

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): The Gambia	
Project Title: Addressing Conflict over Land and Natural Resources (LNR) in The Gambia Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00113367	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <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 type of organization (UN, CSO etc): FAO and UNDP List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministries of Lands and Regional Government, Agriculture, Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources, and Justice; the National Environment Agency, National Assembly; and the NGOs ActionAid, WANEP, CRS, UP and ADRC.	
Expected project commencement date¹: 11 December 2018 Project duration in months:² 18 months + additional 6 months = 24 months (until 31 December 2021)	
Geographic zones for project implementation: Nationwide for legal reforms; and Western Region and Central River Region for dialogue and conflict resolution interventions	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <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): FAO: \$ 1,100,000 UNDP: \$ 300,000 Total PBF budget: \$1,400,000 <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>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): 0 Project total budget: US\$1, 400,000	







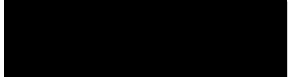
¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

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<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: 6 months – until 31 December 2020</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"/> There is no change in the budget.</p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX No additional amount requested.</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unforeseen delays in recruitment process due to pertinent staff having to go on contract breaks meant the recruitment of the Project Coordinator took longer than anticipated. The Project coordinator started work on the 25th of May 2019 • The lead Government partner (Ministry of Local Government and Lands) and Implementing Partners do not have adequate capacity to support project implementation. The project was designed and developed jointly with Government partners, however the capacity assessment of partners was not done to identify the capacity gaps which later surfaced and affected the project implementation. Furthermore, the capacities of one of implementing partners, Ministry of Justice, worsened due to the high attrition rate of staff. To mitigate this the project coordinator has been working with all the implementing partners in the development of their annual work plans, activity plans and budgets, but this could not eliminate the delays in implementation. The project coordinator will continue to support the implementing partners to implement the developed work plans, activity plans and budgets for timely implementation. • <u>Scarcity of suitable and qualified contractors</u> to carry out construction and civil works was a challenge and 2 out of 7 local contractors who submitted tenders for the construction of the troughs, and cattle tracks met the minimum requirements to carry out the works. Added to this, there was the rainy season of June- September 2019, which delayed implementation of component 2.2 The unpredictability of the seasonal rainfall due to the changing weather patterns delayed the construction work especially the drilling of boreholes could not be carried out. Contractors cannot drill boreholes at this time due to the change in the level of the water table. Another hindrance to implementation was inaccessibility to sites as the project interventions are in areas that do not have good road networks. • The drilling of the boreholes for the watering points is completed. The tenders for the construction of the cattle track poles are under review and the contract will be awarded before the end of April. The timeline for the construction work is three months with an estimated time of completion is end of July
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Ms Priscilla Moshibudi Rampedi</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: FAO</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 7/6/2020</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart Buba Sanyang</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title Permanent Secretary, MLLG</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> 
<p>Name of Representative: Ms. Aissata De</p> <p></p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNDP</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	
<p>UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Ms. Seraphine Wakana</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for/ Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date</i> June 18, 2020</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-sensitive.

Access to land is inextricably linked to food production as well as the exploitation of natural resources both of which are mainstays of the Gambian economy and the bases of livelihood for people. Thus, there are competing interest with regards to access to and control over land, its allocation and the purposes for which it is committed. Public perceptions and legal provisions related to existing practices of control and enforcement of land tenure systems in the country are diverged and strongly associated with significant destabilizing tensions. These tensions affect everyday relations amongst citizens, and between resource-linked communities.

The situation was exacerbated by eminent involvement of the former regime in land grabbing and natural resource exploitations. Consequently, and sequel to change of government in the Gambia, and citizens' misinterpretation of democratic rights there has been an increased manifestation of tensions and instability related to lingering and/or unresolved disputes over land, ownership and access to natural resources (forests, water and fisheries) in both rural and peri-urban areas (West Coast Region) – CDA 2018. Disputes have erupted over farmlands, cattle tracks and access to water and pasture, cattle destruction of crops, land ownership claims and related transactions and practices, as well as protests related to perceived destruction of the environment by new private sector ventures. Some of these tensions degenerated into violent conflicts in places like Faraba-Bantang, Taneneh, Gunjur, Kartong Jambanjelly, Kerewan Njakoi, and CRR, to mention but a few. Based on consultations with officials of Ministry of Local Government and Lands identified 50 hotspots of land conflicts and an FAO implemented project has identified the need for one – three cattle tracks in each of the active 40 districts but able to re-demarcate only ten.

