SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): DR Congo
Project Title: Artisanes de Paix: Setting inclusive Peacebuilding Networks in Tanganyika and addressing land issues in displaced Twa and Bantu communities **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):** ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): *Recipient organization:* Tearfund UK (INGO) **List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):** *Implementing partner:* Eglise du Christ-au-Congo (ECC) Tanganyika (local CSO) *Consultants:* IRI-UCBC (Land Governance Unit Integrated Research Institute Congo Initiative - Université Chrétienne Bilingue du Congo) in coordination with UN-Habitat (UN) *Non-funded:* BCZ Nyunzu (Central Bureau of the Health-Zone) in Nyunzu Territory (Health Zone level) CONARAF (National Committee for Land Reform)- Government actor (National Level) Coordination Provincial (CP)-CONAREF (Provincial Level) *Seed-funded:* REFETANG (Tanganyika's Women Network) (Women Led CSO) based in Kalemie with activities in Nyunzu and chapters in 6 Territories in Tanganyika Province.
Project duration in months[1]: 18 **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Nyunzu Health-Zone, in the Health-Areas of AS de Makumbo, Malemba, Mukimbo, Ngombe-Mwana and Ngoy (Nyunzu Territory, Tanganyika Province).
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: X Gender promotion initiative[2] ☐ Youth promotion initiative[3]

---

[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

☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
Tearfund: $ 996,564

Total: $ 996,564
> *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.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A

PBF 1st tranche (35%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%):
Recipient	Recipient	Recipient
Tearfund: $ 348,797.40	Tearfund: $ 348,797.40	Tearfund: $ 298,969.20
Total: $ 348,797.40	Total: $ 348,797.40	Total: $ 298,969.20

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project "Artisanes de Paix" (AP,) aims to support the UN women, peace and security agenda by promoting women-led conflict transformation initiatives that address the Twa - Bantu conflict in Nyunzu Territory in order that these initiatives move from the margins to a more prominent role. Thus advancing women's meaningful participation in peace-building and protection to address gender-based violence including pre-existing forms of discrimination, facilitate the resolution of conflict disputes and promote fair and equitable access to land in Nyunzu Territory. This intervention will focus on four health-areas (Makumbo, Malemba, Mukimbo, Ngombe-Mwana and Ngoy), identified by UN-OCHA (August 2021) as areas of return for IDPs affected by the Twa-Bantu conflict.

AP will focus on two main hindrances to conflict transformation raised in Tearfund's Conflict Analysis (June 2021):
1) gender and ethnic discrimination, by strengthening the capacities (technical and financial support) of the REFETANG, an existing dynamic and ethnically diverse women-led CSO (WL CSO) that is active in conflict transformation in Nyunzu Territory, and
2) land-disputes which are at the core of violence between minority and dominant groups, and the perpetuation of discriminatory land-tenure laws towards women, through technical land surveys which are informed by multi-stakeholder, inclusive and participatory approaches

The project builds on the existing community-based conflict resolution mechanisms in Nyunzu to harness the potentials of peace-building spaces and dialogue processes in the target locations. Tearfund will lead the capacity-strengthening program that is for and co-designed by ethnically diverse Peace-Champions (PCs). At least 50% of the participants will be women who co-create and nurture inclusive (gender and ethnic-wise) civic-spaces and facilitate weekly peace-dialogues.

These PCs and spaces will also be harnessed towards the co-creation and mobilisation of community based protection mechanisms which are expected to address gender-based violence, including

discriminatory attitudes and norms especially against women and girls; and boost women's meaningful participation and leadership.

The PCs and other members from the communities will receive training on psychological first aid, the different strands of protection and protection actions which are deemed relevant to the context. These protection actions may include the development of context and security analysis and protection plan, the conduct of community security meetings, performing protective presence and accompaniment, the development of early warning early response (EWER) mechanisms among others.

The PCs, particularly the women and those from marginalised groups will also be supported in developing their leadership skills through capacity-strengthening activities around advocacy and influencing, facilitation, public speaking and other skills which the PCs will identify. They will also be supported with organisational development skills, which can prove useful if the women decide to formalise these community-based protection mechanisms and raise their profiles. These mechanisms may opt to become an Early Warning Alert Group (EWAG) or groups whose remit goes beyond EWER. Tearfund will target 10 villages in Makumbo, Malemba, Mukimbo, Ngombe-Mwana and Ngoy HAs and set up a network of PCs across all 10-villages. The PC-network will ensure learning in protection, conflict transformation, problem solving, mutual support and accountability among PB-actors are sustained in target communities.

Complementing these preventive peace-dialogues, REFETANG will provide a first response to conflict-transformation through its Early Warning Alert Groups (EWAG). EWAGs will connect communities to local government authorities to find joint solutions to conflict and advance women's participation in peace-building as DRC's National Action Plan on 1325 envisages. REFETANG is also strategically placed to support women peace-builders should they desire to pursue their organising work as a community-based protection mechanism. Following an organisational needs assessment of the EWAGs, Tearfund and REFETANG have developed a joint organisational capacity building plan, with seed funding, to expand the EWAG to the projects' 3 HAs in Nyunzu HZ. REFETANG has 6 operational EWAGs in Tanganyika province (one in each Tanganyika's 6 territories), but none in the project location. Tearfund will also look to complement the EWAGs through support to the development of specific community protection actions such as the provision of basic psychological first aid and referrals, as well as the conduct/ updating of context and security analysis (including a protection mapping and protection plan). Both Tearfund and REFETANG will kick-start the monthly community security meetings which will become the basis for a context and security analysis and protection plan. These meetings will also provide agility to all project stakeholders, especially as there will be a monthly project review.

The second response mechanisms in this project will address the violent land-dispute and the discriminatory practices towards women and ethnic minorities (e.g. Twas) in their access to land. The DRC government, in partnership with UN-Habitat and Congo Initiative (CI), one of Tearfund's local partners, initiated the PARF (Programme d'Appui à la Réforme Foncière) 5 years ago with major successes in Maindombe and Ituri, where deforestation was also prevented. PARF is a 7-step community- and rights-based approach to solve land-disputes non-violently (See description in section 4c). Tearfund will integrate the PARF approach into its program, ensuring women from the REFETANG and those from other ethnic and marginalised groups in Nyunzu are included and involved in the land-reform process. The PARF is rolled-out in 8 additional villages in HAs affected by land-disputes.

AP will take place in three phases over 18 months:

1) an inception phase (4 months):

- one month for social preparation to re-/establish relationships with the different stakeholders and jointly re-familiarise the project participants with the project and plan for the 17 months.
- Capacity-strengthening of peace-building champions (PB) and women leaders around peace-building, community-based protection mechanisms, transformative leadership and organising
- Capacity-strengthening of Refetang
- Co-creation of an action plan on strengthening the roles of early warning groups (EWGs)
- Formation of local land committees (LLCs) in two villages
- Conduct of baseline evaluation

2) an implementation phase (7 months):

- Conduct of community conflict transformation dialogue (CCTD) cycles
- Co-creation of peace-building and protection action plans
- Co-creation of new EWGs and other community-based protection-related groups which work beyond EWER in the three health areas
- Mobilisation of community-based protection mechanisms (e.g. context and security analysis/ protection mapping, community security meetings, accompaniment, PFA, referrals etc)
- Conduct of community cadastre mapping
- Documentation of land claims
- Conduct of mediation over land claims
- Issuance of land certificates, including their registration with national land reform and management institutions

3) a sustainability phase (7 months): PCs form a PB network, PCs continue implementing project activities (one additional CCTD), with little to no intervention from Tearfund.

- Formation of peace-building and protection networks
- Conduct of more independent activities by PBs, EWGs and other groups whose formation and work have been facilitated by the project.

We assume that these three stages, if followed, will allow the project participants (PCs, local authorities, members of EWGs, REFETANG) to sustain the peace-building and protection work, and communities will take full ownership of the intervention, continuing after the close of the project.

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):

Artisanes de Paix was designed through ongoing consultation with women peace-builders (both Twa and Bantu) in Nyunzu and Kalemie as well as humanitarian actors to develop a well-rounded project which factors in both the specific needs of women and displaced communities. The focus of our project therefore "naturally" focused on the topic of land-disputes, land-rights, which is gendered, has ethnic underpinnings and is inherent to displacement contexts. Tearfund engaged in continuous

exchanges, and consultations, between June and September 2021, with members of REFETANG's Head Office based in Kalemie, with the Coordinator of Tanganyika's Core Interconfessional Group and their focal point based in Nyunzu. Ad hoc consultations took also place with: representatives of the Twa and Bantu youths in Nyunzu, Community Leaders of the Twa and Bantu communities based in Nyunzu, and consultations with the Assistant Humanitarian Affairs Officer of OCHA's Coordination Unit based in Kalemie. Two online meetings took place with the PBF Secretariat Coordinator, which helped us refocus our proposal in addition to the feedback received from the PBF team subsequent to our submission on September 17. The general information session on ToC and Conflict Analysis also contributed in shaping this proposal.

