

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Sierra Leone	
Project Title: <i>'Uman, Land En Kol At'</i> (Women's Land for Peace): Women Lead Transformative Pathways to Peace Through Natural Resources Management.	
Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Recipient organization: Christian Aid Ireland (INGO / CSO)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Implementing partners - Local CSOs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Scenery (CSO) - Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD) (CSO) - Barefoot Women Solar Engineer Association of Sierra Leone (BWSEASL) (CSO) - Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability (WoNES) (CSO) - 50/50 Group of Sierra Leone (CSO) Local Tech Enterprise (consultants): IDT Labs	
Other Unfunded Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Local Government & Community Affairs (District Councils) - Ministry of Gender - Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change - Ministry of Land, Housing and Country Planning - NAMATI - Timap for Justice - Legal Aid board - Independent Commission for Peace and National Social Cohesion - Independent Radio Network (IRN) - The Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ) 	

Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Eastern Province: Kailahun (Njalahun, Mandu, Malema, Luawa) and Kono (Lei, Gbense, Tankoro and Fiama); Northern Province: Tonkolili (Simiria, Kholifa Rowala, Mayeppoh and Gbonkelenken); and Port Loko (Bureh, Kasseh, Koya and Kaffu Bullom).		
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Christian Aid Ireland (CAI): \$1,899,999.97 Total: \$1,899,999.97 <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i></p> <p>The agreement is being signed at the Christian Aid Ireland (CAI) level (the parent entity) and funds directed/managed from that level and consistent with the proposal (\$1,330,000 (70%) will go directly to local partners and reflected in the budget). CAI and CA Sierra Leone will be responsible for financial management, monitoring, safeguarding and implementation oversight, including technical support. As a GPI proposal, 100% of the budget directly support GEWE, hence a higher percentage of the funds allocated to local partners who will drive direct implementation of this work, this will strengthen capacity of local CSOs, consistent with our commitments to localization.</p>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Not at this time		
PBF 1st tranche (35%): CAI: \$664,999.99 Total: \$664,999.99	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): CAI: \$664,999.99 Total: \$664,999.99	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): CAI: \$569,999.99 Total: \$569,999.99
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): Catalyzing women's leadership, this project engages marginalised women, their organisations (CSOs, CBOs) and power holders in Kono, Kailahun Portloko and Tonkolili districts of Sierra Leone (SL) to drive peaceful, gender transformative natural resource management (NRM) of land. Consistent with UNSCR1325 and associated WPS resolutions, the project addresses systemic barriers and discrimination that expose women to conflict and undermines women's leadership and active participation in NRM, by using an inclusive, participatory and gender transformative approach. Aligned with legislative land and GEWE reforms (2022), the project tackles the direct and structural violence facing women, to drive gender equality in land ownership in law, policy and in practice, promoting inclusive processes that support women's land rights and sustainable peace.		

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

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

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

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

Summarize the in-country project consultation process:

This project has been collaboratively designed by CA and 5 national CSO partners, with extensive consultation amongst key stakeholders. CA leveraged long-term partnerships to form a consortium, which mutually reinforces each-others' strengths, through intentionally designed workstreams to catalyze peace over land, as a critical pathway for women's leadership in NRM decision making in SL. At the outset, the consortium collaborated through 3 multi-stakeholder needs assessment and design consultations, with active participation of government representatives and other local CSOs. CA and consortium partners held extensive consultations at community, chiefdom and district levels, through face-to-face workshops, directly engaging key stakeholders in participatory and reflective sessions that discussed: community needs, the root causes and drivers of conflict including gender and age dimensions, mitigation measures and potential intervention strategies. **Community Level:** 560 community members/stakeholders (392 F, 168M, 123 youth: 74F, 49M) participated in 20 focus group discussions (FGDs) (5 per chiefdom) (70% women, 30% <36 years) including marginalized women, town/section chiefs, youth leaders, women leaders and mammy queens, ensuring active participation of communities from all 16 target chiefdoms, across the 4 districts. This ensured the self-identified needs of vulnerable women from target districts, informed the development of the project. **Chiefdom level:** 560 people were reached across 16 chiefdoms (35 per chiefdom, 4 FGDs, KIIs), forming recommendations and ensuring the project reflects the expressed needs of women, particularly those at-risk of being left behind. At the **District Level:** 4 district level multi-stakeholder consultations were held in Kailahun, Kono, Tonkolili and Port Loko (1 per district): including leaders of women's networks, CSOs, district council officials, ministries at district level, district administrator, to integrate deeper understanding of the contextual challenges for women and to test the relevance of interventions strategies to support local women's groups and networks. Additional insights were also collected through 100 key informant interviews (KIIs) (55F, 45M, 23 youth: 14F, 9M). Insights and evidence derived from these meetings directly informed the programme design and supporting consortium partners to map interventions, linking NRM, rural community mobilization and capacity strengthening, to reinforce complementarities with other work in targeted regions. To ensure the project was deeply informed in local contextual realities, CA completed additional community assessment analysis through a survey covering the 4 districts (16 chiefdoms), with 660 respondents (462 female (70%), 198 male (30%). **Government agencies:** The consortium engaged the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change; Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Mines and Mineral Resources, as well as local councils in Kailahun, Kono, Pujehun, Portloko and Tonkolili. This facilitated greater buy-in for the project goals and activities, and ensured conscious alignment with existing government programmes and strategies. Key findings from community and district level consultations were also shared and discussed with the Minister of Lands, Housing and Country Planning who provided broader insights into some of the issues from a policy perspective to refine the strategic approach of the proposal. **UN Agencies & INGOs:** To build on learning from previous initiatives and bolster mutually reinforcing complementarities with other initiatives, the consortium engaged UNDP, FAO, PBSO, UN Women, World Vision, who provided insights into their work, ensuring the programme design mitigated duplication, leveraged complementarities, and filled geographic and strategic gaps in programmatic responses to dimensions of conflict and land impacting marginalized women. Supporting more strategic geographical targeting to include Kailahun, for example. Close engagement with the UNPBF focal point also ensured alignment with PBF priorities in-country and the wider UNPBF portfolio in Sierra Leone.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 3

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

\$1,900,000 (100%)

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

This project is grounded in deep gender-sensitive context analysis, including intersecting and compounding identity markers (age, socio-economic, disability), to understand how women experience violence/discrimination differently. The project leverages GEWE capacity strengthening and creates structured catalytic pathways for women leadership in tackling cultural/legal gender discrimination that perpetuate women's exclusion from decision-making, reinforcing the impact of land-related violence on marginalized women. Specific activities that advance women's GEWE include ToT with women leaders on peacebuilding, land laws and advocacy and support to women's networks on participation in NRM processes. By establishing structures for safe engagement with powerholders, claiming women's rights through existing legal and conflict resolution structures, and benchmarking progress on key legislative provisions, it adopts a constructive and solutions-focused approach to feminist and sustainable peace, institutionalizing women's meaningful and effective engagement in civic space and supporting women's equal land rights and gender-transformative NRM. 100% of the project budget and activities support GEWE outcomes. Christian Aid Sierra Leone (CASL) has extensive expertise using tools and approaches that contribute to Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI), including Participatory, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (PVCA), Capabilities, Opportunities and Motivations - Behavior (COM-B) model, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), which will benefit this project, ensuring women's direct insights inform project adaptation and their specific vulnerabilities inform methodological approaches. Specific interventions including Training of Trainers with Women Leaders in Planning, Financial Management, Peacebuilding and Land Laws and Advocacy aim to strengthen the capacities and sustainability of women's CSOs, networks and leaders beyond the life-cycle of the programme; the project will establish structured pathways of engagement, working with Women's Networks to develop plans for participation, advocacy and facilitates dialogue in NRM decision-making processes, strategically positioning women to engage with power holders on land and peace issues; while self-protection trainings for women HRDs and support for self-protection initiatives ensure women can engage meaningfully, creating a safe space and an enabling environment for women's meaningful participation. The primacy of GEWE commitments within the programme design seeks to address power imbalances, patriarchal norms and structural barrier that widen the gap between the most powerful and marginalized, men and women, boys and girls. Learning from CA SL's high impact portfolio on gender equality also deepens the feminist peace approach of this project.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

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

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

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

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

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

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes ☒ No ☐

Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:
Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

This project directly aligns with and supports Sierra Leone's UNSDCF 2020-2023 (extended to 2024):

SDCF Outcome 1 (Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security): Benefit from more sustainable agriculture, and increased resilience to climate change and other shocks. Farmers especially women, youth and other vulnerable groups to have equal access to information and decision-making opportunities on land tenure, knowledge of improved agricultural practices, inputs, technology, financial services, linkage to markets, leveraging appropriate technologies and innovations. An enabling environment for sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition (regulatory, institutional, research and policy framework) is in place

SDCF Outcome 2 (Transformational Governance): More gender and youth responsive institutions that are innovative, accountable, and transparent at all levels and can better advance respect for human rights and the rule of law, equity, peaceful coexistence, and the protection of boys and girls, women and men including those with disabilities.

