

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Liberia	
Project Title: Strengthening the agency of young women in peacebuilding processes and landtenure in Liberia Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: X IRF PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): ActionAid Liberia (AAL), CSO	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Four (4) local NGOs registered and operating within Liberia at national and sub-national level, namely Liberian Women Empowerment Network (LIWEN); Community Sustainable Development Organization (COSDO); Women Education Development Organization of Liberia (WEDOL); and Women and Children Development Association of Liberia (WOCDAL) Six (6) Strategic CSOs and Network Partners for policy and advocacy include; Federation of Liberian Youth (FLY); Activista Network; Women NGO Secretariat (WONGOSOL); LIPRIDE Coalition; National Rural Women Network; and Liberia Feminist Forum (LFF); Government Agencies: Liberia Land Authority (LLA), Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP)	
Project duration in months¹: 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Bong, Gbarpolu, Sinoe and Margibi Counties	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ¹ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ² <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): \$ 1,200,000.00 ActionAid: \$ 420,000.00 ActionAid: \$ 420,000.00 ActionAid: \$ 360,000.00 Total: \$ 1,200,000.00 <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>	

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

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

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

¹ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
PBF 1st tranche (35%): Recipient: ActionAid Liberia Total: \$420,000.00	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): Total: \$420,000.00	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): Total: \$360,000.00
<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): Goal: Promote young women leadership in peace building and conflict mitigation for sustainable development in Liberia. This project will seek to enhance the leadership and capacity of young women organizations and networks in four counties (Bong, Margibi, Gbarpolu and Sinoe) to organize and lead community actions to constructively assert claims for their land rights and inclusive land and natural resource governance in order to prevent conflict and ensure peace is maintained in Liberia.</p>		
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): ActionAid is a member of the Core Humanitarian Standards Alliance, and as such we are committed to accountability in our programmes. ActionAid's approach to accountability is further established in our Accountability, Learning and Planning System (ALPS) which governs our approach to programming across the federation. ALPS is rooted in our human rights-based approach that defines all our work. Within this, we emphasise power analysis, partnerships with local organisations, as well as participatory approaches throughout our programming to ensure we are accountable to the people and communities we work with. This involves ensuring participation and input of community members in project design and implementation. Therefore, this proposal was born out of consultations with the communities we seek to support, youth and women CSOs in targeted counties, as well as government agencies such as the Liberia Authority. Consultations were also held between ActionAid Liberia and the local UNPBF office. Additionally, lessons and learning from similar and related past and current projects in the targeted communities informed the design of the action.</p>		
<p>Project Gender Marker score⁴: 3 Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 86.5%, \$1,038,413.60</p>		
<p><i>N.B: When developing the full activities and each of their costs, the partners realised that part of the costs had to be incurred by AAL. Therefore, in coordination and agreement with the 4 local partners, it was agreed that they retain 57% of the total budget.</i></p>		
<p>Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁵: AAL seeks to tackle entrenched core traditional and cultural beliefs and practices that perpetuate the exclusion and violations of young women's socio-economic rights. The project intervention will support transformative power relations affecting young women's land tenure security and their participation in land governance and management, aiming for communities to prioritise stronger analysis of young women's peace and security concerns and allowing young women to have access to civic space, become active responders to future crises and resolve conflicts within their communities. We will achieve this by promoting young women's leadership (at individual, CBO and NGO level) to ensure power is shifted to women leaders to address existing power imbalances at all levels by promoting the leadership of women who are affected by inequalities.</p>		

⁴ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

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

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

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1

Select **PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷: Conflict prevention/management;

If applicable, **SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: OUTCOME 3: Sustaining Peace and Security - Consolidated and sustainable peace; enhanced social cohesion, rule of law and human rights. **Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)** to which the project contributes: SDGs 4,5, 16

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

⁶ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ PBF Focus Areas are:

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

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management; (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

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

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mohamed Jaward</p> <p><i>Signature:</i> [Redacted]</p> <p><i>Name of Agency:</i> ActionAid Liberia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 27/10/2021</p> <p></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Hon. Samuel D. Tseh</p> <p><i>Signature</i> [Redacted]</p> <p><i>Title:</i> Minister of Finance and Development Planning</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 03/11/2021</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Niels Scott</p> <p><i>Signature</i> [Redacted]</p> <p><i>Title:</i> Resident Coordinator</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 02.11.21</p> <p></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Awa Dabo</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> [Redacted]</p> <p><i>Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 21/12/2021</p>

¹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings**

2021 marks 18 years since the signing of the Accra Peace Accord which saw an end to the 14-year civil conflict in Liberia. Despite the United Nations Mission in Liberia's (UNMIL) successful completion of its mandate and subsequent departure in 2018, Liberia remains with many challenges. The country is ranked 176 out of 189 countries on the 2019 UNDP Human Development Index, with an HDI value of 0.465 for 2018 placing it in the low human development category. Liberia also ranks 177th out of 188 countries in the Gender Inequality Index³. Indeed women have significantly less access to education, lower education level (literacy rate is 32% for women against 62% for men) and consume significantly less information, which in turn creates a negative feedback loop on their awareness of existing frameworks and mechanisms, as well as their civic engagement that could actually enhance their sense of security physically, politically and economically⁴.

Entrenched and inter-twined inequalities across ethnicity, origins (Americo/ indigenous), gender, urban-rural and class, continue to impede the realization of political, economic and social rights for many Liberians, which ultimately could lead to civil unrests and conflict. Consecutive humanitarian crises (Ebola and COVID-19) exacerbated socio-economic tensions in the country, as well as existing gaps in access to basic services and limitations in economic opportunities for young people. The fragility of Liberia's peace is reflected in increased polarized political and electoral processes, riots, mob violence and an increase in armed robberies, sexual and gender-based violence and intra and inter clashes on land disputes.