Project Gender Marker score[4]: _3__
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 80.85% of the budget or $ 805,753.78 will be allocated to GEWE.
***Briefly* explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment [5]:**

Artisanes de Paix (AP) will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment by primarily advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda, particularly by facilitating the conditions for women's participation in peace-building in a context that has been marred by conflict, land issues and gender-based violence, particularly discriminatory norms.

Capacity-strengthening of women peacebuilders - The project strengthens the capacity of women peace champions among conflict affected communities in Tanganyika. The women will be equipped with the knowledge and skills on conflict transformation beginning with conflict analysis, to mediation, to leadership. These skills are necessary as the women are expected to facilitate community conflict transformation dialogues, which are crucial in both addressing the land issues along with other stakeholders and for women themselves, claiming a substantive role in these public negotiations.

Women-led community-based protection mechanisms - The women peace champions will also harness their knowledge and skills on protection, which intends to address the impact of insecurity and the long-standing forms of discrimination where women and girls are valued less than men. The women and other members of the community will be trained in protection mapping and planning beginning with the development of context and security analysis. The latter is also crucial if local women were to take an active role in monitoring and responding to various crises themselves. Training opportunities on psychological first aid and other relevant protection actions such as protective presence, accompaniment, early warning early response, referrals will be made available. Tearfund will also introduce Transforming Masculinities, a tool in engaging people especially men and boys - usually with the support of churches - in addressing harmful gender and social norms.

Women's leadership and organising - The women peace champions will also have the opportunity to

---

[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**

harness their leadership skills, including facilitation, influencing and organisational development. These skills are critical when they advance women's rights perspectives in participation, peace-building, protection, resilience and access to land, including inheritance rights and decision-making over land and related resources. As the WPS agenda necessarily supports a localisation agenda, the project will provide seed funding to Refetang, a women-led organisation that is present across the 7 districts of Tanganyika. Refetang has been among the first responders to violence, especially when formal security forces are absent. This also makes Refetang in a strategic position to support women peacebuilders who may want to organise themselves further, create and formalise their own community-based protection mechanisms.

Seed-funding will serve to scale-up the REFETANG's EWGs, as well as contribute to the organization's economic independence by using part of the funds to scale up their market-garden. This IGA (income generating activity) will help the Refetang's advocacy work around gender-equality, consolidate its peacebuilding work between members of the Twa and Bantu community and support women's access to leadership in governance. These streams of work are usually unsupported by donors

GEWE activities pertaining to the transformation of land-disputes and the promotion of women's equal access to inheritance rights and land , will contribute to the inclusion of women (PCs and members of the EWGs) to be trained in the PARF approach focused on community land reform. Women will therefore be integrated into newly formed local land committees (LLCs), which the project will set up in 10 villages by the close of the project. Women's representation and role as decision makers in LLCs will contribute to challenging and eventually changing discriminatory laws against women (Twa and Bantu) and ethnic minority groups and serviving as an additional protection strand for women within these communities.

The project also contains a small budget amount towards special measures that will ensure that women and young people will have the motivation to participate and to be able to contribute substantively to the conversations/ consultations. These special measures will be determined during the project but they may come in the form of accompaniment (additional transport and food cost for another person), child care/ minding services onsite (child-minding space, carers, additional food), kits which would include sanitary napkins, or anything that women beyond the traditional first aid kit and which must be replenished for different activities); and invitation letters (studies actually cite these as empowering tools for self-esteem especially since we want to foster women's leadership — even if the recipient may not be able to read or write), among others.

A portion of the budget will also be allocated for safeguarding, particularly for activities such as trainings and retooling sessions, communications and visibility planning and promotion of the reporting mechanisms, among others.

Project Risk Marker score[6]: _1____

---

[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

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:
CAF/UNDAF (2007) outcomes 4: Local security is improved and reconciliation is promoted

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Targets: 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; 5.5
Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
Target: 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Target: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Type of submission: **X** 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.*

---

[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:

Recipient Organization(s)[8]	Representative of National Authorities
Name of Representative: *Nigel Harris* *Signature* [signature] *Name of Agency* *Tearfund UK* R.D. Congo *Date & Seal* 21/10/2021	*Name of Government Counterpart* RAPHAEL PUNGWE MULADI *Signature* DIRECTEUR DE CABINET *Title* MINISTERE DU PLAN *Date & Seal* 2/11/20 [stamp: REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO / CABINET DU MINISTERE / MINISTERE DU PLAN]
Head of UN Country Team David McLachlan-Karr *Name of Representative* *Signature* *Title* DSRSG/RC/HC *Date & Seal* 20/ [stamp: BUREAU DU COORDINATEUR RESIDANT / COORDINATOR / OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT / NATIONS UNIES]	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** *Awa Dabo* *Signature* [signature] Deputy Head and Officer In Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office *Date & Seal* 22-Dec-2021

---

[8] 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-responsive.

The members of Refetang were among the stakeholders who joined Tearfund in conceptualising the project. They are a multigenerational and multi-ethnic (Twa, Bantu, Banyamulenge) network of women peacebuilders, aged 25 to 69, since 2017. We also engaged leaders of the Bantu and Twa community in Nyunzu, and representatives of the youth in Nyunzu. The conflict between Twa and Bantu groups in Tanganyika dates back to 2009-2013. Over the years, Nyunzu has been a hotspot of conflict between both ethnic groups, causing displacement, the destruction of livelihoods and protection violations creating a cycle of violence and resentment. The root causes of conflict identified by actors revolve around discrimination and disenfranchisement. This is experienced differently whether one is a woman, a youth or a man/community leader.

WOMEN'S perspective: The women characterised the Twa-Bantu conflict as one along ethnic lines, with the marginalization of Twas and also one which sees the glaring absence of women in peacebuilding.
Women from REFETANG described the political arena in Tanganyika as being divided along ethnic lines, favouring Bantu people groups over Twas. In Tanganyika for example, all customary chiefs are Bantus who exert policies which favor Bantus such as imposing higher land taxes on Twas. Politicians and special interest groups have fed on the discontent to divide society and bolster their political standing with their own groups. Twas are traditionally nomads, however over the years land has become desirable to them. With access to land, they reconstruct their livelihoods and lessen sexual violence towards women and other protection issues associated with an itinerant lifestyle; such exploitation (economic and sexual) has been a trigger of conflict. REFETANG described the "sultana problem" wherein an underage Twa girl (12-14 years old) is given as a concubine to a newly enthroned chief, for so-called, "connection with ancestral spirits". This happens without the consent of the girl or her parents.Women denounced society's discriminatory acceptance of denying Twa their wages and practices in schools towards Twa youths which lead to high drop-out rates. Limited or no education damages opportunities for social or economic advancement, which contributes to a vicious cycle of marginalization.Women interviewed deplored the failure of peacebuilding efforts, and that actors exclude women in peacebuilding work as participants and decision makers. They pointed to a lack of awareness of the influence that women, especially Twa women, have on men. REFETANG highlighted that unlike Bantu women, Twa women have leverage in their community. The lack of consideration, agency and disrespect of Twas are triggers of violence between communities. Instances and spaces women identified as propitious for social cohesion are: farms (mutual assistance is needed); sports games and houses of worship (where peace rather than hate is preached).

MEN (Community Leaders): Conflict arises due to the disenfranchisement of Twa groups, who are perceived to have little to no value.. The Twa leader reported a lack of agency of Twas, who have no say in their own homeland and the rulership of Bantus over them. The lack of consideration and marginalisation was also echoed by the Bantu community leader in Nyunzu. Conflict spikes more so over economic issues, and poverty. Most of the violent outbreaks over the past year have occurred during harvest time. Both leaders pointed to violence and death, following raids by Twas on Bantu

farms to steal the harvest. Raids are violent, with Twa men (usually from militia groups) burning down farms and forcefully taking crops. Other instances of theft are less violent but may also lead to death when the thief is caught. Economic disenfranchisement was also a source of tension. Twas have no rights and often have their wages withheld with no recourse for redress. Succession issues to chiefdom has also caused tension between communities with the retention of power by Bantu groups which has an impact on land: higher land taxes for Twas and access to land denied. Inequality in matrimony was also raised, Twa men being denied the right to marry Bantu women whereas Bantu men marrying Twa women was seen as "acceptable". Lack of formal education has maintained and justified the marginalization of Twas.

YOUTHS: Discriminatory practices in the educational system, especially towards Twa, and the lack of opportunity for the youth are drivers of conflict. Although adults are the ones fueling the conflict between communities, youths have been collateral damage of their decisions. Youths are fed-up with the toxic environment which negatively impacts their prospects in life: to marry, to own decent jobs and plan their future. Most peacebuilding efforts in Nyunzu are led by adults, relegating the youth to the role of bystanders. Young adults hold less divisive views on ethnicity and are willing to bridge gaps between communities, if given room.