SDCF Outcome 3 (Access to Basic Services): aims include ensuring communities' behaviours towards women and girls' rights have changed towards increased understanding and respect of their rights. Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for the protection of the rights of women, children and people living with disabilities are further developed, promoted and implemented.

SDCF Outcome 4 (Protection and empowerment of the most vulnerable): aim to ensure the most vulnerable, particularly women, youth, adolescents and children (especially girls), and persons with disabilities, are empowered and benefit from increased social and economic opportunities.

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

Goal 5 (Gender Equality): 5.1 End discrimination against all women; 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres; 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation for leadership at all levels of decision-making; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property; 5.c strengthen policies for the promotion of GEWE.

Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality): 10.2 empower and promote the social and political inclusion of all, irrespective of status

Goal 13 (Climate Action): 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning; 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Inclusive Institutions): 16.1 reduce all forms of violence; 16.3

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)

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making; 16.b non-discriminatory policies for sustainable development

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

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	<p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mrs. Rosamond Bennett, CEO</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency:</i> Christian Aid Ireland</p> <p><i>Date & Seal:</i> 05 October 2023 </p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Abdul R.M. Fofanah</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title:</i> Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 05.10.2023 </p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Babatunde A Ahonsi (PhD)</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title:</i> United Nations Resident Coordinator</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 11/10/2023 </p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 29/12/2023</p>

¹ 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) Conflict Analysis.

Climate change, land degradation, and conflict are strongly intertwined in the targeted districts of Sierra Leone. Addressing gender inequality related to resource access, ownership, and participation in decision-making is key for sustainable peace, particularly as structural gender inequalities and adverse gender norms undermine women and girls' coping strategies which are compounded when faced with conflict and climate-related shocks (CA,2023). Tensions over the unequal distribution of natural resources were historic drivers of conflict during the Sierra Leone civil war (IRIN,2012) and continue to drive social and political conflict. Land has become a catalyst for violent disputes, undermining communities' land rights (Bangura,2018). Challenges of overlapping tenure arrangements, contested boundaries, weak public institutions, and land grabbing create fertile ground for corruption (T.I.,2018). This undermines women's rights, impeding SDG progress. President of the Women's Forum SL stated the *'civil war worsened the situation with men orchestrating mass violations of human rights against women, further relegating them to the status of second-class citizens with diminished rights'*.

Land and Conflict: 68% of people cite forced land removal as a major cause of conflict in their communities, 11% cite herder and cropper conflict and 8% note displacement by corporate acquisitions (CA, 2023). International land investments, often on lands critical to women's livelihoods (Tzouvala,2019), have systematically failed to respect human rights and principles of free prior and informed consent. In Port Loko, women have protested unequal land investments, demanding participation in land decisions (Hennings,2019). In Kono, community members reported weak consultations by a company during government-approved land leasing process (Amnesty,2022) and youth-led civil society protests continue to increase. In 2021, youth in Fiamma (Kono) protested against cattle owners, and large-scale mining resulted in a class action lawsuit by communities in Koidu (Kono). These practices have resulted in landlessness of community residents and high rates of land degradation. In Tonkolili, mining resulted in forced evictions, preventing women from growing crops and panning for gold, their only sources of income. Protests resulted in a police crackdown (EJA,2020). In Kailahun, natural resource scarcity has resulted in conflict, water shortages and rapid deforestation (CA,2023). Young people remain deeply dissatisfied with NRM, with reports of arson of grasslands by youth. They face similar barriers in accessing land and decision-making spaces as women, creating community tensions and pushing young men to migrate (Ryan,2017). Young women, reliant on farming for livelihoods, are particularly affected by conflict in cattle settlements and mining areas, due to displacement from the lands they cultivate, which compounds the risk of food insecurity and increased GBV (FAO,2023). Young women experience acute discrimination and marginalisation within families and their communities, and are excluded from land inheritance and from holding land title when their father and spouses pass away. (UN Women 2017, FAO 2023). Competition for finite resources has escalated tensions, as >20% of Sierra Leone's arable land is under long leases to foreign businesses for large-scale agriculture and mining. The SL Truth and Reconciliation Commission report (2004) previously found *'from the outset of the post-independence period, those in power plundered the state and its resources, putting self-enrichment before any form of real development or accountability'*. UNSC (8372ndMeeting,Oct2018) noted weak governance and inequity in profits from the sale of resources are fueling conflict and increasing vulnerability, especially for women and youth. The impacts are worse for women, *'they came with a bulldozer. I stood in front of the machine...it came right up to my foot. I didn't move. So they stopped there'* (Woman, Sahn Malen,2020). The Port Loko Declaration (2017) called for an end to the *'the intimidation and criminalization of women who denounce the impacts of plantations and the violation of their rights'*.

Challenges to women's agency: 37.7% of women compared to 58.7% of men are educated (JIBP,2019), limited capacities prevent women's engaging meaningfully in decision making. In

target districts, 75% of people state women's groups are badly organized and struggle to plan actions due to high levels of illiteracy and traditional norms, compounded by limited knowledge of land rights and lack strategies to engage power holders (CA,2023). Gerontocratic and patriarchal norms result in women, especially those with disabilities, and those who are separated, divorced, or widowed experiencing discrimination and higher rates of violence than married woman. While 70% of the agricultural workforce are women, 95% of agricultural land is governed under patriarchal customary law (World Bank,2015). 58% of all households and 86% of rural households engage in agriculture, with male family heads exerting ownership rights. In targeted areas, CA's community assessment (2023) found 63% of women use their husbands' lands without their own land rights/title rights, and 75% recognized gender-specific NRM impacts. SLAWIJ (2022) study found women leaders and HRDs face verbal, online and physical intimidation and threats of violence as they seek to claim their rights or participate in decision making spaces, undermining women's participation. For example, while political parties have supported women's participation, candidates face discrimination and intimidation (GEWE Policy 2021), resulting in only 1 woman elected as a Paramount Chief MP in 2023. Similarly, women who lobbied on the GEWE Bill stated *'the intimidation is suffocating'*. A chairperson of a CBO in Sahn Malen, who refused a 75-yr lease offer, had her land sold without her consent by her husband and she received no money, leaving her landless (CA,2016). Women campaigning for land rights face continued intimidation, evidenced by a WHRD in Malen who faced legal threats from an international company, and attacks by local authorities and traditional leaders, for raising awareness amongst women not to sell their lands (FLD, 2021). Environmental and land rights defenders are still victims of intimidation and detention in SL (OHCHR, 2021).

Powerholders as gatekeepers to women's participation: Although the 2007 Devolution of State Act gave women legal rights to inherit land, they were restricted by the customary system administered by Paramount and Section Chiefs, who generally hold patriarchal views *'with greater power to shape actions than the law'* (Turay,2023). While the coexistence of formal and informal systems at a local level reinforce rural elites and prevent justice for excluded groups (Jackson,2012), Afrobarometer (Nov,2017) surveys show citizens trust customary actors more than the government. Unequal power dynamics have resulted in Chiefs making decisions about the leasing/selling of a family's land, excluding women who tend the land (LFLI,2020). This patriarchal system has generated local conflict, with women who attempt to fight for their land rights being exposed to violence (Ngila,2023). Documented cases show women have not sought justice because they were discriminated against in the name of custom and tradition, including Local Court Administrators using customs and tradition to disadvantage women in cases of inheritance and acquisition of property, including land, in direct contravention of the Local Court Act 2011 and other laws (OHCHR, 2019). In the 16 project chiefdoms, 82% of respondents noted vulnerable women (widows, disabled women, older women), are excluded from land ownership and male dominated NRM committees which contribute to their marginalization (CA,2023).

