

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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| Country(ies): GUINEA BISSAU | | |
| Project Title: Peaceful Natural Resources Management in the Koliba-Corubal Basin Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing): | | |
| PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF | If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: | |
| List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UN-Habitat UNCDF UN FAO List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Government - Guinea-Bissau: Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - IBAP CSOs: Rede de Mulheres para a Paz e Segurança (REMPSECAO) ANCOFT ECAS-GB Local CSOs with expertise in water resources to be procured via call for proposals for Output 2.3 | | |
| Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Tombali and Gabu in Guinea Bissau and Goual in Guinea Conakry | | |

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

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

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| <p>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p>X Gender promotion initiative³</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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> | | |
| <p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</p> <p>UN-Habitat: \$ 787,729</p> <p>UN FAO: \$ 522,021</p> <p>UNCDF: \$ 590,250</p> <p>Total: \$ 1,900,000</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i></p> <p>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</p> | | |
| <p>PBF 1st tranche (70%):</p> <p>UN-Habitat: \$ 551,411</p> <p>UNFAO: \$ 365,414</p> <p>UNCDF: \$ 413,175</p> <p>Total: 1,330,000</p> | <p>PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):</p> <p>UN-Habitat: \$ 236,318</p> <p>UNFAO: \$ 156,607</p> <p>UNCDF: \$ 177,075</p> <p>Total: 570,000</p> | |
| <p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</p> <p>The main objective of this project is to promote peaceful coexistence and sustainable water resource management among the communities living downstream of the Koliba-Corubal basin through an inclusive and participatory planning process that specifically involves women. The proposed approach is built upon the understanding that if instruments and processes concerning management of local water resources are gender-sensitive and if an enabling environment is created that ensures the participation of women in resources management is adequate and yields concrete interventions in the ground, then conflicts associated with resources management in the Koliba-Corubal basin, in particular their impact on women, can be prevented.</p> | | |

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

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| <p>The target area of the project is the Koliba-Corubal River basin in Guinea-Bissau, with some exchange activities taken place with communities in Guinea-Conakry.</p> <p>The area has a high potential for conflict due to cultural, political differences resulting from different interests in terms of natural and water resources use and shared water resource management, where women not only are under-represented in decision-making processes but also tend to suffer the most from mismanagement and resulting conflict.</p> | |
| <p>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):</p> <p>Consultation was done with IBAP “Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Guinea Bissau” Director on August 13th, 2023, in the perspective of cooperation to sensitize the women in the targeted region to be recognized as key actors for management of natural resources and protected areas, as well their knowledge and valorization of the biodiversity.</p> <p>Meetings were held with the OMVG representative and the General Directorate of Water Resources of Guinea-Bissau to collect data on the actions that these bodies have carried out in the project regions. These meetings took place in May and August 2023.</p> <p>Consultation was carried out with the NGOs REMPSECAO (a network of women’s civil society organizations working in the topics of peace and security) on August 15th, 2023 and October 10th, 2023 and REMLUV (National Network for the Fight Against Gender-Based Violence and Children in Guinea-Bissau) on August 16th. The main purpose of these meetings was to validate the project proposal approach in a co-creating process, as well as attain more information on the dynamics of women's organization in the context of the zones where conflicts can occur, information that was utilized in the elaboration of this proposal, as well as discuss the engagement of REMPSECAO during the project implementation.</p> <p>Dialogue was also held with the women who are part of the Cattle Breeders' Association. They have been working on milk processing in the Gabu region and the purpose of the dialogue was to understand what productive activities they have been carrying out and what the main challenges have been in terms of access to water. This meeting took place on August 22nd, 2023, together with cattle breeders from the region.</p> <p>Finally, consultations were held with the Directorate General for Water Resources of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Guinea-Bissau in August 30th, 2023, where more strategic elements of the project concerning integrated water management and conflict were discussed and on October 11th, 2023, where the revised proposal was validated.</p> | |

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 3

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

83.55%

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

Building upon results achieved on previous interventions involving inclusion of women in decision-making at the community level, the project will adopt a differential approach, to address the high specificity of the condition of young and older women. The whole intervention will focus on creating concrete entry points for women's access to decision-making processes around resource management and strengthening their role in conflict mediation and resolution. Cooperation between women from different generations will be pursued to ensure the non-replication of excluding patterns and to increase solidarity between the different age groups. This will be achieved via promoting their interaction in the listening clubs (Output 1.1), in their participation in the community-based organizations (Output 1.3) and in the management of the water resources (Output 2.3).

The project will strive to provide equal opportunities to women and men to participate in different activities and reap their benefits. It will take into consideration corresponding repartition of social and economic roles and address specific vulnerabilities related to women (e.g., inability to read and write, pregnancy or breastfeeding, single mothers, women head of household, and low access to resources and information).

The project is also built on the understanding that, by applying gender sensitive community water infrastructure installation/rehabilitation, through the active and meaningful involvement of all women in the community in the planning and managerial processes, a tangible opportunity for broader gender equality and women's empowerment in the community. Water use is an essential aspect of the daily lives of everyone in the community and as such, empowering women to take a leadership role in water resources management provides an effective bridge between equality as a principle and its implementation at community level.

In a more practical way, this project considers the interrelationships and interactions between gender dynamics in collectively addressing sources of conflicts related to natural resources in the community and the planning, design, implementation, and management of natural resources related infrastructure projects which build on understanding how gender influences

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**

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| various aspects of natural resources management and infrastructure development and operation. | | |
| Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1_____ | | |
| Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>) ⁸ : 2.3: Conflict prevention/management If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Outcomes 1 and 2 Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDG 1, Target 1.4; SDG 4, Target 4.7; SDG 5, Target 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a; SDG 11, Target 11.3; 11.a; SDG 12, Target 12.2; SDG 13, Targets 13.1, 13.b; SDG 15, Target 15.1, 15.9; SDG 16, Target 16.1, 16.7 | | |
| Type of submission: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment | If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX Brief justification for amendment: Not applicable | |

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

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

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| <p>UN-Habitat⁹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Oumar Sylla <i>Title</i> Director, Regional Office for Africa</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 12 October 2023</p> | <p>UNCDF</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mourad Wahba <i>Title</i> Officer in charge</p> <p><i>Signature</i>  DocuSigned by: BEEABEAE4E6142C...</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 17-Oct-2023</p> |
| <p>FAO</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mohamed Hama GARBA <i>Title</i> FAO Representative in Guinea Bissau</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 12/10/2023</p> | <p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Hotna Cufuk Na Doha <i>Title</i> Minister of Natural Resources</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 12/10/2023</p>  |
| <p>UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Etona Ekole <i>Title</i> Resident Coordinator a.i.</p> <p><i>Signature</i>  DocuSigned by: 1F7A0CE04DC247C...</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 18-Oct-2023</p>  | <p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Elizabeth Spehar <i>Title</i> Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 29/12/2023</p> |

⁹ 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 gender-responsive **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.

Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry have an abundance of surface water resources, including several rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, such as the Koliba-Corubal. These rivers are an important source of water for irrigation, fishing, and transportation, as well as for domestic use in nearby communities. The transboundary nature of the relationship is highlighted in the section of Pirada, where women developed relevant friendship and fraternal bonds due to many marriages that occur between Guiné-Bissau and Conakry's borders (REMPSECAO, n.d.; and IBAP).

However, the countries face significant challenges in managing and utilizing these resources in a sustainable way. Guinea Bissau's first Voluntary National Review of its progress towards the SDGs (VNR 2022) reveals the tensions in rural and peri-urban areas over water resources as a serious issue hampering stability and development. Further, it predicts that the changes in temperature and precipitation are likely to have an impact on water resources and a particular impact in women, elderly and children without solutions that address the complexity of challenges at the national level, whilst meeting the social and economic needs of the population.

In fact, human conflicts over access to natural resources in Guinea-Bissau are widespread. For instance, recently was registered a conflict over land ownership between two communities in northwest Guinea-Bissau, which resulted in the death of two people, aged 20 and 28. This conflict was motivated by disputes between the two communities over ownership of a cashew plantation field - the main agricultural and export product of the Guineans (LANDPORTAL, 2020). Herders' association from the Gabu and Bafata also sent complaints to the Prime Minister about the conflict with farmers over water and land, and information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in 2022 also confirm that the issues of conflicts in these regions are significant, including regular fatalities, but not addressed. (The lack of structured data on conflicts related to land, water and other resources is also critical, and it is to be addressed by the establishment of a National Observatory on Land and Water, as part of an ongoing PBF-funded project).

