastructure to ensure sustainability and inter-community collaboration and understanding.
- 1.3 Increased awareness among community members on the importance of women involvement in local conflict resolutions

Outcome 2: Women are empowered to become agents of change through inclusive and sustainable livelihood opportunities, contributing to strengthen social cohesion and peace.

Limited access to water reinforces tension and conflict over access to basic livelihoods at the community level. During consultations held, women highlight that the lack of water prevents economic activity, entrepreneurship and employment creation hampering restaurants, food stands, mechanics, welders and artisans reliant on water, including women businesses. Livelihood opportunities are therefore scarce for women, reinforcing their economic and environmental vulnerabilities. The project aims to promote a two-fold approach: empowering women through vocational and entrepreneurship skills, that include social cohesion and leadership skills to allow them to create their small businesses. Economic and social empowerment will simultaneously contribute to women representation and participation in community dialogue (in partnership with outcome 1), promoting their role as agents of change and peace. Furthermore, livelihood activities, based on ILO/PBSO theory of change on the employment contribution to peace, will empower women economically but will also reinforce contact and social cohesion through the promotion of economic activities (including through cooperatives and across a value chain) among different ethnic groups and gender, and through a right-based approach. Through the provision of vocational, business development, and social cohesion skills, women will be empowered to run the water infrastructure create women entrepreneurs and employment (e.g., in water kiosks) while at the same time educating the community on peaceful coexistence, gender equality, water, and environment and addressing disputes at the local level.

Based on the community dialogues to be conducted under Outcome 1, the project will ensure women participation in the existent local development management plans or develop conflict-sensitive new

water management plans per catchment area and community in an inclusive and participatory manner. These plans will be based on cost-benefit analysis and technical evidence about the potential sources of water in each community. The technical analysis and construction of infrastructure will be developed with the support of experienced technicians while leveraging the local expertise and building local capacity.

Main outputs (detailed activities in Annex C):

2.1 Inclusive and participatory community water management and infrastructure plans are developed or reinforced with the participation of women-led community organisations and small businesses per catchment area.

2.2 The creation of inclusive and decent livelihoods for community members supported, especially women, in the development and maintenance of water infrastructure

2.3. Women entrepreneurs and community leaders are empowered in the selected areas to become agents for change and peace

Women confidence in themselves as effective peacebuilders is increased by:

- 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.

GEOGRAPHIC ZONES:

During this project's conception, city councillors and officials were consulted on which locations across the city could be targeted. We insisted that areas of high conflict must be identified. From the recommended 18 areas, we consulted community-level organizations and NGOs with experience in this type of project to identify locations where a project such as ours could be viable. We also hosted an engagement workshop to reach out to community organizations, owners of existing water kiosks, engineers, and NGOs to facilitate a dialogue about ownership, training, location, and source construction. From this workshop, we narrowed down our potential locations to 9. Finally, we financed a survey in these communities and narrowed our selection down to 5 locations (Wards of Mayinkineh - Ward 401, Rokupa - Ward 408, Dworzark - Ward 435, Lumley - Ward 422, and Crab Town- Ward 443). These locations have all been found to have a history of violence, especially around water sources.



In these 5 locations, we confirmed the presence of strong community groups that can take on the proposed water kiosks and have the best chance of running them sustainably and for the public good. Many of the participants in our key informant interviews and in our workshop are potential beneficiaries of the water kiosks, meaning they truly have been involved in this project from conception to implementation.

Beneficiary community organizations will be selected after securing funding. This will be done in consultation with our community engagement organization, FEDURP. This organization has a long history of community work and has representatives and members from not only the communities we will be engaged in but from 70 others as well. Each community will be explored, and organizations identified. They will be identified by mission, size, age, and level of community support. We will also identify the gender orientation of the organization or understand the gender-sensitivity of its leadership. This will provide us with a list of "finalists". The organizations that will be selected for the water kiosks will have pre-selected locations for a water kiosk and will work with the UNCDF and ILO to demonstrate their capacity for running the kiosk sustainably. We expect that 80% of the sources will go directly to women run organizations, and that 20% will go to coed youth organizations that have women in strong leadership positions, particularly president or treasurer.