Legal Landscape for women: Consortium partners Green Scenery and NMJD contributed substantively to the passing of the GEWE, Customary Land Rights and Land Commission laws in 2022, through CAI's Irish Aid-funded work (CA,2023). Despite significant advancements, challenges remain as SL ranks 181 out of 191 globally in UNDP Gender Inequality Index (2023). While the GEWE Act's 30% quota provides a framework for women's equal and meaningful participation, barriers in the court system undermine full implementation of gender progressive legislation, resulting in few land dispute cases by female plaintiffs. The government expressed concern about the issue of land rights and about the disadvantage that women were at, due to customary laws, in regard to the transfer of land. Reaffirming their commitment to respecting and protecting equitable and legal land ownership (UPR WG Report, 2021). These challenges are also reflected by women in local communities, who report that in the overwhelming majority of land ownership cases, local authorities' side with men (CA,2023). Expanding legal protections

for women's rights to land and protection from gender-based discrimination in customary and statutory land systems is essential (Turay,2023). Only a small percentage of land is mapped, and institutional arrangements remain opaque, resulting in limitations in addressing women's land rights. Statutory and customary law harmonization remains a challenge with a lag in traditional leaders' recognition of the benefits of equitable land rights. Statutory laws (including marriage and inheritance) must be harmonized by policy makers to ensure a cohesive and egalitarian environment. This gap between policy and implementation is acutely felt by women, but an information gap currently exists relating to women's experience of judicial and conflict resolution mechanisms, and access to the control of land resources in line with these acts, which limits the evidence base to hold powerholders accountable for full implementation, and to inform the policy reform process to protect marginalised women.

a) Alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks

This project strongly aligns to Sierra Leone's international obligations including CEDAW and the Maputo Protocol, as well as SL's commitment to UNSCR 1325 on WPS and SL's NAP II for the full implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889, promoting gender equality, reducing institutionalized violence, tackling barriers to meaningful participation, building capacity and protection to ensure sustainable peace. It is inspired by the objectives in the six pillars of SiLNAP of UNSCR 1325 ranging from conflict prevention and addressing root causes to promoting peace culture and community empowerment. The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act and the Customary Land Rights and Land Commission laws 2022 contribute to achieving these obligations, in particular the elimination of discrimination against women. However, the extent to which these obligations have addressed societal and cultural patterns of discrimination against women in practice, particularly at local level, is limited. The implementation of the new national legislation at the local level will not be immediate and this project will capitalize on the recent legislation to empower women leaders to claim their rights. This will include strengthening capacity within district and chiefdom levels on gender, land rights and NRM by supporting the development of champions within the administrative functions. Currently barriers exist to women's participation, including the work of women and environmental HRDs, who are highly stigmatized. This project will address this through supporting municipal offices, chiefdoms and villages land committees, raising awareness on the WPS agenda and on the gendered dimensions of the Land Act (2022). There is also alignment with SL's medium-term National Development Plan 2019-2023 (extended to 2024). It complements the focus on fostering a peaceful, cohesive, secure, and just society, as outlined in Goal 3 of the MTNDP under Cluster 5, which emphasizes the empowerment of women, children, adolescents, and individuals with disabilities, enabling them to assert their rights effectively. The project also aligns strongly with its strategic objective to ensure effective land management and equitable access to and control over land. In addition, this project also advances progress on UPR SL (2021) recommendations supported by the government including: 143.270 Strengthen efforts to prevent social conflict and discrimination against minorities; 143.89 Continue to combat impunity; 143.98 Promote access to justice; 143.127 Reduce poverty especially for children and women; 143.129 Continue to reduce poverty in rural areas; 143.90 Provide human rights training to local courts; 143.186 increase gender equality; 143.202 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination; 143.55 Ensure women, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in climate change frameworks; 143.238 Promote gender equality and better protect women's rights; 143.245 Successfully implement the gender equality and women's empowerment policy; 143.241 Promote efforts toward women's participation in decision-making positions; 143.232 Combat GBV, support access to justice and women's empowerment.

This project focuses on locally-led, nationally owned processes by working directly with grassroots women-led CBOs and networks, working with local municipal officials and chiefdoms, as well as officials within the court and alternative dispute systems. Advocacy

strategies developed by women's organizations will culminate in a national summit on the implementation of the recent legislation, including national CSOs and government officials. A strength of the project lies in its collaborative design, and the use of context, history, culture. To foster ownership, national, sub-national authorities and women-focused CSOs have actively co-created the project, ensuring that it responds directly to the country's needs and aspirations. The project will work with local administrations to support registration and reporting systems are established so networks and groups are compliant with regulations and can engage authorities effectively. The collaborative project design is closely linked and responsive to UN and government frameworks, policies, formal and customary spaces and institutions, contextually grounded for sustainability and continued engagement with decision-makers beyond the project. It engages and continues to develop previously established networks strengthening capacities, while developing new women's networks and embeds a Do No Harm approach from the outset. The project builds on lessons from CA's peacebuilding and gender work globally, with vulnerable marginalized groups, women leaders at the municipal and national level. It will also draw upon good practices from our UNPBF funded peacebuilding work in Myanmar (project ID 00119346) and Colombia (project ID 00125908).

b) Summary of existing interventions

Project name	Donor/budget	Project focus	Difference / complementarity to proposal
Promoting Accountability and Citizens Engagement (2023-2027)	Irish Aid (2023-2027), 2023: €459,433 (Year 1)	Women's leadership and empowerment, Landowners and Users improved access to land, and promoting peaceful co-existence.	The PACE project complements our objective of women and NRM in building the capacity of women and strengthening their capacity to claim their rights in line with the land and gender laws.
Fostering Gender Just Macroeconomic Policymaking in the Pandemic Recovery.	Hewlett Foundation. \$175,000 (2022-2024)	Contribute to economic justice addressing macroeconomic policymaking and undemocratic decision-making structures that exacerbate inequalities & women's rights.	Learning, influencing, and sharing approaches on gender-just policymaking for women leaders in NRM, will compliment grassroots women's organisations and strengthen cross-movement CSOs, linked to the project.
Mitigating localized resource-based conflicts (2019-2021)	UNPBF \$3m	To mitigate conflicts between communities, government & companies by building the capacities of institutions and dialogue platforms that promote peaceful relations.	Targeting difference regions (Moyamba and Pejehun), the proposed project will learn from work to strengthen land acquisition regulatory framework and national, district, chiefdom and community-level mediation, dialogue and empowerment of women.
Building cross border peace-cattle herders and crop farmers in SL and Guinea	UNPBF \$ 4.5m (2021-2023)	Inclusive approaches to conflict mediation between Guinea and Sierra Leone, addressing cross border conflicts that occur between cattle herders and farmers.	While cross border in nature and targeting a different geographic location (Falaba and Faranah), learning can be derived from efforts to establish accountable institutions, promote peaceful co-existence and support to climate-smart livelihoods.
Repositioning Women-Focused CSOs for Sustainable Peace in SL (2022-2024)	UNPBF \$2m	To strengthen the institutional capacity of Women CSO's to coordinate their effort in sustaining peace and enhance the safety and security of women and girls in SL	With partial geographic overlap in Kono, (not Bombali, Karene, Pujehun, Western Area Rural and Western Area Urban), this project may compliment work in Kono, strengthening women CSOs, building on this to address issues of land and peace.
Peaceful Societies - women's improved access to NRM	UNPBF \$1.5m (2019-2020)	Fostering women's empowerment and access to political, legal, economic, and social rights as a core dimension of peacebuilding	Implemented in different regions of SL, the proposed project can build on insights from the project which enhanced women's access to and control over land and strengthened their economic opportunities

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

a) A brief description of the project

Consistent with UNSCR1325 and WPS resolutions, this project addresses root causes and drivers of conflict related to land and NRM, disproportionately impacting vulnerable women in Kono, Kailahun, Portloko and Tonkolili. Taking a three-pillar approach: 1) *strengthening the capacity of women-led organizations and women leaders* as a strategic tool to reinforce women's collective voice at the local, regional and national level. 2) *Empowering marginalized women to identify and pursue their strategic objectives*, the project catalyzes women's leadership as a sustaining peace tool. 3) *Tackling gerontocratic, patriarchal norms and practices that drive inequitable access to and control of land*, reinforcing cycles of violence and conflict at the household, community and inter-community level, the project leverages marginalised women's effective participation and creates an enabling environment for rights-holders and duty-bearers to work collaboratively, bridging the gap between policy and practice in NRM, to bolster trust and cooperation. Recognising the multiplier effect of women's networks and marginalized women's leadership, through mutually reinforcing programmes of work, the project promotes gender transformative NRM, shaping public discourse to assert women's land rights and enhance sustainable peace. This will increase women's participation, supporting them to claim their legal rights, complimenting government priorities for full implementation of the GEWE and Land Acts, building a clear evidence-base working closely women and power holders to support action.