Indeed, the fulfilment of land rights and land ownership are essential for maintaining peace. Land is a critical source of food and livelihood for many Liberians. Liberia's economy is also highly dependent on land for agriculture, mining and forestry sectors. Rising tensions over land against a struggling economy, endemic poverty and high unemployment make Liberia susceptible to conflict, threatening the country's peace and stability thus far. However, youths, especially young women, are often excluded from these rights. According to the Liberia Youth Fragility Assessment conducted by USAID, factors such as corruption and lack of civic engagement for young people, who make up more than 60% of the country's population, are some of the major contributors to Liberia's fragility. Furthermore, the 2017 "Mapping of opportunities for the consolidation of peace in Liberia", carried out by the Liberia Peacebuilding Office, identified land and property disputes, as well as youth agitation (mainly from unemployment), as key aspects of conflict and fragility in Liberia.

Land tenure was also considered one of the main instigators of the Liberian civil war. Lack of boundary definition and ethnic and communal tensions fueled intra- and inter-community conflicts. The civil war arose from the systematic denial of land (and other economic assets) and exclusion from governance of the indigenous Liberians who constitute the majority of Liberia's population. This was underpinned by unequal distribution of wealth and systematic exclusion of indigenous Liberians in rural parts of the country and limited access to quality and gender responsive public services (i.e. education, health, housing, etc.). Post-war, many of these ethnic and communal tensions prevailed as land became crucial to Liberia's reconstruction and recovery, with prioritization of foreign investment in mining, forestry and palm concessions⁵.

These concessions tend to carry the promise of jobs and development for communities in often neglected and poverty-stricken areas. However, implementation is often characterized by *"destruction of ancestral and sacred cultural sites and widespread disenfranchisement of indigenous communities who lose access to land and are poorly compensated for the livelihood impacts they suffer during the concession's establishment. Where compensation is provided, it is often inadequate and jobs from the investments do not meet communities' expectations. Social development funds intended to offset the loss of land and livelihoods have also been inefficient and or poorly managed, at times leading to extremely slow disbursement of funds and or mismanagement by local authorities. Lack of consultations before concessions are granted mean lack of clear boundaries for concessions and in some instances, land grabs, forced evictions, and consequently violent clashes and destruction of properties"*⁶. When seventy percent of the active population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and over half of the country's inhabitants live in rural areas, these concessions are seen as a failure of the State to remove companies from communities' lands.

After the conflict, the country made strides toward peace, stability, and economic growth. However, poverty, food insecurity, inadequate human capacity and infrastructure, a high unemployment rate, particularly among youth, and land tenure insecurity threaten further progress. The Land Rights Act (LRA), adopted in September 2018, was formulated to address several inequities in land access and land governance, giving communities ownership rights and empowering them to make decisions on the lands that they have customarily accessed for decades⁷. It promotes respect for community rights, financial transparency, and responsible use of the country's natural resources.

³Ako E Emile, Elke D Hustings & Cleophas O. Torori, "Keeping Liberian Women Safe from Violence," World Bank Blog, February 2020

⁴ Liberia Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index, 2018

⁵ Landesa, "Using a Gender Responsive Land Rights Framework to Assess Youth Land Rights in Rural Liberia," 2020

⁶ The Goldman Environmental Prize, 2019

⁷ Elizabeth Louis et al, 2020, "Using a Gender-Responsive Land Rights Framework to Assess Youth Land Rights in Rural Liberia"

In theory, through these provisions, groups that have been traditionally marginalized within rural communities, such as women and youth, can now enjoy land rights by operation of the LRA. Indeed the LRA is pivotal in its recognition of women's land tenure security and provides processes for greater gender equality. It covers the point that women and youths have improved livelihoods and are more socioeconomically empowered when their rights to inherit property, transfer their land rights to others, and exercise those rights in relation to water, housing, food, the forest, and environmental and mineral resources, are respected.

However, LRA implementation has lagged due to low financial commitment by the state to resource the agency and traditional customary practices continue to affect young women's land rights. Limited access to information and education on their land rights create an environment where middle-aged men continue to assume a greater role in decision making over land and related benefits. Furthermore, in regard to resolving land tensions around concessions, the 2018 Land Rights Act did not retroactively apply to the people who lived in areas that had already been set aside for concessions prior to its signing. This is significant because, by 2019, about a quarter of Liberia's land area was allocated to rubber, oil palm, and logging concessions to foreign investors⁸.

Rural youth depend primarily on agriculture to support their livelihoods. However, many rural youth lack access to farmland or suffer from high levels of land tenure insecurity. The viability of the youth demographic is crucial to Liberia's social, political. Young women are particularly prone to systematic exclusion linked to patriarchal and entrenched cultural and religious beliefs that promote the unequal status of women and place them in more constrained positions compared to young men in the same class, ethnic, age or other relations. This results in lower education level and limited relevant technical skills for formal employment; and limited participation in decision making, from household, to community and national processes, including in peace making and conflict resolution settings.

Systematic exclusion of women and young women in land ownership in itself constitutes a violation of their human rights and perpetuates gender based violence and long term peace. It is imperative to consider land rights for young women including their participation in land and natural resources governance to improve gender equality and reduce violence against them. As has been noted above, land is linked to productive means particularly in the rural areas, hence denial and exclusion of young women from participating in land governance has the propensity to perpetuate inequalities and poverty among them.

Exclusion of women in decision making on land and natural resources means benefits generated from resources do not address issues paramount to women such as sexual and reproductive health rights and services (SRHR), further increasing marginalization of women. While displacement caused by concessions contributed to loss of land for the overall community, women's access to farmland, livelihoods, and income are threatened even more since they are less likely to be compensated for loss due to their exclusion from decision making and lack of recognition of their role as stakeholders. Young women are also exposed to SGBV and exploitation in concession areas and lack of redress, which further strains already poor relationships between the concession and communities and deepens communities' resentment, and ultimately could lead to conflict.

Liberia is currently experiencing a huge toll on its socio-economic development due to lockdown and health safety measures put in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Land conflicts, if unresolved, could impact the local and national economy and heighten discontentment over perceived stagnation of government's progress on delivering development that is inclusive, in terms of gender, ethnicity, origins (Americo/indigenous), urban-rural, and class. This will escalate sociopolitical tensions that could severely impact Liberia's peace and stability.

