

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Countries: Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire	
Project Title: Cross Border Engagement between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to reinforce Social cohesion and border security – Phase II	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): IOM, UNDP, local CSOs to be identified List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Local Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of State, Ministry of Defense, Secretariat-National Security Committee, Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and against Poverty, Civil Society Organizations (ASAPSU, ONG Kouadi, Drao, PARTAGE), Community-based Organizations (CBOs). Liberia: Ministry of Internal Affairs (County Development Authorities), Ministry of Justice (Liberia Immigration Services and Liberian National Police), Peace Building Office, Drug Enforcement Agency, South Eastern Women's Development Association (SEWODA), more CSOs to be identified.	
Expected project commencement date¹: November 2019 - December 2021 Project duration in months:² 24 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Cote d'Ivoire: Departments of Tabou, Taï, Toulepleu and Danané Liberia: Counties of Maryland, River Gee, Grand Gedeh and Nimba	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below? <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): IOM CI: \$ 777 049,18 UNDP CI: \$ 722 950,82 IOM LIB: \$ 720 000,00	

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

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

UNDP LIB:\$ 780 000,00	
Total: \$ 3 000 000	
*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	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):	
Project total budget: US\$ 3,000,000.00	
PBF 1st tranche: Recipient IOM CI:\$543 934,43 Recipient UNDP CI:\$506 065,57 Recipient IOM LIB:\$ 504 000,00 Recipient UNDP LIB:\$ 546 000.00 Total: \$ 2 100 000	PBF 2nd tranche*: Recipient IOM CI:\$ 233 114,75 Recipient UNDP CI:\$216 885,25 Recipient IOM LIB:\$ 216 000,00 Recipient UNDP LIB:\$ 234 000,00 Total: \$ 900 000
Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: As the rising stakes of the political competition in the lead-up to elections in 2020 in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia threatens to fuel inter-community conflict and thus generate instability along the border, the current project proposes to build on an earlier phase (2016-2018) to consolidate gains on social cohesion and improved trust among the population and security forces. The current project focuses on expanding the scope of successful interventions on the southern areas of the common border (Tabou and Taï in Côte d'Ivoire and Grand Gedeh in Liberia) while applying some of the lessons learned to the northern areas (Danané and Touleupleu in Côte d'Ivoire and Nimba in Liberia) that have been particularly vulnerable to inter-community tensions. By facilitating increased cooperation and building trust between Ivorian and Liberian border communities and security forces through community engagement and cross-border socio-cultural and economic activities for peaceful co-existence, the project will contribute to strengthening border and human security, as well as mitigating potential intra- and inter-community conflict escalation and regional instability. It aims to play a catalytic role in support of the growing regional and cross-border focus of UNOWAS and other regional actors, including the Mano River Union.	
Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists: Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of State, Ministry of Defense, Secretariat-National Security Committee, Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and against Poverty, Civil Society Organizations (ASAPSU, ONG Kouadi, Drao, PARTAGE), Community-based Organizations (CBOs). Liberia: Ministry of Internal Affairs (County Authorities), Ministry of Justice (Liberia Immigration Services and Liberian National Police), Peace Building Office, Drug Enforcement Agency, CSOs (to be identified).	
Project Gender Marker score: <u>2</u>³ The project will ensure women's participation will be reflected in the planning and execution of the activities. In addition to gender mainstreaming, certain activities will be specifically target women, taking into consideration the crucial role that women play in cross-border communities as economic	

³ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

drivers and therefore social liaisons. The budget allocated to specific activities related to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (965,139.77USD) represents 32.2% of the total budget.

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

Political and logistical challenges pose a medium risk to achieving project outcomes. Politically, tension in both countries in the run-up to the elections, and the risk of related internal as well as cross-border instability, pose a risk, enhanced by the logistical difficulties to reach the border areas. Any risk associated with the project will be documented and communicated to all the parties involved, including project beneficiaries (in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia) as well as to PBF.

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;⁵

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

Côte d'Ivoire

Outcome 1: "By 2020, National Institutions implement public policies that enforce governments and social cohesion to reduce inequalities"

Liberia

Outcome 3: "By 2024, Liberia consolidates sustains peace and enhances social cohesion has strengthened formal and informal institutions capable of providing access to inclusive, effective, equitable justice and security services, capable of promoting and protecting the Human Rights of all."