The Koliba-Corubal River plays an essential role for feeding the small rivers and ponds, which serve as essential water sources for domestic consumption and horticultural activities, conducted by women. Water access is also relevant to ensure healthy plant growth and maximize agricultural production, which represents the main source of income in these areas. The Women's Network for Peace and Security¹⁰ (REMPSECAO) report titled "Situation of women in the eastern border areas of Guinea Conakry and Tombali", based on the experience of the institution in the region tabancas (villages), confirms that, despite playing a crucial role in agricultural activities, women often lack access to land ownership and governance, which limits their involvement in natural resource management. Further consultations with REMPSECAO confirmed low-income women farmers are amongst the most vulnerable groups, since they already face significant challenges when it comes to accessing water, and they still have to deal with the difficulty of

¹⁰ Rede Paz e Segurança para as Mulheres no Espaço da Cedeao (REMPSECAO-GB) in Portuguese; Réseau Paix et Sécurité pour les Femmes de L'espace de la Cedeao (NOPSWECAO-GB) in French; Network on Peace and Security for Women in The Ecowas Region (REPSFECO-GB) in English.

accessing land for cultivation. Therefore, the scarcity of water resources, environmental degradation and the unequal distribution of land jeopardize the food security of women and, consequently, their families, given that most of them are primarily responsible for providing food.

It was mentioned that the Fulas and Mandinka ethnic groups, which are mostly Muslim, suffer the most from gender inequality (in addition to episodes of violence, such as female genital mutilation).

In fact, whilst 41% of the male population working in agriculture owns the land they work on, only 10.8% of the female agricultural population do so. Furthermore, women represent only 24.3% of farmland owners or rights holders (VNR 2022). Small traditional family farms represent 85% of the farms, and in those cases, as mentioned above, women are responsible for the productive activity of horticulture, contributing significantly to local food security. In addition, in a context where only 24% of the population has access to safe drinking water, women are traditionally assigned the responsibility of moving around to collect water for their production and the domestic consumption of the entire family. The fact that women hold little power in decision-making processes and that their responsibility over sourcing water for domestic use is high constitute a disbalance in between their power and responsibility and contribute to women's impoverishment and vulnerability. Women unable to carry heavy loads of water are specifically at risk, such as older women, pregnant women or women with disabilities or illnesses. Therefore, reducing women's vulnerability in these situations mean, as a minimum, more egalitarian division of inherited lands, and including them in decision-making processes on water resource management matters (e.g., well construction closer to their home and farm places would improve their quality of life) (REMPSECAO, n.d.; and IBAP).

Simultaneously, transhumant pastoralists actively engage in the utilization of these water bodies to provide sustenance for their livestock. This situation presents a potential for escalating disputes between families or even communities, since women horticultural producers usually understand that the pastoralists' livestock are consuming an excessive amount of water, leaving them with less availability for their crops or making the water undrinkable. On the other hand, transhumant pastoralists argue that they have an ancestral right to access water and pasture to sustain their livestock activities. This situation has threatened the peaceful coexistence between them and directly impacted their socio-economic activities.

REMPSECAO calls attention to conflict situations, as when conflict happens women are particularly vulnerable to these conflicts and their outcomes. In particular, those who are mothers, who are also responsible for the children and the rest of the family. In addition, this reality occurs in a society characterized by a patriarchal nature, in which women do not enjoy adequate levels of access to social services, property rights and labor market. Religion is also a relevant factor in women's vulnerability in those regions since Islamism is the main faith practice in this area, affecting in particular women from ethnic groups fulas and mandingas. The belief forbids women from performing active and empowered roles in society, thus influencing decisions and having their voices heard is a challenge (REMPSECAO, n.d.). Nevertheless, once again, very little consolidated and disaggregated data is currently available on the potential and impact of such conflicts in women in different conditions due to age, marital status, and others, a gap this project aims to close.

The situation of women residing in Gabu and Tombali (Guinea-Bissau) and Gaoual (Guinea-Conakry) regions where part of the Koliba-Corubal River flows, needs even more attention. These two regions depict an unsettling environment where women often find themselves exposed to various forms of violence. An illustration emerges from the findings of the report "A Portrait of Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau" (2011), which highlights that the Gabu region stands as the second highest, followed by Bafatá, in terms of reported complaints involving female victims.

Violence against women takes place mostly at home, since 85% of respondents suffered aggression at their houses, 48% on the street, 14% at school and 12% at the health center (ROQUE et al., 2011). Regarding homicides, the report found that, alarmingly, Gabú presents a similar number of homicides against women to Bissau, with 37% of the total registered homicides in the studied period, although it possesses 16% of the female population. Furthermore, of the 66 registered cases in Gabú, 5 used fireguns.

These inequalities can also be attributed to the lack of enforcement of laws in favor of women compared to men. For example, due to their low involvement in conflict resolution at community level, particularly in cases of gender-based violence (VNR 2022). Overall, mechanisms in place are male-led and, in many cases, reparations are not based on human rights.

In the case of conflicts over resources such as water, those often result from either lack or mismanagement of natural resources, climate change, weak land regulatory systems, and lack of demarcated boundaries between villages/families. In particular, the management and maintenance of existing infrastructures represent a major challenge, as explained by the Ministry of Natural Resources in Guinea-Bissau. The country's VNR reveals that, in 2020, the level of integrated water resource management is estimated at 19%. The breakdown into its main components is as follows:

- Enabling environment (17%)
- Institutions and participation (25%)
- Management instruments (22%)
- Financing (13%).

As an OMVG member state, Guinea-Bissau adopted in July 2023 the Integrated Development Master Plan (IDMP) of the OMVG for three river basins, including Koliba-Corubal basin. **However, this plan is focused on larger-scale projects at the regional level, and no national or local plans that address community-level demands exist.** In Guinea-Bissau, at the Gabú region, one of the regions covered by the basin, access to water is considered difficult, the main rivers are dry, and women have to collect water from small streams or travel long distances to find water wells.

The only instrument available today (Policy for Boreholes Management, dated from 1996), does not consider gender aspects in its planning and implementation phases, only exception being for the management team which should be composed of four people in total, two being women. However, the consultations held as part of the elaboration of this proposal reveal that no efforts were made to include women in the processes of identification of main issues, definition of action plans and the feasibility and impact of proposed interventions in water infrastructure in the recent past, nor that the 50% participation of women in the management of boreholes is enforced. As a result, the very few actions taken to the ground do not reflect a gender perspective from any concrete standpoint.

The lack of planning is also associated with weaknesses or absence of data collection and analysis in the country for the last 10 to 15 years, in particular in relation to rural demography, and conflicts related to natural resources, therefore it is important to work on an adapted model of information system to support national and regional authorities.

Another important dimension are the threats on natural environment by the increased population leading to more deforestation for cultivation of cashew nuts extension or slash and burn agriculture, charcoal production, illegal hunting, as well as mining activities leading to increased risk of reducing the biodiversity present in the Koliba-Corubal basin, as well as the already fragile hydrology of the basin due to irregular rain falls.

Finally, the active involvement of affected communities, including women farmers and transhumant pastoralists, is fundamental to guarantee equity and inclusion in decisions related to the use of natural resources. The creation of spaces for dialogue and integrated natural resource management, considering the needs of all users, and the promotion and strengthening of economic activities in reducing threats to their natural environment, developed by women will contribute to conflict prevention.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹¹, 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. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

The project is in line with:

a) The **Strategy Guinea-Bissau 2015-2025**, which the new Government's Strategic Operational Plan "Terra Ranka" 2015-2020 is part of, which envisions "A positive Guinea-Bissau, politically stabilized by inclusive development, good governance and preservation of biodiversity". Its Pillar III refers to "Ensure sustainable management of natural capital and preserve biodiversity". The project is in line with the following public programs of "Terra Ranka":

- 15. Management of protected areas
- 16. Preservation of ecosystems
- 17. Strengthening adaptive capacities and resilience in the face of climate change
- 22. Integrated management of the Corubal watersheds

b) **Guinea-Bissau's Voluntary National Review (2022)**, including:

- Under SDG 5, which calls for the development of mechanisms to coordinate interventions in the field, through mapping of implementing organizations and technical and financial support, and to improve and intensify awareness-raising campaigns on women's rights and gender equality.
- Under SDG 6, which calls for improving water-use efficiency in all sectors and ensuring sustainable freshwater and supply of freshwater; implementing integrated water resource management at all levels, including through including cross-border cooperation, where appropriate; expanding international cooperation to support capacity building in the country development of water and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water-use efficiency and wastewater water use efficiency and wastewater treatment; and create a legislative package focused on the protection of water resources and the efficient and sustainable management of freshwater.

c) the **UNSDCF for Guinea Bissau**: including:

- **OUTPUT 1.1:** The institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, non-State actors and agents of change are enhanced to support a transformational change and societal shift in favor of democratic governance and to respond to all citizens'

¹¹ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

needs.