Project-level 'theory of change'

IF women and their organisations have strengthened capacity to address gendered socio-cultural norms associated with natural resource conflicts related to land; and **IF** women leaders are empowered with an enabling environment to engage on land related conflict issues at the community and national level; and **IF** women claim their right to justice and establish a strong evidence base to hold powerholders to account on conflicts related to non-implementation of the Land Act; **THEN** women's will be more effective and resilient to claim their rights, tackle the root causes of conflict and engage in decision making processes related to NRM. Local and national decision- making processes will address challenges related to gender inequality that drives violence and will respond to the needs of women, women have legally enforced land rights mitigating conflict and violence; **BECAUSE** women and their organizations will be stronger in their collective engagement with decision makers, powerholders will understand the challenges facing women and support more gender transformative decisions to address land related conflict, and Government will work to ensure implementation of the Land Act.

Project Goal: Women catalyze pathways for peace to mitigate conflict and ensure gender transformative Land Natural Resource Management (NRM)

b) Provide a narrative description of key project components

OUTCOME 1: The institutional capacity of 100 women-led organizations and 10 CSO women's networks is strengthened to effectively lead transformative action on land and conflict issues **Output 1.1: 100 women-led CBOs and 10 women-led networks are well-coordinated with strong technical expertise;**

CBOs/networks face capacity challenges engaging decision makers effectively to claim their rights, mitigate the impacts of land-related conflict and advocate for change at local, sub-national and national levels. The project will strengthen new and existing organisations/networks' operational and strategic capabilities. **(1.1.1)** Consultative mapping of women-led CBOs and networks at chiefdom/district level across the 4 districts, engaging communities, local leaders and civil society, to support the strategic formation of new organisations to fill notable gaps and support targeted strengthening of existing groups. **(1.1.2)** Following mapping and group formation participatory capacity needs assessment of targeted CBOs, using CA's Partner Operational Capacity Risk Assessment tool with groups to identify catalyze a structured process of institutional strengthening. **(1.1.3)** Building on this CBOs will collaboratively develop context specific Capacity Development Plans and tools for each district

for the 100 CBOs (70% women-led, 30% youth-led) & 10 Women's networks, to bolster technical, governance, operational and financial capacities, as well as facilitating capacity bridging between networks to share expertise and leverage collective strengths. **(1.1.4)** 100 women (25 per district), representing women's networks, of which the CBOs are member, undergo a detailed programme of capacity strengthening (ToTs), including training and support on operational, management, technical, finances, governance, advocacy, peacebuilding, land laws (Land Act-gender provisions); delegates will cascade learning in their organizations/networks replicated through multiplier training to reach 3,000 people (2,550 women). **Output 1.2: Women's networks develop strategic and coordinated NRM plans supporting women's contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land.** **1.2.1:** Building on 1.1. CBOs/networks receive strategic planning and advocacy training (25 women per district, representing women's networks) on: identifying entry points, strategic communication, how to constructively advance gender transformative policy-making, women's land rights, peacebuilding, and monitoring. This will target women leaders from 1.1.1, to enhance synergies in Women's organisations develop strategic plans, building on complementarities with other organisations on land & peace, with support for their initiatives to advance organizational strategies. Catalyzing cooperation in **1.2.2:** develop collective advocacy plans, with women leader from four chiefdoms (20 people per district)- identifying priority challenges for marginalized women on land rights and NRM, with tools for implementation. Quarterly reviews will evaluate implementation of the joint plans to advance strategic collaboration between women's CBOs. **Output 1.3. Women & their networks equipped with tools to safely engage leaders.** A critical aspect of CBOs strategies to engage on land ownership and land-related conflict is capacitating groups to assess risk and plan protection measures for their members and Women HRDs. **1.3.1:** Specialist training on self-protection, protection planning and adaptation is developed and **1.3.2:** cascaded through organisations through ToT with 100 women, reaching at least 3,000 vulnerable women including HRDs & youth through a multiplier training. **1.3.3:** 40 women-led CBOs convene 9 risk assessment meetings in each of the 16 chiefdoms, engaging 20 people per chiefdom, including local authorities, traditional/customary leaders, civil society and private sector, to conduct action-orientated conflict analysis, informing early warning and protection plans. Inclusive planning process reinforces co-ownership and accountability between marginalized women and power holders, across each district. Structures established for review and refresh of protection plans, with funding allocated to implement and enhance risk mitigation plans.

Outcome 2: Women increase their leadership in decision making spaces (local and sub-national level), supported by powerholders on land for effective conflict prevention.

Creating an environment conducive to women's meaningful participation and leadership in NRM and decision making at the local and sub-national, the project will target 1,500 powerholders as peace agents supporting women's land rights. **Output 2.1 500 powerholders become peace agents supporting women's land rights.** **2.1.1:** Municipal officials, chiefdom and village land committee members, key to addressing gaps and harmonization of customary law and the Land Act, identified through participatory mapping of power holders, gatekeepers and key stakeholders for women's participation, will be mobilized as peace agents with training and technical support on the WPS agenda, inclusive planning, gender sensitive budgeting and women's land rights sensitizing officials on gender dimensions of the Land Act (2022). **2.1.2:** Peace agents will participate in Inclusive Peace Dialogue Sessions, "*the Women's Land Mandate*", engaging leaders (religious/traditional/political), women (including youth and people with disabilities) and the public to agree priority issues on full implementation of the gender provisions of the GEWE and Land Acts, with core actions to support a gender transformative approach to development planning, peace and land rights (18 sessions/4 districts). The approach, identifying priority issues through diverse participation, will increase accountability, visibility

and shared ownership. **2.1.3:** Women-led Accountability Tracker will be co-developed with Government during Peace Dialogues to monitor implementation of agreed action points, linking 2.1.2. **2.1.4:** Accountability Trackers will be reviewed quarterly with district level authorities to assess progress with collective recommendations for their advancement, and adaptation where needed. *Leveraging capacities strengthened in Outcome 1.* **Output 2.2: local women-led organisations implement peace innovations supporting women's leadership in NRM reaching 10,000 people** (85%-women, 15%-male, 60%-youth, 5%-PWLD). Contextually relevant Peace Innovations are designed and led by women-led CBOs targeting root causes and drivers of land-related conflict. **2.2.1:** Women's land for peace platform capture women's testimonies through a digital platform, including gender-sensitive / insensitive NRM practices that MDAs can adopt/address (iDT Labs). **2.2.2:** 100 micro-grantee representatives engage in training sessions on NRM livelihood innovations for peaceful coexistence with ongoing mentorship and accompaniment to implement, manage and report on Peace Innovations effectively. **2.2.3:** Micro-grants (\$3,000-10,000) to 20 women-led CBOs working on land issues to implement peace innovations in NRM, reaching 6,400, linking with local organizations to support effective implementation of strategic plans and leverage complementarity and alignment of local peace initiatives (Output 1.2), and address issues identified in Output 2.1 by powerholders at village, district and sub-national level. This builds on an effective experimental approach in CAI's UNPBF Myanmar project that exceeded targets by 428%. Innovation grants assessed via an open process, overseen by the Steering Committee and women leaders with clear selection criteria. Do No harm considerations will be prioritized to mitigate backlash. **2.2.4:** Supporting this, and building on 2.2.2, 100 grantee CBOs members receive training on gender transformative peace, NRM, GEWE, land rights and legal frameworks. **2.2.5:** Workshops to share learning and best practice, enhancing future collaboration and strategy development.

Outcome 3: Enhanced implementation of the gender provisions of the Land Act to catalyze peace.

Supporting the realization of the gender provisions of the Land Act will enable and be enabled by Outcomes 1 and 2, catalyzing project actions that address root causes of land-based conflict at multiple levels. **Output 3.1 Women's legal actions related to land rights are supported.** **3.1.1:** Supporting women's CBOs to identify cases of land rights related conflicts and supporting 50 vulnerable women to claim land rights through the judicial and/or alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Coordinated support for legal actions including engagement of specialized agencies in paralegal & ADR services like NAMATI, Timap for Justice and the Legal Aid board to intervene in cases of women's land rights violations. **3.1.2:** Successful cases and precedents set will be captured and promoted to support other cases within the remit of project and future actions by women. 1,000 women from the target areas supported to register their land, leveraging new land laws. **3.1.3:** To support 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 Gender, land and NRM champions will be identified and supported (160: 40/district & 10/chiefdom) within the administrative functions (paralegals, para, surveyors) of the courts and alternative dispute resolution systems, capacitating them to manage land documentation secretariats at community and chiefdom levels.