While the Land Rights Act has the potential to improve land access for youth (especially young women) and other marginalized groups, young women continue to be excluded and lack knowledge about land policies, with traditional elders and elites still in control of land resources in rural communities. There are increasing tensions between local people in or near land concessions awarded to foreign companies by the state mostly in the Southeast of Liberia which is endowed with both natural resources and fertile soils for both subsistence and commercial agriculture⁹. The four project counties were selected based on the combination of a history of land related conflicts, high incents of SGBV including entrenched traditional and cultural beliefs that prevent women from owning land as well as other practices that include female genital mutilation. Gbarpolu, Sinoe and Bong Counties are hosts or are located in close proximity to the rain forests and huge mineral deposits which have made them a target for private concessions in the years, thus increasing local tensions.

b.) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN Strategic Frameworks how it ensures national ownership

This intervention strongly aligns with the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) which recognizes that "*young people play an important and positive role in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security*". By having a specific focus on women especially young women, the intervention also supports UNSCR 1325 which is a global commitment to ensuring that women and girls are more systematically and sustainably integrated into peace and security. The project strongly aligns and compliments the Government of Liberia's socio-economic development blueprint, "Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development," (PAPD) which was rolled out in 2018. The action will specifically

⁸ Thembele Kepe & Nyanquoi Suah., "Land and Fragility of Peace in Post- War Liberia," SAGE Journals, 2019

⁹ Thembele Kepe and Nyanquoi Suah, 'Land and Fragility of Peace in Postwar Liberia: Concessions and Conflicts in the Midst of Poverty,' Journal of Peacebuilding and Development, Vol 1-5, SAG

contribute and complement Pillar 3 of the PAPD which is focused on, "Sustaining the Peace" — specifically promoting a cohesive society for sustainable development through improving and enhancing young women's active agency in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and land governance in the targeted counties. In addition, the action will also contribute to Pillar 1, "Power to the People," through supporting actions that expand the civic space for youth especially young women in rural communities. Furthermore, the action will also complement and support Pillar 4 which aims to foster an inclusive and accountable public sector for shared prosperity and sustainable development through supporting women led CSOs and young women to hold concession companies accountable to women's land rights and participation in natural resource governance. In furtherance, the intervention will also benefit from the MAP structure through shared learning and technical resources, hence results will not be isolated but support part of a larger coordinated efforts from multiple actors on land governance.

Liberia's Development Strategy Framework (DSF) for 2030 sets the tone for peacebuilding and consolidation in Liberia by bringing Liberians together to develop a shared vision.¹⁴ Such a step to develop a shared vision was necessary given the fact Liberia is culturally divided along the lines of historical narratives, which makes Liberia a fragile society. AAL and partners will contribute to a shared and inclusive vision where young women have opportunities to participate and make decisions on land and natural resources governance in Liberia.

- b) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

AAL and its partners have a strong history and background working with and supporting women led CSOs and young women in mobilizing and organizing for action which also complements Liberia's National Action Plan (NAP) to implement Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security as well as the National Youth Policy. AAL will leverage and use learning and lessons from this and other previous and ongoing actions implemented by ActionAid, its partners and other actors in the land rights and governance sector. In the current project, AAL has established strong collaborations with the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) which has been critical in bringing land rights actors together to better coordinate.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Securing Land Rights for Women and Rural communities in Southeastern Liberia - 3 years	European Union Delegation in Liberia Euro 1,480,000	Women land rights	The EU co-funded project has laid a foundation for engagement with communities, especially young people on land rights. This intervention will complement it by providing a more specific focus on young people especially young women
Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Improved Land Governance and Alternative Dispute Resolution - 3 years	United Nations Development Programme - Liberia	Women and rights to land	The project which is also being implemented in. Since which is one of the targeted counties under this intervention will be provide cross learning opportunities and be complemented especially with the focus on young women's land rights and participation in ADR mechanisms
Peacebuilding Fund - National Polit. Dialog - W2 Dialogue and Coexistence	United Nations- USD 3,996,522	Sustaining peace & reconciliation through strengthening governance & dispute resolution mechanisms	This intervention will draw learnings from the project particularly on ADR mechanisms as well as complement it through specific focus on active participation and agency of youth especially young women

I. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief description of the project focus and approach

AAL and its partners seek to tackle entrenched core traditional and cultural beliefs and practices that perpetuate the exclusion and violations of young women's socio- economic rights. The project intervention will support transformative power relations affecting young women's land tenure security and their participation in land governance and management, aiming for communities

to prioritize stronger analysis of young women's peace and security concerns and allowing young women to have access to civic space, become active responders to future crises and resolve conflicts within their communities. We will achieve this by promoting young women's leadership (at individual, CBO and NGO level) to ensure power is shifted to women leaders to address existing power imbalances at all levels by promoting the leadership of women who are affected by inequalities. This project will ensure that young women are empowered to become leaders in resolving the tension and to participate in land governance, addressing their long standing marginalization and strengthening peace building for a more equitable, inclusive and sustainable development in Liberia.

This will be achieved by ActionAid working alongside our 4 local partners - COSDO, LIWEN, WOCDAL and WEDOL who will be responsible for implementation at community level with technical support from ActionAid. The implementing partners will be responsible for community mobilization and support activities on day to day basis. They will have a fulltime presence in the selected project locations. COSDO will be leading implementation in Gbarpolu, LIWEN in Sinoe, and WEDOL in Margibi while WOCDAL will be in Bong County. The four women led organizations who are part of this consortium bring experience in working with CBOs, especially women led CBOs, at community level which will help to ground the interventions. They collectively and individually are working with women peacebuilding structures at community level such as peace huts and women and girls clubs in Margibi, Bong, Sinoe and Gbarpolu Counties. LIWEN and WEDOL have also been working with women networks at national level in other women's rights campaigns such as the *#WeAreUnprotected Campaign* which focuses on highlighting increased violence against women and girls and strong commitment and actions from government to tackle this issue.