III. 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.

The direct recipient organizations are:

The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) will be the direct recipient organizations. UNCDF will be the Convening Organization for the project. Both UNCDF and ILO will work closely with all relevant stakeholders including the Freetown City Council (FCC) in the implementation of the project. Potential synergies will be sought with other UN agencies and development partners present in Sierra Leone.

Other Implementing Partners

The following Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been identified as implementing partners.

~~Purposeful – Implementing Partner for UNCDF. An internationally recognized organization with a strong connection to the community, specifically women and girls in Freetown. Purposeful already has a robust selection of training courses on subjects that during the workshop community members identified would be useful for community peacebuilding and water source management. The team comes with diverse experience that focuses on the wellness of women and girls. A partner in missions alike, as Purposeful states “We support girls and their allies in movements and collectives with the resources, networks and platforms they need to power their activism, we begin to see cultural conversations shifting, harmful practices eroding and power balances and systems of oppression cracking.” They are a proposed partner because of their strong connection to female community leaders in Freetown but also their focus on teen pregnancy and helping young girls come back into the community or gain skills after sexual violence, often around water sources, one of our key conflict areas. Purposeful has a large staff that has a diverse background of conflict, violence, gender and equity training while partnering with groups such as Network Advocacy for Youth Empowerment Sierra Leone (NAYE-SL), Alliance for Women’s Development Sierra Leone (AWOD-SL) and Girl Child Network (GCN-SL) to name a few.~~

Sierra Leone Labour Congress - Implementing Partner for ILO. This partner works heavily with informal workers, who make up about 80%-92% of Freetown’s working population¹⁷ many of whom are women and youth who live in the targeted communities. SLLC also has an active Women Committee that are leaders and advocates for women who work and run businesses, formal or informal. The SLLC Women committee could be a useful entry point for the development and dissemination of key messages on how to identify and react to conflict and around gender-based violence including with regard to the protection of rights, support to victims and on the content of the ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, 2019 (No. 190), and its Recommendation, 2019 (No. 206). In this context, reference can be made to ILO Recommendation 205 (2017) on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience, which has a strong focus on gender. The Women Committee can further collaborate with the Institute for Legal Research and Advocacy for Justice (see below).

Institute for Legal Research and Advocacy for Justice - Implementing Partner for UNCDF. One of the conflict indicators brought up in the community consultation were legal issues around water source

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https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/development/sites/bartlett/files/group_6_occuhazard_freetown_0.pdf

ownership, issues that in turn create more conflict and result in an unreliable water source. This project will be in need of legal resources as land use rights in the informal settlements are a delicate issue, ILRAJ is experienced in advocacy and the informal areas of the city. Having firm legal ownership of the water source is imperative in reducing conflict both for those who gather water there but also for those who are running the source.

West African Network for Peacebuilding - Implementing Partner for ILO. Created to aid citizens' voices, WANEP is now a well-established national network of peacebuilding civil society organizations including women's groups and religious institutions committed to encourage, facilitate and mobilize local initiatives for peacebuilding, promotion of gender justice, conflict resolutions and transformation. The staff and leaders of WANEP are actively supporting scholarship and ideas around gender studies, specifically in the region.

Federation for Urban and Rural Poor - Implementing Partner for UNCDF. - FEDURP is not only a partner to this project but also an active pre-existing partner in our target communities as they conduct research or have members who live there. The federation is made up of local advocates, heavily composed of women leaders, on diverse subjects such as equality, health, education, water/sanitation and how these affect the lives of people who live in the informal communities. The mandate being "Empower urban poor communities to improve their social, economic, and environmental conditions by creating spaces and opportunities through collaborative actions to champion their own transformative and development agenda." is well aligned with the theory of change of Women4Water&Peace, FEDURP will be an invaluable resource for community connections, bridging relationships and ensuring we are mindful of our do no harm principle. FEDURP's role would be as a community representative for implementing partners, recipient organizations and community members.