- OUTPUT 1.4: Access to quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, and the promotion of human rights and gender equality are enhanced.
- OUTPUT 2.3: By 2026, Stakeholders' capacities in terms of disaster and climate risk informed development are enhanced.
- OUTPUT 2.4: By 2026, Cities/communities better value the natural capital and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development.
- OUTPUT 2.5: By 2026, Sustainable governance and management of environmental and natural resources, including biodiversity protection, and renewable energy are strengthened.

d) the **2020 Conflict analysis and Peacebuilding Priority 1** “Support and encourage inclusive and meaningful political dialogue and far-sighted reform of the political system for the implementation of urgently needed key reforms and strengthening of an environment conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development”. In rural areas peaceful and inclusive management of natural resources are important factors to maintain social cohesion and prevent conflicts.

e) **for UN-Habitat** the project is aligned with all its three axes, namely via Output 1.1 (development of strategic and spatial plans) and 1.4 (strengthen local capacity in land planning and management); Output 2.1 and 2.2 (supporting local structures in the development and implementation of projects in basic services); and Output 3.3 (supporting local projects that increase community resilience).

f) **for UNCDF** the project will be integrated under the MIF (Municipal Investment Financing Programme) PRODOC, as it will contribute to increase the ability of local governments to address key urbanization challenges related to gender sensitive water infrastructures in the project areas through access to sustainable sources of capital financing. And thus, improve resilience and quality of life in Guinea Bissau cities /localities targeted by the project. Specifically, the project is linked to the MIF (Municipal Investment Financing Programme) PRODOC output : Local governments and other sub-sovereign entities have capital transformative investment plans, demonstrated debt-carrying capacity, and enabling conditions for financing, as part of the Blue Peace / Localized Blue Peace initiative which objective is to promote access to capital for municipalities in both border and corridor areas, using water as an entry point for peace-building by transforming this resource from a potential source of conflict, into an instrument of cooperation and peace including the rehabilitation of water sources which enhances water resources availability. More specifically, Localized Blue Peace project aims to i) improve access to capital for investment in essential urban infrastructure and services, ii) create and strengthen financial markets and market intermediaries so that they can facilitate access to capital for cities, and iii) establish policies, standards and practices that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the financing process. The project link to MIF mentioned output and its localized Blue Peace project is materialized through UNCDF involvement in achieving feasibility studies on gender-responsive interventions for improved water resources management at the local level (Output 2.1.), financing mechanisms to sustain water resources management led by women including critical gender-inclusive and sensitive water facilities (Output 2.2.), and physical interventions implemented and managed with a focus on economic activities developed by women (Output 2.3).

With the right policies and practices in place, sustainable and inclusive water resources management (SDGs 12 and 15) can help contribute to achieve several **SDGs**, lifting communities out of poverty and ensuring equal access to resources (SDG 1), in particular to women (SDG 5) via participatory planning practices that support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning (SDG 11), coping with climate change (SDG 13), whilst building effective, and inclusive institutions to prevent and manage conflict (SDG 16).

The project will also catalyze national ownership by supporting the government in structuring a series of instruments that will allow national governmental counterparts in better manage the Koliba-Corubal Basin, including a water point inventory (Output 1.3), templates for feasibility studies and gender responsive infrastructure drawings (Output 2.1) that can be used as reference for other projects in the future, and financing mechanisms (Output 2.2) that will serve as a basis to fund new proposals.

- 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.

| Project name (duration) | Donor and budget | Project focus | Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| <i>N'Tene Terra - Pour une Gouvernance responsable: Appui à la mise en œuvre de la loi foncière dans la République de Guinée- Bissau</i> <i>FAO</i> <i>2016-2023</i> | EU EUR 3,000,000 | The project focuses on the implementation of the Land Law in Guinea Bissau. Under this project a National Land Commission and 8 Regional Land Commissions were created in compliance with the Law. | <p><u>Differences:</u> the project has a country-wide perspective on land governance by implementing land commissions and land regulations. The present proposal adopts a peacebuilding perspective to approach water related conflicts at the communities and institutional level including in particular women groups</p> <p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> The project aims to build upon the successful practices on establishing sub-national land commissions and incorporate water-related elements.</p> |
| <i>Inclusive Peaceful Land Management in OIO, CACHEU and BIOMBO regions</i> <i>FAO, UN HABITAT</i> <i>2021 -2023</i> | PBF USD 1,500,000 | The project aims to pilot a series of mechanisms and approaches that can be leveraged by communities and institutions addressing land governance issues at different levels to reduce the competition for land among individuals, families, and communities, The project has a specific focus on youth inclusion in land governance | <p><u>Differences:</u> The project has different intervention zones and is not focusing specifically on conflicts associated with water resources.</p> <p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> The project methodology and practices to address land governance at the community level and institutional level with a gender perspective can be</p> |

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| | | | adapted and used in project implementation. |
| <p><i>Strengthening national and regional development planning: a Spatial Development Framework for Guinea-Bissau and a Regional Strategic and Spatial Development Plan for the Archipelago of Bijagós (Bijagós 2030)</i></p> <p>UN-Habitat</p> <p>18 months: 2020-2021</p> | <p>EU</p> <p>USD 659,030</p> | <p>Support national and local decision-making towards a more equitable territorial development in Guinea-Bissau, as well as building capacity on strategic planning, coordination and urban development and maximizing the benefits from public and private investments, contributing to reducing territorial inequalities at the national level.</p> | <p><u>Differences:</u> focus on the regional and city scales, and with a perspective of strategic and spatial planning, with land-use planning being a secondary aspect.</p> <p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> The project tested in the ground a process for collaborative spatial planning that could be replicated at the community level, in the region of Bijagós, which presents a replicable methodology of spatial development</p> |

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| <p><i>Prevention of Natural Resources Conflicts related to Pastoralism and Transhumance in Bafata and Gabu Regions</i></p> <p>FAO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA 2022-2025</p> | <p>PBF</p> <p>2,500,000 USD</p> | <p>To reduce and prevent conflicts based on natural resources and transhumance in Bafata and Gabu regions. In particular, the project intends to respond to increasing conflicts on land between farmers and herders and to marginalization of transhumant herders, which have become more prevalent due to climate change effects.</p> | <p><u>Differences:</u> Focus specifically on 2 social groups: pastoralists and farmers and their conflicts on land and water resources, as well as marginalization of transhumant pastoralists</p> <p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its results :</u> The project will address the conflicts on natural resources and protection of biodiversity through the angle of women empowerment in the same geographical area (Gabu region)</p> |
| <p><i>Strengthening the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of Guinea-Bissau</i></p> | <p>UNDP</p> <p>USD 150,000</p> | <p>Climate risk informed local development plans through applying the CityRAP tool in four pilot zones (São Domingos, Cacine, Bubaque and Mansoa).</p> | <p><u>Differences:</u> focus at the city scale, and with a resilience, no strong gender component, and work at coastal areas.</p> <p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> The project is built upon a highly collaborative approach to identify main soft and hard interventions that can take place, in particular to resource management, to address the main issues identified by communities. A similar approach can be used in this project</p> |

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| <i>Elaboration of Integrated Development Master Plan (IDMP) for the Gambia River Basin Development Organisation (OMVG)</i> | SDC USD 1 500,000 | Define Fundamental orientations, integrated projects/measures, and investment plans of the organization by 2040 | <p>Differences: focus on the strategic aspects, gender component is not central, larger scale projects.</p> <p>Possible synergies with the project and its results: The elaboration of the IDMP was highly consultative; several techniques can be replicated for the project activities including dialogues on resources management. As the Koliba-Corubal river basin is part of the OMVG space, the project included a water modeling component which can serve as accurate source to understand the project environment.</p> |
| <i>Localized Blue Peace</i> | SDC USD 3 000,000 | Identify local investment opportunities to enhance revenue generation of local communities in the transboundary regions of the OMVG space and structure project financing | <p>Differences: focus on the transboundary areas of the OMVG member states</p> <p>Possible synergies with the project and its results: a market in Quebo is identified as highly beneficial project which will create a local and transboundary dynamic local economic platform, rehabilitation of small scale hydraulic infrastructure in the region will help boost agricultural and cattle production which will find in the market a ready asset to help improve their value chain</p> |
| <i>Legal review</i> | SDC USD 250,000 | Update legal and institutional frameworks of the Gambia River Basin Development Organisation (OMVG) to make it compatible with innovative financing mechanisms | <p>Differences: focus on legal and institutional frameworks</p> <p>Possible synergies with the project and its results: replication of inclusive methodology to put in place efficient and context sensitive rules to manage the infrastructure</p> |

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| <i>Projet d'aménagement de la route Boke-Quebo</i> | AFDB USD 42,447,539.00 | Open up the region of Quebo and catalyze transboundary dynamics between Guinea and Guinea Bissau | Differences: focus on different topic: Roads Possible synergies with the project and its results: The project generates an important externality people from Guinea will flow more to Quebo market, the agricultural and cattle product will be under more demand, which provides another incentive to rehabilitate small hydraulic infrastructure to secure and enhance the production agricultural and cattle production |
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II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The main objective of this project is to promote peaceful coexistence and sustainable water resource management among the communities living downstream of the Koliba-Corubal basin through an inclusive and participatory planning and management processes that specifically involves all women, including young women.