SOLUTIONS ENVISIONED: REFETANG interviewees raised the need for capacity building for women to effectively assert themselves in civic spaces. Capacity building needs they proposed included: train women to take up leadership roles in society and gain self-confidence; advocacy and GBV training (understanding what GBV is and how to effectively respond to it). More awareness raising in the community is needed (**Community Leaders'** identified specific axis: north and south Lukuga); greater collaboration between stakeholders (NGOs, civil society, local government, the military); more sensitization on conflict transformation (**Community Leaders**' suggestion); inclusion gender and ethnic-wise (**REFETANG**, and the **youth representative**) and land reform, this has become more important as displaced population affected by the Twa-Bantu conflict return to their villages to land that has been occupied, or return to no land at all.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks[8]**, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

Tearfund will integrate from start to finish local CSOs and local government bodies (CONAREF, BCZ, customary chiefs of both ethnic groups)in the planning of the project. Tearfund will proactively seek, through its planning of activities, to maintain exchanges with, and learning opportunities from, local CSOs. Tearfund will capitalize work along IRI (the Land Governance Unit
Integrated Research Institute of the University UCBC) building on its expertise in land-rights, reform and conflict transformation. The project will use tools developed by IRI under the supervision of CONAREF and UN-HABITAT, to strengthen the communities' conflict resolution mechanisms relating to land-ownership. Tearfund will focus on the new orientations of the national land policy which emphasizes local and customary actors as well as other international instruments (VGGT[9],

---

[8] Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan of 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.
[9] The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment.They were officially

Fit-for-purpose land administration, Sustainable Development Goals, The New Urban Agenda,), to prevent and resolve, in a sustainable and peaceful way, land-disputes in the project area. Tearfund's approach is not one of power-over communities, but power-with local actors. Tearfund is accountable to community members and will ensure that decision making is transparent and inclusive of all groups (gender, age and ethnic-wise). Tearfund will institute feedback mechanisms which will be jointly agreed upon with community members ensuring our work remains relevant throughout. Monthly project review meetings will be organised by Tearfund with local peacebuilders and CSOs. Unlike steering committee meetings, led by conflict transformation actors, project review meetings will strictly be programmatic (i.e. focus on outcomes, outputs, challenges and opportunities). These meetings will also focus on updating the context and security analysis including the protection plan and protection mapping. Tearfund will support local organisations through capacity building on specific conflict transformation issues (e.g., advocacy; human rights; conflict analysis….) identified by local CSOs and peacebuilders, connecting key peacebuilders into our wider PB network. This gender and youth inclusive peacebuilder network, which Tearfund will help structure, will help consolidate peacebuilding efforts through shared learning and resources (financial but also human capital); well-being (support from pairs is vital to peacebuilders' resilience) and planning joint initiatives. Tearfund's project also builds bridges between local, state and humanitarian agencies. Tanganyika needs the strengthening of peace-builders, particularly women peace-builders. Still much needs to be done. This project sets within the period of 18 months to build the capacity of peacebuilders, with a particular focus on women, able to expand the peacebuilding network to other districts in Nyunzu. A strong civil society is more so imperative in the wake of the withdrawal of the MONUSCO from Tanganyika set for June 2022. Lastly, the project will seek to interlink and feed into the DRC's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 which supports EWER and other community-based protection mechanisms and advocates for an increased inclusion rate of women, young people, PWDs and other groups in decision-making.

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

This project aims to establish intra-sectoral coordination of PB actors, which is at the moment non-existent in Nyunzu HZ. Unlike most PB initiatives which focus on the center (Nyunzu HA), AP has targeted ASs in the interior, with no projected funding by the launch of the project in early 2021. AP also combines PB actions with other aspects of community recovery, in particular by addressing land conflicts. This is a sector which has no current, or projected, actor positioned to respond in the project's target areas. AP's approach to women inclusion is more robust than the existing community dispute resolution mechanism which gives representation to women but does not intentionally give them decision making power. AP does both: women are represented in civic-spaces (i.e. women Peace Champions) created by the CCTD and develop community conflict-resolution actions plans, on an equal-footing as men PCs. Women (PCs, and EWG members) are integrated into their community's LLC . This is significant in communities where women do not hold leadership roles. Note: Nyunzu Territory is the only Territory in Tanganyika which has no female elected representative, whether at the provincial or national level.

---

endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012. Since then, implementation has been encouraged by G20, Rio+ 20, United Nations General Assembly and Francophone Assembly of Parliamentarians.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Projet d'appui et maintien à l'éducation de filles vulnérables des zones d'urgences dans le contexte de la COVID-19 et développement des initiatives collectives pour la promotion d'égalité des sexes et l'éducation inclusive dans le Territoire de Nyunzu (01/March - 30/August/ 2021)	UNICEF (231,795$)	Support to girl's education and the fight against S-GBV	AP will target 3 HAs where UNICEF intervened. AP will broaden the geographic scope of this intervention by targeting two additional HAs and integrating PB activities which were absent from its project. It will also reinforce and extend gains made on addressing harmful gender norms through its focus on those in the margins
Solutions durables pour la cohabitation pacifique entre Twa et Bantus dans la Province du Tanganyika (01/January - 30/December/2021	UNFPA (217,509$)	PB focused on women and the youth with a livelihood component	This project will come to an end in December and targets 4 of the 5 HAs; however, with a limited number of direct beneficiaries (65 girls ages 17 - 25) and 39 women. AP will expand the numeric and demographic reach of this PB project. It will also broaden the scope of PB work with the PARF approach which has an impact not only at the health-zone level but at the Territorial and Provincial level. It will also deepen and broaden PB capacity within the targeted zones
Appui à l'autonomisation et participation aux instances de prise de décision en faveur de 2000 femmes (Twa et Bantus) membres des organisations paysannes à travers l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et activités génératrices de revenus dans le territoire de Nyunzu Province du Tanganyika. (01/April-30/Déc./21)	WFP (amount TBA)	Functional literacy, women economic empowerment and food security	AP will broaden the demographic scope of this work by targeting women, youth and adults who are not members of farming-groups. It will also help consolidate WFP's FS and Livelihoods intervention by enabling women, and marginalized groups, access land for settlement, or farming.
Réponse d'urgence en agriculture et sécurité alimentaire dans la province du Tanganyika en République Démocratique du Congo. (01/April-30/April-2022).	USAID (amount TBA)	Food-Security	AP targets 5 of this project HAs. It will complement the impact in rural communities with its focus on landright and land-dispute mechanism; conflict-transformation will be an add on to the design of this project.

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

a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach:
The goal of AP is to ensure women (young adults and adults) and marginalized groups (twa-bantus) influence and have meaningful representation within PB processes in Tanganyika. The strategy is to train, nurture and connect women to advance their meaningful participation in peace-building and protection processes in their community. Training will develop leadership, conflict transformation, problem-solving, mediation and advocacy skills. Confidence and momentum will be built through ongoing nurturing while coalition building will be fostered through the connecting of grassroot women's PB organizations to local government agencies.[10]The drivers of sexism, female marginalisation and exlusion and ethnic discrimination, will be addressed through Tearfund's **Transforming Masculinities** (TM) approach which has been shown to significantly decrease harmful gender norms (Le Roux et al 2020)[11] combined with conflict transformation training (CCTDs) focused on identity conflicts.

In each location, 4 PCs (50% women) will be trained to facilitate the CCTDs. These are divided into 4 series which run for a total of 16 weeks. **Series 1** focuses on the idea of conflict as a place where change is possible, and explores our attitudes and responses to conflict before beginning to explore how change happens and the different roles that people can play in bringing about change. **Series 2** looks at questions of identity, marginalisation and trauma. It also examines issues of justice, mercy and truth and their relationship to peace and the possibility of reconciliation. **Series 3** looks at practical tools that can help navigate ways to inclusive solutions. It focuses on issues of power, identity conflicts, negotiation and problem-solving approaches. **Series 4** builds on the growing expertise of participants, to develop advocacy skills as well as providing space to create a community action plan. Each series is divided into 4 sessions of 2 hours per week. The first four sessions are held in gendered groups, combining from the fifth session onwards.

This will combine with the grassroot **PARF** approach, which sets up LLCs, inclusive of women and ethnic minorities (50% of representatives will be women and ethnic minorities). These will be trained to understand the basics of land legislation, community mapping of land, and mediation of land-disputes. The approach will link LLCs to local, provincial and national government agencies in charge of land-reform.

This will be supplemented by **capacity building** and **seed-funding** of an existing women's PB organisation (the REFETANG, a dynamic multi-ethnic and multi-generational federation of women PBs) to enable it to expand its EWGs in the project's three HAs.

b) Provide a **project-level** 'theory of change'
Conflict triggers identified in a Tearfund conflict analysis (June 2021), fall into three categories: discrimination against women and youth; the abnegation of the rights of the Twas and the moral-failure of adults to find a solution to the ethnic conflict. Women identified their exclusion from conflict resolution processes, upheld by sexist norms towards gender, as undermining conflict

---

[10] These will include: BCZ [the Central Bureau of the Health Zone] at the zone and area level; the ANR (Secret Services) and the Congolese Army (FARDC).

[11] Le Roux, E., Corboz, J., Scott, N. et al. Engaging with faith groups to prevent VAWG in conflict-affected communities: results from two community surveys in the DRC. BMC Int Health Hum Rights 20, 27 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-020-00246-8

resolution between Twas and Bantus. They also pointed to policies which discriminate against Twas, preventing them from accessing jobs and owning land. Disenfranchisement was also listed by Twa and Bantu community leaders from Nyunzu as a major cause of ethnic conflict. The youth identified the moral failure of adults, of all ethnic groups, to put the common good and the wellbeing of the next generation above their own private interests.