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation (SLEF) supports employers on matters of employment in Sierra Leone including at the policy level. Employers play a key role in creating jobs, promoting national wealth and improving living conditions. Employers' Organizations help to create the conditions for enterprise success, productivity growth and economic development by promoting the environment in which enterprises do business and by providing services that improve their individual performance. Small businesses are expected to play a key role including in the running of water kiosks in the target communities.

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: UNCDF	US\$ 825,000		UNDP Fourah Bay Close	4	Wycliffe Ngwabe - UNCDF Country Lead Alfred Akibo-Betts - Investment Officer
Convening Organization: ILO	US\$ 500,000				
Implementing partners: Purposeful	US\$ 200,000	Government sources like UK AID and Canadian government, Ford Foundation, Global Fund for Human Rights, Young Feminist Fund, Global Fund for Women, and Women Win	2 Lewis Drive, Hill Station. Freetown, Sierra Leone	28	Aminata Kamara- Gender and child's rights advocate Loma Conteh- Professional trainer Nyangah Rogers-Wright- Safe space professional for girls Nicky Spencer Coker- Legal advocate
Implementing Partner: Sierra Leone Labour Congress	US\$ 150,000		35 Wallace Johnson Street, Freetown Sierra Leone	3-5	Sarah Thomas-Kamara -Deputy Women's Coordinator
Implementing Partner: WANEP	US\$ 380,000	USAID, UNOWAS, African Union, GIZ, Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	The official office is in Accra with satellite representatives in Sierra Leone.	1 -2 regional staff with a vast network for peacebuilding in the West African region	Edward Jomba- Regional Conflict Analyst Dr Isata Mahoi - National Peacebuilding Network Coordinator and Academic on Peace Julien Oussou - Regional Coordinator
Implementing Partner: Institute for Legal Research	US\$ 170,000		Is a collection of law professionals from across the	10	Basita Michael- Founder, Advocate and lawyer

and Advocacy for Justice			city, 12 Pademba Road		
Implementing Partner: Federation for Urban and Rural Poor	US\$ 340,000	Slum Dwellers International	Dworzak, Cold Storage, Freetown Sierra Leone	30	Yirah Comoh - Chairman of FEDURP and Community Advocate, Margret Bayoh - Dworzak Savings Group Organizer
Implementing Partner: Sierra Leone Employers' Federation	US\$ 140,000			5	

- 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 the project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The successful implementation of the project will be the result of careful planning and the talent and collaboration of a project team. The project implementation team will ensure that the project proceeds within the specified time frame and under the established budget while achieving its objectives. The team will be composed of ILO and UNCDF and will be based in Sierra Leone.

A Project Coordinator will be required to handle administrative tasks and keep the project running smoothly. In the light of this, ~~a National Consultant~~ **an international personnel** will be hired as Project Coordinator. The Project Coordinator will be under the overall supervision of the UNCDF Country Lead in Sierra Leone. The other responsibilities of the Project Coordinator will include coordinating, managing, and monitoring the project activities and to ensure consistency within the project. S/he will also be responsible for strengthening collaboration with parallel exercises. S/he will manage field activities with the goal of molding the project's path and also help to reduce costs and increase the efficiency and revenue of the project. The Project Coordinator will collaborate closely with a national staff to be engaged by ILO to advance implementation in a timely and joined-up manner. The national staff will be supported by an Administrative and Financial Assistant also to be engaged by ILO.

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for preparing reports aimed at monitoring the current progress of the project and measuring the progress against the original project schedule. The report will document the work being done by the two main actors of the project; UNCDF and ILO. The reports will firstly be shared with the project's technical units in order to ensure completeness and accuracy. It should be noted that the reports will be cleared through UNCDF and ILO procedures before they are shared with the rest of the team.

~~A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer will also be required for the design, coordination and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation, research, and learning framework of the project. In the light of this, a consultant will be hired as Monitoring & Evaluation Officer to work closely with the Project Coordinator. S/he will also work in liaison with UNCDF/ILO headquarters to carry out all project activities related to administration, travel, logistics and communication.~~

Under the supervision of the UNCDF Country Lead, Consultants will be recruited to fill in the below-listed positions:

Project Coordinator (UNCDF) - The Project Coordinator will be responsible for planning, organizing, and directing the completion of the project, while ensuring that the project is on time, on budget, and within scope. By overseeing the project from inception to completion, the Project Coordinator will have the potential to shape the project's trajectory and maximize the project's efficiencies.