Output 3.2 Public discourse on women's land right issues enhanced by a supportive media through **3.2.1:** delivery of training to 200 media practitioners on responsible reporting, conflict sensitivity, gender equality and land rights, to enhance gender sensitive reporting and mitigate misinformation on women's land rights. **3.2.2:** Women-led organisations, WHRDs will lead a "Women Leaders as Agents of Peace on Land" media campaign on radio, print and social media highlighting women's land rights issues. This will enhance a supportive media, enabling public discourse on women's land rights and the impacts of land-related conflict. **Output 3.3 Action-oriented evidence-based research providing a catalyst for policy and political discourse on the land act, its implementation and implications for peace.** Laying foundations for structural reforms related to root causes and driver of conflicts and land rights issues, and women-led recommendations to alleviate bottlenecks inhibiting full implementation of the Land Act. **3.3.1:**

Policy research will be conducted with communities, capturing primary data and insights of women on drivers of conflict, women's exclusion from land rights and violations. **3.3.2:** Publication of 3.3.1 findings through interactive digital peace platform, abridged, animated and translated versions shared through traditional/new media (radio, TV, social media) highlighting oral testimony and insights of women, impacted by land related conflict. This innovative platform will enhance public discourse and government accountability on implementation of the Land Act (activity 3.3.2). Closely linked to local advocacy actions to catalyze progressive action on public policy. As a digital resource, operating after the project, it also represents a mechanism to monitor progress moving forward, providing a platform for marginalized women to directly share their stories. **3.3.3:** Findings will inform and be discussed in a national level multi-stakeholder summit, with 100 influential leaders including government ministries, political parties, women and youth led CSOs and the media, on implementation of the gender provisions of laws related to land ownership and NRM, to prioritize inclusive decision making processes to better address conflict, violence against women and violations of their land rights in support of sustainable peace, within political and policy debate to support the Land Act.

Project targeting Target districts: Kailahun (Chiefdoms: Njaluahun, Mandu, Malema, Luawa); Tonkolili (Simiria, Kholifa Rowala, Mayeppoh and Gbonkelenken); Kono (Lei, Gbense, Tankoro and Fiama); Portloko (Bureh, Kasseh, Koya and Kaffu Bullom). Districts were selected based on context analysis and trends in land and natural resource conflict with marginalization, exclusion and violence against women over land ownership. Across the 4 districts social norms and patriarchal systems perpetuate violence and exclusion of women from land and engagement in NRM, especially at the chiefdom and community levels. Large scale land acquisitions, by mining and agri-business in these chiefdoms have destroyed livelihoods and displaced communities, further complicating women's access, use and control of land and natural resources. Project partners have taken into consideration factors of duplication and complementarity with similar NRM and peacebuilding initiatives in the district selection approach (e.g UNPBF funded NRM project implemented in Bombali, Kenema, Bo, Falaba). The action aims to reach 20,870 direct participants of which 17,740 women (85%); 3,130 men (15%); 12,522 youth (60%) 1,044 PLWD (5%). The project will primarily target women (aged 19-35), current and aspiring 500 women leaders and women groups (100 CBOs & 10 networks). Traditional power holders (circa 80% male in target districts) will be targeted from chiefdom, district and national level to promote systemic gender equality. Direct participants will be reached through advocacy activities, community engagements, community/district dialogue forums, trainings on civic education, inter community or inter district peacebuilding activities, radio panel discussions and media campaigns. To have women's full participation and for sustainability, women will have a safe space to hold bi-monthly women's network meetings, where they will identify issues affecting them and how to address them, with protection issues consciously addressed and mitigated. The project intends to reach 124,165 indirect participants. This indirect number equates to the population across 16 chiefdoms reached through advocacy activities and media campaigns. Accountability processes under outcome 3 activities could have wider catalytic impacts for women's rights. To 'Do No Harm', the project will engage different actors (diverse groups of women, men, religious leaders, formal and informal sources of power within targeted communities, and local authorities) to discuss norms and practices that perpetuate gender inequality and how to promote gender equality and leadership by project's participants. Technical support will be provided by CAI to ensure conflict sensitivity and 'Do No Harm' is mainstreamed throughout project activities, including supporting project partners to conduct regular action-orientated conflict analysis to ensure activities do no exacerbate inequalities and stakeholders support the project. CA guidance on conflict sensitivity, accountability, safeguarding, and protection will be operationalized, as well as regular context analysis to mitigate risk to participants.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Budget 2022	Key sources of budget (donors))	Location of offices	Staff	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: Christian Aid Ireland	EUR €14.5m (Circa \$15.8m)	Irish Aid, EU, UNPBF, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church and Methodist Church, individual and legacy giving	Ireland (Dublin and Belfast)	39 (in Ireland)	Technical support is provided by a team of experts on conflict, migration, gender and power analysis including monitoring and evaluation, guidance on inclusion and women engagement sensitivity including policy and advocacy approaches. CAI globally leads peacebuilding and conflict prevention work for CA in 27+ countries. Country team is specialized in programme management and effective delivery of peacebuilding, gender, governance and human rights, climate/NRM work
Implementing partners: Christian Aid Sierra Leone	\$1.8m	Irish Aid, Hewlett Foundation, CA	Freetown	17 in SL	
Implementing partners: WoNES	\$143,251	UNDP, CA, World Bank through the Ministry of Education.	Freetown	8	Team works with rural women in communities on environment / climate change mitigation and adaptation. with 215 women environmental network
Implementing partners: Green Scenery	\$191,134	-Christian Aid, Trócaire, Friends of the Earth, FIAN Belgium, CAFOD	Freetow, Port Loko		Team specializes in Environmental Security, driving peacebuilding, with extensive experience in NRM, community mobilization and social cohesion.
Implementing partners: NMJD	\$486,656	Irish Aid, CA, Trocaire, UNDP, Medico Intl, OSIWA, PILIWA	Freetown Kono,Bo Kenema, Makeni	55	Founder of several civil society platforms and hold the secretariat of 'Land for Life' land governance advocacy platform, engaging communities and sub-national level stakeholders in 4 districts.
Implementing partners (IP): - 50/50 Group	\$176,310	EU, Irish Aid, Canada Fund, CAFOD	Freetown & in 16 districts	16	50-50 Group consist of critical mass of professionals in gender, inclusion and peacebuilding.
IP: Barefoot Women Engineers	\$842,391	World Bank (though NACSA), WFP, UNICEF, Govt SL	Newton, Western Rural	43	Staff work on green energy and climate smart agriculture, working with marginalized, exploited and impoverished rural poor women, bolstering their knowledge and skills

b) Project management and coordination

CAI responsible for overall technical, financial support and oversight, compliance with policies, ensuring quality and accountability. **CA SL** Project Manager (100%) overall project management, partner coordination, budget management and engagement with community stakeholders. The Senior Finance Officer (100%) coordinates partners' finance staff, oversee financial reporting, partners' compliance with performance requirements. MEAL Officer (100%) works with partners to strengthen community accountability and monitoring; Gender and Safeguarding Coordinator (70%) ensures transformative gender approaches are effectively implemented, and safeguarding measures observed. Head of Peacebuilding & Conflict Prevention (5%)- for programme oversight, technical advice on peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity. Climate Change Advisor (5%), will provide technical guidance and capacity support to project delivery. **Green Scenery:** District Project Coordinators (2) Portloko & Tonkolili (100%): Field Officers (2) Portloko & Tonkolili (100%): lead mobilization, implementation in the communities, reporting, M&E. Accountant (30%): administrative/ financial support. Programme Manager (20%): Oversees management and delivery for Green Scenery; Executive Director (10%): Overall oversight and relationship with stakeholders. **WoNES:** District Project Coordinator Kailahun (100%): Field Officer Kailahun (100%), lead mobilization, project implementation, reporting, M&E; Accountant (30%): administrative/ financial support;