Main Goal: *Promote young women leadership in peace building and conflict mitigation for sustainable development in Liberia.* This project will seek to enhance the leadership and capacity of young women organizations and networks in four counties (Bong, Margibi, Gbarpolu and Sinoe) to organize and lead community actions to constructively assert claims for their land rights and inclusive land and natural resource governance in Liberia. As such, the proposed project seeks to address land conflict as an imminent threat to peace in Liberia through a tiered approach that focuses on strengthening localized women led actions to support peacebuilding and advance long term shifts towards an inclusive, more informed, and gender responsive land tenure in Liberia. Using a rights based approach, the project will tackle structural issues affecting women's land rights. The project will utilize participatory methodologies for education to promote intra and inter community dialogues and support community land use planning and constructive engagement for assertion of their land rights claims against concessions, private companies and the state (local and national). AAL has a strong history and background working with and supporting women led CSOs and young women in mobilizing and organizing for action. The action will also contribute to increased civic engagement by young women providing them with an opportunity to not only influence processes but meaningfully contribute to LRA implementation.

Project-level 'theory of change': ActionAid believes that if CSOs and CBOs' capacity is improved through technical support (trainings, mentoring and coaching) and resources (finance and programming tools), then they can better mobilize and organize communities especially young women to participate in land rights governance as well as conflict prevention and mediation. When women and youth CSOs/CBOs, their networks and movements are provided with both technical and financial resources, they can lead actions at community level and influence traditional land governance patterns in favour of young people, especially young women. When this intervention partners with CBOs, critical stakeholders and power structures that govern land rights issues at community level can be engaged. If more young people, especially young women, are mobilized and supported to participate in land governance structures such as the Community Land Development and Management Committees (CLDMCs), Community Mining Management Boards (CMMBs) and Community Forest Management Boards (CFMBs), they will be able to constructively and proactively demand for their land rights. Since land governance is a major source of conflict in Liberia, as has been noted in the analysis section, their participation in these structures will provide them with an opportunity to engage in the ADR processes. With the high usage of digital spaces in Liberia (where according to Data Reportal, the number of people who were using social media in January 2021 was more than 670 thousand, with over 50% of that number being young people), if young men and women between the ages of 16 and 35 are trained to use digital tools and spaces for advocacy purposes, they can influence narratives on young and women land rights on social media platforms such as twitter, Facebook e.t.c. This will significantly expand their civic spaces and amplify their voices on land governance. If the women and youth networks at sub-national and national level are supported to advocate for women and youth land rights, public attitudes and sentiments will be shifted to support, this which will help to sustain peacebuilding efforts at all levels.

Assumptions: Young people especially young women have access to internet services and are trained to effectively use it for advocacy and campaigning. In addition, the women exclusive informal spaces accommodate young women and support their engagement; the formal community structures such as CLDMCs and CFMBs recognize and understand provisions of the Land Rights Act and the role of young people especially young women in conflict management. Further, the 2018 LRA provisions for creation of CLDMCs receive adequate budget funding from government through the Liberia Land Authority to function as provided.

b) Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs)

Outcome 1: Women and youth CSOs and CBOs effectively engaging in land rights governance and conflict mitigation: The action will provide trainings for the implementing CSO partners and the CBOs at community level. The trainings will include

but not be limited to; reflection action; Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA); leadership and organizational development; Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA); Feminist Analysis and leadership; as well other targeted capacity building focused on Training of Trainers (TOTs). This is expected to enhance the capacity of the CSOs to support young people, especially young women, to be more involved in land and natural resource governance and conflict mitigation. The following actions will be realized:

- Targeted capacity building, mentorship and technical support from the Women led CSOs will support 180 young women from eight (8) CBOs and four (4) Rural Women networks (2 CBOs and 1 network per county; 15 young women per structure) to increase their knowledge and awareness of Land Rights and related gender and natural resource policies; and build their skills in land use planning, campaigning and advocacy.
- Small grants will be provided to the eight (8) CBOs and four (4) Rural Women networks to enable them to cascade lessons, organize outreach and awareness actions at community and county level, reaching at least 1,050 young people and women from 20 communities (50 people in each community) in proximity to concession and/or private companies across the four counties.
- Selected members of these organizations and networks (60; 5 per organization/network) will be further capacitated as mediators to serve as trainers and facilitators on land issues (52 female, 8 male).
- All the above will include outreach activities on related overarching protection issues such as harmful traditional practices, SGBV prevention and environmental justice. This is expected to reach 2000 people (500 in each county with 60 percent of the targeted being young men and women from 16 to 35 years).

Output 1.1: Trainings conducted for eight (8) CBOs and four (4) rural women networks

Output 1.2: Small Grants provided to eight (8) CBOs and four (4) rural women networks

Outcome 2: 3000 youth, especially young women, have increased agency on land governance and hold community leaders, government and concessions accountable to their land rights: Under this outcome, the action will support young women and youth led conflict mediation with the following actions:

- Customized tools on land rights, concessions and related policies will be developed and disseminated to implementing partners and youth networks to enhance their understanding on land and natural resource governance as well as their critical role in mitigating conflicts at community, sub-national and national levels. The intervention will support young people especially young women to access all public information including concession agreements which will enable them to have information for holding them accountable. In addition, ActionAid and the implementing partners will mobilize and organize young people especially young women through informal community spaces such as 'susu' which are women savings and lending structures that provide exclusive access and participation to women and girls to ensure they develop joint action plans for holding duty bearers and concessionaires accountable.
- In addition this will be achieved through a series of dialogues at county level, town hall meetings and reflection action planning by participating youth and young women's groups which subsist and complements already existing platforms for land rights engagements. In addition, The CBOs will use participatory methodologies, such as Participatory Vulnerability Analysis and REFLECT Circles, to promote community dialogues and help communities analyze drivers of conflict, their gendered impact; and prompt community actions on addressing their vulnerabilities and action for accountability.
- Further the action will support women peace caravans and community radio talk shows to galvanize public support for youth and young women's participation and leadership in conflict mediation.
- Under this outcome, the action will also support the production and dissemination of different types of visibility material that include fliers, art mural drawings in communities and strategic points as well as wider digital engagement for youth and young women.
- Traditional leaders and community leaders (240) across the 20 communities will also gain knowledge through trainings on women's rights violations and how violations impact communities especially young women. This will complement young women's CBOs engagement on land governance and management issues, thereby helping to support increased participation of young women in decision-making structures.