~~**Gender/Youth Expert (Purposeful)**—The Gender and Youth Expert will be responsible for coordinating with the Project Manager and other team members to ensure that gender and youth~~

~~considerations are incorporated into the design and implementation of all project activities. S/he will provide technical backstopping and support/conduct relevant research, analysis and capacity building activities aimed at providing information and knowledge base and readily usable methodologies to planners, policymakers, and programme managers.~~

~~**Research Manager+M&E (FEDURP)**—The Research Manager + M&E will be responsible for the management and coordination of internal and external research for the project. S/he will have a duty to select appropriate research methodologies and techniques for the project, acquire research supplies and equipment from vendors, and support the Project Coordinator in ensuring the completion of the project on time and on budget. He/she will focus on the peacebuilding impact of the programme. Conflict-sensitive approaches and adaptive programming will be promoted to ensure initiatives are peace-responsive. This individual will also double as the Monitoring and Evaluation Manager and will be responsible for implementing M&E systems including indicator targeting, tracking and reporting, managing data collection systems, leading impact assessments and a learning strategy. Also, this individual will liaise with the independent M & E provider for oversight of the project.~~

Community Engagement and Training Coordinator (WANEP) - This individual will be responsible for overseeing a range of community relations & engagements, training, marketing, communications, supervisory and fundraising activities. S/he will be supporting strategies that mobilize people to engage in project activities. In working with the implementing partners regarding community engagement and training, this individual will ensure that targets are met and on fieldwork in these areas are delivered to meet the overall objective of the project.

All the professionals selected for this project will have the required skills for assessing and applying tools for the comprehensive analysis of water-related conflicts (including involved actors, dynamics, and root causes) and conflict-sensitive planning. They will be highly skilled in explaining and evaluating various approaches to conflict resolution, and applying related skills to prepare, organise and engage in negotiation and conflict transformation.

Budget allocated to Project Team

All the positions indicated above will be fully funded by the project. ~~US\$ 71,000~~ US\$ 29,000 of the project's budget will be used for ~~M&E monitoring implementation of~~ activities. ~~Additionally, \$22,000 is allocated to collection of baseline and endline data. The project will also leverage the Blue Peace-funded Works Officer for constant monitoring throughout the construction process. for quality and independent evaluation.~~ The project will be evaluated by PBSO as part of a cohort evaluation of GYPIs.

Sufficient Gender and Youth Expertise

It is important to incorporate youth and gender in each phase of the project cycle to ensure the sustainability of the intervention, support equitable growth, increased production and impact. It will be key in the program and project identification stage to gather information on gender dimensions relevant to the activity. This means engaging women and men of all ages in discussions about the project idea, and collecting and analyzing data and information on the gender-specific context of the program or projects.

Project Coordination and Oversight Arrangements

Effective project coordination will involve planning and managing resources to ensure that the project successfully achieves its target goals within the given constraints. In order to ensure that everyone is working toward the same identified objectives, the team will ensure that adequate planning and coordination takes place before the project begins by conducting the following activities;

- Identify a clear schedule, budget, scope, and quality objectives for the project.
- Clarify any constraints on the existing site.
- Engage all parties from the very beginning, showcasing the benefits of the project, and set up an ongoing transparent system of communication.
- Establish clear roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders.
- Coordinate project plans to align with local policies, guidelines, and codes.
- Identify potential impediments early in the process and allow for unexpected costs and delays.
- Establish a timeline for routine follow-ups, site visits, and updates to ensure that the project is implemented as planned and that challenges are addressed as soon as they occur.
- Coordinate with adjacent ongoing work in order to achieve greater impacts and reduce future reconstruction or repair.