The proposed approach is built upon the understanding that if instruments and processes are enabling to support women in taking an active and meaningful role in planning and managing water resources (Outcome 1) and if an enabling environment is created that ensures their participation in resources management is adequate and yields concrete interventions in the ground (Outcome 2), then conflicts associated with resources management in the Koliba-Corubal basin, in particular their impact on women, can be prevented.

The target area of the project is the Koliba-Corubal River basin in Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry.

The area has a high potential for conflict due to cultural, political differences resulting from different interests in terms of natural resources use and shared water resource management, where women not only are under-represented in decision-making processes but also tend to suffer the most from mismanagement and resulting conflict, since they hold the responsibility of sourcing water for domestic use, amongst others, but have no power in the planning and management of the water infrastructure.

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

(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 change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

The main issue this project is aiming at solving is preventing conflicts associated with the management of resources (namely water) in the downstream area of the Koliba-Corubal basin in the border between Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry. This issue affects women in particular, especially due to the very limited participation in decision-making processes concerning the planning and management of the available resources.

Therefore, the main objective of this project is to promote peaceful coexistence and sustainable resources management among the communities living downstream of the Koliba-Corubal basin through an inclusive and participatory planning and management processes that specifically involve women.

The proposed approach is built upon the understanding that...

... if women from local communities and community members overall are engaged and aware of the main sources of conflicts and their root causes, and they are empowered to actively engage in conflict prevention and resolution processes...

... and if women's technical and managerial capacities are strengthened to effectively participate in the decision-making processes associated with water resource planning and management, and that decision-making processes are truly participatory and engage women in a meaningful manner...

... then any interventions on the ground, such as the rehabilitation, construction and management of facilities and infrastructure concerning water resources will address structural issues with a strong gender perspective...

... and if gender-sensitive mechanisms are in place to allow for long-term sustainable interventions...

... then conflicts associated with access to, and use of resource in the Koliba-Corubal basin, in particular their impact on women, can be reduced.

- 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. Ensure that where relevant, UN's [Community Engagement Guidelines](#) are adhered to.

Outcome 1. Communities in the Koliba-Corubal Basin, in particular women, hold context-specific and accessible strategic and institutional instruments to plan and utilize water resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner, avoiding the degradation of local ecosystems and affecting the self-sufficiency of families

Output 1.1. Women at community level are empowered through the constitution of listening clubs for increased role in water resources management (FAO)

To address the issues associated with the lack of women (of different ages) participation in conflict management at the community level, based on the lessons learned from the PBF-funded project "Inclusive and peaceful land management in Oio, Cacheu and Biombo regions", the project in cooperation with implementing partners will identify 30 communities with existing non formal women

(young/adult) groups (active or not) and facing natural resources/water conflicts in their communities. Then the project will empower the non-formal groups as youth/adult and women formal listening clubs according to the social analysis and differentiation. The transformation of non-formal groups in the Listening Club will include training in membership criteria, management roles, internal rules, resources management and activity planning. Once again based on the lessons learnt from the above-mentioned project, the listening groups will then increase their capacities to prevent or solve conflicts on natural resources such as water, forest and land in the lower basin of Rio Koliba-Corubal as well as social conflicts in their communities, as they will acquire better recognition and representation in the communities (**Activity 1.1.1**). These clubs will be also sensitized to be the communities' agents to protect natural resources of the natural parks of the different national protected areas of LAGOA DE CUFADA Natural Park and DULOMBI-BOE National Parks I & II in cooperation with IBAP (Biodiversity and Protected Areas Institute of Guinea-Bissau). That means they will collaborate with the local administration such as the environment and forest agents, to identify and solve conflicts linked to illegal logging, deforestation, illegal hunting, slash and burn, natural water pollution, extension of cashew nut plantations, creation of new villages and mining activities, etc. This will also include the human right approach linked to the right to access to water and sanitation¹², and the community management of natural resources (**Activity 1.1.2**). In order to strengthen further women status (in particular through self-esteem, additional revenue and increased social role in their communities), the project will support them within the empowerment process of listening clubs, by including reinforcement of their financial capacities to develop market-oriented income generating activities. This will increase further the recognition and participation of listening clubs as key actors in the management of natural resources and water in particular, also in relation and in collaboration with other community members (men, youth, elderly) (**Activity 1.1.3**). In order to further develop the capacities of listening clubs, exchange visits will be organized with the best performing in conflict resolutions representatives of listening clubs in Gabú and Tombali (part of this project) with the representatives of the ones in Oio, Cacheu and Biombo regions (part of the above-mentioned project based on the endline assessment) (**Activity 1.1.4**).

Output 1.2. Enhanced women capacities to develop sustainable participation in decision-making processes around natural resources and water management (FAO)

This output intends to strengthen the role of women in the communities and beyond, in natural resource management and water as most of the time they are the users of these resources for productive or domestic use. In order to share their achievements at the community level in terms of natural resources management and also to receive information, women listening clubs will be equipped with radio sets and also participate in debate and interview on best natural resources management practices led by women with local and national media (**Activity 1.2.1**). In addition to developing women's operational capacity in natural resources and water management, the project will organize training of women/youth listening clubs' members in natural resource and infrastructure management and rehabilitation. This will allow them to play an important role (as they are more often the direct users) in natural resource and water management, as well as be in a better position to express the needs of investment to external stakeholders for instance (**Activity 1.2.2**).

Output 1.3. Underrepresented women-led community-based organizations play an increased active role to represent their communities in water resource management at the regional level in the Koliba-Corubal Basin regions (FAO)

Building on the results of the dialogues, strengthening local women governance leading to conflict reduction and prevention, and promoting participatory and sustainable natural resource management,

¹² <https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/human-rights-water-and-sanitation>

women listening clubs will be supported to actively participate in regional fora with key stakeholders like the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Environment, for peaceful natural resource management, as well as water infrastructures related to domestic, agriculture and animal husbandry use, as well as conservation of biodiversity in the lower part of the Koliba-Corubal basin (**Activity 1.3.1**). In order to legitimize their representativity and develop their organizational capacities, women listening clubs and unions will be supported to get national identification for representatives and official status as well, to register as Community-Based Organizations. To facilitate the process the project will work with the Ministry of Justice (**Activity 1.3.2**). In order to integrate the Kolia-Corubal basin with the medium basin regions located in the Republic of Guinea, the project will cooperate with Guinean authorities and beneficiaries in Gaoual prefecture by organizing exchange with the project in Guinea Bissau. This will be reinforced if the proposal to the PBF preselected project “Participation des femmes et jeunes filles à la gestion des ressources naturelles pour une paix durable dans les zones minières de Mandiana, Siguiri et Gaoual” is funded, as institutional and operational links will be strengthened. FAO Guinea Bissau will coordinate the field activities with the FAO office in Conakry about that opportunity (**Activity 1.3.3**).

Output 1.4. Reviewed and updated water point inventory in downstream Koliba-Corubal Basin focused on gender-based conflict prevention (UN-Habitat and UNCDF)

To address the fact that the Koliba-Corubal Basin lacks planning overall, and any ad hoc assessment and infrastructure investment has been implemented without consideration of gender aspects, as well as the lack of data accessibility on water management, a **review and update of water point inventory** will be elaborated based on the outputs of the Water-Gender and Youth-Peace nexus analysis. That means that, from inception, the process will be gender-responsive in its identification of the main issues related to the inventory, the resulting actions to be taken, and their prioritization. In addition, water infrastructure sustainability is a major challenge that the project will try to address by applying asset management framework to build a sustainability pattern balanced on three pillars: demand management, life cycle management, and financial management. This will be carried out with the leadership of steering and local committees based on the women clubs, and considering climate-change issues, leading to better coordination among stakeholders and sustainable management of water resources, and outlining necessary critical infrastructure interventions. Finally, this will include a light study on local conflict resolution mechanisms and resource management approaches to build on, to ensure that the final objective of conflict resolution is ensured when defining any potential interventions concerning resource management. This process will be carried out in Guinea-Bissau for the regions of Gabú and Tombali.

