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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

*Updated 30 May 2025* ***Draft***

**COUNTRY:** Sierra Leone

**TYPE OF REPORT:** semi-annual

**report:** 2025

**Project overview**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Women’s Land for Peace: Women Lead Transformative Pathways to Peace Through Natural Resources Management  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **00140935** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **NUNO Christian Aid (Convening Agency)** |
| **Date of first transfer: 9 December 2024**  **Project end date: 4 December 2026**  **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension No**  **Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension: No**  **Will this project be submitting a Fund Transfer Request (FTR) in the next six months? Yes**  **If so, around which month do you expect to submit the request? July 2025**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** **No** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative **x**  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**   * *Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization* * *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.* * *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated (in full USD)** | **Amount Transferred to date (in full USD)** | **Amount spent / committed to date (in full USD)** | | **Christian Aid Sierra Leone** | **1,900,000** | **665,000** | **$428,900** | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | | **TOTAL** |  |  |  |   Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:      **23%**  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)  The budget template with commitments to May will be shared shortly.  **Implementing partners**  To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money **since the project’s start**  **Four (4)**  To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money **during this calendar period** *(for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-December (anticipated); for final reports: full project duration)?* ***Four (4)***  Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each, both since the project’s start, and specifically during this calendar period:   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organization (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the planned total amount (in USD) for the overall duration of the project to be disbursed to this implementing partner?*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner since the project’s start?*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this calendar period?*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner during this calendar period (1500 characters)*** | | Green Scenery |  | 319,418.38 | 111,796.43 | 111,796.44 | **Outcome 1: Output 1.1 Activity 1.1.1** The consultative mapping exercise identified, engaged, and documented women-led organisations and networks operating across selected chiefdoms in the two project districts (Port Loko and Tonkolili). In Tonkolili and Port Loko 50 women's groups (25 per district) were selected using a consolidated mapping tool with criteria aligned to the project document. 2 focus group discussions were held with the mapped-out groups and were carried out community engagements with traditional stakeholders, fostering new/strengthened networks, and building inclusivity. In Tonkolili, there are 1,3141314 females and 135 males, 3 networks, & 79 PWDs. In Port Loko 748 females 2 males, 0 networks & 5 PWDs.  **Outcome 1:1 Output 1: Activity 1.1.2** The four implementing partners (NMJD, WoNES, and, Green Scenery) were trained by Christian Aid Sierra Leone on how to use the partner organization capacity assessment template and communication. Partnerships, Socioeconomic and Economic and Demographic Profile.  **Outcome 1.1: Output 1.1 Activity** 1.1.3. The developed tool was used by the implementing partners to assess the women's groups. The 50 women's groups were assessed based on Leadership & governance, financial management, program implementation, monitoring & implementation, monitoring & Implementation, monitoring & learning, participation & inclusion, sustainability, and demographic profile. Results indicates that 80% of the women's groups have leaders but lacks the requisite awareness and resources to formalize their operations  **Outcome 3: Output 3.3 Activity 4.0** Progress was achieved in project setup, including staff selection, implementation planning, consolidation of the work plan and results framework, budget, and MEAL review, procurement planning, and alignment of internal accounting systems. The Steering Committee was established, with the organization’s leadership participating in its first meeting. The organization also supported baseline data collection and initiated preliminary activities under key outputs.  **Outcome 3 Output 3.3 Activity 3.3.5.3** 8 chiefdom inception meetings that facilitated stakeholders’ commitments were held with 125 female and 12 females in Port Loko and Tonkolili 63 females, 1 disability and 29 males | | Network Movement for Justice & Development | Other National CSO | 271,346.29 | 94,971.20 | 94,971.20 | **Outcome 1: Output 1.1 Activity 1.1.1** Conducted consultative mapping of 25 women's groups (25 per community in Kono) with a consolidated selected criterion, establishing a baseline database in four chiefdoms. Female 681 male 76, 0 networks & 33PWDs  **Outcome 1:1 Output 1: Activity 1.1.2** The four implementing partners (NMJD, WoNES, and Green Scenery) were trained by Christian Aid Sierra Leone on how to use the partner organization capacity assessment template and communication. Partnerships, Socioeconomic and Economic and Demographic Profile  **Outcome 1.1: Output 1.1 Activity** 1.1.3. The POCRA developed tool was used to assess the women's groups. The 25 women's groups were assessed based on Leadership & governance, financial management, program & implementation, monitoring &, program learning, participation & inclusion, sustainability, and demographic profile. Results indicates that 80% of the women's groups have leaders but lacks the requisite awareness and resources to formalize their operations  **Outcome 3: Output 3.3 Activity 4.0** Progress was achieved in project setup, including staff selection, implementation planning, consolidation of the work plan and results framework, budget, and MEAL review, procurement planning, and alignment of internal accounting systems. The Steering Committee was established, with the organization’s leadership participating in its first meeting. The organization also supported baseline data collection and initiated preliminary activities under key outputs.  **Outcome 3 Output 3.3 Activity 3.3.5.3** Held four chiefdom inception meetings that facilitated stakeholders’ commitments  Conducted 1 focus group discussion with heads of mapped groups to identify capacity needs and inform future activities.  Facilitated 2 community engagements with stakeholders to strengthen partnership linkages, ensuring inclusivity and identifying roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders. | | Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability | National Women’s CSO | 233,169.29 | 81,609.25 | 81,609.25 | **Outcome 1: Output 1.1 Activity1.1.1** In Kailahun consultative mapping of women's groups were carried out to establish a baseline database of the women's groups. 1 focus group discussions with the leaders of the mapped-out groups were held and 1 Community engagement with traditional stakeholders, fostering new/strengthened networks, and building inclusivity. Females 818 males 126, network 0 and pwds 36  **Outcome 1:1 Output 1: Activity 1.1.2** The four implementing partners (NMJD, WoNES, and, Green Scenery) were trained by Christian Aid Sierra Leone on how to use the partner organization capacity assessment template and communication. Partnerships, Socioeconomic and Economic and Demographic Profile  **Outcome 1.1: Output 1.1 Activity** 1.1.3. The developed tool was used by the implementing partners to assess the women's groups. The 50 women's groups were assessed based on Leadership & governance, financial management, program implementation, monitoring & implementation, monitoring & Implementation, monitoring & learning, participation & inclusion, sustainability, and demographic profile. Results indicates that 80% of the women's groups have leaders but lacks the requisite awareness and resources to formalize their operations  **Outcome 3: Output 3.3 Activity 4.0** Progress was achieved in project setup, including staff selection, implementation planning, consolidation of the work plan and results framework, budget, and MEAL review, procurement planning, and alignment of internal accounting systems. The Steering Committee was established, with the organization’s leadership participating in its first meeting. The organization also supported baseline data collection and initiated preliminary activities under key outputs.  **Outcome 3 Output 3.3 Activity 3.3.5.3** four chiefdom inception meetings that facilitated stakeholders’ commitments were held with over 300 female and 50 male who more of a community stakeholders | | 50/50 Group | National Women’s CSO | 87,457.83 | 30,610.24 | 30,610.24 | **Outcome 1: Output 1.1 Activity1.1.1** In Key staff were selected, core operational documents (implementation plan, consolidated work plan/results framework, budget, MEAL plan, and procurement plan) were finalized, and internal accounting systems were aligned. The Steering Committee was established and held its first meeting. Baseline data collection was supported, and preliminary implementation activities began.  **Outcome 1: Output 1.2: Activity 1.2.3** Held a national consultative advocacy meeting at the national level with 70 participants (48 female from the women groups selected from the four-project district in attendance) and other stakeholders (7 men and 15 women, including representatives from the other implementing partners, Ministry of Gender, Land Commission, Irish Aid, and UN Women) to discuss challenges faced by women across the project district and developed an advocacy plan. |   **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE) as per the project document?100%  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment $1,900,000  Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment $  428,900 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM3**  **Project Risk Marker: Medium**  **Project PBF focus area: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management** | |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**  Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board?  **Yes**  **If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months? *(3000 characters)***  The 18- member project steering committee met twice during this reporting period, in March and June 2025. The membership includes Christian Aid Sierra Leone (Co-Chair), Ministry of Land Housing & Country Planning (Co-Chair), Ministry of Local Government & Community Affairs, Ministry of Gender & Children’s Affairs, Ministry of Environment & Climate Change, Independent Commission for Peace and National Social Cohesion, National Land Commission, Green Scenery, Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), Women’s Network for Environmental Sustainability (WoNES), The Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ) , UN Women, UNDP, four women leaders leader from the 4 district of project implementation, Institute for Gender Research & Documentation, Christian Aid Ireland, IrishAid Sierra Leone. To establish the Steering Committee, Christian Aid corresponded with the respective institutions to nominate senior personnel to act as committee members.  The Project Steering Committee receives regular updates from the Project Technical Committee and in return provides strategic guidance to the Project Technical Committee and the Project Management Team. The purpose is to enhance collaboration among stakeholders, provide strategic oversight, and create a platform that enhances the project’s impact. The quarterly meetings of the steering committee serve as an essential governance mechanism that establishes informed decision-making and an adaptive implementation strategy to address emerging issues that may arise while ensuring long-term sustainability. By inculcating different views of the steering committee, including direct project beneficiaries, the committee remains responsive to the communities' lived experiences while maintaining accountability and transparency in all of its operations.  The committee meets quarterly, with the inaugural meeting held in March and the second meeting scheduled for [June 6]. In the inaugural meeting, the terms of reference developed were reviewed and formally adopted by all committee members. Additionally, the project portfolio was presented, including the consolidated workplan that was developed by the implementing partners. The steering committee thoroughly went through the consolidated work plan and approved it for implementation. The second steering committee meeting, held in June, focused on implementation progress, assessing the effectiveness of coordination, and opportunities and challenges around project implementation. Women leaders from the project districts also shared emerging experience and key highlights and insights gained from the activities implemented in the four respective districts.    **Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with *(3000 characters)*.**  ***Strategic engagement and leadership:*** During the first six months, the project has extensively engaged with national-level government ministries, departments, and agencies to align project goals with national priorities, secure collaboration, and ensure operational support. A courtesy visit was made by the project team in Sierra Leone and Christian Aid Ireland to the National Land Commission, and the team briefed the chairman and his deputy on the grant award, project objectives, and potential collaboration in land governance and resource management. To update on progress and discuss their essential responsibilities as co-chair of the steering committee, a similar visit was held with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning. The co-chair role was endorsed, and a senior staff member was assigned to represent them project.  ***Continued alignment with national priorities, including on peacebuilding***: In addition to the co-design sessions held with the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Country Planning (MLHCP), bilateral discussions on the project's desired outcomes and impact were held with the permanent secretary at the MLHCP to identify areas of alignment with key priorities of the national land administration when the implementation commenced.. Also, similar discussions were carried out with the Ministry of Gender and Children’s Affairs through a formal signing of the Service Level Agreement with the ministry. The minister, while launching the project, emphasized the need for joint coordinated efforts and gender-responsive interventions. In a similar direction, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development was consulted to ensure compliance and align the project with national development frameworks. The Director of NGO Affairs officiated the project launch and reinforced the government’s commitment to enabling smooth implementation of the project.  Additionally, the project engaged with the Peace Commission, which participates in the steering committee and was briefed on the project’s scope, outcomes, and potential alignment with peacebuilding objectives. While the Peace Commission does not have an established office in all of the project districts; it committed to providing targeted support across implementation communities as needed.  Engagement and formal endorsements/written agreements with key national institutions ensures the project’s regulatory coherence, while demonstrating strengthened institutional partnerships aligned with broader government priorities.  ***Enhancing local ownership, inclusion, and alignment with local government priorities:*** Regular dialogues were also held with **district and chiefdom authorities**—including council chairpersons, paramount chiefs, youth, and women leaders— to promote local ownership, inclusion, and alignment of the project with government and district priorities. These engagements have strengthened partnerships, ensured grassroots support to enhance project delivery that is geared towards fostering appropriate community-driven results. | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: **Lois Simche Lebbie**  Email: **llebbie@christian-aid.org**  Project report approved by: [Paul Quinn]  Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? **Yes**  Did the PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report? **Yes** | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

*- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*

*- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*

*- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*

*- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

*- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses*

**PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities*(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners ***Completed*** |  |
| Staff Recruitment ***Completed*** |  |
| Collection of baselines ***Completed*** |  |
| Identification of beneficiaries ***Completed*** |  |

**Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) *(3000 characters):***

**Contracting of Partners**: The project has contracted four implementing partners: 50/50 Group Sierra Leone Chapter, Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD in Kono), Green Scenery (Tonkolili and Port Loko), and Women’s Network for Environmental Sustainability Kailahun). Each of these implementing partners has signed a funding and reporting agreement, which includes narrative and financial reporting and deadlines.