Programme Manager (20%): Oversees delivery for WoNES; National Coordinator: Overall oversight and relationship with key stakeholders. **NMJD**: Project District Coordinator for Kono (100%); Field Officer for Kono (100%): lead mobilization, implementation, reporting, M&E; Accountant (10%): administrative/ financial support; Programme Manager (20%): Oversees all programme management and delivery for NMJD; Executive Director: Overall oversight and relationship with key stakeholders. Capacity Officer (20%): leads capacity development. **50-50 Group**: Policy Advocacy Coordinator (50%): leads national policy engagement and accountability on GEWE and Customary Land Laws. Policy Advisor (40%): Coordinate policy briefs, scorecards and support with engagements, including with media. Accountant (10%): Administrative/ financial support. Chief Solar Engineer (10%): Overall oversight of Barefoot's activities. **Barefoot Women**: Training lead (40%): technical guidance to women's groups on innovations; training on integrated climate smart initiatives; Solar powered solutions lead (40%): support women groups to deploy solar power to support sustainable initiatives; Finance Officer: (5%): administrative/ financial support; Executive Officer (5%): Overall oversight and relationship with key stakeholders. **50-50 Group** leads policy engagement and advocacy on of GEWE and Customary Land Laws Acts relating to women's right to land. **CA** leads the micro-granting activity, supporting women's groups on innovative initiatives under 2.2.1 for robust sub-granting and financial accountability, and manages PSEA training for staff. **Green Scenery** will lead in Portloko and Tonkolili, and on women's participation in NRM decision making across the 4 target districts, working with consortium partners and stakeholders to ensure gender-sensitivity. **NMJD** will lead in Kono, using their experience of locally generated by-laws to foster peaceful co-existence between herders and farmers, to support local initiatives addressing violence against of women in land and NRM decision-making processes. **WoNES** leads in Kailahun, leveraging expertise with women's CSOs on NRM and climate change resilience to support CSO/CBO strengthening, and local action planning for land and NRM decision making at local level. They will lead on tackling negative gender norms, related to women's land rights and participation in decision making, linking into national advocacy. **50-50 Group** works at national level, supporting overall advocacy, especially the implementation of the GEWE Act and the gender equality provisions in the Customary Land Act, linking local and national level advocacy. **Barefoot Women** leads training on innovations for the granting process and provides technical guidance to mitigate natural resources misuse. WoNES and Barefoot Women, support to women will ensure mutually reinforcing interventions. CA will provide technical guidance for research on drivers of conflict, women's exclusion from land rights and violations and will coordinate gender actions for advocacy. **Project coordination/ oversight**: Project Implementation Team: lead by CA, comprising of a core team and 4 partners responsible for implementation and delivery of key activities. Monthly meetings to coordinate, plan and follow-up on activities, financial reports and other compliance issues. This team will report to the Steering Committee quarterly. Steering Committee: comprising of senior leadership from CASL, CAI, heads of partners and CA leads. Additionally, women representatives from each of the 4 districts will attend, to ensure senior leaders hear directly from project participants. The Committee will meet quarterly to plan and review progress, strategic direction, and project risks management, rotating across the 4 districts on a quarterly basis, and every half year more project participants will be engaged in feedback sessions, for progress updates and community feedback. The Project will coordinate directly with government representatives to ensure complementarity.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Resistance from land interest groups using influence to frustrate	High	CA and partners have experience in working on high interest subjects and will use GEWE Act, the new land Acts to support women to realise their rights, participation & leadership in NRM. Partners will constructively engage decision

women's land ownership and leadership in NRM		makers to implement necessary laws, to support women's right. And support participant with self-protection protocols to avert risk
Resistance from conservative and traditional male leaders unfavorable to women's land rights / leadership	High	Partners will invest time and resources to sensitize leaders at community, chiefdom and district levels on project aims, provisions of the GEWE and new land act. Partners will raise awareness of women's land rights and participation using various media, and engage women political leaders as advocates with traditional leaders and decision makers
Greater shift in power relations, discrimination and negative impacts on women participants and women organisations	Low	Regular conflict and power analysis, ongoing security, risk and incident assessment; community protection monitoring, security protocols will be put in place. Dialogue with authorities to ensure security is adequate and addresses participants' needs, in consultation with local CSOs and CBOs. Project will develop EWS products to protect leaders and vulnerable participants, ensuring all stakeholders are updated, sensitizing them on project implementation / modalities
Politicians pursuing biased agendas through the project	Med	Ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the project, from the beginning, continuously updated, particularly local administration, sensitizing them on project implementation / modalities. Selection of programme participant will be based on strict selection criteria and will ensure a conflict sensitive, inclusive approach
Inflation cost that may affect the project costing	Med	Ensure effective budget planning, factor in budget to cover possible inflation on key items
Fuel shortages or price hikes	Med	Ensure project vehicles always have full fuel tanks to avoid shock in fuel shortage or price hike resulting in temporary delay in implementation
Emergence of conflict within the targeted zone	Low	Ensure that project team continuously work with the local leaders to assess the risks of conflict at the community level.
Mismanagement of funds by partners	Low	Establish strong monitoring mechanisms, strengthen partners through training, ensure all partners have strong accountability mechanisms and zero fraud policy.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** CA will manage the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL), with project-wide and partner-specific MEL plans developed aligning with the results framework, outlining collection, analysis and data use for measurement of indicators, tools required, frequency of data capture, verification source, entities responsible and resources required and include planning on type of personal data to be collected, defining how data collectors will be trained on data protection with involvement of the community. Data will only be used for purposes of the project such as monitoring and reporting. Data on project participants will be disaggregated by sex, age, disability status (SAD) and location. MEL is built into project activities targeting women on land rights issues within their communities and will be supported to monitor their own work and context in a participatory approach, ensuring the 'do no harm' principles and enhance empowerment and sustainability of outcomes. Communities will co-design monitoring tools at community level in local language, validating through testing before roll-out. The project will use Participatory Video to involve communities in narrating their stories of change attributed to the project, capturing voices of marginalized women and female youth reached. Partners will be supported to conduct community accountability assessment and develop and manage feedback, complaints and information-sharing mechanisms to enhance safeguarding and accountability. All staff will be trained on safeguarding and accountability to support community accountability assessment to establish community complaints and feedback mechanisms. Activities will be monitored monthly, supported by quarterly reflection & learning sessions. To manage disruptions and reprioritise, CA uses Adaptive Programming with periodic reflection of evidence, both context and results – to mitigate, replan or reprioritize, identify and respond to emerging risks. To adapt our programme, planned reflections 6 months from project inception using outcome harvesting, strategy testing approaches and sense making workshops with community participation. The project will conduct quarterly reviews of strategies by partners and project stakeholders and participants through sense making workshops at district level aimed at reviewing what is working and recommend corrections and adaptations as appropriate. Quarterly community level strategy testing engagements will be built into the M&E systems and will collect data or recommendations that will inform six monthly projects wide strategy testing exercises that will also take into consideration broader context changes and the

impacts on the project in order to determine cause corrections or adaptations. These will inform review of the ToC assumptions to inform adjustments to programming including budget re-allocation for the intended outcomes. Adaptations will be agreed with the donor before integrating them into the project. In addition, the project will collect Community Voices through monthly monitoring engagements with project participants and communities to continuously receive feedback on project activity implementation. Furthermore, Annual Review and Learning sessions will bring together the women's networks to reflect on learning from key activities implemented each year. The project baseline, endline and evaluation will be conducted externally, facilitating measurement of the complex outcomes at start and changes sought at the project's internal quarterly reviews will assess significant social, political or environmental changes at macro, meso & micro level, the activities' appropriateness in light of the changes, progress against objectives responding to the indicators in the results framework, and the outcomes and impact of the project on the communities (disaggregated by SAD and location). The MEL budget will cover: training and accompaniment for partner and stakeholder monitoring, accountability and learning practices; external baseline, endline and evaluation; establishment and management of community accountability mechanisms; monitoring visits and data collection; quarterly reflection workshops focused on outcome harvesting; development of monitoring tools for staff and community volunteers. Key government ministries & departments will be involved in monitoring, including joint monitoring visits.