The factors driving land conflict in the Gambia are⁷:

1) Inadequate legal frameworks and poor enforcement of existing laws and regulations pertaining to tenure of land, forests and other natural resources. The Gambia has not been consistent in addressing significant land governance challenges posed by different frameworks; Common Law, Islamic and customary law. These different legal frameworks have led to significant destabilizing tensions affecting everyday relations amongst citizens, and between resource-linked communities.

These multiple systems co-exist as mechanisms for land transfer and dispute resolution and moreover, they lack effective channels of sustained communication or cooperation among them. To address this inadequacy significant land administration reforms were attempted in 1991 to unitize land by the wholesale conversion of customary land to leasehold. These included the introduction for the first time of a coherent framework for land use planning for urban areas and a system for the municipal rates assessment and collection. The momentum of these reforms was however not continued, and since 1991 there has not been any consistent effort to address land governance challenges. The basic legal framework continues to be defined by the tripartite system created by the mixed legacy of the English Common Law and Sharia superimposed on traditional structures.

⁷ Conflict and Development Analysis of the Gambia June 2018

Therefore, there are no consistent and coherent land conflict management systems and mechanisms, increasing the social and financial cost for community members leading to further tension and undermining social cohesion.

2) Eroded citizens' (especially youth) confidence in traditional (Chieftaincy/Alkaloshi) dispute resolution mechanism compounded by increasing opportunities for the transfer of land from communal to private leaseholds with often non-transparent payments to traditional leaders and others. Chieftaincy/Alkaloshi roles and practices remain central to catalyzing these tensions. Whereas Gambians rely upon local Alkalo leadership for resolving local disputes (specifically for land), confidence in these authorities has been eroded on multiple levels. There is a general feeling that these stewards have become biased and politicized over time, or expressed doubts about the training and skill-sets they possess to appropriately conduct such management duties effectively. As a result, community members, especially the youths take the law into their own hands. For instance, three persons were killed in Faraba in June 2018 following a clash between the police and residents protesting sand mining by a private company reflects the heightening tensions over land and natural resources in many communities. Similar tensions degenerated into violence in Taneneh, Gunjur, Kartong Jambanjelly, Kerewan Njakoi, and CRR, to mention but a few. Such occurrences of violence, albeit sporadic, have the potential to spread quickly and widely given the current societal dynamics underlying the transitional context in The Gambia.

Due to ascribed differences in the property and other rights of men, women and youth in traditional dispute settlement systems, youth and women are sometimes discouraged from going to traditional systems to reconcile land disputes, attributable to unfavorable decision for women and high cost. Consequently, youth involved in land disputes tend to use civil , which over the years has been working well for youth and women who can afford legal fees and/or persevere lengthy proceedings, rather than customary mechanisms (courts or call upon the police in some cases) or take the law into their own hands/opt to leave home. However, any obvious discrepancy between civil and customary (traditional) courts, though civil court judgements are most respected, can be sources of conflicts.

3) Rapid urbanization and growing investments have accelerated the demand for resources such as sand and timber for construction and export, taking up land formerly used for crops, livestock and forest reserves, resulting in conflicts over affected land such as the conflict in Faraba and Jambanjelly. Likewise, the increasing demand for forage and water resources for livestock, due to an increase in livestock population (tripled over a period of (4 decades) and the absence of adequate cattle tracks has increased tensions between crop and livestock farmers. Some of these conflicts have led to violence in few communities, the most recent in early July 2018 in Central River Region (CRR). There are 59,000 heads⁸ of cattle in the region and most tracks demarcated in early 1970s, have been encroached upon. While the requirement is one stock track for every 1000 heads of cattle, in CRR there is currently only three for the 59,000 cattle. There is a need to ensure that persistent wide-spread tensions between crop and livestock farmers do not escalate since more than two thirds of Gambia's districts are considered agricultural and have both crop and livestock herders.

The project will target national institutions; judiciary, legislative, traditional and regional authorities for equitable land dispute resolution. It also target community members, especially youth and women, to understand and utilize appropriate land resolution mechanism.