- 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 (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Stakeholders who benefit from existing power dynamics at the community level might be reluctant to engage around the project objectives.	High Low	The project will promote broad-based dialogue at the community level involving all relevant stakeholders to strengthen inter-community and cross-gender contact. Community leaders, men and local chiefs, among others, will be engaged on water issues in their respective communities to ensure buy-in and ownership. Awareness-raising, sensitization and capacity building activities will be implemented in an inclusive and conflict-sensitive manner. Potential risks including with regard to stakeholder and community selection/engagement, gender relations and existing structures at the local level will be monitored

		<p>throughout programme delivery.</p> <p>This mitigation strategy has been largely successful. Through ongoing extensive community engagement activities, the project team has built a strong sense of community ownership of the project, with strong buy-in from a wide range of stakeholders, most especially including existing male owners of water sources.</p>
<p>Lack of coordination among existing initiatives addressing similar issues in Freetown and beyond.</p>	<p>Medium Low</p>	<p>The UNCDF Freetown Blue Peace Initiative currently being implemented has potential for synergies and complementarities during project delivery. Dialogue platforms will be an opportunity to bring in all relevant stakeholders and promote alignment with previous, ongoing and planned initiatives at the community level. Close collaboration with local implementing partners will further enhance ownership and responsiveness to local needs. UNCDF colleagues from the Blue Peace Initiative have participated in weekly meetings with the W4WP team to ensure effective coordination. Additionally, UNCDF (Blue Peace and W4WP) have engaged extensively with the FCC WASH Coordinator to ensure understanding and coordination with similar initiatives, but more importantly to benefit from lessons learned in previous water infrastructure projects.</p>

<p>Elections: Community halls and other venues may be used for political campaign events, with little notice</p>	<p>Medium – has happened once, but the contingency was in place and the activity went ahead.</p>	<p>Continuous engagement with the Ward Secretaries and other community leaders who have knowledge of upcoming campaign activities, and often have control over community halls and other venues. For all community-level activities, the project team will identify contingency locations.</p>
<p>Elections: Rising tensions, conflicts and violent outbreaks in the targeted communities could cause delays in implementation.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Continuous monitoring of the political climate in Freetown and ongoing discussions with the PDA and UNDSS on potential incidents, with open communication and feedback from partners on the ground. 2 FEDURP coordinators per ward, who are from and live in the targeted areas, will provide information as necessary. Capacity building of implementing partners has included avoiding political statements, ensuring no political emblems, symbols, colours etc. during project activities. This was also agreed to by the Ward Representatives in the Project Technical Committee. In line with the guidance for UN personnel, all project implementing partners are to ensure responsible use of social and traditional media and avoid any public expression of support for a political party or candidate. All partners are to ensure their communications do not reflect adversely on the independence and impartiality of the United Nations.</p>

Do No Harm and Water Kiosk Construction – during construction, access to water at the site may be impacted, forcing people to other water points.	Medium	Continuous awareness and education in the communities, outlining the timeline for construction. Appropriate sequencing of the construction across the wards (i.e. not building 5 in one ward simultaneously) to ensure access to water. UNCDF and FCC to work with the engineers to ensure separate pipes for access during the construction (already agreed with FCC).
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- 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.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be conducted in line with UN Peacebuilding Fund Requirements. A Project review board comprising all the CSO partners, the UN country office, UNCDF, ILO, the local council, Ministry of Labour & Social Security, the Guma Valley Water Company, implementing community leaders and strategic partners will be set up to review and track progress of the report.

The Project Review Board will be in charge of overall programme oversight. The Board will hold regular meetings to discuss the programme implementation and assess its progress. The Project Results and Resources Framework (RRF) attached below reflects set outcomes and targets that the project will seek to accomplish with indicators that will guide how we measure our progress in the implementation. Baseline and endline studies will be conducted by ~~the M/E manager~~ WANEP and ILRAJ through community surveys, water inventories, and key informant interviews. Finally, ~~the project will be evaluated by PBSO as part of a cohort evaluation of GYPIs. an independent evaluation will occur at the conclusion of the project, resulting in a full report of outcomes.~~

The project will include a knowledge building component on the contribution of women empowerment to social cohesion and peace in the water sector. Specific social cohesion and peace indicators are included and baselines surveys will be conducted with residents to measure these outcomes. The ILO methodology on how to design, monitor and evaluate peacebuilding results in employment programmes¹⁸ will be adapted. The first survey will serve as a baseline at the beginning of the project. The second and third ones will provide information on indicators related to the process (how well the planned activities are being implemented) and results (if the project is achieving its goals) and inform decision-making to improve the interventions.