The CBOs/networks will also be able to lead engagement on prevention of SGBV with relevant concessions and/or private companies.

Output 2.1: Customized tools on land rights, concessions and related policies developed

Output 2.2: Dialogues held

Output 2.3: Informal community spaces (savings and lending groups) utilized

Output 2.4: Visibility materials developed and disseminated

Outcome 3: Youth, especially young women, have increased advocacy space at national level on land governance and peace building

- At national level, AAL will support national partners (i.e. FLY, WONGOSOL, LFF, LIPRIDE, Activista Youth Network, etc.) with technical capacity (trainings for key staff), tools to enhance their engagement on the Land Rights Act with emphasis on conflict mitigation, women's rights and economic and climate justice issues. Advocacy and

campaign activities will build on community led efforts and knowledge to facilitate stronger policy actions that not only protect young women's and community land tenure but also ensure sustainability of gains made under this project. Furthermore, advocacy and campaign activities will be underpinned by constructive engagement to build communities' trust with relevant Line ministries/agencies on Land, Mines and Energy, Gender, Internal Affairs, Youth, Forestry Development and Environmental Protection.

- AAL will also support convening through digital and traditional public engagement (i.e. radio and print) and annual subnational and national policy dialogues as alternative spaces to amplify their voices in public accountability on land and natural resource management and governance. This will also enhance networking, coordination, peer to peer solidarity and collaboration on common visions and aspirations on peace, land tenure security, SGBV prevention and environmental and climate justice.
- Project interventions will support existing local structures that are being used to manage conflicts and promote peace building, including traditional justice systems. AAL's partnership with the young women CBOs and Rural Women Networks will aim to deepen support to increasing young women engagement on peacebuilding as part of targeted capacity building activities; and support their continued engagement with traditional justice systems on land and other women's rights violations and increased participation and leadership on land and natural resources governance and management.
- Young women CBOs and Rural Women Networks will receive targeted mentorship, technical support and be linked to existing Women Led NGOs with extensive experience engaging on national issues. This will also support to coordinate and strengthen advocacy of women's rights issues from community to national level; advocacy efforts to include ongoing mobilization against harmful traditional practices and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence.
- AAL intends to also engage strategic National Youth organizations/ networks at national level (i.e. FLY, LFF, WONGOSOL, LIPRIDE, etc.) through the joint organizing and campaigns at national level to capitalize on their existing platforms and mandates to integrate stronger analysis on land not only for peace building, but also as a significant economic resource and on climate justice grounds.
- Trained women mediators will also support conflict resolution including Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes.

The following outputs will be realized as a result of the following actions;

Output 3.1: National partners supported with training on campaign, networking and advocacy tools

Output 3.2: Advocacy and campaign initiatives conducted at national level

Output 3.3: CBO and Rural Women Networks receive mentorship, technical support and links to other networks to enable them to engage on national issues

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

- c) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age).

The action will be implemented in four counties - Gbarpolu, Bong, Margibi, and Sinoe. The four counties were selected based on the combination of a history of land related conflicts, high incidents of SGBV included entrenched traditional and cultural beliefs that prevent women from owning land; as well as other practices that include female genital mutilation. Gbarpolu, Sinoe and Bong Counties are host or are located in close proximity to the rain forests and huge mineral deposits which have made them a target for private concessions, thus increasing local tensions. On the other hand Margibi is home to the biggest portion of Firestone Rubber Plantation where the company acquired large tracts of land to for agriculture purposes. The remaining land has been a source of intra community and clan land conflicts. The project will support young people's participation in land governance and local peacebuilding through conflict mediation processes. Partners to this action include WEDOL, LIWEN, WOC DAL and COSDO, which all have geographic footprints in the targeted counties through past and ongoing projects.

- WEDOL one of the partners that is going to work in Margibi has worked in the county for nine years and has a full presence in five districts. In addition, WEDOL already has existing women and girls structures that will be leveraged to implement this action. WEDOL is also currently implementing peace building in five communities of Margibi County, working alongside women, young women and traditional leaders on conflict mitigation.
- LIWEN will directly work with CBOs in Sinoe County where ActionAid Liberia is already implementing a women land rights intervention. They have existing structures which they have been working with to mobilize marginalised women and girls to ensure that they enjoy their rights, including land rights. Sinoe is one of the counties that has been experiencing land conflicts at clan and community level due to partly a delay in the land formalization process. Like other targeted counties, discrimination of women and young people based on gender and age when it comes to land rights is a prominent feature.
- In Bong County, WOC DAL another of the implementing partners has existing interventions that include a Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) funded project on conflict mediation in the county. They have established structures such as Land Conflict Mitigation committees which are comprised of women, youth and elders residing in the targeted communities.
- COSDO will support activities in Gbarpolu County where they have past and ongoing interventions with women supporting them on livelihoods, land rights conflicts as well violence against women and girls in mining communities.

Gbarpolu, which is one of the newest counties in Liberia having been created in 2003, faces similar contextual challenges on land conflicts emanating from undefined community boundaries.

Beneficiary selection: This action is aiming to directly reach 3,530 people (3000 female, 530 male) including 2500 young women between the ages of 16 and 35 and 500 older women in four (4) counties of Liberia and at least 20,000 people indirectly through radio programmes and social media. The beneficiaries will be drawn from 20 communities across the four counties. The action is informed by i) ActionAid Liberia's own baseline study carried out as part of the EU co-funded action in the Southeast of Liberia; ii) information obtained from the Multi-Actors Platform on Land where ActionAid Liberia is an active member, and iii) Liberia Land Authority report on current land ownership and control patterns. In addition the project will aim to reach particularly marginal groups, including LGBTQI+ and people living with disabilities, for which ActionAid Liberia has existing projects.

II. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

This project will be implemented by ActionAid in partnership with COSDO, LIWEN, WOC DAL and WEDOL who will be responsible for implementation at community level with technical support from ActionAid. The implementing partners will be responsible for community mobilization and support activities on the project on day to day basis. They will have a fulltime presence in the selected project locations.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: ActionAid Implementing partners: COSDO (Bopolu City) LIWEN (Greenville City) WEDOL (Kakata City) WOC DAL (Gbarnga City)	\$1,801,920	Embassy of Sweden in Liberia European Union Delegation in Liberia Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) ForumCiv American Jewish World Service (AJWS)	Montserado – Monrovia; Bong County – Gbarnga; Gbarpolu County – Bopolu; Grand Gedeh County – Zwedru City	15 4 4 4	Interim Country Director Senior Programme Manager Senior Finance Officer Programme Quality Manager Women and Girls Rights Coordinator SHEA and Safeguarding Focal Person

b) Project management and coordination

Project management and coordination

ActionAid Liberia will directly work and coordinate with the UNPBF Office in Liberia. This includes in country consultations on the project start up, recruitment, baseline and any other relevant sectoral meetings. AAL will also have monthly check up meetings with the UNPBF and ensure the office is updated on progress. With the partners, AAL will establish a Project Management Team (PMT) which will be made up of the project implementing staff from partners and AAL for the purposes of ensuring coordination. The PMT will meet on monthly basis. A Project Advisory Team (PAT) structure will also be created and will be made up of the heads of the implementing partners together with AAL to provide periodic oversight meetings and improve accountability. The PAT will meet every quarter.

1. Country Director: Will provide the overall guidance, management and leadership to the project team led by the Senior

Programme Manager. He will be responsible to sign all contract agreements between donors and AAL. Liaise with all stakeholders (both internal and external) including Headquarters, AA Federations, Government, Donors, and implementing partners. Time on project is prorated to 10%.

2. Senior Program Manager (SPM): The SPM is an expert in youth programming and climate justice and will be responsible for the overall coordination, management and quality assurance of the project. Provide technical support to both the partner and project coordinator to ensure quality delivery. Will also be responsible for all liaison with the UNPBF Office in Liberia. Time on project is prorated to 20%.
3. Accountant: The position of Accountant will be under ActionAid and she will be providing 30% of her time to this project for the rest of the project year. She will be responsible for the accounting and documentations of all transactions related to this project and to ensure proper internal controls, financial management and Donor compliance are maintained during implementation. She will be responsible for reviewing all payments request from the Partners in line with the approved budget and MoU. All Partners liquidation will be reviewed for proper documentation, compliance and internal controls by the Accountant. She will be responsible for managing the Project Account and ensuring that all reconciliation are completed on time
4. Program Quality and Learning Manager (PQLM) : Ensure quality compliance by conducting due diligence of partners, develop monitoring and supervision tools, conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision field visits to document key achievements and learnings, update Management Information System (MIS) on KPIs performance, and support the administration of baseline and end line assessments. The support is prorated at 15% time to the project.
5. Project Manager: The PC who is also a gender and youth inclusion expert will directly manage the project and provide capacity support to the CBOs, link CBOs with national stakeholders and ensure project deliverables are timely implemented. The position will be fulltime at 100%.
6. Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Officer (MEL): Will be responsible for supporting the four implementing partners in data aggregation including building their capacity to use data collection tools such as Kobo and other tools as may be required. He or she will be recruited and be fulltime and 100% on the project.

Risk management – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

On a quarterly basis, AAL will review identified risks alongside its implementing partners to assess if they are still relevant, their potential impact on the project, the likelihood of the risk actually occurring, the strengths of current control mechanisms and the appropriateness of mitigation strategies. AAL will also assess whether more risks should be added onto this list on an ad hoc basis. The project will also consult community leaders and young women on perceived risks and solutions. Lastly, AAL will engage with CSOs and local authorities in the target areas to share information on potential risks and their mitigations.

ActionAid believes all CSOs have safeguarding responsibility to ensure their staff, operations, and programmes do no harm to young people and vulnerable adults, and that they do not expose them to the risk of harm and abuse. AAL selects partners that have existing safeguarding policies in place. In the rare case these are absent, AA takes on the responsibility to support CSOs in creating their own safeguarding policies. As already shared with the donor, AAL has several policies to ensure systems and processes are in place to respond to any concerns raised. Our do no harm approach also includes ensuring our programmes do not negatively affect the environment, and we do this by screening activities for their environmental impacts and risks, such as impacts to ecosystems that sustain livelihoods and impact health or biodiversity in the target area.

ActionAid will make sure to adhere to all COVID-19 prevention protocols. All partner staff and volunteers supporting the programme will be provided with PPE (masks, gloves, sanitiser, and visors) to prevent transmission. All staff have been trained in Covid-19 prevention. Any staff testing positive or developing symptoms will be required to isolate immediately.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Deepening patriarchy and violence against women and girls	Medium	The project will deploy feminist approaches and primarily target women particularly young women and work with the traditional structures to reform beliefs and customs that serve as barriers to young women's participation and leadership.
Rise/increase in conflict or violence in targeted areas.	Medium	Project staff will keep up to date with information on potential rise in conflict and will ensure to work in strict compliance with AA security protocols for field operations including rapid response.