**Staff Recruitment**: Four key staff have been recruited by Christian Aid Sierra Leone for the successful implementation of the project and all the project managers for the implementing partners have been full onbarded.

**Christian Aid Sierra Leone has** recruited the project manager (100%), gender & communications assistant (70%), finance coordinator (100%), and, MEAL (100%), and activated levels of effort of the head of peacebuilding & conflict of peacebuilding & conflict prevention (5%), climate change advisor (5%), and other related team members, not charged to this project.

**Collection of baselines:** Thecollection of baseline data was completed.

**Key Baseline Findings :**

1. **Legal vs. Lived Experience Gap**: Notwithstanding the progressive laws on the access to resources, such as the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 and the GEWE Act 2022, women continue to face systemic exclusion due to patriarchal norms, weak enforcement, and male-dominated traditional systems (e.g., secret societies). Only 34% of women participate in local decision-making forums, dropping to 24% at district levels.
2. **Capacity Shortfalls**: The women-led organizations and CSO networks at the chiefdom level lack governance, financial management, strategic planning, and advocacy skills. Only 10% of assessed organizations comply with legal/regulatory standards.
3. **Disengagement of Powerholders**: 63% of powerholders, including traditional authorities, chiefs, and other community leaders, rarely or never support women’s land rights, citing cultural norms (98%) and lack of awareness (98%) as barriers.
4. **Limited Peace Innovations**: 63% of women are unaware of livelihood-focused peace initiatives; only 3% rate existing efforts as "very effective."
5. **Implementation Failures**: The gender provisions within the Land Act are not yet fully operationa, athe capacity of the mandated legal structures to administer land according to the new acts is not yet fully constituted-e.g the National Land Commission does not yet operate in some districts, and the district and chiefdom land committees as prescribed by the new laws are not yet set up in some geographic areas.

**Identification of beneficiaries:**  Selected across four project districts, 100 women's groups with 47 being youth groups include 3,561 women, 339 men, and by actively promoting inclusivity 152 persons with disabilities were selected. Five women’s network were also mapped out. These women groups are crux of the direct target beneficiaries that the project team would be working with to reach out to indirect beneficiaries. A standard selection criterion was developed and utilised by all implementing partners and questions focused on key thematic areas such as vulnerability, land access needs, conflict-affected status, and group capacity/representation within the districts.

*Give an overview of the project's overall progress during the reporting period (January–June for June reports, January–December (expected) for November reports, and the entire project duration for final reports). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

**Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan?**

**Yes**

If no, please provide an explanation *(6000 characters)*:

**Project** **progress summary *(6000 characters)***:

***Deepening community engagement and participatory approach to implementation to enhance ownership***: The women’s land for peace project implemented in the four project districts of Kono, Kailahun, Port Loko, and Tonkolili has advanced preliminary groundwork to empower women’s groups in land governance and peacebuilding. Key activities implemented during the reporting period include risk assessment meetings, and community accountability workshops to identify cultural, social, and legal barriers that act as resistance to women’s ownership of land and other natural resource management.

***Enhancing awareness of women’s land rights:*** To further promote women’s land rights, safeguarding protocols and IEC Materials such as roll-up banners, posters, and billboards have been developed to increase awareness of women’s land rights.

***Institutionalising monitoring and impact tracking***: Monitoring and evaluation tools have been completed, which include a sex, age, and gender-disaggregated disability framework and a baseline survey that established targets to address capacity gaps and increase participation.

***Capacity strengthening for stronger localisation approach:*** A consolidated mapping tool was developed for the selection of women's groups, 100 women's groups (25 per district), along with 10 women's networks. With the use of the Christian Aid’s partner organization capacity assessment tool (customized for this project, context, and the desired change), these women’s groups have been assessed to ascertain their groups’ level in governance, financial management, project management, and advocacy capability. Based on the outcome of the assessment, a capacity development plan has been developed for forty women's groups. Similarly, leaders from these women's groups from the respective districts were brought together for consultation to discuss land-related issues faced by women and to develop a harmonized advocacy plan that can be used in all the districts by the respective women's groups. To date, output includes 100 women-led groups mapped, 40 tailored capacity development plans, IEC materials reaching 1,400+ community stakeholders, one advocacy plan on women’s land rights to strengthen collaboration, and monitoring collaboration and monitoring tools to keep track of implementation progress. Next steps include building the capacity and strengthening the women’s groups and solidifying partnerships with community stakeholders and government institutions.

All these efforts are aimed towards enhancing institutional resilience, amplifying women’s voices on natural resource management, and fostering implementation of gender-responsive land policies while ultimately contributing to sustainable peace and natural resource management.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date *(3000 characters):***

Gender equality and women’s empowerment are at the core of the project’s design and implementation. All four implementing partners prioritized women-led organizations throughout their activities, starting with the consultative mapping exercises conducted across the four target districts. A standard selection criterion ensured that women’s groups were identified based on vulnerability, land access needs, conflict-affected status, and representativeness. This process resulted in the identification of 100 women’s groups, including 47 youth-led groups, as well as the inclusion of 152 persons with disabilities (PWDs), ensuring that intersectional vulnerabilities were addressed from the outset.During this reporting period, women’s groups and networks received targeted support through structured capacity assessments using a customized partner organizational capacity assessment (POCRA) tool. This tool assessed leadership, governance, financial management, inclusion, and sustainability capacities. The results have informed tailored capacity development plans for 40 of these groups, creating a direct pathway for strengthening their voice and agency in land governance and peacebuilding.

Inclusion was further promoted through community engagement activities and inception meetings in each district, involving traditional authorities and local leaders. These spaces allowed for the participation of women, youth, and PWDs in identifying barriers and proposing locally relevant solutions. In total, over 1,400 community stakeholders were reached through awareness-raising and engagement activities, including at least eight chiefdom-level meetings facilitated by partners.