⁸ Livestock census 2017

Though simmering for many years, conflicts related to land and natural resources emerged as priority intervention areas in The Gambia after the 2017 change in government, but especially in 2018 after the deaths of protesters in Faraba, and incidents of conflict between crop and livestock farmers in CRR. Findings of the Gambia Conflict and Development Analysis, a participatory process supported by the UN system in The Gambia, identified land and natural-resources conflict among the priority areas to be addressed immediately. Government and development partners, including the UN system, recognize the critical importance of curbing land and natural-resources conflict early as they have the potential to severely undermine social cohesion, and all aspects of rural development. Indeed, the successful implementation of the CPF, UNDAF and indeed the National Development Plan is predicated on the assumption of social cohesion and peace. Conflicts between crop farmers and livestock herders and lack of security for livestock have the potential to disrupt peace, as was seen in northern Nigeria earlier in 2018 where conflict between herders and crop farmers resulted in the deaths of dozens of people. It can severely hinder the livestock and rural sector's development. The proposed work is thus fundamental to, and supports the core tenets of the NDP, UNDP and FAO CPF.

It is aligned to United Nations' Development Assistance Framework result three; Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environmental and Climate Change, Management, Outcome 3.2. The intervention also supports political engagement strategy of the UN in the country; i.e. through policy reforms and institutions of justice to increasing peacebuilding. It is equally in line with SDGs of UN; (Goals: 1, 2, 5 and 15) (Targets: 1.4, 2.3, 5a, 15.2 and 15.3).

The Government of the Gambia has recently constituted Land Commission to look into the challenges of land administration in order to address conflicts emanating from land matters in the country. The land commission could serve to arbitrate or clarify final ownership rights and physical planning directives for clear mapping out of property ownership countrywide; including farmland management, claims over rice fields, wetlands, joint and community owned land, community woodlots, and government reserve areas.

UNDP is currently supporting Ministry of Local Governments and Land with two UN volunteers on GIS (including survey) and land valuation. Furthermore, the project will build upon two other projects being implemented by FAO-Gambia; Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change, which has a key component on re-demarcation of cattle tracks; and Sustainable Dryland Community Forest, which will demarcate forest park and encourage community ownership of forest resources.

The former FAO supported project will promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector. Thus to improve management of rangelands and increase access to livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities, the project will demarcate 10 cattle tracks (North of the country only) of 39 districts, and establish local conventions/regulations with regard to grazing. Whilst the latter Dryland will support institutions at national and regional level to have the capacity to integrate forestry and stock tracks management into policies, sectoral planning, and practices.

The proposed project will enhance capacity of Land Commission Members, collaborate with the Commission to sensitize community members on land dispute management systems.

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here. [See Results Framework](#)
- c) **Provide a project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

Under the assumption that government of the Gambia is receptive and committed to strengthening its role as duty bearers in the delivery of appropriate policies, improving the design of legislative and customary frameworks by bringing together decision makers with those affected by policy decision are more likely to reflect the realities on the ground and therefore more receptive to affected communities. An inclusive approach to reform the frameworks and engagement of actors to influence actions of authorities will lead to lasting peace.

Government commitment to increase democratic space for civil society to engage in processes of accountability and democratization, or gradual increase of the existing democratic space equipping communities with enhanced systems and increasing their knowledge and skills will assist communities to better understand their environment and respond to appropriately negative changes that affect their lives. The consultative nature of the project and community buy-in will lead to inclusive decision processes and is first of its kind in the country.

Awareness and knowledge on source of disputes relating to land and understanding of proper use of land and natural resources and enhanced clarity in agreed crop-livestock land uses (re-demarcation of livestock tracks) and establishment of local conventions/regulations with regard to grazing route will enhance community management of disputes (competing interests and priorities among different groups). It will improve community engagement and collaboration at all levels and bring about stronger systems of land governance and peace between crop and livestock farmers. It will enable decision makers also to become more responsive to the needs and priorities of their communities.

The interventions selected will address root causes of conflicts related to land and natural resources, it will create an enabling environment for various actors/stakeholders to co-exist and increase social cohesion within and between communities. For instance, once there are consistent and coherent land dispute resolution frameworks, community members are aware and able to utilize these frameworks effectively through dialogue, it will reduce tension and prevent lingering of land related conflicts. Currently there are limited interventions on land and natural resources related conflicts. Most development interventions are related to production and productivity.

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

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The project will focus on strengthening governance and LNR-related conflict resolution frameworks and capacities to enforce and adhere to them; increase the availability of conflict prevention mechanisms and re-build and strengthen peace in communities where conflict has already erupted.