The process will start with the adaptation of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) methodology, a highly-participatory approach tailored for areas with limited data availability and institutional resources for developing strategic and spatial frameworks that has already been successfully applied in Guinea-Bissau in different opportunities. The approach includes the involvement of the NGO REMPSECAO and local stakeholders, particularly women, from beginning to end, starting out on the adaptation of the methodology to the purpose and context of the project, through the validation of the preliminary results and final action plan. The SDF has already been applied at the national level in Guinea-Bissau, and is also a component of another PBF-funded project in the country on the topic of transhumance (**Activity 1.3.1**). After that, data on water points with the characteristics and associated elements will be collected in collaboration with REMPSECAO and the same 30 communities engaged in Output 1.1, who will provide data for the area where they live on the state of existing water management facilities (**Activity 1.3.2**). Data gathered from the field and from literature will then be analyzed spatially and statistically, and preliminary results will be identified on potential priority interventions on water points with the engaged communities as well as Ministry of Natural Resources

and Ministry of Public Works, and based on their feedback, a final prioritization of interventions will be set up (**Activity 1.3.3**).

Outcome 2. Resources are mobilized and applied to strengthen women's socio-economic activities and improve sustainable management of local water resources.

Output 2.1. Feasibility studies on gender-responsive interventions for improved water resources management at the local level (UN-Habitat and UNCDF)

To address the fact that the existing water supply facilities not only are in poor state but are not planned, designed and implemented in a gender-responsive way, which leads to unequal access of water to women as well as conflict over the few structures that are available and functional, the project will develop gender-sensitive feasibility studies for the projects defined as a priority in the water infrastructure profile (**Output 1.4**). Based on consultations already made with Ministries and organizations working on the topic, such as REMPSECAO, it is expected (to be confirmed during Activity 2.1.1 below) that these interventions will likely include rehabilitation of existing infrastructure (e.g., boreholes), as well as institutional interventions such as alert systems for surveillance of potential conflicts in the Koliba-Corubal River Basin to be established between the local residents and corresponding committees/authorities and the elaboration of gender responsive infrastructure drawings.

The first step in the elaboration will be the detailed inspection of existing facilities and other interventions prioritized under Output 1.2 and the estimation of the works to be carried out, associated costs and workplan. This will be once again carried out with the participation of the 30 local communities and in particular women, so as to identify what are the main issues, to be validated with the relevant Ministries (**Activity 2.1.1**). After that, the team will engage with local communities, in particular women, to analyze environmental, social safeguards (ESS), to ensure any interventions are built upon a do-no-harm approach. The NGO REMPSECAO, involving the women in the targeted communities, will support with the evaluation of how the proposed interventions impact the different ESS elements, which include, amongst others, the protection of human rights, gender, amongst others, and what measures can be applied to the project to address identified impacts (**Activity 2.1.2**). With both the engineering, economic and ESS aspects agreed upon, the feasibility will include a detailed work plan, entailing how the local communities will actively participate in the implementation and management of the facility (**Activity 2.1.3**).

Output 2.2. Financing mechanisms to sustain water resources management led by women including critical gender-inclusive and sensitive water facilities (UNCDF and UN-Habitat)

As an OMVG member state, Guinea-Bissau adopted in July 2023 the Integrated Development Master Plan (IDMP) of the OMVG for three river basins, Koliba-Corubal basin is the one which provides the highest water flow. While the IDMP provided exhaustive analysis and modelling on water resources availability, which helped identify 150 project/activities/measures at the regional level, their financing is still to be looked at. This PBF project is an opportunity to bridge the planning orientation at the level of the basin with concrete actions to address peacebuilding challenges with a gender lens by applying Localized Blue Peace Approach (summarized in the activities listed under this output and followed by UNCDF to implement some of the project/measures identified in the IDMP which are of a little size) to generate a stream of projects based on exchanges with local communities' women and representatives and reviewing relevant documentation (especially planning/master planning documentation such as IDMP) (**Activity 2.2.1**). This stream of projects will be analyzed, pilot projects will be selected (2 to 3) based on consulting with government representatives (General Directorate of Water Resources, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local

Development) and local communities' women, and assessments to quantify/qualify objective criteria for projects' evaluation and prioritization (**Activity 2.2.2**). Once this is done, work will be conducted to enhance pilot projects' bankability, catalyze their investment readiness and structure their financing based on gender budgeting approach to ensure that adequate funds are allocated to address the specific needs and priorities of women as well as their participation in decision-making (**Activity 2.2.3**).

Output 2.3. Physical interventions implemented and managed with a focus on economic activities developed by women (UN-Habitat and UNCDF)

Based on the results of Outputs 1.4 and 2.1, the defined physical interventions will be implemented via close engagement of the listening clubs established in Outcome 1 to ensure their appropriation both during construction and especially during management of the installed facilities. A total of USD 400,000 is estimated to be applied in the interventions, via the contracting of CSOs and technical services of the water resources management directorate.

The first step will be to contract the CSOs and technical services of the water resources management directorate so as to run the rehabilitation/installation of the identified critical facilities with the engagement of the local communities (**Activity 2.3.1**). In parallel, the team will work on defining gender sensitive water facilities' sustainability plan for the rehabilitated/installed water facility through a participatory approach which prioritizes recommendations of committees led by or representatives of local women (based on the listening clubs), and also the Directorate of Water Resources (**Activity 2.3.2**). Facilities' sustainability is one of the most complex and unavoidable facilities' management challenges and, to foster it, the following sub-activities can be implemented:

- i. Review current methods to manage water rural facilities (maintenance, work order management, recording and monitoring of service levels, capital planning, asset disposal, lease management) and tools (asset recordkeeping system or ledger, asset database and condition assessment, accounting ledgers).
- ii. Conduct a gender-facilities' management gap analysis.
- iii. Formulate a gender sensitive action plan to improve facilities performance: select priority actions (quick wins, biggest impact, and practical actions), articulate women role, summarize resources needed, set realistic completion dates, get necessary approvals, follow up regularly.

Finally, the team will design and conduct training on gender sensitive water facilities management to support in creating the enabling environment to implement the gender sensitive action plan, whilst monitoring their activities for the first three months of operation (**Activity 2.3.3**). This will be done based on the establishment of gender-responsive local conventions, which can help all members of the communities, especially women, negotiate and agree on rules based on needs, customs, traditions, but naturally expanding also on best practices and the enabling environment on water resources management created as part of the project itself, so as to reduce traditional gender discriminatory practices. Local conventions are flexible instruments developed through inclusive and participatory processes involving all local stakeholders and actors for the concerted management of a specific resource or set of natural resources collectively used by a community. This entails a process of different steps, i.e. sensitization, dialogue, trainings, rules development and drafting, support from NGOs and state bodies, general assemblies to adopt the convention and the establishment of a local committee (with at least 50% women) to oversee its implementation and the monitoring of how the convention is respected, including alerting on potential conflicts. The convention will also connect to, or develop, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRM) to facilitate and expedite conflict prevention and

resolution, having women at the leadership on the process of their elaboration and establishment, building upon results of works carried out in Outputs 1.1 and 1.2.

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

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The target area of the project is the Koliba-Corubal River basin which covers regions in Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry. It is important to note that the project will focus in the Bissau-Guinean regions of Gabú and Tombali, and only a few activities which include exchange sessions with women listening clubs will take place with communities in the Guinea-Conakry side (Output 1.3), which can be strengthened in case another PBF proposal “Participation des femmes et jeunes filles à la gestion des ressources naturelles pour une paix durable dans les zones minières de Mandiana, Siguiri et Gaoual” is funded. This requires no cross-border agreements, therefore this project does not constitute a transboundary effort, since only a few individual communities are involved.

The decision to target this area was based on consultations with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Guinea-Bissau, the regional Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) and NGO REMPSECAO. The area has a high potential for conflict due to cultural and political differences resulting from different interests in terms of water resources use and shared water resource management. On top of that, due to climate change, extreme climate events and their noticeable effects (floods, landslides, and other natural events) are becoming more frequent and intense, and thus, impactful which results in changes of the river watercourse. This can affect communities and territories along the border and within the territory covered by the basin’s downstream increasing tensions over the ownership and control of water resources. Besides, the region experiences economic development pressures due to the construction of dams, roads, mines, and other infrastructure impacting communities and ecosystems along the border, resulting in increased competition for the sectoral and spatial share of water resources.