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability.** Catalytic gains beyond the lifecycle of the project are reinforced in respective communities by increasing access to land and women's participation in NRM, and ensuring inclusive decision making and policy processes. This is ensured by leveraging existing structures, creating structured pathways for women's meaningful participation on NRM and decision making, and strengthening women's organizations/networks to ensure their long-term sustainability, by empowering women as agents of change, with the capacity to claim their rights, tackle root causes of conflict and engage in decision making. By engaging existing CBOs/ networks, the project leverages already sustained capacities for change. The multiplier effect of the ToT model ensures continuous peer-to-peer education can continue without additional funding. Empowering champions within administrative functions at district and chieftdom levels will instill knowledge and behavior change needed to achieve meaningful change within local governance systems. Representing strong innovation in the national context, clear empirical research conducted on the basis of women's lived experience, the functioning of judicial processes in SL leveraged through an interactive digital peace platform, on women's experience of land related conflict, will provide a lasting accountability platform which CSOs, media, political leaders and policy makers can access to inform national discourse and shape strategies to ensure full and effective implementation of the GEWE and Land Acts, beyond the life cycle of the project. Successful legal action in favor of women's land rights will provide precedence for future cases after the project. Documented case studies shall strengthen the work of existing women peace ambassadors to promote objectives of the SiLNAP on UNSCR 1325. The project's implementation strategy, driven by national and sub-national CSOs aims to foster ownership and long-term sustainability in support of peace, supporting initiatives that can be scaled-up. The project reinforces partnerships between networks of women and civil rights advocates that Christian Aid has supported in other peacebuilding interventions, and it bolsters constructive and sustainable cooperation with government actors at the local, regional and national level. Evidence based, the project leverages effective, tested strategies, engaging effectively on GEWE and Land Acts, and catalytic outcomes addressing resource conflict in SL, securing bi-laws with monitoring mechanisms to prevent conflict among cattle rearers and crop farmers in Kono. This project builds on learning from previous initiatives, it bolsters relationships between civil society and government to ensure sustainability within the programme design, based on evidence.

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	✓		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	✓		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	✓		Target districts and chiefdoms selected are; Kailahun (Chiefdoms: Njaluahun, Mandu, Malema, Luawa); Tonkolili (Simiria, Kholifa Rowala, Mayeppoh and Gbonkelenken); Kono (Lei, Gbense, Tankoro and Fiama); Portloko (Bureh, Kasseh, Koya and Kaffu Bullom).
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.	✓		Yes. Government and local authorities related to targeted geographical locations, the Ministry of Local Government and Community Relations; Ministry of Gender & Children's Affairs have been consulted extensively in the design of the project. Local communities were consulted throughout the project development shaping and informing the strategies and methodological approach.
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?	✓		In addition to desk review, a rapid community assessment was carried out to inform the gender and conflict analysis, and the project interventions for this project, ensuring it is grounded in the self-identified needs of women within communities.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	✓		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	✓		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	✓		The project approach was jointly developed with the partners, with clear insight on each partners' role and the mutually reinforcing complementarities of the project.

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)?	✓	Christian Aid gender experts in the Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) initiative contributed to the development of this project, women-led partners and CSOs, and local women leaders have informed the development of the project, the analysis, strategies and methodological approaches from the outset.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	✓	
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	✓	
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	✓	

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	✓		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	✓		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	✓		

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

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.⁹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Capacity of 100 women-led organizations and 10 CSO-networks strengthened for transformative action on land and conflict issues.</p> <p>Goal 5 (Gender Equality): 5.1 End discrimination against all women; 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres; 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation for leadership at all levels of decision-making; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property; 5.c strengthen policies for the promotion of GEWE.</p> <p>Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality): 10.2 empower and promote the social and political inclusion of all, irrespective of status</p> <p>Goal 13 (Climate Action): 13.3 Improve education, awareness-</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Number and % of targeted women-led organizations and CSO networks with strengthened capacity in transformative action on land and conflict issues.</p> <p>Baseline: To be established during participatory baseline exercise with a sample of identified existing women-led organizations and CSO networks already working on land and conflicts issues.</p> <p>Target: 100 women-led organization and 10 CSO networks have strengthened capacity on land and conflict issues. Reporting to include summary description of areas of strengthened capacity on land and conflicts issues.</p>	<p>Participatory identification and rating of capacity in priority areas with a sample of women-led organizations and CSO networks working on land and conflicts.</p> <p>For a sample of women-led organizations and CSO networks, separate FGDs will be held with key women's groups, to explore how their experiences compare with the group overall on land and conflict issues.</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation, with ongoing monitoring using identified capacity priorities as focus areas for follow up</p>	End of programme

<p>raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning;</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Inclusive Institutions):</p> <p>16.1 reduce all forms of violence;</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all;</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;</p> <p>16.7 responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making;</p> <p>16.b non-discriminatory policies for sustainable development</p> <p>Goal 17 (Partnerships):</p> <p>17.9 effective and targeted capacity-building;</p> <p>17.16 multi-stakeholder partnerships;</p> <p>17.17 effective partnerships</p> <p>UPR Sierra Leone (2021): 143.270 Strengthen efforts to prevent social conflict and discrimination against minorities;</p> <p>143.89 Continue to combat impunity;</p> <p>143.98 Promote access to justice;</p> <p>143.127 Reduce poverty especially for children and women;</p> <p>143.129 Continue to reduce poverty in rural areas;</p> <p>143.90 Provide human rights training</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Evidence of improved engagement and collaboration of women-led organizations and CSO networks with transformative action on land and conflict issues.</p> <p>Baseline: Current levels and examples of interaction and collaboration to be explored during baseline exercise with identified existing women led organizations and CSO networks. Additional data will be gathered following establishment of new women led organizations and CSO networks.</p> <p>Target: To be established following baseline and establishment of new women led organizations and CSO networks.</p>	<p>A sample of existing women's organizations and CSO networks who are members of supported networks will identify the engagement and collaboration they currently experience and the other women-led organizations they have linkages with, as well as rating the strength of engagement/ collaboration.</p> <p>For a sample of women-led organizations and CSO networks, separate FGDs will be held with key women's groups, to explore how their experiences compare with the group overall on land and conflict issues.</p> <p>Outcome Harvesting</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation, with ongoing monitoring following up on issues of inter-organizational engagement and collaboration.</p>	<p>End of programme</p>
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<p>to local courts; 143.186 increase gender equality; 143.202 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination; 143.55 Ensure women, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in climate change frameworks; 143.238 Promote gender equality and better protect women's rights; 143.245 Successfully implement the gender equality and women's empowerment policy; 143.241 Promote efforts toward women's participation in decision-making positions; 143.232 Combat GBV, support access to justice and women's empowerment</p>	<p>Output 1.1: 100 women-led CBOs and 10 women-led networks are well-coordinated with strong technical expertise</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of CBO networks and women led networks members whose technical capacity is strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: Current levels and examples of institutional and technical capacity to be explored during baseline exercise.</p> <p>Target: 100-CBOs and 10 women-led networks is strengthened;</p>	<p>Reports of institutional and technical capacity strengthening sessions, Attendance lists as Networks will be supported to use a basic template to document trainings engagement and key actions</p> <p>Monitored on a quarterly basis; findings summarized in 'network tracker tool'</p>	<p>End of Year 1 through to end of Year 2</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of capacity-enhancing initiatives undertaken per network</p> <p>Baseline: No initiatives undertaken</p> <p>Target: 4 initiatives (4 initiatives per network). Reporting will include summary description of the type of initiatives</p>	<p>Observation and document review of capacity enhancing initiatives plans and reports</p> <p>Networks will be supported to use a basic template to document their meetings and key actions</p> <p>Monitored on a quarterly basis; findings summarized in 'network tracker tool'</p>	<p>End of Year 1 through to end of Year 2 (implementation of capacity-enhancing initiatives)</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Women's networks develop strategic and coordinated NRM</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1a: Number of women's networks that have strategic and coordinated</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring and review of organization's plans and their</p>	<p>End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2</p>

	plans supporting women's contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land. (national/district)	<p>NRM plans in place,</p> <p>1.2.1b: % of women's networks plans being implemented toward sustainable peace dividends on land issues.</p> <p>Although plans cannot be disaggregated by age, location and status, but ongoing monitoring will examine whether and how plans include and respond to the needs of these networks, and the extent to which they participated in the plan development.</p> <p>Baseline: None of the networks have or are implementing strategic and coordinated. NRM plans supporting women's contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Year 1 target: 40 women's networks have developed plans</p> <p>Year 2 target: 40 (100%) women's networks have plans and 40 (100%) of these are being implemented</p>	<p>implementation, documented in organization strategy tracker</p> <p>Review and follow up monitoring of strategic and coordinated NRM plans supporting women's contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land (national/district) and early warning and protection tools and their use and results,</p>	(implementation of plans)
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of women participating in women's contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land (national/district), early warning and protection tools. Disaggregated by age, and disability status</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring and review of women participation and contribution records and documents</p> <p>Review and follow up monitoring of</p>	End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2 (implementation of plans)