The project Artisanes de Paix (AP) builds on the following **four hypotheses:**
1) **Addressing underlying causes and drivers** is critical while also mitigating the direct effects of conflict; this includes supporting drivers of peace (e.g. WL CSO) and stability and strengthening those structures or institutions (e.g. EWG) that counter conflict and bolster peace. This requires

2) **Integrated programmes.** Lasting progress requires addressing multiple drivers in a deliberate, intentional and synchronised way (i.e. gender norms, capacity building for women PB, ethnic discrimination, displacement and land disputes). Failure to do this means that progress in one area can be compromised by the lack of progress in other areas.

3) **Sustained engagement.** Change is driven by key change-makers and requires changes in both behaviour and attitudes. Producing enduring change depends on the ongoing commitment of these change agents who can easily burn out. This implies working at depth with these key individuals so that they can be nurtured, enabling them to maintain motivation, strengthen and scale up their work. This in turn implies aiming for depth first rather than breadth with breadth emerging later (by multiplicative movement building) as these individuals become strong foundational nodes.

4) **Connecting horizontally and vertically.** Work within isolated communities alone is unlikely to produce structural and hence systemic change. This requires deliberately linking grassroot community level work horizontally with each other (i.e. PC network, expansion of EWGs) to form a broader base and vertically with decision-makers to influence changes to policies and practices.
AP will challenge harmful gender and social norms and identities (sexism, ethnic discrimination and ageism) to bring marginalized groups (women and young people of all ethnicities) from the margins to the center of the PB process. By giving Twa and Bantu women meaningful representation in the PB ecosystem their voices will be heard and inclusive long-term solutions found.

Causes and drivers: The lack of representation at the heart of the conflict will be addressed through support to an existing women-led PB CSO (REFETANG), and women's inclusion in forums where they are usually marginalized (i.e. government initiatives linked to land-reform process). Training of women and marginalized groups and the seed-funding of the REFETANG will enable this. *Integration:* AP will integrate knowledge and skills around land-disputes, conflict, gender and SGBV using the PARF, TM and CCTD modules to train PCs and EWGs. Unlike traditional community dialogues in Nyunzu Territory (i.e., barazas; or paillotes-de-paix), which gives no leadership role to women, 50% of PCs will be women (including young women). *Sustained engagement* will centre on the nurturing of PCs and EWG members (80% of which are women) through peer-to-peer and external networks. The mentoring and learning gatherings that accompany the 3 cycles of CCTDs and the expansion of EWGs to 3 HAs will also contribute. *Connecting:* PCs in the 3 target areas will be linked to generate 'power with'. This PCs network (horizontal linking) will consolidate PB efforts through shared learning and resources, support well-being (support from pairs is vital to PB resilience), enable planning of joint initiatives and accountability towards members. Vertical connecting starts with the envisonning process which mobilizes key influencers (i.e. community leaders, customary chiefs, faith leaders) and key PB actors (e.g. law enforcement,

ethnic, women and youth representatives) to support peace initiatives developed by PCs. EWGs are links between community organisations and local authorities (territorial or provincial) to whom they provide feedback on potential conflict triggers in their community. Under the PARF approach, which will be implemented initially in 2 areas, ethnic-inclusive LLCs (30 people, 50% of which will be women, young-adults and adults) will be formed and will include members from the PCs. LLCs will be linked to local authorities at the territorial and provincial level to map communities' land rights and enable land certification alongside local authorities ensuring the recognition of certificates at the territorial, provincial and national level. In addition to its focus on the development of spatial, institutional and legal frameworks based on the specific context of the pilot area for responsive land governance. PARF **will focus on advocating for women and minority rights to own land as well as their representation and active participation as decision makers in land-reform committees in their community.** It will be implemented through the consultant services of UN-Habitat and Congo Initiative, the two organizations appointed by the government to implement national land-reform.

c) **Narrative description of key project components**: (**Annex C result framework**)

Outcome 1: Women and marginalized groups take part in, and influence the, peacebuilding process between Twa and Bantu people's groups. ***Output 1.1****: Women (young-adults and adults) and minority groups are actively involved in conflict transformation processes in the target areas in Nyunzu Health-Zone and empowered to steer peacebuilding work in their communities:* AP will promote positive attitudes on gender and ethnicity in 10 villages in 3 HAs. A baseline survey will be carried out to identify knowledge, attitude, and practices of community members related to gender and PB. Twenty community leaders (community leaders, faith-leaders, customary chiefs, PB actors, 50% of which will be women) of all ethnic-groups will be envisioned. Envisioning will sensitise participants to their role in the project and mobilize them to initiate changes to policy and practice that hampers peace. Envisioned leaders then assist with the identification of PCs using a set of jointly agreed criteria. Four PCs per village (total 40) will be trained to facilitate the CCTDs. This is done in 2 stages; PCs attend a first training before facilitating the first 2 series of CCTDs, they then return for further training on the last two series which includes a learning review. A final learning review will be held after the final series. Three cycles of CCTDs will be held in total, and 3 action plans drafted, each adapted to the community context. ***Output 1.2****: Women led CSOs intervening in conflict transformation processes between Twas and Bantus receive support to improve their organisational capacity to effectively respond to conflict in their community.* Tearfund will conduct 1 organizational assessment of REFETANG leading to an organisational capacity building plan. Seed-funding will be given to REFETANG to address identified gaps and improve its efficiency and impact. Tearfund will also contribute to the expansion of EWGs to the project's 3 HAs training EWG members (80% of which are women, young-adults and adults). Action plans will be developed by each EWG to expand the network. Two learning reviews with all EWG members will be held at mid and end term.

Outcome 2: Women and marginalized ethnic groups' equal access to land are upheld in Tanganyika, DRC. *Output 2.1. Non-violent land disputes resolution mechanisms are settled in 2 affected communities in Nyunzu HZ. Two* land tenure and land conflict typology assessments, and 2 maps identifying the key land-related stakeholders, and the root causes and consequences of land conflict, will be produced for each of the two communities. These will establish a knowledge base against which the effectiveness of land-tenure and dispute-resolution activities will be assessed, as well as provide guidance to stabilize the land-sector. Two Community Land Registries will be instituted at the village level to address land governance and land disputes in the HZ. Both communities will implement a capacity building plan focused on gender and ethnic sensitivity, beneficiaries being

identified through the tenure study with 50% of women and youth. Multi-actor dialogues (50% young adult and adult women) will be held to stabilize the land sector. Information sessions at provincial and local level will also be conducted to build awareness and ownership of the project, particularly by women and other marginalized groups. Training on RFC (Réforme Foncière Communautaire) development and implementation will be held at provincial and local levels. Land administration staff (50% women) will be trained on geographic information systems and spatial data collection to provide better quality land-tenure services to the population and participate effectively in community land registry implementation processes in targeted communities. A local land charter and provincial edict endorsed by the provincial parliament and government will be developed. This is a political process which IRI and Tearfund will accompany. This will also refine dispute resolution tools based on local approaches. Geo-spatial data collection activities will be held using participatory mapping principles and methodology, to delineate village boundaries, map individual and collective land rights and their registration in the register of rights holders. Documentation of land right claim and conflict resolution sessions will be done by the local land committee. Conflict cases resolved and rights registered in the RFC will be certified. The project will facilitate a certification ceremony to which authorities (local, territorial and provincial) and local community will participate. *Output 2.2: Existing PB steering committees focused on land-disputes that are supportive of women's right to land tenure and are reinforced to resolve or effectively address land-disputes between Twa and Bantu peoples group.* The project will set up an inclusive and gender sensitive land local committee (LLC) tasked with conflict mediation. LLC members will be selected through a participatory community process. Members will be trained to handle dispute resolution mechanisms and in topics such as land governance and transparency, gender evaluation criteria, land mediation and conflict transformation. UNHABITAT tools will be used and when required contextualized. The LLC will facilitate community dialogues around land-issues and will embed RFC in the 2 villages. The project will also operationalie the CONAREF at the Provincial level linking it to the national PARF-RDC process.

d) **Project targeting** –
Target locations were determined through consultations between June and September 2021 with REFETANG, with the Coordinator of Tanganyika's Core Interconfessional Group and their focal point based in Nyunzu. Ad hoc consultations also took place with representatives of the Twa and Bantu youths, Twa and Bantu community leaders, and with OCHA's Assistant Humanitarian Affairs Officer based in Kalemie. Health-Areas of Makumbo, Malemba, Mukimbo, Ngombe-Mwana and Ngoy were chosen because this is where approximately 5300 displaced people have returned. PARF will initially be piloted in 2 villages, with 5 selected for the CCTDs and the expansion of EWGs, expanding to 10 by the close of the project. Project direct beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local authorities in Nyunzu HZ and women and youth representatives. Particular regard will be given to the inclusion of ethnic minorities to ensure their full-participation with due note being taken of potential barriers to participation, such as the level of literacy. The project will therefore strive to have a 50-50 representativity among ethnic groups, and among men and women. The project's direct beneficiaries are as follow:

Health-Areas (Makumbo, Malemba, Mukimbo, Ngombe-Mwana and Ngoy)	Total	Women (18 -30)	Women (30 +)	Men (18-30)	Men (30 +)
Peace-Champions (PCs)	40	10	10	10	10

Community conflict transformation dialogues (CCTD) participants (excluding PCs, FL and CL)	4800	748	1748	692	1612
Community leaders (CL) and faith leaders (FL)	20	4	6	4	6
EWG members (15 members per group)	75	20	45	4	6
LLC members (40 members per group x 10 group)	140	21	49	21	49

Indirect beneficiaries are calculated as the total population in all HAs minus the total number of direct beneficiaries

Target Health-Areas	Total	Girls (0-18)	Women (18 +)	Boys (0-18)	Men (18 +)
Indirect beneficiaries	**44465**	**13989**	**9133**	**12913**	**8431**

III.   Project management and coordination (4 pages max)
a)   Recipient organizations and implementing partners :

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: **Tearfund UK**	FY2020 $120.35 Millions	DFID, USAID, European Funding, Foundations/Partnerships	United Kingdom (England, Wales, and Scotland)	450, of which 148 in the DRC	1.Fragile State and PB unit 2. Expert in Gender and Protection
Implementing partners: **Tearfund DRC** (Country office of Tearfund UK) [Key Humanitarian and Development NGO, expertise in CCTD and gender [Transforming Masculinities approach]	**FY 2020: $15,816,771.40**	USAID, Dutch-Government, UNICEF, Pooled-Fund, Partnerships/Foundations	Goma (North-Kivu), Bukavu (South-Kivu, which covers Tanganyika) and Kinshasa	33, of which 3 overseeing activities in Tanganyika	1.Area Manager (South-Kivu nd Tanganyika) 2. Senior Finance Manager and Finance Officer 3. DMEAL Coordinator 4. Peacebuilding Coordinator 5. Transforming Masculinities expert 6. Expert in CCTD
Recipient Organization: Implementing partners:	293,556.15 USD	GIZ, UN -MACC, UNOPS, UNICEF, WFP,	Kalemi, Nyunzu, Manono, Kongolo, Kabalo, Moba	4 in Nyunzu	- Provincial spokesperson of faith-leaders in Tanganyika

ECCK - ECC Tanganyika (Eglise du Christ au Congo)- [Key actor in PB in Tanganyika; expertise on the Twa-Bantu conflict; core player in the interconfessional community]		DCA (Danish Church Aid)			- Conflict transformation expert with a focus on ethnic based conflicts - Finance Officer - MEAL Officer
Recipient Organization: Integrated Research Institute Congo Initiative - Université Chrétienne Bilingue du Congo (UCBC) Implementing partners: [Key land-rights, reform and governance experts, national player]	**2019-2020 budget: 1,523,642 USD**	1.UN Habitat (Central African Forest Initiative)(800,000.00 USD) 2.· OIM (Fond de Cohérence pour la Stabilisation): 642,642.00 USD 3. WCS (PNUD): 81,720.00USD	-Beni, Kivu -Goma, Nord Kivu -Bunia, Ituri	Beni: (12) Goma (2) Bunia(3)	1. Land Specialist-Training design and development 2. Land Information system (RFC) 3. Expert Land Law, Gender and Mediation 3. Expert Community mobilization 4. Expert M&E Specialist

Note: The REFETANG is not paid to provide services but will receive some seed-funding to strengthen its PB work through the EGW but also its advocacy work for women's leadership, good governance and peaceful cohabitation between Twa and Bantu groups.

b) **Project management and coordination** -key staff ToR in **Annex A.1**.

This consortium brings together partners with a value add: Tearfund will be responsible for training members of this consortium in Key Project Approaches (CCTDs), CI-UCBC is the vetted Land-Reform organization vetted by the Congolese Government, which will provide consultant services for the roll-out of the PARF in target villages. ECC-TG is a major organisation in faith-communities and PB actor in Tanganyika. **Tearfund** is the contract holder and will ensure each organization's compliance with the terms of the grant agreement signed between Tearfund and UNPBF. Compliance in terms of the schedule of activities, the results to be achieved and the prevention of PSEA and the respect of barrier gestures against COVID-19 during the implementation of the project. Tearfund has expertise in the CCTD approach. Prior to this partnership, a due diligence survey (program, finance and organizational) was carried out on all the partners. A coordinator (100%, Tearfund) supervising the effective coordination of the activities of the ECC, and CI-UCBC. Monthly online meetings will be held so that the implementing organizations harmonize their action, discuss the challenges and adapt their interventions. The coordinator will also report the progress of the project to the various humanitarian coordination bodies (VBG cluster,country and thematic working groups) and the PBF secretariat. A Senior Finance Manager (10%, Tearfund) will monitor consortium expenses, ensuring that expenses, supporting documents, and submission of

financial reports comply with Tearfund and donor rules. A Logs Manager (10%) will ensure that purchases made under the project comply with Tearfund's logistical procedures, and that of the donor. The security officer (10%, Tearfund) will ensure that the members of the consortium observe good security practices and are kept up to date on the evolution of the security context in the project area. The DMEAL (20%, Tearfund) will ensure compliance with the M&E framework as well as the consolidation of project data. He will coordinate with all the MEALs of the partner organizations. The CCT and Project Officer (20%) will work on the organizational strengthening of REFETANG, the joint development and implementation of the organizational action plan of the project. In the intervention areas, ECC will mobilize 2 field supervisors (100%) each covering 2AS and 3AS for the supervision of CCTD activities and the establishment of EWGs. The implementing partner **ECC TG** will deploy 2 supervisors (100%), each covering 5 villages, for the effective implementation of CCTD activities and the establishment of EWGs, in each of the 5 HA of the project. A Finance Officer (70%, ECC) will be responsible for monitoring and consolidating monthly financial reports related to the project. A MEAL officer (60%) will ensure the planning of the baseline, midline, and endline surveys of the project. A Livelihoods officer (100%) will be responsible for activities related to the seed-funding of the REFETANG. **CI-UCBC** will coordinate all aspects of the project on land law and related conflict resolution. A Land information system expert (100%) will oversee community cadastral mapping activities and community land registry process. A Land law, gender and mediation expert (100%) will train members of target communities on land conflict management and gender inclusion as well as assisting the community in land resolution mechanisms. He will be responsible for the legal aspects of the approach. A Land Governance Officer and Trainer(100%) will train and support LLC members in the process of tools' development including the local land charter and manual of procedure. He . The community mobilization expert (100%) will ensure that the LLC is established and fully functional and inclusive. He will link the process to national and Provincial actors and initiatives. M&E Assistant (100%) will ensure that the PARF data is well documented and kept in a database and results are being produced. All CI-UCBC members have been trained on all these gender inclusive PARF activities. (The ToRs for each position are annexed to the proposal).

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Insecurity: resurgence, or exacerbation, of violence between the Twa and Bantus making the project areas inaccessible	Medium	Conflict sensitivity will be maintained throughout the project cycle with security dynamics monitored constantly. Ethnic diversity and inclusion will be scrupulously observed. Key informants, including members of EWGs, will be frequently consulted. If, however, the project areas were inaccessible, in order to minimize the complete stoppage of activities, the direct project staff will come from the project implementation areas. Ethnic diversity will also be scrupulously observed, seeking as much as possible representativeness of the 50% Twa ethnic minority in beneficiary committees, including decision-making roles. Tearfund and its partners will use an adaptive management approach conducting on a monthly basis scenario planning and preparing contingency measures.
Fraud: misappropriation of funds by implementing partners	Medium	Tearfund has a robust financial tracking system and will ensure that each financial advance and expenditure is justified in accordance with Tearfund and the donor requirements. Financial reconciliations will be done weekly and each staff will be required to follow a

		module on fraud and corruption. In the event of fraud, Tearfund undertakes to inform the lessor as soon as possible. Accountability systems (hotline, suggestion box, notice boards, establishment of a beneficiary reference group) will be put in place in each target community.
Refusal of local authorities and other influential people in target communities to support the project	Low	Tearfund will involve local authorities in the implementation of the project (consultations, participation in training, regular updating) as a stakeholder while maintaining its neutrality vis-à-vis the various parties in conflict in the area. Special focus will be on customary authorities who might see the implementation of the local land registry as a threat to their authority.
Uprising of men against women participating in the project	Low	Although having a focus on women peacemakers, this project will also include men. In order to avoid any misrepresentation of the objectives of the project, at the launch of the project the objectives of the project will be presented.
Spread of COVID-19	Low	All activities funded by the PBF will be conducted in adherence to the DRC Ministry of Health's requirements to fight against the spread of the CORONA virus. Tearfund has adapted safe practices in all of its programming, which includes: 1) limiting the number of trainees in a single room, unless the training is conducted outdoors; 2) requiring the use of facial mask, and/or provide disposable masks, to beneficiaries when conducting activities in crowded settings; 3) awareness raising on the means to prevent the spread of the CORONA virus and explaining what it is. Sensitizations are usually done with the support of local health-authorities (Médecins Chef de Zone, or Infirmier Titulaire) and 4) have handwashing stations at the entrance of meeting rooms or have available hand-sanitizers