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

SDG 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";

SDG 5.2: "Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation";

10.7: "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

Type of submission:

- New project
- Project amendment

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

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:

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 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,

⁴ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ 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)

	<i>should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient UN Organization(s) ⁶	Representative of National Authorities
<p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Mrs. Virginia Schramm</i> Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: OIM Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Representative: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p> <p>Liberia</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Melissa Dahn-Jones</i> (Mrs.), OIC Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: IOM Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Pallantini Beyai (Ph.D.)</i> Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal: 04/12/2019</p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Title: Minister of Security and Civilian Protection Signature: [Redacted] Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p> <p>Liberia: Hon. Varney Sirleaf Title: Minister of Internal Affairs Signature: [Redacted] Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative <i>Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i> Assistant Secretary-General Signature: [Redacted] Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p>	<p>Resident Coordinators (RCs)</p> <p><i>Mr. Philippe Poinso</i> Resident Coordinator for Côte d'Ivoire Date & Seal: 6/17/19 Signature: [Redacted] Country: Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p><i>Mr. Kingsley Amaning</i> Resident Coordinator a.i. for Liberia Date & Seal: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Country: Liberia</p>

⁶ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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

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

1) Project rationale:

The porousness and artificial nature of the border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, as well as the ethnic diversity of communities on both sides, have rendered this region prone to recurring inter-community tensions, with political crises in both countries over the last decade fueling and exploiting these tensions as part of broader national and regional dynamics. Inter-community conflicts over land and natural resources, for example, have been amplified by regional migration and an influx of migrants driven by socio-economic needs and/or the presence of refugees and returnees as a consequence of civil conflicts in both Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. Similarly, ethnic and cultural cross-border ties have been exploited for electoral purposes, with candidates ferrying truckloads of people across the border to register as voters and influence electoral outcomes in the neighboring country. In addition, transnational crime has also been thriving, taking advantage of instability and porous borders with many illegal border crossing points. This has led to a fraying of the social fabric, further reinforced by the limited state presence in remote areas and a deep mistrust of the security forces. In a 2017 study conducted by the Peacebuilding Office of Liberia to identify conflict drivers throughout the country, the respondents in the southeastern border area stood out for including ethnic tensions and weak social integration among its conflict drivers, in addition to land/property disputes and corruption (Mapping Opportunities for the Consolidation of Peace in Liberia, Peacebuilding Office, April 2017).

Against this background, a first cross-border project was approved by PBSO in 2017, following over a year of information gathering, including through field assessments on both sides of the border. These assessments found numerous sources of tension: conflicts around land are especially prevalent and usually erupt when migrants and remaining refugees occupy land belonging to host communities, following illegal encroachments across the border by these aforementioned groups or when returnees find their land occupied. More generally, as neither the land border between the two countries nor most individual plots are well-demarcated, land owners on opposite sides of the border often fall into conflict, with a potential spillover effect onto the larger community. In addition, Liberian farmers often feel resentment against Ivoirians who cross the border to farm as they are considered more skilled and hard-working. Some community-based conflict resolution mechanisms exist, mostly under the authority of traditional chiefs, but these are often insufficient and not equipped to address the kind of political and regional pressures that have been putting a deep strain on border areas, including the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, in recent years.

Inter-community conflicts are further fueled by the higher than average crime rate in the border area on both sides, stoked by an insufficient security capacity, poor bilateral security collaboration across the border, and corruption. In fact, security forces often have to intervene in remote areas and do not have the necessary technical and operational means to do so effectively. Furthermore, even if bilateral relations between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire are

excellent on a diplomatic level, with frequent meetings between the Heads of State, the cooperation mechanisms at the operational and decentralized level need to be strengthened and tensions are often palpable among the different security forces that operate in the border area. In order to address this weakness, the project has established, in its first phase, Civil and Military Committees (CMC) at Taï and Tabou in order to strengthen the collaboration between the defense and security forces and also between these forces and the borders communities. These CMCs provide a platform for permanent dialogue between the local actors and reinforce the engagement of the Peace Committees set up within the communities. Notwithstanding these efforts, a recent perception survey commissioned by PBF in Côte d'Ivoire to assess the impact of its interventions revealed that only one in two respondents was satisfied with the performance of the security forces.⁷

Women and youth are particularly affected by this dynamic. Low education and life skill capacities due to limited opportunities for education, livelihoods and employment have a major impact on the cross-border youth populations. Youth gangs stealing motorcycles they sell across the border, as well as smuggling and trading small arms and drugs, are part of a broader pattern of criminal activity around the border that creates tension at community-level and between communities and the security forces, especially when suspected criminals are harbored by their families across the border. Meanwhile, women are often the victims of harassment and corruption by the security forces, as most depend on cross-border small trade and commerce as an essential part of their livelihood and have notably been subjected to harassment during border crossings. According to the perception survey, 20% of women in the border regions have been victims of gender-based violence and many more are harassed by the security forces – a disproportionately high number even compared to the national average of 12%, according to the Ministry of Women and Family. In the context of Liberia, a study conducted in 2018 shows a high level of condonement of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in Grand Gedeh and Nimba.