The main beneficiaries of the project are the 30 targeted communities within the basin, which will be identified upon project inception, based on criteria that include history and potential of conflict, and composition (by gender and age). On average, each community counts with 100-500 people (therefore up to 15,000 people in total), and around 30-50 (thus up to 1,500 people in total) are expected to participate during the dialogues under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2., according to experience in similar projects. The team will strive to have at least 50% participation of women. The communities will be selected based on the zones where there are reports of conflicts over water resources, as well as on the areas where water stress has been identified on different opportunities, according to relevant Ministries, development partners and NGOs. The interventions to be carried out as part of Outcome 2 will benefit the same communities, and women will be particularly empowered so as to reap the benefits of improved management of the facilities.

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.

| 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: UN-Habitat | USD 1,179,576.33 | PBF Global Fund (via UNDP) EU | Bissau | 8 in Bissau, no presence in project zone | Environmental Manager Spatial Planner Community Engagement Expert |
| Implementing partners: | | | | | |
| REMPSECAO, Local CSOs to be selected | NA | NA | REMPSECAO is a network of women's association based across the country | 17 overall, including presence in Gabú and Tombali | Experts in Women's Peace and Security |
| Recipient Organization: UN FAO | USD 18,878,108 | World Bank EC PBF FAO | Bissau | 5 fixed-term employees in Bissau | International Operation expert PBF focal point |
| Implementing partners: ECAS /ANCOF (local NGO) based in Bafata and Buba with positive references with FAO and WFP /IBAP (National agency) | | | | 34 consultants in the country and 3 in project zone | |
| Recipient Organization: UNCDF | USD 9,000,000 | SDC | Regional team based in Conakry and Dakar working on 02 transboundary river basins | 10 based in Dakar and Conakry | 02 Experts in local development 01 international expert in water |
| Implementing partners: Local CSOs to be selected | | | | | |

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|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Including Guinea Bissau (Koliba- Corubal and Kayenga Geba) | | resources management |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|

RUNO Capacities

UN-Habitat's office in Guinea-Bissau has 8 staff members, with multiple backgrounds such as environmental sustainability, urban planning, engineering, communication and law. Guinea-Bissau office is under the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf) and the HQ in Nairobi. UN-Habitat has a dedicated driver, one meeting room and within its premises there are conference rooms available for events up to 50 people. Since 2015, UN-Habitat's office in Guinea Bissau has worked closely with the government and civil society in different activities, such as regional and national frameworks, capacity building with the government, territorial assessments, construction and participatory planning. The agency has already engaged in two PBF projects, along with FAO.

FAO has 39 staff, in Guinea Bissau with 1 office in Bissau with administrative and operation officers, 9 vehicles, and a portfolio of 18 M USD; It is receiving the technical support from the sub regional office in Dakar with a PBF technical focal point officer and from the HQ office in Rome with the PBF technical and operational team. In Guinea Bissau, FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power. FAO is also the conveying agency for the PBF project "Inclusive and Peaceful Land Management in Oio, Cacheu and Biombo regions" and the "Prevention of Natural Resources Conflicts related to Pastoralism and Transhumance in Bafata and Gabu Regions".

UNCDF has specific focus on peace and water topic in transboundary river basins shared between Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, and the Gambia: among its West Africa regional team composed of 20 members managed by regional coordinator, seven of them work exclusively on water and peace topics which targets Coliba- Korubal, Kayenga-Geba, and The Gambia river basins. They cover innovative water finance and governance, inclusive water infrastructure, water resources management, water resources modeling, and water evaluation and planning from a perspective of cooperation, hydro diplomacy, and peace building. The team is based in Dakar and Conakry, with frequent field missions to the project area, in Guinea Bissau. The team is working closely with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources through the facilitation of OMVG and its national unit in Bissau, as well as local communities and transboundary regions municipalities (i.e.: Quebo).

The role of CSOs

CSOs will be key in the implementation of the activities at the local and regional level.

ANCOFT and ECAS will develop with 30 target communities the organization of 60 women listening clubs for peaceful management of natural resources with support of FAO technical assistance and exchanges with the experiences of KAFO (farmers federation) which is FAO implementing partner for the Inclusive and Peace land management project in Oio and Biombo

regions (Output 1.1). In addition, national based CSO such as AMAE (Women Association), Rede de Mulheres para a Paz e Segurança (REMPSECAO) representatives will be associated to help the listening clubs to develop their organizational capacities and representativity, to associate and develop regional unions (Output 1.2).

REMSECAO will also support in gender-sensitive data collection for the development of the policy brief and infrastructure profile (Output 1.3), and in the elaboration of corresponding feasibility studies and financial mechanisms (Outputs 2.1 and 2.3), ensuring social and environmental safeguards are complied with and adapted to the local context.

Finally, for interventions planned on Output 2.3, CSOs will be contracted to provide materials and services so as to carry out physical works, with technical support from UN-Habitat and UNCDF as necessary. Preference will be given to women-led CSOs or those who have higher participation of women in their management and operations.

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

The project management and coordination will be the following:

- The **Project Team**, composed of project staff of each recipient organization, with monthly meetings to inform PBF Secretariat on updates on the project's work plan and mitigate risks and delays in implementation, as well as quarterly coordination meetings with all PBF-funded projects;
- A **Project Steering Committee** composed of the project team and external/implementing partners, and direct beneficiaries' representatives. Meetings will be held every four months to engage and inform stakeholders on project planning and implementation, as an accountability mechanism.
- **Project board**, composed of all signatories of the Project Document (senior staff of each recipient agency, the RC and, the Government), which should meet on a needs basis to approve major changes in the project and provide strategic guidance, if and when needed.

The key staff includes the following positions:

| Recipient Org. | Position | Role description | % |
|----------------|---------------------|--|-----|
| UN-Habitat | Country coordinator | The country coordinator (recruited) is based in Bissau has long standing experience both in the public and development sectors in the country, in a variety of issues associated with the management of human settlements, such as land, environment and | 50% |

| Recipient Org. | Position | Role description | % |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | planning. The coordinator will technically oversee with frequent travel to the regions the work to be carried out by experts in different fields associated with land management and governance and will be the focal point for liaison with the relevant ministries and local level authorities. He will have 50% of his cost covered by the project. | |
| UN-Habitat | Human Rights and Social Inclusion Unit | UN-Habitat has a unit focused on human rights and social inclusion issues, including strong expertise in gender, who has actively participated in the proposal elaboration and will have a team member with 10% dedication throughout the project. The unit will carry out internal capacity-building activities to ensure all team members hold adequate expertise on gender and youth aspects (already started). They will closely work with the NGO REMPSECAO. | 10% (UN-Habitat) + REMPSECAO participation |
| UNCDF | Program officer | The Program officer based in Conakry with frequent travels to the project area will oversee the project team, ensure proper activities' implementation and contracts management, and facilitate exchanges with partner institutions . The program officer will be assisted by two specialists in hydraulic and local development based in Conakry and Dakar, a focal point in the ministry of natural resources and an investment specialist based in Bissau and the regional programmatic and operational UNCDF teams based in Dakar | 50% |

| Recipient Org. | Position | Role description | % |
|----------------|--|--|-----|
| FAO | Operation Expert (International Senior Consultant Category B) Responsible for the project coherence, jointness of work planning and M&E, the annual work plans, troubleshooting and pulling reporting together | The operation expert (recruited) acting as project manager based in Bissau realizing field missions in the target region, will share 80 % of his working time with the project to oversee the project staff (national technical consultants), implementing partners and contractors the operation expert will ensure quality and timely implemented infrastructures mentioned in the project document The operation expert will be assisted by FAO representation administrative and finance staff in Bissau, as well as the multidisciplinary team in the sub regional office for West Africa in Dakar and the dedicated PBF team based in Rome. | 80% |

- 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.

The Do No Harm approach is embedded throughout project activities. First, it entails a thorough analysis of the context of the conflict, including the identification of connectors and dividers - that is, what brings the communities and groups together, and what can divide them and cause conflict. This analysis and dialogue are particularly gender- and age-sensitive, to ensure the perspective of main target groups are considered (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2). Second, it includes a collaborative approach to define what interventions can be deployed (Output 1.4) and implemented afterwards (Output 2.3), ensuring these are not only originated but also led by local communities, reducing potential external destabilizing impact. Nevertheless, it is important that such interventions are aligned with regional and national level strategies, so as to ensure an integrated and synergistic approach with other initiatives in the same region and beyond.