To attain the outcomes, technical expertise will consult all relevant stakeholders (including women and youth) and will assist authorities to review and assess the adequacy and coherence

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

FAO has comparative advantage in land tenure management, using well developed tools such as Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development (DTPN) and the Land Tenure Alternative Conflict Management (ACM) to address disputes over land ownership claims and equitable access to land. FAO assists member countries with technical support on land tenure and land and natural resources governance, in the review and revision of land legislation as requested, including in situations where conflict over land and natural resources is prevalent, in land use planning for agriculture, forests and fisheries. Recently, FAO Gambia has facilitated review of Forest Policy and the Forest Act early 2019, which has presented a unique window for participatory dialogue in natural resource management.

Furthermore, lessons learnt from similar works in other West African countries and beyond by FAO and partners, on land policy and legislation reviews, eminent expertise in dealing with crop and livestock farmers, especially, cattle track demarcations, livestock identification processes to avoid conflict will all be useful resources that will be harnessed to implement project to address a key conflict driving factor in the country. FAO Gambia will work closely with government counterparts in the implementation of the project. It has officers that are already working with government partners on livestock track demarcation; forestry and natural resources officers and a livestock officer will work closely with counterparts, drawing on additional technical officers from the FAO Regional Office for additional support on legal, land and livestock, and from FAO headquarters on legal technical support as needed. A technical multi-disciplinary FAO team will accompany the project and help to ensure the incorporation of best practice through the provision of advice, often virtually and if needed through physical backstopping.

FAO will work closely with Ministries of Lands and Regional Government, Agriculture, Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources, and Justice; the National Environment Agency, National Assembly; and the NGOs ActionAid, WANEP, CRS, UP and ADRC.

UNDP will provide support for peace building, with support from the UN Peace and Development Advisor at the RCO. This will include advisory support and facilitating regional/community specific consultations and assessments on identifying land/natural resource-related conflicts and grievances, as well as existing local capacities and resolution mechanisms. It will work with local NGOs such as TANGO, Action Aid and WANEP in undertaking community level peace building initiatives that are participatory and inclusive; and aim at strengthening local capacities for preventing and addressing disputes and grievances.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex C.

The implementation team will include one fully funded National Project Manager; responsible for coordination of project activities. Suitable qualifications include any of the following: MSc in International Law, Policy Analysis, Conflict Management, Rural Development or equivalent. Desired experience; minimum of 5 years of experience in project management relating to land and natural resource, land tenure administration in developing countries, experience in Gambia or West African countries will be an added advantage. Fluent in English language and limited knowledge of French will be required.

Rainy Season affecting Construction activities	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working speedily to complete heavy construction works before the 2020 rainy season of July to September heavy rains
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- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Four – tiers monitoring and evaluation approach; **input** (activities and resources), **output**, **outcome** (result, purpose) and **impact** (goal), will be used to assess the performance and impact attribute of the project. M&E activities baseline, ongoing data collection for systematic assessment of project performance, and end-line evaluation to determine attributable changes. FAO, has two project management systems; FPMIS and PIREs. These systems are aligned to Result-based Monitoring and Evaluation system, thus the M&E system will be Results-based.

This current proposal is the first phase of a 5-year programme on peace building; an emerging issue in the country (conflict over ownership and tenure rights). The capture of information and lessons to inform future implementation will thus be an important aspect of the project. Annual reports, comparative analyses of lessons drawn from the initially targeted 50 communities about the identification of LNR conflict drivers, and their experiences with conflict resolution frameworks before and after the intervention will form an important part of the documentation that will be carried forward. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation reports will also be shared with all stakeholders who will also be provided an opportunity to participate in sessions to review lessons learnt that will inform future initiatives on land disputes management. To minimize costs, the project management unit will share information regularly with stakeholders, including resource partners, electronically, as well as through already scheduled consultations with communities and utilizing already established communication mechanisms such as Farmer Field Schools now established throughout the country and already sharing a wide range of information through such mechanisms as WhatsApp.

Baseline survey: \$25,000, Ongoing data collection and analysis \$18,000 and end-line evaluation \$27,000

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

The project will be working with local counterparts, specifically national and local authorities, thus continuous implementation of issues relating to land and natural resources management will be assumed by these authorities from the onset. There are activities that focused more on strengthening the capacity of partners, communities and local stakeholders, this is to ensure responsible exit and greater attention to advocacy in the project is part of the shift towards sustainability. Therefore, the project will build broader coalitions for change with wider stakeholders at community, district regional and national levels to ensure sustainability. Government counterpart funding will be in kind, people and institutions to be involved in implementation of the project

However, to address land and natural resource disputes nationwide will require a comprehensive intervention, which will include linking with current FAO projects (AACC, Sustainable Drylands, etc.) and further resource mobilization during and after implementation of the current proposed project, from different donors, including Peace Building Fund of the United Nations, European Union, AfDB and World Bank. The project technical committee will thus include/keep informed key potential donors about the scope, progress in project

Annex A.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 close 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 costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Annex A.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.