The 50/50 Group led a national consultative advocacy meeting, bringing together women leaders from all project districts alongside stakeholders from government institutions, development partners, and civil society. This inclusive dialogue contributed to the development of a harmonized advocacy plan focused on women’s land rights and broader structural reforms.

The project also developed safeguarding protocols and produced inclusive IEC materials (e.g., posters, banners, billboards), which reflect diverse identities and promote positive messaging on women’s and youth rights in natural resource governance. These efforts are instrumental in amplifying women’s and young people’s voices, holding powerholders accountable, and reshaping traditional norms toward gender-equitable and youth-responsive governance systems.

**Is the project 1+ year in implementation**?

**No**

**FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:**

**Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results?**

*Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.*

**N/A**

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results *(6000 characters)*:

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results, or submit them as additional attachments.

*Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework.*

*Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.*

**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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| Outcome Indicator 1a: Number and % of targeted women-led organizations and CSO networks with strengthened capacity in transformative action on land and conflict issues. | 20 out of the 20 Women led organizations and CSOs have limited capacity in transformative action on land and conflict issues. Knowledge gaps were noted in:   1. Governance 2. Organisational Strategy 3. Risk Management 4. Human Resources 5. Financial Management & Compliance 6. Advocacy 7. Conflict Resolution | 100 women-led organizations and 10 CSO networks have strengthened capacity on land and conflict issues. | 100 women led organizations were mapped, and 5 CSO networks | 100 women led organizations were mapped, and 5 CSO networks have been mapped | Project has completed the inception phase and 5 more CSOs Network to be mapped |
| Outcome Indicator 1b: Evidence of improved engagement and collaboration of women-led organizations and CSO networks with transformative action on land and conflict issues. | 0 | 100 women groups and 10 CSOs network women networks to have developed plans | N/A | N/A | A capacity assessment plan has just been completed |

**Output 1.1:** Institutional and technical capacity of 100-CBOs and 10 women-led networks is strengthened

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline*)*** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of CBO networks and women led networks members whose technical capacity is strengthened | 0 | 100-CBOs and 10 women-led networks are strengthened | N/A | N/A | Project has just completed inception phase and results not yet reportable. 5 women's =CCO’s capacity assessed. |
| Output Indicator 1.1.2  Number of capacity-enhancing initiatives undertaken per network | No initiatives undertaken | 4 initiatives (4 initiatives per network = 40 initiatives) | N/A | N/A | 5 out of the 10 women’s network have been mapped out and the the remainin 5 are in progress |

**Output 1.2:**

Women’s networks develop strategic and coordinated NRM plans supporting women’s contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land (national/district) with 40 women-led CBOs on early warning and protection tools.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.1a:**  Number of women’s networks that have strategic and coordinated NRM plans in place | 0 - None of the networks have or are implementing strategic and coordinated NRM plans supporting women’s contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land | 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 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.1b:**  % of women’s networks plans being implemented toward sustainable peace dividends on land issues. | 0 - None of the networks have or are implementing strategic and coordinated NRM plans supporting women’s contribution toward sustainable peace dividends on land | 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 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Output 1.3. Women & their networks equipped with tools to safely engage leaders**

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| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| Output 1.3.1 Specialist training on self-protection, protection planning and adaptation is developed | 0 | 100 women groups 5 networks | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 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. | 0 | 3,000 vulnerable women and youth | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 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 plan | 0 | 9 Risk assessment meetings in 16 chiefdoms engaing 20 people each | N/A | N/A | N/A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| 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 | 0 | **500** | **N/A** | **N/A** | Project has just completed inception phase and results not yet reportable. |
| 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 | 0 | 10 | **N/A** | **N/A** | Project has just completed inception phase and results not yet reportable. |

**Output 2.1:** 500 powerholders become peace agents supporting women’s land rights.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance Delay**  **(if any)** |
| Indicator 2.1.1a:  Number of powerholders become peace agents supporting women’s land rights’    2.1.1b: % of powerholders who engage as peace agents and supported women’s land right Disaggregated by age, sex and disability status. | Baseline report Mini-survey with 160 duty bearers (40 per district in 4 districts) | 500 powerholders become peace agents supporting women’s land rights. | N/A | N/A | This activity is yet to start |

**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)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| Indicator 2.2.1  Number of people who receive peace innovations supporting women’s alternative livelihoods in NRM by local women-led organizations. Disaggregated by age, sex and disability status | 0 | 10,000 people (85%-women, 15%-male, 60%-youth, 5%-PWLD) | **N/A** | **N/A** | Project has just completed inception phase and results are not yet reportable. |

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

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| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| **Outcome Indicator 3a:**  Number and % of gender provisions of the Land Act to catalyze peace Implemented. | 0 – No gender provisions of the Customary Land Rights Act (2022) implemented | **TBD** | N/A | N/A | Project has just completed inception phase and results not yet reportable. |
| **Outcome Indicator 3b:**  Evidence of gender provisions of the Land Act to catalyze peace Implemented. | 0 – No gender provisions of the Customary Land Rights Act (2022) implemented | **TBD** | N/A | N/A | Project has just completed inception phase and results not yet reportable. |

**Output 3.1:** Women’s legal actions related to land rights are supported

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| **Output Indicator 3.1.1:**  Number of women’s legal actions related to land rights supported.  Disaggregated by type and location | 0 | 50 Vulnerable women to claim land rights | N/A | N/A | Project has just completed inception phase and results are not yet reportable. |

**Output 3.2:**Public discourse on women’s land right issues enhanced by a supportive media

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| **Output Indicator 3.2.1:**  Number of platforms created to engage in public discourse on women’s land right issues | No structured platforms engaging in public discourse on women’s land rights. | One CSO/media platform in each chiefdom | **N/A** | **N/A** | Project has just completed inception phase and results are not yet reportable. |

**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 national peace and security

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress for reporting period** | **Indicator progress since project’s start** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| 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. | 0 | 4 publications within the life span of the project – one per project district | **N/A** | N/A | Project has just completed inception phase and results are not yet reportable. |

**Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each indicator under each outcome and their respective outputs**

**PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments, provide an update on the achievement of all outcome and output indicators in the table below. Please add additional entries as needed, based on the number of outcomes, outputs and indicators in the approved project results framework.**

* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state “N/A” and provide any explanation.
* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 characters max per entry).

**Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each indicator under each outcome and their respective outputs**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

**Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (e.g., national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)?**

YES

**If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a** **brief description**, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Event Description*** | ***Tentative Date*** | ***Location*** | ***Target Audience*** | ***Event Objectives (900 characters)*** |
| Deliver media literacy training on responsible reporting, conflict management on land and gender issues | 16th – 28th June 2025 | Kono Kailahun Port Loko Tonkolili | 200 media practitioners | Build the capacity of media professionals with the required skills in responsible reporting, conflict-sensitive coverage of land management, and gender-inclusive journalism to enhance accurate, ethical, and peace-promoting media practices. |
| Lead a “Women Leaders as Agents of Peace on Land” media campaign on radio, print, and social media highlighting women’s and rights issues. | 1-5 September 2025 | Kono Kailahun Port Loko Tonkolil | 25 women groups | Equip women leaders to lead peace and land rights advocacy by spotlighting their contributions and challenges through targeted radio, print, and social media campaigns |
| Women NRM Land Champions mobilise land authorities on managing documentations within the courts | 15–20 th September 2025 | Kono Kailahun Port Loko Tonkolil | 25 women groups | Empower Women NRM Land Champions to mobilize land and traditional authorities in aligning court documentation processes, ensuring efficient and understandable management of land-related records. |
| Building gender land and NRM champions (160: 40/district & 0/chiefdom) within the administrative functions (paralegals, para-surveyors) capacitating them to manage land documentation secretariats at community and chiefdom levels | 29th September 04th October 2025 | Kono Kailahun Port Loko Tonkolil | 160 paralegals, para-surveyors | Strengthen and empower paralegals and para-surveyors on gender, land, and NRM champions (40 per district) in administrative roles to manage land documentation systems at community and chiefdom levels. |
| Dialogue Sessions with Chiefdom and Village Authorities on their commitments and accountability on the land acts (the use of accountability checklist – 25 participants x 4 times – Year (per chiefdom | 13th – 18th October 2025 | Kono Kailahun Port Loko Tonkolil | 100 Chiefdom and Village Authorities | Dialogue Sessions with Chiefdom and Village Authorities on their commitments and accountability on the land acts (the use of accountability checklist |

**Human Impact**

**This section is about the human impact of the project.** Please state the key stakeholders (including but not limited to civil society organizations, beneficiaries, etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of stakeholder | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (2000 characters) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from the stakeholder (2000 characters) |
| Traditional Leaders | At the project inception meeting at chiefdom level, key stakeholders in Kono—including Government Institutions, traditional leaders like section chiefs, and women's leaders were present. One of the project's inception meetings, facilitated by the Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD) in Kono, served as a crucial catalyst, as the project operates in deeply ingrained customary systems where women are usually excluded from decision-making meetings relating to land. The traditional leaders often lack awareness of women’s land rights, and this was expressed by one of the Chief who mentioned that they have been shaped by generational practices and never saw women participating in such meetings. However, the presentation on customary land rights presented by the project manager of NMJD challenged these cultural norms and enlightened stakeholders by reshaping their perspectives on women’s land rights. | The chief clearly highlighted how the presentation had helped him. “*The presentation has enlightened me by shaping my mindset and making me aware of women’s land right”* said Pa Karim, the Section Chief and further contextualised the shift by saying that *“as leaders in our communities we are only doing what our forefathers did...as they were not aware of these new developments”*  These statements signify an openness to change, as local leaders are eagerly looking forward to further collaboration and learning, which is critical to changing the mindsets of these gatekeepers. |
|  |  |  |
| CSOs (Implementing Partners) | Prior to the "Women's Land for Peace" project implementation, partner organizations faced significant operational challenges identified during CASL's Partner Organisation Capacity Assessment called (POCRA). These included inadequate financial systems in 3 out of 5 implementing partners, outdated national registrations for 2, and insufficient staffing levels hindering implementation capabilities for 4 partners. Through Christian Aid's dedicated capacity-building efforts, including coordination meetings addressing specific gaps and comprehensive communication training, they directly worked with these implementing partners to tackle these issues. This support strengthened organizational systems, ensured regulatory compliance, enhanced staff capacity, and improved communication practices. As a result, partners are now better equipped to implement the project effectively. Reflecting this transformation, the | WoNES National Coordinator stated, "*Thanks to the UNPBF Project, now my organization has a functional system in place with equipped staff to implement the envisaged activities."*." Similarly, the finance officer of 50/50 Group mentioned that "the *support establishing proper operational systems was crucial, making us more compliant and accountable."* |

**In addition to the stakeholder-specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had *(4000 characters)*:**

**Watta Momoh's Fight for Her Land and Future in Ngiehun**

In Ngiehun, Luawa Chiefdom, Kailahun District, Watta Momoh faces overwhelming vulnerability following her divorce from her ex-husband. After years of marriage spent jointly cultivating land, and despite having no children, they have shared effort forming the bedrock of their partnership before Watta’s ex-husband decided to divorce her. Crucial to her survival and economic stability, Watta was faced with several challenges, such as retaining access to the very land she invested her labor in. Based on her significant contributions, Watta claimed access to the land, which collided with the deep-rooted societal norms that overwhelmingly favored male ownership. During the inception meeting, she highlighted the injustice she had faced and the potential risk of losing her livelihood simply because she is a woman. Learning from her dilemma in the presence of the community stakeholders, WoNES documented her story and later engaged her and her community Chief. The ex-husband has been summoned by the community chief and has requested that he shares the land. The ex-husband has committed to doing that, and the WoNES field staff are working closely with the chief to ensure that she secures her portion of land and later register it with the appropriate authorities. Watta is currently satisfied as she keeps the project team updated on the mediation process with the community stakeholders.