Safeguarding accidents caused by ActionAid and/or implementing partner staff	Low	All AAL staff and partner have undergone a safeguarding, whistleblowing and responsible reporting of safeguarding concerns training, Staff behaviours and safeguarding reporting procedures will be shared through community leaders and community meetings.
Homophobia and other forms of discrimination of beneficiaries	High	AAL will ensure all engagements with key population groups, consider security risk and will also consistently support them to lobbying and pushing for recognition of their rights including protection from any form of harm.
Poor road network in targeted counties	Medium	More activities will be scheduled for the dry season and also the implementing partners will have a full presence in each of the selected counties.
Culture and traditional beliefs	Medium	Constructively engaging traditional leaders and local authorities regarding the negative impact of denial of women of their right to land ownership such as low community productivity.
Marginalization of women by men which could result into division in the family – breaking social cohesion in communities	Medium	Constructively engaging family members including husband and wife regarding the negative impact of denial of women of their right to land ownership such as low family productivity.
Tribalism in project participation	Low	Build on existing structures in the communities and employ strategies to build cooperation and common interest

Assumptions: CSOs and their networks are keen to build their technical and organizational capacities to support land sector reforms and dispute resolutions mechanisms in the four (4) counties; CSOs/CBOs have established trust and relationships with communities supported by action; Community structures are in place. Where not in place, the CSOs communities are willing to form them as result of the action. Women's participation in the community structures is welcomed and encouraged.

c) Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation Approach: ActionAid Liberia has an independent monitoring, evaluation and learning unit. The MEL unit is supervised by the program quality and learning manager, and administratively managed by the Country Director. First, progress monitoring will be done through the monthly management information system (MIS). This process will include the collection and documentation of reliable gender and age disaggregated data on project outputs' indicators resulting from the main activities. Second, quarterly programme quality monitoring will be conducted to measure the immediate outputs while end of project evaluation will be performed by external firm/consultant to determine the outcomes of the project among # of beneficiaries (% of project target) based on the key performance indicators (KPIs). It will focus on how different interventions are bringing immediate changes in the life of the intended beneficiaries. This will be facilitated by the MEL team. During the monitoring field visits, we plan to utilize questionnaires, key informant interviews, photo monitoring, and observation to capture the intended data. Qualitative methods will entail conducting in-depth interviews, collecting case/success stories, and focus group discussions. Data will be obtained from the following populations: CBO members, community leaders, staff, etc. Data will be collected using electronic device (tablets) and send to the server to ensure protection and timely delivery. All data will respect the privacy of our beneficiaries and will follow communication protocols that ensure the protection of beneficiaries during data collection and sharing. Stores/data are collected through the consent of the beneficiaries. We ensure that their personal details are confidential to ensure that our intervention follows a Do No Harm approach.

The following are the monitoring and evaluation related approaches that will be employed by AAL to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation:

- Conduct monthly field visits and supervision: a routine supportive progress monitoring and supervision of field activities will be conducted by both the technical and project management teams to ensure project deliverables are properly and timely executed.
- Conduct quarterly programme monitoring field visits to verify KOI data, quality control measures to ensure effective and quality program delivery.
- Conduct quarterly review and planning meetings: this includes the revision of project work plan, risks and implementation approaches to ensure timely and quality deliverables. It will serve as an experiencing sharing platform between the

technical team and project field teams, highlighting key achievements, challenges and recommendations to bridge project implementation gaps

- Collect and document project impact/learning stories: case/success stories will be collected from beneficiaries to assess and document the changes as a result of the intervention.
- Conduct baseline to inform the project on specific baseline indicators
- Facilitate the recruitment of an external consultant to conduct end line assessments with support from ActionAid UK: an external firm will be hired by AAL through a competitive bidding process to evaluate the project successes, lessons learnt, key gaps so as to inform future programming

d) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability –**

Project exit strategy/ sustainability: The action is built on ActionAid's previous and current programme work in the four selected counties. AAL already has existing structures at community level which include girls' forums, mothers' clubs as well as rural women networks which the project will leverage on. The project will also be linked to other structures at community and county level which include the Gender Task Force, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Liberia Land Authority through the County Land Offices (CLOs). For example, the dispute resolution structures at community level established by WOC DAL are made up of local community residents who have a stake on the land and the peace process. These are people all have an interest to ensure that peacebuilding efforts are sustained through inclusive alternative dispute resolutions mechanism. Thus where community members naturally support processes where they stand to benefit from an action in the intermediate and long term future. Hence sustainability of the project interventions will rely on the strength of the land conflict mitigation committees holding and working together in the interest of women for their rights to land. Once recognized by community people as serious and sincere about mitigation of land conflict in transparent manner, communities will build confidence and continue to engage them about land conflict. Practical measures such as targeted technical, development of training curricula and information materials will ensure the sustainability of the capacity development. All will be backed up by a component that will build public awareness, and increase coordination and constructive dialogue between the above key stakeholders to ensure that the provisions of the LRA are continually evaluated and developed to benefit the poorest communities. The action will be linked to the newly established County Land Offices (CLOs) which have a full presence at district and community level (village). The current existing cordial working relationship between AAL and the CLOs. Project closure meetings will be conducted and led by implementing partners.

III. Project budget – please see Annex D

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Answer	Comment
Planning		
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	Y	They were identified and actively participated in the drafting of the project
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	N	TORs for key staff are being finalized and will be available for the final submission
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	Y	The project counties and districts has been identified. The final communities will be agreed and finalized using current demographics of young people and land issues
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	Y	Local communities have been consult and sectoral clearance from LLAAvailable
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	Y	Some analysis has been done. AAL will further leverage on a recent baseline carried out under one of its EU co-funded actions on women land rights
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	Y	Beneficiaries have been identified, However final beneficiaries and actual targeted numbers will be finalized upon completion of the baseline study
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	Y	AAL already has a standing agreement with the government through the Liberia Land Authority and is part of the Mu Stakeholder Platform on Land Rights
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipients organizations?	Y	This has been agreed in the project design workshops where AAL and implementing partners agreed on each IP's project location including coordination

				Y	Meetings with implementing partners will be done to discuss expectations and project coordination modalities
					modalities
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?					

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

AAL has a women's rights lead who is a gender expert who has been involved in the project design. AAUK's Women's Protection advisor, as well as the Women's Rights advisor, have also both been involved in the reviewing of the proposal from a technical gendered perspective.