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 project¹⁰
- 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.

¹⁰ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Outcome 2: National authorities and communities use dispute resolution mechanisms to address LNR disputes in conflict hot spots,	<p>1.2.1 Train national and local authorities in the application of inclusive LNR frameworks;</p> <p>1.2.2 Increase capacity of LNR institutions to facilitate LNR-conflict resolution</p> <p>1.2.3 Gender and youth desk established at Ministry of Justice and regional levels</p> <p>Output 1.3 Increased awareness of authorities and communities on revised legal frameworks/policies</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.3.1 Advocate at national and local level for adoption and application of revised LNR frameworks</p> <p>1.3.2 Conduct sensitization of community members on legal and statutory frameworks through media channels.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of national and local authorities who are aware of the gender and age-related aspects of LNR dispute resolution mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: October 2018: TBD by Baseline. Target: December 2020: 50% over baseline</p> <p>Output 1.2.3 Number of youth and women who resort to alternative LNR conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of gender and youth desk</p> <p>Baseline: October 2018: TBD Target: December 2020: 7</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of people working with national and local authorities who have increased knowledge of LNR legal frameworks;</p> <p>Baseline: October 2018: TBD Target: 40%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of people in communities who know the different LNR legal frameworks and which one to use.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 TBD by baseline survey. Target: 60%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: Proportion of targeted communities that utilize reviewed dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve land conflicts;</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40 communities by end of project</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b: Number of disputes resolved using improved information system, disaggregated by gender and age where appropriate</p> <p>Baseline: October 2018: None, Target: 15 decisions by December 2020</p>	<p>Baseline and end of project survey</p> <p>Reports of Ministry of Lands and Regional governors</p> <p>M&E reports, and record of local authorities. Monthly/yearly</p> <p>M&E reports, and records of authorities. Monthly/yearly</p> <p>M&E reports and authorities records. Monthly/yearly</p>	<p>Percentage utilization of the new LNR framework</p> <p>November 2020 All key national officials and governors have participated in consultations to build understanding and capacity in the importance of mainstreaming gender and age in LNR-conflict resolution frameworks</p> <p>Number land use plans developed and accepted by communities</p>	<p>Yet to Commence</p> <p>Yet to commence</p> <p>Yet to commence</p> <p>Yet to commence</p>
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	tagging 1 st wave of and tagging exercise. Sensitization campaign to engage include at least 40% women and 40% youth.	Output 2.3 Enhanced capacity of Land Commission Members, Regional MDFT ¹¹ Alkalos and local chiefs to facilitate community dialogue and resolve land disputes List of activities under this Output: 2.3.1 Consultations with local chiefs on state of land conflicts 2.3.2 Capacity needs assessment of local communities on land dispute resolution 2.3.3 Sensitization and Training of Chiefs, Alkalos, Land Commission members and VDCs in capacity gaps 2.3.4 Development on guidelines for local land dispute resolution in local languages	Baseline 0 Target: December 2020 50% Output Indicator 2.3.1 Percent of local Alkalos and Chiefs with skills to resolve dispute through dialogue Baseline: TBD through baseline survey Target: TBD based on baseline survey findings Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of disputes resolved through traditional system Baseline: TBD through baseline survey Target: TBD based on baseline survey findings Output indicator 2.3.3 Number of female and male familiar with different conflict systems in the communities Baseline: TBD by baseline survey Target: TBD based on baseline survey findings	Project M&E reports (quarterly and annually) Project M&E reports (quarterly and annually)	adopted by December 2020 Number of village and district authorities with knowledge on new land reforms and dispute resolution Available and use of guidelines on land conflict resolution in local languages	In progress Completed Completed In progress In progress
Output 2.4 Strengthen M&E to enhance overall project performance	2.4.1 Conduct project launching workshop and review result framework 2.4.2 Conduct baseline and set value for indicators, and routine monitoring of project activities 2.4.3 Conduct endline survey to determine project results	Revised result framework Baseline and monitoring report Evaluation report				Completed In progress Yet to commenced

¹¹ Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Team of the regions support

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?		x	
3. Have project sites been identified?	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	x		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		x	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		