Despite these challenges, women and youth represent a significant driving force for peacebuilding in the target zones. Women and youth in general most actively participate in social interactions at local and cross-border levels, including through engaging in cross-border economic activities. This gives them the potential to be peace champions by transmitting and diffusing key messages to enhance peaceful coexistence and social cohesion at both local and cross-border levels. The project's entry point to engage with women and youth as peace champions will be the youth and women's associations, including the Maryland County Women's Association, the Association of Cross-Border Women Traders, Mano river union local associations (for the counties supported from the Phase I). In Nimba of Liberia, the newly selected county for Phase II, the project will engage with the ECOWAS Women in Peacebuilding, the Loguato Peace Record Group, the Old Timer Women's Group located in Loguato which is close to its mirroring community, Gbinta, Danané of Ivory Coast. In the Buutuo Border Crossing Point from Nimba, Liberia to the Dobà Crossing Point in Bin-houye of Ivory Coast, the project will partner with the Buutuo Youth for Development Association given their active engagement on youth role in peace and security within the Liberian and Ivorian communities. The project's engagement with women and youth associations/groups as peace champions can have positive impact and bring about sustainable change within these communities, such as women's associations contributing to fostering the development of cross-border marriages (as stipulated in the project evaluation from Phase I).

⁷ Etude de Perception – Côte d'Ivoire, October 2019.

Overall, this assessment of the conflict factors and dynamics at the border is consistent with the findings of the United Nations internal Conflict vulnerability analysis of Côte d'Ivoire. The analysis noted inter alia that disputes over land ownership and use remain the main driver of conflict between communities, accounting for 80% of cases of mediation in the west, including at the border. Youth unemployment associated with significant drug abuse has increased their involvement in criminal activities as well as their vulnerability to political manipulation throughout the country including at the border areas which are particularly exposed to drug trafficking.

The first cross-border project succeeded in partially addressing some of these challenges in its areas of intervention along the southern part of the border, with particularly positive results for women. According to an independent evaluation conducted in early 2019, project interventions contributed to reducing harassment and intimidation of traders (especially women crossing the border) by security personnel; improved response time of the security forces when called upon to intervene; and facilitated the amicable resolution of several disputes, including land-related ones, through negotiation skills acquired from project training sessions. Furthermore, the combination of joint patrols and community engagement through the Conflict Prevention and Peace Committees and Civil-Military Committees contributed to the arrest and repatriation of individuals involved in illegal activities; reduction in abusive controls and illegal taxation at crossing points, as well as expedited border management processing time.

Nevertheless, important challenges remain. A recent field assessment mission (8-13 September 2019) conducted by a joint team (UNDP, IOM and Government counterparts) to two communities on the northern part of the Liberian side of the border as part of developing the current project, confirmed the persistence of inter-community conflicts driven by the same factors identified on the southern border and further noted the lack of information sharing along the borders of both countries. Consequently, civilians report extortion, manhandling and harassment by the security sector, especially against women, and 'touch one, touch all' attitude, which results in an entire community getting involved in a conflict whenever one member is affected. Thus, the mission noted, for example, that a new regulation prohibiting the entry of motorbikes into Côte d'Ivoire on Fridays that hadn't been communicated to the Liberian counterparts. This has resulted into Liberian motorcyclists that tried to cross on a market day getting arrested and required the intervention of authorities on both sides in order to be resolved. Regarding women, the mission noted that the facilities (bathrooms and body search rooms) at the various border crossings do not take into account the needs of women, at the same time that law enforcement personnel on both sides take 'undue measures' (detention, confiscation of goods, entry denial etc.) targeting women in particular, as most of the cross border trade is conducted by women. These forms of discrimination exacerbate the feeling of frustration of local populations and increase the mistrust towards security forces. Meanwhile, the participation of women in local conflict management mechanisms remains limited, as cultural norms and practices typically exclude women from decision-making.

Finally, the cross-border areas are expected to experience increased tensions in the coming months in view of the upcoming Ivorian Presidential election and the Liberian Senatorial election, both scheduled for 2020. These elections have the potential to ignite latent tensions and fuel existing conflicts, including, but not limited to, the "trucking" of voters. Indeed, the risk of electoral violence remains significant, as demonstrated by the recent local and regional elections in Côte d'Ivoire in October 2018, which left at least seven people dead, and the border remains a 'hotspot' for all the reasons outlined above. Growing pre-electoral inflammatory rhetoric around exploitation of natural resources and identity are already visible, thus

increasing the probability for election-related violence particularly in the border area where nationals of both countries co-exist.