They were consulted through the four implementing partners.

It includes GEWE allocations up to 90%

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional projectspecific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	Y The final budget will have a narrative
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	Y They are standardized and compare with context
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	Y It is divided into specific outcomes and fits with outcomes and outputs
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	Y The budget is clearly disaggregated by partner showing exact amount allocated per cost
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	Y The staff costs are proportional to the amount of the work required for the activity. AAL will rely on local expertise and will not recruit any expatriate for this activity

<p>6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.</p>	N	<p>The total cost of material or equipment to be procured is less than 15%</p>
<p>7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.</p>	N	<p>The project will rely on existing vehicle fleet and will contribute to costs for maintenance and any other related project assigned activities</p>
<p>8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.</p>	N	<p>AAL will not directly bring any non-PBF funding, but will to some extent use staff to support the project related activities</p>

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially 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 cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

Each Recipient 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	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or
may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁵
- 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.

¹⁵ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Women and youth CSOs and CBOs effectively engaging in land rights governance and conflict mitigation</p> <p>(this Outcome contributes toSDG 5)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Functional land administration services and dispute resolution mechanisms are in place at community and county levels</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined through baseline survey Target: 75%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Proportion of women led CSOs engaged in community dialogue as mitigation to land related conflicts</p> <p>Baseline: 10% Target: 30%</p>	<p>Baseline and end line assessment reports (annually)</p>	<p>Validated reports submitted on annually basis</p>
	<p>Output 1.1 Training conducted for 8 CBOs and 4 Rural Women networks</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1: Number of CBOs and Networks trained (sex disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 12</p>	<p>Training listings (quarterly)</p> <p>attendance listings (quarterly)</p>	<p>Land conflict resolution register (quarterly)</p> <p>Attendance listing of community dialogue</p>
	<p>Output 1.2 Small Grants provided to 8 CBOs and 4 Rural Women networks</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2: Number of CBOs and networks that received small grants</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 12</p>	<p>MOU (annually)</p>	<p>Filed MOU submitted on a annual basis</p>

<p>Outcome 2: 3000 Youth, especially young women, have increased agency on land governance and hold community leaders, government and concessions accountable to their land rights.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Percentage of young people participating in reflect circle activities (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 60% (10% male, 50% female)</p>	<p>Validated end line report is available</p> <p>Quarterly attendance list</p>
<p>(this Outcome contributes toSDG 4)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Percentage of young people accessing land administration services (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline survey Target: 75% of young people in project communities/counties (60% female, 15% male)</p>	<p>Validated end line report is available</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 2c: Percentage of youth in project communities actively engaged in county level dialogue meetings on land conflict mitigation (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30% of targeted youth of which 90% female, 10% male</p>	<p>County Dialogue register and attendance sheet (quarterly)</p>	<p>Quarterly reports compiled and submitted by AAL MEL team</p>
<p>Output 2.1: Customized tools on land rights, concessions and related policies developed</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1: Number of customized tools on land rights, concessions and related policies developed and disseminated to implementing partners and youth networks</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Copies of customized tools (quarterly)</p> <p>Tools submitted by program lead quarterly</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Dialogue held</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2: Number of dialogues held</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80</p>	<p>Dialogue register (quarterly)</p> <p>Quarterly reports compiled and submitted by AAL MEL team</p>

<p>Output 2.3: Informal community spaces (savings and lending groups) utilized</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3: Number of informal community spaces (savings and lending groups) utilized</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>Saving records/ reports (quarterly)</p>	<p>Quarterly reports compiled and submitted by AAL MEL team</p>
<p>Output 2.4 Visibility materials developed and disseminated</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.4: Number of visibility materials developed and disseminated</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1000 pieces (incl. fliers, banners, posters, stickers e.t.c)</p>	<p>Copies of visibility materials (annually)</p>	<p>Quarterly reports filed and submitted by program lead</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Youth, especially young women, have increased advocacy space at national level on land governance and peace building</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: Number of new spaces defended by young people especially young women to widen civic spaces to hold duty bearers to account on land ownership and natural resource management. (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined through baseline assessment Target: 40% of which 5% is by male and 35% by female</p>	<p>Baseline and endline reports (annually)</p>	<p>Validated reports submitted annually basis</p>
<p>(this Outcome contributes toSDG 16)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: Proportion of youth engaged in land dispute, participating in alternative dispute resolution structures at community level (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined through baseline assessment Target: at least 15%</p>	<p>Baseline and end line reports (annually)</p>	<p>Validated reports submitted annually basis</p>

	<p>Output 3.1: National partners supported with training on campaign, networking and advocacy tools</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1: Number of national partner organisations (inclusive of networks for youth and women) supported through training and technical surge support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Training attendance listing (quarterly)</p>	<p>Attendance listings submitted every quarter</p>
	<p>Output 3.2: Advocacy and campaign initiatives conducted at national level</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2: Number of advocacy and campaign initiatives conducted.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 4</p>	<p>Radio recordings and copy of policy briefs (quarterly)</p>	<p>Quarterly reports filed and submitted by program lead</p>
	<p>Output 3.3: CBO and Rural Women Networks receive mentorship, technical support and links to other networks to enable them to engage on national issues</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3: The proportion of CBOs and Rural Women Networks that received mentorship, technical support, and linked to other networks</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 4</p>	<p>Program monitoring report (quarterly)</p>	<p>Quarterly reports compiled and submitted by AAL M&E team</p>

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Totals	
	Recipient Organization Action Aid
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 106,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 86,300.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 2,295.33
4. Contractual services	\$ 38,000.00
5. Travel	\$ 13,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 687,700.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 188,200.00
Sub-total	\$ 1,121,495.33
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 78,504.67
Total	\$ 1,200,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Recipient Organization Action Aid	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 420,000.00	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 420,000.00	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 360,000.00	30%
TOTAL	\$ 1,200,000.00	