**You can also upload up to 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, PowerPoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and/or provide links to online resources (OPTIONAL).**

<https://sierraleone.un.org/en/290565-un-sierra-leone-weekly-highlights-march-3-7>

**Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.**

How we worked:(please select up to 3) *(3000 characters in each selected option)*

**Enhanced digitization [please explain**]: To maintain a clear focus on the project stakeholders, the delivery team, resources, and cost, the project has systematically embedded digitalization into its implementation, such as utilization of a dedicated project WhatsApp group to facilitate prompt communication response and knowledge sharing. Furthermore, complemented by the constant email communication, regular project team meetings are held to accommodate geographically dispersed implementing partners. To securely store all project documents, including signed contracts, reports, and beneficiary data, Christian Aid employs a robust iPIMS data management system, as this enhances effective collaboration, data safety, and a unified implementation approach. Similarly, finance officers and coordinators of implementing partners have been trained by Christian Aid in utilizing digital QuickBooks for recording all financial transactions, and it is evident that these operationalized digital systems have further strengthened the flow of communication, data security, and information sharing. Progressing this digital focus, Christian Aid Sierra Leone, working with the implementing partners, has signed an MOU with IDT Lab (a technology solutions provider) to support the capturing of women’s land access and use experiences through a digital interface that collects, aggregates, and enables analysis of such experiences for planning and policy engagement. To further enhance the project's digitalization, Christian Aid is actively collaborating with implementing partners to co-design this aspect and will provide support for overall project delivery related to digital integration to achieve project outcomes.

**Innovative ways of working[[1]](#footnote-2)** [please explain]: In its core operations, the project continues to champion innovative ways of implementation by basically shifting power dynamics through adaptive programming, integrated approaches, and community-driven methods. With all the project staff, including implementing partners, trained on safeguarding with entrenched healthy community accountability, this has contributed to the process of forming an established community-owned feedback and complaint mechanism. Also, multi-level reflection sessions such as the weekly coordination meetings between Christian Aid Ireland and Christian Aid Sierra Leone, bi-weekly technical working group meetings, quarterly steering committee meetings, and regular meetings with the UNPBF Secretariat Coordinator have enabled the project delivery team to institutionalize continuous learning and agile adaptation. Moreover, based on real-time context, these innovative systems have proved vital in enabling the proactive disruption and reprioritization of activities such as discovering critical, unforeseen gender-based land rights violations such as that of the Kono Culture Women’s in Dorma Community, Gbense Chiefdom, who purchased land to cultivate, but later a local authority used his power and influence and sold the land. The project team immediately responded, leveraging its adaptive framework, and responded instead of rescheduling because the purpose of the meeting was inception and not dialogue on land issues. However, the context was well documented and validated with other traditional authorities, and they were aware that it’s a violation of the Customary Land Rights Act (2022), and later the issues escalated the complaint through the NMJD paralegals and the District Multi-Stakeholder Platform (DMSP), which mediates on land cases to start with the mediation process. Through flexible programming, a proactive systemic response was delivered to a community voice calling for land justice, and this increased tangible hope for the project, as exemplified by the head of the women’s group’s statement: “***The timely intervention has been a blessing in disguise; we have ultimate hope that our land will be rightfully returned to us and our rights are being protected.”*** It is evident that innovative ways of working can actively empower communities and disrupt existing inequality on land issues.

Mobilized additional resources [please explain]

Improved or initiated policy frameworks [please explain]

**Strengthened capacities** [please explain]: By nurturing collaboration among its partners, the project continues to significantly strengthen capacities at multiple levels which has improved operational systems and developed a stronger baseline for effective project delivery. Efficient coordination with community volunteers within the project districts has improved local level coordination capacities and ensured transparency in the selection of direct project beneficiaries that is free from political consideration or stakeholder influence. Moreover, capacity-building needs identified during beneficiary selection including mapping of women’s groups, led to focus group identifying critical gaps and growth pathways. For instance, a detailed capacity assessment conducted by the Women’s Network for Environmental Sustainability revealed that 24 out of the 25 women’s groups in project communities in Kailahun were unregistered with subnational entities. To remedy these fundamental capacity gaps, field officers worked with the executives of these groups and upgraded their constitutions and registered all 24 groups with the district council to formalize their operations as a group with the legal legitimacy to function as a group. These proactive actions systematically developed the governance, legal, and operational capacities required for a sustained impact.

Partnered with local/grassroots civil society organizations [please explain]

Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will [please explain]

Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]

**Who are we working with *(3000 characters)*:**

☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

**☐ Strengthened partnerships between UN Agencies [please explain]**

The project is progressively partnering with the United Nations for effective and efficient project implementation. Based on the UNPBF experience, UN Women and FAO were consulted, and they contributed their expertise to the proposal development of the project. Following the grant, Christian Aid Sierra Leone made a courtesy call to UN Women and reaffirmed commitments in the joint UN Women MOU to ensure joint implementation. UN representation is also integrated into the project steering committee, including UN agencies such as UNDP, UN Women, and the PBF Focal Person, and UNPBF Coordinator. To ensure alignment and progress updates, regular coordination meetings are held with the Sierra Leone UNPBF Secretariat Coordinator. The UN Country Office also participated in the national inception and project launch, where the UN Resident Coordinator made a statement. The project implementation team is leveraging this structured coordination and collaboration to effectively meet the project demands.

**☐ Partnered with local civil society organizations [please explain]:** The project collaborates and coordinates with grassroots civil society organizations (CSOs) as implementing partners, including 50/50 Group, Women’s Network for Environmental Sustainability, Green Scenery, and Network Movement for Justice and Development. These organisations have specialized expertise in women’s land rights and participate in broader land/peacebuilding CSO consortia. They have further engaged with local community-based organisations such as the Kono Women’s Organisation Network (KOWONET) and the Sierra Leone Union on Disability for implementation. Additionally, partnerships are being explored with UN Women-trained peacebuilding CSOs. The multi-tiered collaboration leverages existing peacebuilding initiatives and depends on local impact.

☐Partnered with local academia [please explain]

**☐ Partnered with sub-national entities [please explain**]: **The project partners with key sub-national government entities** across four districts, including personnel from the Ministry of Gender and Children’s Affairs, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning, National Land Commission (Regional Level), and Ministry of Local Government through the Local Councils. These representative personnel serve as members of the Technical Working Group, which meets on a bi-monthly basis to resolve challenges and plan activities, participate in national/chiefdom inception meetings, and facilitate community engagements. The project has been presented to the various District Security Committees (DISEC), which are the main structure that oversees strategic security-related matters at district levels. This structured collaboration strengthens partnerships, builds local familiarity with national systems, and enhances long-term sustainability by embedding government ownership at the grassroots level.