		Baseline: No plans developed Target: Year 1 target: 40 women's networks have developed plans Year 2 target: 40 (100%) women's networks have plans and 40 (100%) of these are being implemented	sustainable peace dividends on land (national/district) and early warning and protection tools and their use and results,	
	Output 1.3. Women & their networks equipped with tools to safely engage leaders.	Outcome Indicator 1.3.1 Number and % of women who report feeling safer to engage leaders Disaggregated by age and disability status, and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties Baseline: To be established Target: To be determine following baseline.	A sample of women participant will discuss and rate their perceptions and levels of safety to engage leaders and decision-making spaces <i>(at local and sub-national level)</i> . Baseline and final evaluation	End of programme
Outcome 2: Women increase their leadership in decision making spaces (local and sub-national level), supported by powerholders on land for effective conflict prevention Goal 5 (Gender Equality): 5.1 End discrimination against all women; 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres; 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation for leadership at all levels		Outcome Indicator 2a: Number and % of women who report they are regularly and actively participating in leadership and decision-making spaces (local and sub-national level) supported by powerholders on land for effective conflict prevention. Disaggregated by age and disability status, and whether participant is a parent/ has substantial care duties Baseline: To be established Target: To be determine following baseline.	Individual survey with representative sample of women. Survey questions will incorporate locally relevant decision-making spaces at community level Participatory video & Most Significance Change Stories	End of programme

<p>of decision-making; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property; 5.c strengthen policies for the promotion of GEWE. Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality): 10.2 empower and promote the social and political inclusion of all, irrespective of status Goal 13 (Climate Action): 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning; 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Inclusive Institutions): 16.1 reduce all forms of violence; 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making; 16.b non-discriminatory policies for sustainable development Goal 17 (Partnerships): 17.9 effective and targeted capacity-</p>			Gathered at baseline, end of Year 1, and final evaluation	
		Outcome Indicator 2b: Self-reported 'participation in leadership and decision-making score' of targeted women and women political candidates (0 – 10). Disaggregated by age and disability status Baseline: To be established Target: To be determine following baseline	<p>A sample of participants of women will discuss and rate their perceived levels of leadership and decision-making across several domains (<i>at local and sub-national level</i>).</p> <p>Women political candidates' self -rate participation and influencing across the same domains in an individual survey.</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation</p>	End of programme
	Output 2.1: 500 powerholders become peace agents supporting women's land rights.	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1a: Number of powerholders who become peace agents in supporting women's land right.</p> <p>2.1.1b: % of powerholders who engage as peace agents and supported women's land right</p> <p>Disaggregated by age, sex and disability status.</p> <p>Baseline: To be established Target: To be determine following baseline</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring and review of powerholders becoming peace agents on women's land right records and documents</p> <p>Review and follow up monitoring of powerholders who engage as peace agents and supported women's land right reports</p>	End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2

<p>building; 17.16 multi-stakeholder partnerships; 17.17 effective partnerships</p> <p>UPR Sierra Leone (2021): 143.270 Strengthen efforts to prevent social conflict and discrimination against minorities; 143.89 Continue to combat impunity; 143.98 Promote access to justice; 143.127 Reduce poverty especially for children and women; 143.129 Continue to reduce poverty in rural areas; 143.90 Provide human rights training to local courts; 143.186 increase gender equality; 143.202 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination; 143.55 Ensure women, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in climate change frameworks; 143.238 Promote gender equality and better protect women's rights; 143.245 Successfully implement the gender equality and women's empowerment policy; 143.241 Promote efforts toward women's participation in decision-making positions; 143.232 Combat GBV, support access to justice and women's empowerment</p>	<p>Output 2.2: local women-led organisations implement peace innovations supporting women's land for peace innovations in NRM reaching 10,000 people (85%-women, 15%-male, 60%-youth, 5%-PWLD)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of people who benefit from women's land for peace innovations supporting women's innovations in NRM by local women-led organizations. Disaggregated by age, sex and disability status</p> <p>Baseline: To be established Target: 10,000 people (85%-women, 15%-male, 60%-youth, 5%-PWLD)</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring and review of peace innovations supporting women's alternative livelihoods in NRM</p> <p>Review and follow up monitoring of peace innovations supporting women's alternative livelihoods in NRM</p>	<p>End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Enhanced implementation of the gender provisions of the Land Act to catalyze peace</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: Number and % of gender provisions of the Land Act to catalyze peace Implemented.</p>	<p>Survey-A sample of gender provisions will be discussed and rate their perceived levels of implementation.</p>	<p>End of programme</p>

<p>Goal 5 (Gender Equality): 5.1 End discrimination against all women; 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres; 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation for leadership at all levels of decision-making; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property; 5.c strengthen policies for the promotion of GEWE.</p> <p>Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality): 10.2 empower and promote the social and political inclusion of all, irrespective of status</p> <p>Goal 13 (Climate Action): 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning; 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Inclusive Institutions): 16.1 reduce all forms of violence; 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all</p>		Baseline: To be established Target: To be determined following baseline	Focus group discussion will explore practical implementation of the gender provisions	End of programme
		Outcome Indicator 3b: Evidence of gender provisions of the Land Act to catalyze peace Implemented. Baseline: To be established Target: To be determined following baseline	Survey- A sample of gender provisions will be discussed to determine its application and effectiveness Focus group discussion will explore practical implementation of the gender provisions	
	Output 3.1: Women's legal actions related to land rights are supported	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Number of women's legal actions related to land rights supported. Disaggregated by type and location Baseline: To be established Target: To be determined following baseline	Ongoing monitoring and review of women's legal actions related to land rights supported and documented Review and follow up monitoring of women's legal actions related to land rights supported	End of year 1 through to year 2
	Output 3.2: Public discourse on women's land right issues enhanced by a supportive media	Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of platforms created to engage in public discourse on women's land right issues Baseline: To be established Target: To be determined following baseline	Ongoing monitoring and review of platforms created to engage in public discourse on women's land right issues documented	End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2

<p>levels; 16.7 responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making; 16.b non-discriminatory policies for sustainable development Goal 17 (Partnerships): 17.9 effective and targeted capacity-building; 17.16 multi-stakeholder partnerships; 17.17 effective partnerships</p> <p>UPR Sierra Leone (2021): 143.270 Strengthen efforts to prevent social conflict and discrimination against minorities; 143.89 Continue to combat impunity; 143.98 Promote access to justice; 143.127 Reduce poverty especially for children and women; 143.129 Continue to reduce poverty in rural areas; 143.90 Provide human rights training to local courts; 143.186 increase gender equality; 143.202 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination; 143.55 Ensure women, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in climate change frameworks; 143.238 Promote gender equality and better protect women's rights; 143.245 Successfully implement the gender equality and women's empowerment policy; 143.241 Promote efforts toward women's participation in decision-making positions; 143.232 Combat GBV, support access to justice and women's empowerment</p>			<p>Review and follow up monitoring of platforms created to engage in public discourse on women's land right issues</p>	
	<p>Output 3.3: Action-oriented evidence-based research provides a catalyst for policy and political discourse around the land act, its implementation and implications for peace</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number and evidence of Action-oriented evidence-based research published as a catalyst for policy and political discourse around the land act.</p> <p>Baseline: To be established</p> <p>Target: To be determined following baseline</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring and review of evidence of Action-oriented evidence-based research published as a catalyst for policy and political discourse around the land act documented</p> <p>Follow up monitoring of evidence of Action-oriented evidence-based research published as a catalyst for policy and political discourse around the land act.</p>	<p>End of year 1 through to beginning of year 2</p>

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For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1	Recipient Organization 2	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 202,122.91	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 202,122.91
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 46,372.73	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,372.73
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 25,272.73	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,272.73
4. Contractual services	\$ 85,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,000.00
5. Travel	\$ 70,263.64	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,263.64
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,268,150.59	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,268,150.59
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 78,518.32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,518.32
Sub-Total	\$ 1,775,700.91	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,775,700.91
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 124,299.06	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,299.06
Total	\$ 1,899,999.97	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,899,999.97

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1	Recipient Organization 2	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 664,999.99	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 664,999.99	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 664,999.99	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 664,999.99	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 569,999.99	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 569,999.99	30%
TOTAL	\$ 1,899,999.97	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,899,999.97	