d) Monitoring and evaluation –

A total of $78.944 has been allocated to M&E including the cost of the final external financial audit representing each 1% percent of the project total direct costs. Baseline studies and M&E training will take place during the first four months of the project (phase 1), formal learning reviews will be scheduled half way through and following each CCTD cycle (four in the seven months that make up phase 2 and two more in the final seven months of phase 3). The final external evaluation will take place towards the end of phase 3. The M&E approach will look at both the CCTD dialogues and the PARF approach with data gathering harmonised for efficiency across both. All baseline and endline studies (CCTD and PARF) will be conducted from a gender parity angle, with the addition of a legal framework for PARF related surveys. Use will be made of Tearfund's outcome harvesting plus attitude change M&E methodology. This adaptation of the outcome harvesting approach was developed specifically for situations where individual inner transformation is essential to the success of the project such as peacebuilding across lines of religious or ethnic identity. Recognising attitude change helps us better understand the processes of behaviour change and social change and the complex dynamics between behaviours and attitudes. The approach has been piloted successfully in Burundi with different ethnic groups and in Iraq and Egypt with peacebuilders from across religious and ethnic divides. (For further information on the approach see Garred, M. and Refai, M. 'Change Inside and Out: An Outcome Harvesting plus Attitude Change toolkit for peacebuilders and other changemakers', 2020)

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability:

Sustainability is built on the use, refining and capacity building of existing fora and processes.The programme **focuses on building knowledge and skills and the confidence to apply those skills** whilst **simultaneously challenging and changing harmful attitudes that exclude those on the**

margins. By working with existing leaders and stakeholders and with key influencers as part of the envisioning process, key individuals with power and influence are developed who can champion change from within, creating the space for newly equipped and connected groups from the margins to step into. **The design of the CCTDs** leads to the development of locally owned PB fora and action plans. Momentum is maintained through the additional skills and confidence developed through the programme in conjunction with the ongoing support from the PB network, formed by and support of local leaders and influencers by means of the envisioning process. PCs will elect a leadership committee in which the 5 HAs will be represented. The committee will have among other responsibilities to coordinate activities implemented by the PCs, develop relations and collaboration with other peace actors, community leaders and other stakeholders--including EWGs.As PCs facilitate the dialogues, they will be encouraged to identify key people from dialogue participants to be mentored and co-facilitate with them further sessions and/cycles. The **PARF approach** integrates similar strategies (i.e. rely on local knowledge, build on existing systems, inclusion and participation) with the addition of a legal, institutional and spatial frameworks. The RFC builds conventional institutional, spatial and legal tools. The project will ensure that local conventions on land governance and dispute resolution tools/mechanisms are recognized and vulgarized at local, territorial and at the provincial level. The project will make sure those tools designed jointly with communities are endorsed by the provincial parliament by a provincial edict. **EWG** are grassroot groups and the sustainability of their intervention will be ensured by their linking to key authorities in their community. This legitimacy will contribute to mitigate hindrances to EWGs actions. **Seed-funding to REFETANG** will ensure this multi-generational, and multiethnic, group of women is able to expand EWGs, pursue its advocacy work for female-leadership, gender equality and peaceful relations between Twa and Bantu groups.

IV.   Project budget

AP's total budget is **$ 996,564.00**. Costings for all activities were done on the basis of similar costs incurred for identical activities. 80% of the budget is towards GEWE and 40% towards local actors. Support staff are budgeted with little as of 19% towards overhead costs. 80.7% of the budget goes towards activities. Most of which are training and monitoring related towards women, and direct support to a WL CSO.

In conformity with the PBF's guidelines, we've allocated **9.48%** of the budget to monitoring and evaluation activities. 9,313.68 USD for an external financial audit of the project.

Totals	
	Recipient Organization
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 200,353.44
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$ 109,550.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	$ 4,400.00

4. Contractual services	$ 504,205.10
5. Travel	$ 973.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 54,033.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 57,853.68
Subtotal	$ 931,368.22
7% Indirect Costs	$ 65,195.78
TOTAL	**$ 996,564.00**

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	x		ToRs are annexed to the submission. Note: All existing staff required for the project are available and ready to start in the first month of the project. We have prepared the hiring process so that it is ready to start immediately when the project is authorized.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		The HAs have been identified, villages will be selected jointly with BCZ and humanitarian coordination at the launch of the project
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please		x	Partly, we've had exchanges with the MCZ but refraining from making statements which might seem like promises.

state when this was done or when it will be done.			
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		Both for PARF and CCTD we have eternal evaluations done in similar contexts which inform our processes
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		We have general criteria which will submit to community members for accountability purposes and their buy-in
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		CI-UCBC has a legal relationship with the DRC Government to implement the PARF-RFC in the entire DRC through UN Habitat. Other agreements such as MoUs with the MCZ, for instance, can happen without hindering the roll-out of the project.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Yes, we have partnership agreements in place.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the		X	Our Gender and PB experts provided the

design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?			expertise, providing key references to UN documents on Women and PB.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		As explained, consultations were consistent with women organizations.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		The unit amounts for the budget figures were obtained from pre-established Tearfund benchmarks, be it salaries for personnel or consultants or procurement of goods and service.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar	X		

interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.			
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the	X		All shared time was accurately reported and determined by the program team and managers. Tearfund's

project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?			country office team is made up of various departmental heads, which includes international staff. These staff have proven to have specific expertise in their various domains. Hence the need to include them for a smooth project implementation.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

● Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

● Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

● Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters);

● Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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 been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

	annual report if timing coincides)	consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

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

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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.[12]

Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.

---

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

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.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age-disaggregated targets) [Revised 17/12/2021]

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Women and marginalized groups are able to take part in, and influence the, peacebuilding process between Twa and Bantu people's groups in Tanganyika, DRC.		Outcome Indicator 1a % change of women and members of marginalised groups (disaggregated by sex and age) in target locations in Nyunzu Health Zone (HZ) who feel their views are reflected in conflict transformation mecanisms resulting from Tearfund's intervention in their community Baseline: 0 Target: 20% # of examples of cases where women and members of marginalised groups (disaggregated by sex and age) in target locations in Nyunzu Health Zone (HZ) felt that their views have been reflected in conflict transformation mecanisms resulting from Tearfund's intervention in their community Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Baseline, midline, and endline surveys, interviews and focus group discussions : respectively conducted once at the start and the closing of the project.	5% change following CCTD cycle 1 10% change following CCTD cycle 2 20% change following CCTD cycle 3
		Outcome Indicator 1b % change of women and members of marginalized groups (disaggregated by sex and age) in Nyunzu HZ	Baseline, midline, and endline surveys, interviews and focus group discussions: respectively conducted once at the start and the closing of the project. KII with PB actors and local government agents: at the mid-term and the closing of the project	5% change following CCTD cycle 1 10% change following CCTD cycle 2 20% change following CCTD cycle 3

		holding a decision-making role at the local level as a result of Tearfund's intervention in their community Baseline: 0 Target: 20%		
Output 1.1 Young-adult and adult women and minority group members are empowered to steer peacebuilding work in their communities **Activities:** 1.1.0 - Conduct baseline survey	Output indicator 1.1.0 % of participants in baseline surveys, interviews and group discussions that are female / under 35 / from marginalised groups Baseline: 0 Target: Female: 50% Under 35: 40% Marginalised groups: 40%	Baseline report		Complete by end of Phase 1 of the project
1.1.1 - Envision key stakeholders / Leaders		Note: Relating to the milestone, the project is divided in 3 phases: Phase 1 the foundational phase; Phase 2 the implementation phase and Phase 3 the sustainability phase
1.1.2 - Contextualise the PB tools: 1.1.3 - Train PB champions (gender and ethnic bias awareness raising, CCTD facilitation) 1.1.4 - Hold community PB dialogue (CCTD series 1)	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of key stakeholders envisioned at the start of the project (disaggregated by age and gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 20 **(50% of which are young-adult women and adult women)**	Training records (attendance lists, training reports); KII with envisioned leaders		20 by end of Phase 1 of the project
1.1.5 - Hold community PB dialogue (CCTD series 2) 1.1.6 - PB champion learning gathering/session on series 1&	% change of envisioned key stakeholders that believe the opinions of youth / women / marginalised groups are valuable and should always be considered	Survey of key stakeholders before and after envisioning		10% by end of Phase 1 and 30% by end of project