☐ Partnered with national entities [please explain]

☐Partnered with local volunteers [please explain]

**LNOB – Leaving No one Behind:** Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative? [mandatory]

Unemployed persons

Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)

Indigenous communities

Persons with Disabilities x

Persons affected by violence (including GBV)

Women

Youth

Children

Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression

People living in and around border areas

Persons affected by natural disasters

Persons affected by armed conflicts

Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

**PART IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring: Please list key monitoring activities undertaken** in the reporting period *(3000 characters)*:  During the reporting period, the project carried out several key monitoring activities to ensure implementation remained evidence-based, aligned with results frameworks, and responsive to local realities across the four districts.  **-Baseline Assessment Conducted**  A comprehensive baseline assessment was implemented using a mixed-methods approach, including surveys, FGDs, KIIs, and document reviews. Conducted across all four districts, it aimed to establish benchmarks, inform activity design, and support indicator tracking.  **-Capacity Assessments of WLOs and CSO Networks**  Structured capacity assessments of women-led organizations and CSO networks were conducted using a tailored tool. Areas assessed included governance, financial systems, leadership, safeguarding, and advocacy. These informed capacity development plans for selected women’s groups.  **-Development and Deployment of M&E Tools**  Project-specific M&E tools were finalized and rolled out. These tools, aligned with the results framework and disaggregated by sex, age, and disability, support routine partner- and project-level monitoring and reporting.  **-Partner Orientation and Training**  All implementing partners were trained on monitoring protocols, data collection tools, reporting formats, and communication procedures. This ensured consistency and strengthened partners’ ability to document and report progress effectively.  **-Participatory Monitoring through Community Engagement**  Inception and risk assessment meetings served as participatory platforms to gather community feedback and surface implementation challenges. Engagements included women’s groups, youth, and persons with disabilities, strengthening local ownership and responsiveness.  **-Project Governance and Oversight Mechanisms**  The Steering Committee was established and held its first meeting. It includes representatives from Christian Aid and partner organizations and provides oversight by reviewing implementation progress and validating core planning and monitoring tools.  **-Field Monitoring by Lead Agency**  Christian Aid Sierra Leone conducted field visits to observe activities, validate reported progress, and provide technical support to implementing partners. These visits helped ensure monitoring standards were upheld and activities were aligned with the work plan.  **-Laying Groundwork for Outcome Monitoring**  Although full outcome monitoring will follow in later phases, preparatory steps were taken, including developing tracking tools and processes. These will support the measurement of change related to women’s participation, institutional engagement, and legal implementation over time.  These monitoring activities have built a strong foundation for adaptive implementation, performance tracking, and learning throughout the project lifecycle. | **Do outcome indicators have baselines?**  If yes, please provide a brief description *(3000 characters)*:  No  If not, explain why not and when they will be available *(3000 characters)*:  The baselines for the outcome indicators have not been established yet. The Baseline report is currently in its validation process and the baselines for the indicators will be determined by the end of June 2025.  **Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) *(3000 characters)*:**  **Baseline Assessment Tools and Data**  A comprehensive baseline study was conducted during the inception phase. Evidence sources include:   * Mini-survey datasets collected from direct project beneficiaries across the four target districts. * Focus Group Discussion summaries, transcripts, and participatory rating exercises with women-led groups and CSO networks. * Key Informant Interview (KII) transcripts from powerholders, traditional leaders, implementing partners, and relevant MDAs. * Desk review of relevant laws, policies, and project documents used to contextualize and triangulate findings.  While the full baseline report remains in draft, the raw data and tools (e.g. survey instruments, sampling frameworks, FGD guides) are available upon request.   **Organizational Capacity Assessment Results** Data from the customized Due Diligence Passporting Tool, applied to 20 WLOs and CSO networks, was used to assess progress under Outcome 1. These assessments provide baseline values for governance, compliance, financial management, advocacy capacity, and risk systems. The completed assessment matrices, scoring breakdowns, and capacity development plans are available for review.  **Partner Reports and Monitoring Tools**  All four implementing partners submitted activity and financial reports in line with agreed formats. These reports include participant lists, sign-in sheets, photographic documentation, and narrative summaries of mapping exercises, FGDs, community meetings, and advocacy sessions. All partner reports are stored digitally and can be shared upon request.  **Christian Aid Internal Monitoring Tools**  Christian Aid Sierra Leone has developed and rolled out sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated M&E frameworks aligned with project indicators. These tools have been used to record activity implementation progress and are complemented by field monitoring notes from joint partner visits. Completed checklists, observation notes, and visit reports form part of the evidence base.  **Steering Committee Documentation**  Minutes and attendance records from the project Steering Committee meeting have been archived and include verification of key implementation decisions and validation of foundational tools (e.g. MEAL plan, consolidated work plan).  **Safeguarding and Accountability Mechanisms** Partner organizations have begun applying safeguarding and community feedback tools. While this data is not yet systematized for outcome-level tracking, emerging reports are maintained at partner level and inform adaptive management.  Collectively, these evidence sources support accurate reporting on progress and offer a foundation for ongoing indicator tracking and verification. All data and tools cited above are securely stored by Christian Aid Sierra Leone and can be provided to the donor or third-party monitors upon request.  Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives e.g. perception surveys\*?  *\*Perception survey is a formal collection of information from a randomly selected sample of respondents through their responses to standardized questions. See* [*PBF Guidance Note*](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/pbf_guidance_note_on_perception_surveys_cbm_-_2020.pdf) *for more information.*  Yes  **If yes, please provide a brief description of the efforts *(3000 characters)*:**  The baseline survey has been conducted with a variety of outcome level data. Throughout the implementation of the project there will be continuous data collection (e.g. perception surveys). At the end of the project there will be an endline survey that test all relevant data against the baseline survey.  Guided by a mixed methods research design, and with a focus on institutional capacity assessment of women-led organisations (WLO) and civil society organisation (CSO) networks’ ability to effectively lead transformative action on land and conflict issues, the findings of the baseline assessment for the ‘Uman, Land En Kol At’ project , including a nuanced analysis of the baseline indicators, contextual legal realities, the complexities associated with women land and peace in rural Sierra Leone, and the ability of WLO and CSOs to effectively lead transformative pathways to peace and social cohesion through inclusive and responsive natural resource management processes. Evidence from the perception of the women’s groups led to the confirmed longstanding systemic exclusion that hinders women’s participation in land governance and land related conflict resolution.  **Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms\*?**  *\*Community feedback mechanism, or community-based monitoring, is an organized system for communities of participants to monitor the local effects and impact of an intervention. Ideally, this system empowers the community to express whether their expectations are being met and to provide suggestions to decision-makers for possible (re)focusing. See* [*PBF Guidance Note*](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/pbf_guidance_note_on_perception_surveys_cbm_-_2020.pdf) *for more information.*  Yes  **If yes, please provide a brief description *(3000 characters)*:**  A community accountability assessment was completed across all 16 chiefdoms in Kono, Kailahun, Port Loko and Tonkolili districts to actively establish and utilize a community feedback mechanism. A sum of 320 participants (with 70% women and 30% men) participated in the process, including 80 household surveys and 16 focus groups to identify beneficiaries’ preferences. During the deliberations, the most preferred method of sharing information and giving community feedback is an inclusive community meeting across all age groups. The next preferred method was the use of mobile technology through calls, texts, and WhatsApp, more specifically in submitting complaints. The least that was consistently preferred was the traditional channels of reporting, like head men/women, for fear of influence on the complaint outcome. These findings were translated into the project implementation process to ensure implementing partners fully incorporate these recommended community-driven mechanisms that align with the core safeguarding policies of Christian Aid and prioritize beneficiary voices. |
| **Evaluation:** Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? YES | Evaluation budget included in the project budget (response required): 50,000  If project will end in next six months, is your upcoming evaluation on track? no  Please describe the preparations *(3000 characters)*:  Project Evaluation will be done towards the end of the project.  **Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF**: *Name* Robert Scharf  *Organization Christian Aid Ireland*  *Job title* Programme Development and Funding Mgr  *Email* rscharf@christian-aid.org |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):**  Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources since the project’s start? NO  If yes, please indicate name of all funding agencies and respective amounts of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started, as well as specifically during this reporting period. | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Name of funder | Amount mobilized since project’s start (USD) | Amount mobilized during reporting period (USD) | |  |  |  | |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial)\*:** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes? NO  *\*Please refer to* [*PBF Catalytic Effect Guidelines*](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/pbf_catalytic_effect_guidelines_final_03-20-24.pdf) *for more information.*  If yes, please select the relevant option below:    Some catalytic eﬀect  Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic eﬀect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional, or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so *(3000 characters)*: |
| **Sustainability: Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains,** including any mechanisms, platforms, networks, and socio-economic initiatives supported **beyond the duration of the project** *(3000 characters)*:  At national and sub-national levels, the CSO-driven implementation strategy continues to foster ownership and long-term sustainability by communities in support of peace on land rights issues while facilitating scalable initiatives. In the project inception phase, the Training of Trainers approach had proved effective as Christian Aid continuously provided technical support to the implementing partners, who in turn worked within the communities to build the capacities of women’s groups. For instance, Christian Aid Sierra Leone conducted a partner capacity assessment for the implementing partners, and they in turn used the tools to conduct a similar needs assessment for the women’s groups assessment. Additionally, linking the project to all governance levels on land/peace/gender develops a strong basis for the sustainable growth of the project, and in a more coordinated manner, these mechanisms would ensure sustainable impact. This in turn gives ownership of political processes to the local communities making them sustainable. | |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(3000 characters)*: | |