¹⁸ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_712211.pdf

M&E Plan:

Tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity within the annual work plan and reporting progress to the Project Review Board and giving feedback to the implementing partners will be the responsibility of the Project Manager and the Research and M/E Manager. He/she will ensure that a results-based monitoring plan is developed and approved by the Project Review Board, with SMART indicators which will facilitate effective monitoring. The Project Manager and the Research and M/E Manager will provide periodic results reports to the Project Review Board, or as often as is required by the Board.

Month 1-3

Research will focus on collecting data related to community peace and how the training and water sources will impact conflicts. Key informant interviews and preliminary fieldwork will be performed by the M&E Manager to ensure survey efficacy. A baseline study will be performed to identify and map publicly available water sources within the community and their characteristics which relate to community peace and gender issues (e.g. gender of owner and number of users). This will make it possible to compare water infrastructure characteristics and to see if their ownership or management is changed by the intervention. Then a community survey will be designed with the assistance of the team's gender and youth expert, and the peacebuilding and community engagement expert to create a baseline to measure the social cohesion and peace impact in the communities. This will show the effect on the community as a whole. Specific focus will be put on the ability to disaggregate answers by gender, and on the link between water, social cohesion and sustaining peace.

Month 14-16

The water map will be updated with questions on any changes since the beginning of the project. The survey will also be repeated.

Month 16-18, Costs: from M&E Manager's fees

Data from all research will be compiled into reports and submitted to UNCDF Team Leader by end of month 16

Month 16-18, Independent Evaluation

Independent evaluator will be hired as an external consultant to provide a standard report at the close of the program.

All program activities will be closely monitored by UN/ILO Country/Regional Offices. UNCDF/ILO staff working in the UN Field Offices will be mobilized to provide monitoring functions at the field level.

- 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.

This project aims to ensure that vulnerable women and girls have sustainable access to clean, safe drinkable water. This is important because drinking contaminated water can cause a range of preventable illnesses, some of them fatal. In many developing countries ongoing water-

borne related sickness makes self-sufficiency very difficult. This also reduces the burden on domestic water sources in the dry season which are also sources of conflict.

In this project, sustainability is not only viewed in the business case for women entrepreneurs and financial terms, although cost recovery and business opportunity is a key element for sustainability but the effectiveness of institutional arrangements for management, operation and maintenance are also included. Sustainability of water services is achieved when the water system functions and is able to deliver an appropriate and equitable level of benefits in terms of water of good quality, sufficient quantity and affordable prices over a prolonged period of time and without negatively affecting the environment. (how it fits into existing projects.)

Sustainability of the project;

- **Community participation** - The community participates via their representatives in the water committee, on minor repairs like unblocking the soak ways and general cleanliness of the communal facility. This involves general cleaning of the surroundings, ensuring that women do not wash or plait their hair at the kiosk and keeping children away from playing at the water facility.
- **Sustainability** - income must cover the entire business, including salary or entrepreneurship income, including unit production cost for the entire system and at the same time provide sufficient incentives for vendors to guarantee continuous operation and management. The capital costs of the system should be covered through cross-subsidies.
- **Price of water** - should not exceed the price of minimum consumption at the individual connection (social tariff plus lump sum for connection maintenance).
- **Training** - training sessions will be provided for community members in order to teach them business and financial skills on how to operate and maintain the kiosk stations.

Sustainable access to safe water;

- **Water quality** - meeting the Sierra Leonean water quality standards according to the guidelines on water quality set by Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO)
- **Functionality** - installations regarded as functioning must operate at least 12 hours a day and 80 per cent of time i.e. 300 days a year except for intermittent maintenance programs.
- **Walking distance** - expressed in an average walking distance from the home of the users to an installation according to the density of population i.e. 200m for high-density areas and 300m for lower density areas.
- **Waiting time** - should not exceed 15 minutes on average.
- **Water pressure at the outlet** - the requirement for the water pressure should be 7 liters per minute as minimum requirement.
- **Design of installation** - should allow for hygienic conditions, be ergonomic, friendly, provide customer safety (i.e. secure location) and be vandalism proofed.