Finally, any intervention to take place will go through a thorough feasibility study (Output 2.1), where environmental, social and economic safeguards will be applied to minimize potential for other local negative impact. Once again, the perspective on what are the main safeguards to be respected, and what mitigatory measures can be in place, will be based on the variety of stakeholders at the local level, in particular women.

| Project specific risk | Risk level (low, medium, high) | Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations) |
|--|--|---|
| Political instability may affect the achievement of the expected outputs and lead to political manipulation affecting the overall impact of the project. | Probability: Medium Impact on the project: High | The OCU will regularly assess the political situation in consultation with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and other relevant actors. The National Land Commission with the participation of governmental institutions will play a fundamental role in supporting the project team in navigating the political space during unstable moments. The reputation and recognized neutrality of the project-implementing partners in the country will be fundamental to avoid political manipulation. |
| Sexual abuse of beneficiaries is everybody business and the project will apply zero tolerance policy to protect youth and women from any abuse. | Probability: Medium Impact on the project: High | PSEA (Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) information and complaint mechanisms will be applied. Implementing partners will be sensitized on PSEA and all those benefiting from the project as well other members of the communities and partners will be informed on complaint mechanisms. PSEA will be included in workshops as well as specific gender and vulnerability related protection measures. The fact that women listening clubs will be established will be leveraged in this regard as well, to ensure the mechanisms are contextualized to each community during the workshops. |
| Males and elders' "dominance" in speeches and decision making versus women and youth could create a gender bias at the implementation level affecting women and young women's real participation within the project. | Probability: Medium Impact on the project: High | Based on previous intervention the project will put in place specific mechanisms to allow women and young women to freely express themselves in the framework of the project activities. The understanding of social dynamics and roles within targeted communities and the support of local implementing partners will be fundamental. The potential conflict arising from women empowerment and greater participation in decision-making and management in resources management, will be one of the main topics to be addressed throughout the project activities in a progressive manner. |
| Resistance of key traditional and governmental institutions' representatives could undermine their participation in project | Probability: Medium Impact on the project: High | The project team closely collaborated with key institutions at the national and regional level since the project design phase. The consultations carried out in |

| Project specific risk | Risk level (low, medium, high) | Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations) |
|--|--|--|
| activities affecting the achievement of project outcome | | the project design phase with all relevant institutions and the relationship that the different partners built with relevant institutions, in particular women representatives, will facilitate their engagement along the different project phases. Implementing partners, who hold important knowledge on gender issues in the region, as well as prevention and resolution of conflicts, also privileged relations with key persons within the communities targeted by the project, will ensure their active participation and involvement in the project. |
| Limited engagement from the authorities at national or regional levels or dissatisfaction with collaborative processes | Probability: Medium Impact on the project: high | Collaborative processes on land and water use planning are well established and tested worldwide, including in Guinea-Bissau. Several instruments exist (e.g. different consultation processes) to minimize lack of engagement or dissatisfaction of particular individual groups during the activities. UN-Habitat has already successfully applied several participatory approaches in different regions for different purposes of planning around Guinea-Bissau. |
| Low quality of works for the hydraulic infrastructure installation/rehabilitation | Probability: Medium Impact on the project: High | International standards on infrastructure installation and rehabilitation are aimed to be applied, namely FIDIC Contracts Guide of the international federation of consulting engineers. In addition, the team has a strong experience in implementing activities in this similar topic with higher degrees of complexity. Finally, the fact that the feasibility studies will follow strict environmental, social and economic safeguards, with a focus on gender and conflict, will allow the reflection of these elements into the design of the interventions. |

Macro-risks and associated mitigation strategies are described below.

- 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. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. 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. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

Monitoring & Evaluation strategies (M&E) are embedded in the project design and implementation to measure its effectiveness, determine progress towards outcomes and inform potential adaptations to the project strategy on an ongoing basis. The Operational Coordination Unit (OCU), including technical staff from UN-Habitat, UNCDF and FAO, and implementing partners, REMPSECAO in particular contributing to the gender perspective and to ensure community participation, will be responsible for the effective development and implementation of all M&E related activities and for coordination in the production of reports to PBSO, and communication about the project.

In order to achieve a strong and smart M&E, UN-Habitat will mobilize its expertise, including the Evaluation team in HQ and to support the process. An annual work plan (AWP) and an M&E plan will be prepared by the OCU with technical support from the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau. The M&E plan will stipulate monitoring activities to support reporting requirements and data collection activities, based on the Project's Results Framework. The M&E plan will be fine-tuned and implemented by the project team.

To ensure constant feedback on the project, the monitoring and evaluation system will include the organization of regular follow-up meetings of the OCU and with the PBF secretariat in Bissau, which will analyze the data collected along the implementation of the project and to evaluate potential adaptation. There will also be a monthly reporting process based on results and activities. The establishment of an institutional steering committee (SC) with representatives from national and regional government departments and UN agencies and contracted NGOs will also represent a forum for validation and recommendations on planning and achieved results.

The project will use both qualitative and quantitative M&E methods, such as surveys with participants to inform the baseline and monitor progress at the output and outcome level. The baseline will be available in the first semester of the project. The surveys will be implemented by local partners and instruments will be in place to monitor levels of participation in activities and activity and project reports to consolidate evidence, lessons learned, and capture overall progress towards objectives, with strategic reflections on contextual developments. All relevant information related to people benefiting from the project disaggregated by gender and age will be organized in a database.

Implementing partners and project field technicians will realize data collections through focus group discussions and interviews, with the support of REMSECAO with the involvement in particular of women from targeted communities via the listening clubs (Output 1.1). Monitoring of the infrastructure implementation (output 2.3) will follow a similar approach and be completed with the technical monitoring for the respect of technical specification through qualified independent inspection.

A baseline and a final evaluation survey based on the results framework will be carried out and both will be built with reference to the Community Based Resilience index measurement including conflict data. Approximately 5.63% (USD 107,000) of the total budget will be specifically allocated to monitoring and evaluation, whereas the final external evaluation will be covered by the PBSO, which will include the identification and discussion of recommendations and learning points for greater impact of the work in the consolidation of peace in Guinea-Bissau.

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

The intervention strategy takes into consideration the engagement of local actors, in particular women, from the design phase to the implementation phase, including various levels of consultations, active role in data collection and analysis, and leadership role in monitoring and evaluating the project and developing their appropriation and contributing to a long-lasting change strengthening peace through an empowerment process from the community to the regional level. The creation of the enabling environment and the extensive engagement with the whole community around the promotion of women's decision-making will also lead to long-term increased respect for women's rights.

At the national and regional level, the project includes specific activities to contribute to the institutionalization of the gender-sensitive processes developed throughout the project. Specifically, the activities will be the review of water point inventory in the region in close collaboration with the regional government, as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism, and the derivation of feasibility studies and financial mechanisms for the implementation of corresponding infrastructure and facilities (Outputs 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2). These instruments can be used by the government (and other entities working in the field) to guide future works in terms of river basin integrated management and associated interventions.

Infrastructures will be rehabilitated/built and technical advisory services developed in agreement with communities, in particular women, and local authorities and mechanisms will be put in place to ensure maintenance and running cost recovery with sensitization and training activities for communities based on gender-sensitive local conventions. The project will pay attention that infrastructures are locally appropriated (by the communities based organizations, private entrepreneurs), with adequate levels of engagement of women in the management, to ensure continuity after the project ends.

Information systems related to conflicts on water resources and infrastructure will be integrated to the National Land and Water Observatory, to be established via a PBF-financed project currently ongoing in the country with participation from FAO and UN-Habitat. This is linked to capacity strengthening of the government (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development / Ministry of Territorial Planning and Local Development) with a multi sectoral observatory linked to the National Land Commission. This synergy promotes strong monitoring from the project team from project inception, to avoid the loss of data collection and treatment after the project ends. The project will reinforce the technical capacities of targeted statistical services in digitizing the natural resources information systems with platforms such as KOBO (Training of Trainers on data collection and

treatment with tablets, used for the Spatial Development Framework - Output 1.3), using the experience of UN-Habitat in Guinea Bissau with similar data collection exercises.

The project will foster dialogue and collaboration at the local and community level, between land commissions, who are already a forum composed of Administration members, CSOs and other community groups, including women's groups, with the local and regional authorities (including judicial and police actors) and leaders in the two regions to ensure that after the project ends, they will be able to continue to fulfill their role in ensuring the effective participation of women in the relevant decision-making as well as natural resources conflict prevention and resolution.

Project results and lessons learned will be shared with the government and its technical and financial partners willing to address pastoral development in the country. In cooperation with the Government, the results and lessons learned, with a clear link to its gender equality and women's empowerment elements, as well as peacebuilding and development issues, will be presented to all relevant community and government partners, working on agriculture sector coordination including donors to foresee a catalytic effect and attract investment in the water sector.