	2 and training for CCTD series 3 and 4 1.1.7 - Hold community dialogues (CCTD series 3) 1.1.8 - Hold community dialogues (CCTD series 4) & PCs draft form action plans (1 per HA) 1.1.9 Form community PB network 1.1.10 - PB champion learning gathering on series 3 and 4. 1.1.11. Monitor the effective implementation of action plans and adapt their content as required by the contexte 1.1.12 PCs repeat CCTD cycles in the project's target communities 1.1.13 - Endline survey and evaluation	when community decisions are made. Baseline: 0 Target: 30%		
		Output 1.1.2 % of reference group responsible for contextualising the PB tools that are female / under 35 / from marginalised groups Baseline : 0 Female: 50% Under 35: 40% Marginalised groups: 40%	Updated manuals (gender, ethnicity focus, and language)	Manuals complete by end of Phase 1
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of PCs trained to facilitate peace dialogues integrating gender issues and ethnicity in the project target areas Baseline: 0 Target:40 (50% of which are young-adult women and adult women)	Training records (attendance lists, training reports, pictures); KII with PCs	40 by the end of phase 1
		Output Indicator 1.1.4/5/7/8.1 # number of PB dialogues held disaggregated by CCTD series Baseline: 0 Target: 160 (4 CCTD/month per village: 4 CCTD x 4 months x 10 villages)	Dialogue attendance records: - signed attendance lists, pictures, notes - activity reports produced by PCs and project coordinator each month throughout the project - community peace-dialogue log filed by PCs on a weekly basis KII PCs and community members	160 dialogues by the end of each CCTD series

		Output Indicator 1.1.4/5/7/8.2 # number of community members participating in each series of the CCTDs disaggregated by gender, age group and series Baseline: 0 Target: 2400 (15 pers. per dialogue x 160 PB dialogues) (50% of which are young-adult women and adult women)	Dialogue attendance records: - signed attendance lists, pictures, notes - activity reports produced by PCs and project coordinator each month throughout the project - community peace-dialogue log filed by PCs on a weekly basis KII PCs and community members	2400 by the close of each serie of CCTD
		Note: The same community members (15 people) are the same ones who attend the dialogues from start to finish (i.e. CCTD series 1 through 4) .		
		Output 1.1.6.2 # of PCs attending the learning sessions and training disaggregated by CCTD series. Baseline: 0 Target: at least 35 (50% young-adult women and and women)	Training and learning records (attendance lists, training reports, pictures); KII with PCs	at least 35 attend the training and learning session at the close of CCTD series 1 and 2
		Output 1.1.7.1 # of action plans drafted at the close of CCTD series 4 Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (1 per village)	Action plans, KII with PCs, activity report	10 actions plans drafted by the end of cycle 1
		Output 1.1.8.1 # of community members (PCs and dialogue participants) involved in drafting the community action plans disaggregated by gender and age group Baseline: 0	Dialogue attendance records: -signed attendance lists, pictures, notes -activity reports produced by PCs and project coordinator each month throughout the project -community peace-dialogue log filed by PCs on a weekly basis KII PCs and community members	200 community members contribute to actions plans by the end of series 3

		Target: 2400 (2440 participants per cycle + 40 PCs) 50% of whom are young-adult women and adult-women		
		Output Indicator 1.1.8.2 % change in CCTD participants that believe that people from marginalised groups make a positive contribution to our community Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Survey of participants carried out in series 1 and at the end of series 4	
		% change of CCTD participants that believe the opinions of youth / women / marginalized groups are valuable and should always be considered when community decisions are made. Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Survey of participants carried out in series 1 and at the end of series 4	
		Output 1.1.9a # of PB networks formed in the project target areas (include PCs and other key PB actors) Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Network by-laws, mission-vision; meeting records, activity reports	1 by the end of the first cycle of CCTDs
		% of network members that feel supported in their PB work disaggregated by gender and age group Baseline: 0	Survey of network members at close of project	

		Target: 70%		
		Note: One network will be formed as PCs will be trained together. As the project progresses, sub-networks could potentially be formed at the HA level. This will be up to the PCs.		
		Output 1.1.11 # of stories of positive change resulting from the community action plans Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Monitoring report, pictures, KII with community members and PCs	1 monitoring visit by the close of CCTD cycle 2
		Output 1.1.12.1 % of communities hosting a second cycle of CCTDs Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	Dialogue attendance records: -signed attendance lists, pictures, notes -activity reports produced by PCs and project coordinator each month throughout the project -community peace-dialogue log filed by PCs on a weekly basis KII PCs and community members	1 cycle of CCTDs completed four months after the close of the first cycle of dialogues
		Output 1.1.12.2 # of CCTD participants taking part in the second cycle of CCTDs Baseline: 0 Target: 4800 (2400 participants per cycle x 2 cycles, without double counting the PCs who are the same as in cycle 1)	Dialogue attendance records: - signed attendance lists, pictures, notes - activity reports produced by PCs and project coordinator each month throughout the project - community peace-dialogue log filed by PCs on a weekly basis KII PCs and community members	2400 participants by the close of the second cycle of CCTD dialogue
		Output Indicator 1.1.13.0 % of participants in endline surveys, interviews and group discussions that are female / under 35 / from marginalised groups # of baseline evaluation conducted Baseline: 0 Target: Female: 50%	evaluation report; KII with PCs and community members	1 by end of project

		Under 35: 40% Marginalised groups: 40%		
		Output Indicator 1.1.13.1a % change in communities where the CCTD series have been held that believe the opinions of youth / women / marginalized groups are valuable and should always be considered when community decisions are made. (disaggregated by gender, age group, role) Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Baseline and endline report: respectively at the start of the project and at the end	
		Output Indicator 1.1.13.2b % change in communities where the CCTD series have been held that express trust in people from other / marginalized groups Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Baseline and endline report: respectively at the start of the project and at the end	
		Output Indicator 1.1.13.3 % decrease in the occurrence of violent conflict between Twa and Bantu in the project's target community Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	KII key members of the community (PCs, community leaders; law enforcement….); project report	10% change my midline 20% change by endline
		% change in communities where the CCTD series have been held that	KII key members of the community (PCs, community leaders; law enforcement….); project report	10% change my midline 20% change by endline

		express satisfaction with how safe they feel within their community disaggregated by gender, age group and group Baseline: 0 Target: 20%		
	Output 1.2 Women led CSO intervening in conflict transformation processes between Twas and Bantus receive support to improve its organisational capacity to effectively respond to conflict in their community	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of organizational capacity building assessments conducted by the closing of the project implemented by Tearfund Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Activity reports by those providing the capacity building: in phase 1 of the project	1 by end of project
	Activities: 1.2.1 -Conduct organisational capacity building analysis of the WL CSO 1.2.2 Develop action plan with WL CSO to implement capacity building plan 1.2.3. Provide seed to WL CSO 1.2.4. Monitor the effective implementation of action plans and adapt their content as required by the contexte 1.2.5, Train the new EWG members on their role and duties 1.2.6 Expand the network of EWG (early warning group) set up by the REFETANG in the project's target areas.	Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of action-plans, jointly developed by women-led CSOs and Tearfund, explaining how seed-funds will be used and the expected results by the closing of the project in Nyunzu HZ . Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Copies of the action plans (in any form - could be verbal briefing): in phase 1 of the project	1 by end of project
		Output Indicator 1.2.3.1 % of action-plans, jointly developed by women-led CSOs and Tearfund, that are seed-funded and implemented by the closing of the project in Nyunzu HZ . Baseline: 0 Target: 100%	Activity reports produced by project coordinator: each month throughout the project Key informant interview (KII): at mid-term and the closing of the project	90% by Phase 3 of the project (the sustainability phase of the project)
		Output Indicator 1.2.3.2	KII with staff from the WL-CSO; organisational assessment report over the lyfe-cycle of the project	1 by midterm 2 by the end of the project

		# of specific examples given by key staff from the women-led PB of how their organisational efficiency or effectiveness has improved by the end of the project Baseline: 0 Target : at least 2		
		Output Indicator 1.2.4.1 # of people trained to integrate an EWG Baseline: 0 Target: 75 (80% of young adult women and adult women, inclusive of minority groups)	Training records (attendance lists, training reports); KII with EWG members	75 by the end of first quarter of the project
		Output Indicator 1.2.4.2 # of new women-led and ethnically diverse alert groups that are set-up in Nyunzu HZ as a result of Tearfund's intervention by the closing of the project Baseline:0 Target: 5 (1 per HA)	Feedback from champions on the outcome of series 4 and their action plans	5 by the end of the second quarter
		Output Indicator 1.2.4.3 % decrease in the number of conflict which lack an early-warning response by EWG set-up by the project Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	KII with EWG and community members in the target HAs; EWG log; activity report from MEAL	10% change by midline 20% change by endline
Outcome 2: **Women and marginalized ethnic groups' equal access to land are**		Outcome Indicator 2a % change of women and men from marginalised groups who report a positive change in the	Baseline, midline, and endline surveys, interviews and focus group discussions: respectively conducted once at the start and the closing of the project.	10% by midline 20% by the end of the project

upheld in Tanganyika, DRC.		community's perspectives in women's access to land Baseline: 0 Target: 20%		
		Outcome Indicator 2b # of examples given by women and members of marginalised groups of positive change in their access to land as a result of project activities disaggregated by group, location and gender Baseline: 0 Target: 3 per location	Midline, and endline surveys, interviews and focus group discussions: respectively conducted once at the start and the closing of the project.	
		Outcome Indicator 2c % of men and women from marginalized groups (disaggregated by age) in Nyunzu HZ who believe that they and their families will have a peaceful future as a result of Tearfund's intervention Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Baseline, midline, and endline surveys, interviews and focus group discussions: respectively conducted once at the start and the closing of the project.	20% by midline 50% by the end of the project
	Output 2.1 Non-violent land disputes resolution mechanisms **inclusive of women from the Twa and Bantu community are established and operationalized** in 10 conflict affected communities in Nyunzu HZ.	Output Indicator 2.1. # of men and women in conflict affected communities in Nyunzu HZ (disaggregated by age) trained in conflict resolution techniques focused on land disputes At least 50% of the leadership in these dispute	Training database and training attendance lists KII community members and local authorities	20 by the end of the first phase 100 by the end of the project