**Monitoring and Oversight Activities[[2]](#footnote-3)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the event** | **Summary** | **Key findings** |
| Programme Management Team Meetings | The program team consist of: A steering committee  The Technical Working Group  The Project Management Committee  Christian Aid Sierra Leone/Ireland Coordination Meetings  Coordination meeting between CASL & UNPBF country office | These committees/teams hold bi-weekly/monthly/quarterly meetings to coordinate, plan, and implement. Moreover, technical oversight and strategic guidance are provided, focusing on overall progress and risk management. |
| Baseline Survey | An independent, externally led baseline was conducted at the inception phase of the project to support the establishment of program targets and further development of MEAL tools. | Across the project's targeted districts, there exists a deeply entrenched exclusionary system that makes women passive observers in land governance and land-related conflict resolution.  The assessment also noted a tokenistic approach to women’s inclusion in land management processes, with 86% of the study respondents noting that decision making platforms regarding land management be largely symbolic rather than transformative in their operations |
| Reporting | The project partners provide quarterly project narrative and financial reports as per UNPBF guidelines. Dates were agreed upon in line with the terms outlined in the contract. | A reporting template was developed and shared with the implementing partners for their inputs, as they will be reporting based on activity level |
| Community Accountability Framework | Project implementing Partners have been supported to conduct community accountability assessment to develop and manage feedback, complaints and information sharing mechanisms to enhance safeguarding and accountability | In line with Christian Aid’s Programme Quality Standards, a community accountability assessment was conducted in all project communities to hear from them how they would like to receive information, share information/feedback, and make complaints. This information informed the development of appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms. Complaints and feedback, when received, are recorded in the COMPASS system, a centralized Christian Aid database. The response to and resolution of complaints and feedback is tracked and used to inform and shape the ongoing implementation. |
| Field Visits | Christian Aid visits project | Internal three-monthly reviews were conducted by the project team, comprising CA and project implementing partners. This was a comprehensive exercise where any significant changes in the social, political, or physical environment at macro and local levels were analysed levels were analysed. |
| Steering Group Meeting | The project steering committee is responsible for strategic decision making to support project implementation and had ensured that the project aligns with UNPBF goals, monitors progress, and helps resolve significant issues | Two steering group meetings were held on March 6, 2025 at the family kingdom and on June 5, 2025 at the CCSL Conference room. The meetings included participants from CAI Sierra Leone and Ireland, project partner representatives, as well as representatives of line ministries. They gave a comprehensive update on all activities and an outlook to the next quarters activities. |

1. Where innovation is defined as **a product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful.** Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but includes here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)