IV. Project budget

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

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

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

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

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

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

| Question | Yes | No | Comment |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| Planning | | | |
| 1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline | | X | CSOs for the implementation of Output 2.3 will be selected via call for proposals. |
| 2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission | | X | To be elaborated during the project inception phase. |
| 3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline | X | | Specific communities to be defined with national and local stakeholders based on the criteria set in Output 1.1. |
| 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 sites, approaches, Government contribution? | | X | |
| 8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementation approaches between project recipient organizations? | X | | |
| 9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take? | | N/A | |

| Gender | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)? | X | | |
| 11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project? | X | | |
| 12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age? | X | | |
| 13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations? | X | | |

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

| Question | Yes | No | Project Comment |
|--|-----|----|-----------------|
| 1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money? | X | | |
| 2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section. | X | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments. | X | | |
| 4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section? | X | | |
| 5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable? | X | | |
| 6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end. | | X | |
| 7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used. | | X | |
| 8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not. | X | | UN-Habitat coordination will be shared with other projects, and missions to the regions will be shared with other projects as well. |

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

| Type of report | Due when | Submitted by |
|----------------|----------|--------------|
|----------------|----------|--------------|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Semi-annual project progress report | 15 June | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual project progress report | 15 November | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| End of project report covering entire project duration | Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides) | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it | 1 December | PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of 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) |
| <i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i> | |

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on

the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in the 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 the country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹³
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹³ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Outcome 1: Communities in the Koliba-Corubal Basin, in particular women, hold context-specific and accessible strategic and institutional instruments to plan and utilize water resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner, avoiding the degradation of local ecosystems and affecting the self-sufficiency of families</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</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>2020 Accepted UPR recommendation:</p> <p>119.104 Continue its efforts to increase the availability of safe, potable water and adequate sanitation facilities in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);</p> <p>119.142 Continue efforts to advance the position of women in society, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (Serbia);</p> <p>119.148 Continue efforts to enforce gender parity, an important factor in combating poverty (Tunisia);</p> | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1a % of institutional representatives at the national, regional and local level who feel more conscious of conflict dynamics related to water resources and gender-responsive water management.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: at least 80% of the total number, disaggregated by gender and age</p> | Baseline and Evaluation report | Mid-point perception survey |
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1b Number of women in target communities with a leadership role in the planning and management of water resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 60 (at least two per community)</p> | Evaluation report | Mid term and end of the project |
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1c Number of gender-responsive community instruments and sustainable plans for water use avoiding ecosystem and livelihood degradation documented</p> <p>Baseline:TBD Target: 30</p> | Evaluation report | Mid term and end of the project 30 communities |
| | <p>Output 1.1 Women at community level are empowered through the constitution of listening clubs for increased role in water resources management</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Number of communities with created listening clubs for women and girls that are recognised as forums for women's engagement in water management by their respective communities leaders</p> <p>Baseline:TBD</p> | Monitoring and evaluation report | 30 communities and 60 listening clubs by project mid term |

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| | | Target:30 | | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of young women organized and registered in listening groups Baseline: TBD Target: 600 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 600 women by project mid term |
| | | Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of listening clubs for women and girls with self-defined rules, objectives and water sustainable action plans, adopted by their communities Baseline: TBD Target:55 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 40 Listing clubs at mid term of the project 55 listening groups by the end of the project |
| | Output 1.2 Enhanced women capacities to develop sustainable participation in decision-making processes around natural resources and water management. | Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of women actively participation to debate Baseline: TBD Target:100 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 50 at mid term of the project 100 by the end of the project |
| | | Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of women with increased capacities in management of communities' natural resources and water Baseline: TBD Target:100 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 50 at mid term of the project 100 by the end of the project |

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| | <p>Output 1.3 Underrepresented women-led community-based organizations play an increased active role to represent their communities in water resource management at the regional level in the Koliba-Corubal Basin regions</p> <p>:</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of female representatives of women listening clubs represented and actively participating in regional fora related to environment and water management Baseline: TBD Target: 55</p> | <p>Monitoring and evaluation report List of participants</p> | <p>40 Listing clubs at mid term of the project 55 listening groups by the end of the project</p> |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of regional fora related to environment and water management with representation of women leaders from women listening clubs Baseline: TBD Target: 6</p> | <p>Monitoring and evaluation report List of participants</p> | <p>3 fora at mid term of the project and 6 by the end of the project</p> |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 Baseline: Target:</p> | | |
| | <p>Output 1.4 Reviewed and updated water point inventory in downstream Koliba-Corubal Basin focused on gender-based conflict prevention</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.4.1 Water point inventory updated in a gender responsive way in downstream Koliba-Corubal Basin Baseline: 1 (outdated) Target: 1 (reviewed)</p> | <p>Inventory</p> | <p>Draft inventory and final version</p> |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of women in the target communities who participated in analysis and planning process Baseline: 0 Target: 50, at least 50% women and youth</p> | <p>Attendance list</p> | <p>Mid-project review</p> |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.4.3 Baseline: Target:</p> | | |

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| <p>Outcome 2: Resources are mobilized and applied to strengthen women's socio-economic activities and improve sustainable management of local water resources</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</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 2a % of women members of target communities who think the management of water resources is more inclusive and reduces potential for conflict</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: at least 80%, disaggregated by gender and age</p> | Baseline and Evaluation report | Mid-point perception survey |
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 2b % of women beneficiaries reporting objectively water resource management in the basin improved</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: at least 80%, disaggregated by gender and age</p> | Baseline and Evaluation report | End of the project |
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 2c</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p> | | |
| | <p>Output 2.1 Feasibility studies on gender-responsive interventions for improved water resources management at the local level</p> | <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of feasibility studies developed in collaboration with and approved by women in the target communities through the listening clubs</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 6</p> | Feasibility report | Mid project review |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of women local communities consulted in feasibility studies</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 6, with at least 50% of women and youth</p> | Attendance list | Mid project review |

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| | | Output Indicator 2.1.3 Baseline: Target: | | |
| | Output 2.2 Financing mechanisms to sustain water resources management led by women including critical gender-inclusive and sensitive water facilities | Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of women project leader/owner sourced within the stream of projects Number of women employed by the project sourced within the stream Baseline: TBD Target: 6 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 3 projects sourced by the mid term and 6 by the end with their project briefs elaborated |
| | | Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of pilot projects selected for financing mechanism structuration Number of criteria defined for projects' prioritization Baseline: TBD Target: 3 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 1 project selected by the mid term and maximum 3 by the end with their economic and financial analysis elaborated |
| | | Output Indicator 2.2.3 -Number of projects for which financing mechanism is set out of the pilot ones -Internal Rate Return of the selected projects Baseline: TBD Target: 3 | Monitoring and evaluation report | 1 project selected by the mid term and maximum 3 by the end |
| | Output 2.3 Physical interventions implemented and managed with a focus on economic activities developed by women | Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of women that actively and meaningfully participate in the management of the implemented interventions Baseline: TBD Target: 60 (at least two per community) | Construction reports | End of the project |
| | | Output Indicator 2.3.2 | Evaluation report | End of the project |

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| | | Number of women who will directly benefit from the selected projects Baseline: TBD Target: 90 (at least three from each community) | | |
| | | Output Indicator 2.3.3 Baseline: Target: | | |

| For MPTFO Use |
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| Totals | | | | |
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| | UN-Habitat | UNCDF | FAO | Totals |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | \$ 114,000.00 | \$ 107,000.00 | \$ 102,600.00 | \$ 323,600.00 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | \$ 6,400.00 | \$ 14,500.00 | \$ 64,000.00 | \$ 84,900.00 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | \$ 15,415.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 10,500.00 | \$ 30,915.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | \$ 155,000.00 | \$ 217,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 377,000.00 |
| 5. Travel | \$ 37,580.00 | \$ 51,500.00 | \$ 25,500.00 | \$ 114,580.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 90,635.51 | \$ 190,000.00 | \$ 580,635.51 |
| 7. General Operating and other Costs | \$ 107,800.00 | \$ 66,000.00 | \$ 90,270.00 | \$ 264,070.00 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 736,195.00 | \$ 551,635.51 | \$ 487,870.00 | \$ 1,775,700.51 |
| 7% Indirect Costs | \$ 51,533.65 | \$ 38,614.49 | \$ 34,150.90 | \$ 124,299.04 |
| Total | \$ 787,728.65 | \$ 590,250.00 | \$ 522,020.90 | \$ 1,899,999.55 |

| Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | UN-Habitat | UNCDF | FAO | TOTAL |
| First Tranche: | \$ 551,410.06 | \$ 413,175.00 | \$ 365,414.63 | \$ 1,329,999.68 |
| Second Tranche: | \$ 236,318.60 | \$ 177,075.00 | \$ 156,606.27 | \$ 569,999.86 |
| Third Tranche: | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| TOTAL | \$ 787,728.65 | \$ 590,250.00 | \$ 522,020.90 | \$ 1,899,999.55 |