IV. 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.

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

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			
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.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation site approaches, Government contribution?			
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?			
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

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?	Yes		As it stands the main budget lines are kiosk costs and training. There is a M+E budget line that would account for any necessary travel.
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.	Yes		The unit costs for materials are all local and within the city as the kiosks are being built by local professionals.
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.	Yes		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	Yes		
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?	Yes		
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 ends.	Yes		
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.		No	
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.	Yes		

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 the 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

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 the UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

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

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.¹⁹
- 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.

¹⁹ 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/ activities	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Sources of water-related disputes, notably around water scarcity and access, are identified and reduced through the promotion of gender-sensitive civic spaces. SDG 16 and SDG 13</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 Change in percentage of community members reporting that water shortages cause conflict</p> <p>Baseline: 98% 93% (Female: 94%, Male: 91%) Target: At least 20 per cent 73%</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p> <p>Survey results</p> <p>Project progress reports</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b Change in percentage of community members reporting positive relationships with other groups</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 20 per cent</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p> <p>Survey results</p> <p>Project progress reports</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c Change in percentage of community members who feel comfortable working alongside people of the other sex Percentage of community members reporting women's equal involvement in conflict resolution</p> <p>Baseline: TBD 49% (Female: 46.9%, Male: 54.4%) Target: At least 20 per cent 69%</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p> <p>Survey results</p> <p>Project progress reports</p>	
	<p>Output 1.1 Establishment of Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies/civic spaces and mechanisms in targeted areas</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map existing and potential conflict drivers and existing resilience and socially inclusive 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Mapping of existing and potential conflict drives and existing resilience and socially inclusive mechanisms available</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Mapping report</p>	1
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 No. of community-based social dialogue</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p>	5

	<p>mechanisms that could be scaled up. Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on conflict analysis and mitigation with women leaders and women organizations. Completed • Support women-led civil society organizations to form community-based social dialogue forums/civic spaces on water, environment, employment and peace. Completed • Raise awareness on gender-based violence in collaboration with implementing partners. In process • Encourage the formation of new networks for survivors/victims to tell their stories to each other, form support circles and jointly move to overcome their common challenges. Completed • Support community animators working on sexual health and issues relating to sexual abuse Completed • In event of any case of abuse, help the investigation and prosecution of such case to send a message in the community 	<p>forums/civic spaces on water formed strengthen/enhanced</p> <p>Baseline: TBD 0 Target: 5</p>	Project reports	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 No. of beneficiaries participating in awareness raising activities on gender-based violence</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Training materials produced</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2 Continued community dialogue and collaborative decision-making processes are promoted about the construction, business case, employment opportunities and management of water infrastructure to ensure sustainability and</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 No. of multi-stakeholder consultations conducted to determine water needs and opportunities to address them</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Reports of implementing partners</p> <p>Meeting reports</p> <p>Project reports</p>	8

	inter-community collaboration and understanding. List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Analysis on opportunities for cooperative business development around water kiosks available Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Analysis report	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement at the community level to determine water needs and opportunities to address them; In process and will continue throughout the extension period Explore opportunities for cooperative business development around water kiosks; To be done during extension Sensitize community members on the role of women in businesses. To be done during extension 	Output Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage change in perception among community members on the role of women in business -No. of people sensitized on the role of women in business. Baseline: TBD 0 Target: At least 25 per cent perception change 200	Reports of implementing partners Survey results	
	Output 1.3 Increased awareness among community members on the importance of women involvement in local conflict resolutions List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Percentage change in perception among of community members on the role of women in conflict resolution who believe women should be given responsibility to manage water-related conflicts. Baseline: TBD 33% (Female: 34%; Male: 31%) Target: At least 20 per cent 48%	Reports of implementing partners Survey results	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaign on women role in conflict resolution. In process and to be continued during extension Disruption of awareness materials. In process On-going strengthening good governance and gender issues. In process 	Output Indicator 1.3.2 No. of copies of awareness materials produced and disseminated Baseline: 0 Target: 4,000 2,550	Awareness materials	
Outcome 2: Women are empowered to become agents of change		Outcome Indicator 2a No. of inclusive and participatory community water management and infrastructure plans available	Water management and infrastructure plans Project progress reports	