	Activities: 2.1.1. Conduct Land tenure assessment study 2.1.2 **Capacity building on land-governance sensitive to gender and ethnicity** 2.1.3. Organize **ethnically and gender diverse** Multi stakeholders Consultation, Dialogue, Awareness and Information sessions (at the local and provincial level) 2.1.4. Set up of the RFC in 2 communities (institutional, spatial and legal framework) 2.1.5. Develop/refine and validate land reform tools (local land charter, provincial Edict, ADRs (Alternative Dispute Resolutions) and manual of procedures at the provincial and local levels that reflect principles of gender justice, inclusion and diversity. 2.1.6.**P**articipatory mapping of Community land (at village level) inclusive of diversity (gender and ethnicity) 2.1.7. Participatory enumeration of land rights and recordation in the RFC 2.1.8. Issuing of land certificates	resolution mechanisms are women Baseline: 0 Target: 100 people (90% of women)		
		Output indicator 2.1.1.1 Land tenure study carried out in the intervention area Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Study report; ToR	1 study completed at the end of phase 1
		Output indicator 2.1.1.3 % of women and men who agreed with the procedure of the land surveys Baseline:0 Target: 80% women and 80% men	KII, project report	
		Output indicator 2.1.1.4 % of women and men who accepted the results of the land surveys Baseline: 0 Target: 80% women and 80% men	KII, project report	
		Output Indicator 2.1.2.1 # of man and women who are capacity built on inclusive land-governance baseline: 0 target: 100 (80% of women)	Activity report, attendance list; KII community members and local authorities	50 by the end of phase 1 100 by the end of phase 2
		Output Indicator 2.1.2.2 % of project participants reporting an improved understanding of land-governance which is	KII interviews with project participants; project reports; pictures of the activity; signed list of capacity building participants	90% at the close of the activity

		inclusive of gender and ethnic diversity Baseline: 0 Target: 90% (50% being young-adult women and adult women of diverse ethnicity)		
		Output Indicator 2.1.3.1 # of information, dialogues and consultation sessions organized at provincial and local level Baseline: 0 Target: 14	Activity report produced by the project manager attendance list; KII community members and local authorities	2 information sessions at provincial level and local level by the end of phase 1 dialogue at local level by the end of phase one 5 sensitization sessions by the end of the phase 1 (local level) 14 information, sensitization and dialogue sessions by the end of the project
		Output Indicator 2.1.3.2 % of women (from the Twa and Bantu community) disaggregated by age attending dialogues, consultations and information session as decision makers Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Activity report produced by the project manager attendance list; KII community members and local authorities	50% by the end of phase 1
		Output Indicator 2.1.3.3 % of attendees reporting being better informed on the LLC and RFC at the close of the information sessions (at the provincial and local level) Baseline: 0 Target: 90% (50% of which are women)	KII, activity report	90% by the end of the activity

		Output Indicator 2.1.3.4 % change of participants in the consultation process who find the consultation process effective in representing the interest of marginalised individuals and groups Baseline: 0 Target: 30%	KII, activity report	10% change by the end of Phase 1 and 30% by the end of the project
		Output Indicator 2.1.4 # of Community Land Registry established and functional Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Constitutive act signed by community members; KII community members and local authorities	2 RFCs established by the end of Phase 1
		Output Indicator 2.1.5.1 # of land-reform gender sensitive charters and edict drafted and formally instituted in conflict affected communities in Nyunzu HZ based on the RFC (Registre Foncier Communautaire) approach piloted by UN-HABITAT/CI-UCBC/CONAREF Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Charter and edict signed-off by grassroot actors Edict signed by the governor KII community members and local authorities	by the end of Phase 1 development of tools and validated by Phase 2 tools are implemented in the 2 pilot villages and dissemination is done in 8 additional villages by Phase 3 10 villages in total are enforcing the Local Land Charter and its tools
		Output Indicator 2.1.5.2 % of women from the Twa and Bantu community (disaggregated by age) who have validated the land charter and edict signed by the the governor	List of members of the validation committee consulted to draft the land charter and edict KII community members and local authorities	100% by the end of Phase 1 when the tools are developed and validated

		Baseline: 0 Target: 100%		
		Output Indicator 2.1.6.1 # of map produced and validated in the 2 pilot villages Baseline :0 Target: 2 (1 map per village)	boundary map of 2 villages, KII community members and local authorities	2 map by the end of phase 1
		Output Indicator 2.1.6.2 % of women from the Bantu and Twa group (disaggregated by age) part of the validation committee of the boundary map in the project's 2 pilot villages Baseline: 0 Table: 100%	List of members of the validation committee consulted to draft the land charter and edict KII community members and local authorities	100% by the end of phase 1
		Output Indicator 2.1.7.1 # of land ownership mapped in pilot villages, enumerated and recorded in the RFC Baseline :0 Target: 700 amongst the target population with 50% of women land-owners	Land ownership maps; KII community members and local authorities	300 land ownership right mapped by the end of Phase 1 and 700 by the end of Phase 2
		Output Indicator 2.1.7.2 % of committee members reporting that their views were taken into account when developing their village ownership-map Baseline: 0 Target: 90% (50% of respondents are women)	KII with project participants from the project's pilot villages	90% by the close of Phase 1

		Output Indicator 2.1.8.1 \# certificate (disaggregated by intervention area and by gender) issued Baseline :0 Target: 500 of which 90% delivered to women	Activity reports ; certificates; KII community members and local authorities	500 certificate by the end of the project
		Output Indicator 2.1. 8.2 % of certificate recipient who report the issuing of land certificates was done in a transparent and fair manner Baseine: 0 Target: 90% (50% of respondents are women)	KII with project participants from the project's pilot villages	90% by the close of the project
	Output 2.2 Existing PB steering committees focused on land-dispute that are **supportive of women's right to land tenure** and are reinforced to resolve or effectively address land-disputes between Twa and Bantu peoples group **Activities** 2.2.1. Set up and operationalize the Local Land Committee (Steering Committee) 2.2.2. Capacity development of the members of the Local Land Committee on Conflict mediation, Gender Evaluation Criteria, Continuum of Land	Output Indicator 2.2.1 \# of LLCs established in the project areas by the close of the project (in the 2 pilot villages and the 8 additional target villages) Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (140 people, 50% of women)	Activity reports by project coordinator: each month throughout the project KII with PB actors in Nyunzu HZ: at mid-term and close of project	by the end of Phase 1 LLC is established in the 2 pilot villages (80 people are trained in the 2 pilot villages) by Phase 2, LLCs are established in8 additional villages (60 people are trained in 8 additional village) by Phase 3. LLCC in total are operational in the in 10 villages at the closing of the project (140 people in total are trained at the closing of the project)
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 % of women represented on LLC committees holding a decision making role Baseline: 0 Target: 90%	Activity reports by project coordinator: each month throughout the project KII with PB actors in Nyunzu HZ: at mid-term and close of project	by the end of Phase 3

rights, land governance and Transparency 2.2.3. Organize land claims documentation and mediation sessions through the LLC (local land committee)	Output Indicator 2.2.2.1 % change in women and members of marginalized groups that believe the LLCs consider their cases fairly baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Activity reports by project coordinator: each month throughout the project KII with PCs in Nyunzu HZ: at mid-term and the close of project	by the end of Phase 2, by the end of Phase 3,
	Output Indicator 2.2.2.2 % of trainees in peaceful transformation of land-disputes reporting an increased knowledge in conflict transformation and responsible land governance. Baseline: Target: 90% (50% of which are women)	KII with trainees in the project's target villages	90% of by the close of the project
	Output Indicator 2.2.3.1 # of examples given by women and members of marginalised groups of land disputes that have been resolved fairly taking notice of their interests since the start of the project Baseline: 0 Target:1 per location	Activity reports by project coordinator: each month throughout the project KII with PB network members in Nyunzu HZ: at mid-term and close of project	10 by the end of phase 1
	Output Indicator 2.2.3.2 % decrease in land-dispute by the close of the project Baseline: 0 Target: 30%	KII with project participants in target communities; land-dispute logs and registers in target communities;	10% change by midterm and 30% by the end of the project

Totals	
	Recipient Organization
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 209,762.42
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$ 109,794.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	$ 4,400.00
4. Contractual services	$ 499,206.12
5. Travel	$ 973.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 48,033.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 59,199.68
Sub-total	$ 931,368.22
7% Indirect Costs	$ 65,195.78
Total	**$ 996,564.00**

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Recipient Organization	**Tranche %**
First Tranche:	$ 348,797.40	**35%**
Second Tranche:	$ 348,797.40	**35%**
Third Tranche:	$ 298,969.20	**30%**
TOTAL	$ 996,564.00	