<p>through inclusive and sustainable livelihood opportunities, contributing to strengthen social cohesion and peace.</p> <p>(SDG 8 and SDG 16)</p>		Baseline: 0 Target: 5		
		Outcome Indicator 2b No. of new improved water sources available to community members	Project progress reports Community surveys	
		Baseline: 0 Target: 25		
		Outcome Indicator 2c Percentage change in perception of social cohesion between community members Percentage of community members reporting women are involved in water management structures.	Surveys Project progress reports	
		Baseline: 48% 65% (Female: 66%, Male: 61%) Target: At least 20 per cent 80%		
	<p>Output 2.1 Inclusive and participatory community water management and infrastructure plans are developed or reinforced with the participation of women-led community organisations and small business per catchment area.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organizations and citizens, particularly women, will participate in the decisions about which types of water infrastructure to invest in and where to locate them, based on technical assessments per community, while leveraging local knowledge. In process Conduct an inclusive, conflict-sensitive and participatory 	Output Indicator 2.1.1 No. of consultations held with civil society organizations and citizens on the types of water infrastructure to invest in and where to locate them	Reports of consultations Attendance sheets of consultations	45
		Baseline: NA 0 Target: 5 10		
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Assessment of water value chain available	Water value chain assessment report	
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 Sustainable business plans for the water management systems available	Finalized business plans for water management systems Project progress reports	

	<p>assessment of the water value chain and business potential in each community. In process/almost complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the development of financial, conflict-sensitive and environmentally sustainable business plans for the water management systems, considering the local population's payment capacity. In process 	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>		
	<p>Output 2.2 Support the creation inclusive and decent livelihoods for community members, especially women, in the development and maintenance of water infrastructure</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate water catchment areas selected in a participatory way (under output 2.1) To be completed during extension Construction of 25 water kiosks to be run by women organisations in 5 communities. To be completed during extension Promote the provision of vocational, business development, and social cohesion skills to empower women in the community to run the water businesses in financially and environmentally sustainable ways in collaboration with male and existing market players. To be completed during extension 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 No. of community members involved in the rehabilitation/ construction of catchment areas and water kiosks disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: NA 0 Target: 484 50</p>	Project progress reports	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of water kiosks rehabilitated/built</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25</p>	Project progress reports	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of beneficiaries trained on vocational, business development and social cohesion skills</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (80 per cent women)</p>	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Reports of implementing partners</p>	
	<p>Output 2.3. Women entrepreneurs are empowered in the selected areas to become agent for change and peace</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 No. of women community leaders identified</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Project progress reports</p> <p>List of women community leaders</p>	16

	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of women community leaders. Completed • Engage men community leaders, local chiefs, and government officials & private sector players in the water sector on water issues specific to the targeted communities. In process • Empower and capacitate local and women-led organizations through women empowerment training programmes to raise awareness on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, water, and environmental issues to address disputes at the local level and preserve water resources. In process • Simplify the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act 2019, translate into key local languages and use the same to educate women and men's groups (including through education on how to report sexual and gender-based crimes and where to seek help) In process • Provide education on how to report sexual and gender-based crimes and where to seek help. In process • Popularize the fact that most sexual aggressors are persons known to the victims and they are often in a position of trust with the victims. In process • Survey on indicators to measure impact. To be completed during extension 	Target: 25		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 No. of men, community leaders, local chiefs, government officials and private sector actors sensitized on water issues</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<p>Implementing partner reports</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Community surveys</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of local and women-led organizations capacitated</p> <p>Baseline: N/A 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Implementing partner reports</p> <p>Project progress reports</p>	