Within this context, the current project builds on the best practices identified during Phase I, which will be replicated, as appropriate, in the northern areas as well as reinforced in the southern areas. Components that the current project proposes to replicate notably involve the active participation of Government and civil society entities within both countries, as these actors have played a critical role in the appropriation of the Phase I project commitments and the continued inter-community dialogue for peacebuilding, security and conflict prevention and peaceful resolution, as detailed in the final evaluation. This project will also ensure innovative activities to address remaining needs identified at the end of Phase I, including the need for more support for economic empowerment in order to facilitate community reintegration as well as the need for support for resolution of land disputes, which is at the heart of tensions between cross-border communities.

- b) *A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.*

The proposed project is closely aligned with national frameworks in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, both with respect to social cohesion and with border security. In particular, its activities will support national efforts in implementing ECOWAS Free Movement Protocols to which Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire are signatories. The border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia has received a significant amount of high-level political attention, notably within the context of the Presidential summit of January 2018 in Guiglo, which brought together government officials and traditional authorities from both sides to ease cross-border tensions.

Thus, in Côte d'Ivoire, this Project is part of the implementation of the National Strategy for Reconciliation and Social Cohesion adopted by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire as well as the 2012 National Security Strategy. It is closely aligned with two key pillars of UN Peacebuilding Support Programme on social cohesion and community security as well as the objective of Outcome 1 of the United Nations system's One UN Programmatic Framework for development assistance to Côte d'Ivoire for 2017-2020 ,

The commitment of the Ivorian government to strengthening border security has been reflected in its efforts to improve operational capacities of the relevant directorates of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, as well as in the regional organizations, such as the African Union, ECOWAS and UEMOA. With IOM support, the Ministry plans to build and equip 11 border posts in order to improve border security, provide better services to local vulnerable communities and fight against transnational crimes. Notwithstanding these efforts and the five border posts built at the northern border with support from Japan and the European Union, infrastructure that would allow for improved immigration control and registration of entries and exits remains inadequate.

The Government of Liberia, in line with its commitment to consolidate peace, security and reconciliation, developed several key national documents, including the National Security Strategy *Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation 2013-*

2030 and the *Peace Building Plan 2017-2020*. These documents stressed the importance of consolidating peace beyond the borders of Liberia through “transnational reconciliation with neighbouring countries of Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, & Guinea”⁸. This would include resolving inter-ethnic tension and fostering cross border reconciliation, as well as setting up early warning infrastructures.

Furthermore, the National Security Strategy recognizes that issue of border security and management constitutes a major security concern in Liberia. The country has a long stretch of border with its Mano River Union neighbors, such as Cote d’Ivoire (778km), and the country’s borders have 176 crossing points, which have been an arena of transnational organized crime (human trafficking, drug trafficking, movement of small arms and light weapons, cross-border incursions by rebels, illegal immigration and other illegal activities). Hence, the Strategy recognizes the need to establish an appropriate mechanism for border security and management and ensure early warning and response. The strategy further notes that border communities should be included in border security management, as well as early warning activities.

In addition, the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act of 2011⁹ outlines the role of the National Security Council, as highest government body responsible for assessing and responding to national security issues, along with the County and District Security Councils, in the early warning response mechanisms on border security. The efforts of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to nationalize early warning structures have also provided a new framework and potential partnerships in which National Security Council Secretariat can operate. In November 2017, a National Center for Coordination of Responses Mechanism (NCCRM)¹⁰ was established at ECOWAS Embassy and provides an important platform to analyze security challenges on border regions.

This commitment is further reaffirmed by the elaboration of Liberia’s five-year development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), which defines peace and reconciliation as one of its key pillars.¹¹ Similarly, the UNDP Liberia Country Programme Document (2020-2024) is strategically linked to the PADP, with one of its Outcomes focused on sustaining peace and security through the enhancement of social cohesion, reconciliation rule of law and human rights. In the same vein, the United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework (UNSDCF) (2020-2024) seeks to address the conflict factors as well as consolidate the peace in Liberia.

Finally, the project is also aligned with the regional and sub-regional policies on security sector reform regional and cross-border protocols from AU, ECOWAS and the Mano River Union. In the case of the MRU, the (Revised) 15th Protocol on Cooperation on Peace, Security and Defence, which provides for the Joint Border Security and Confidence Building Units (JBSCBU). The Africa Union Roadmap on Silencing the Guns by 2020, the African Peace and Security Architecture, as well as the AU Police on SSR underlines the importance of

⁸ Towards A Reconciled, Peaceful and Prosperous Liberia, A Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding, and Reconciliation (July 2013-July 2030) and Sustaining Peace and Securing Development Liberia Peacebuilding plan (2017).
⁹ National Security and Intelligence Act, 2011. Approved August 31, 2011. Published by Authority Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monrovia, Liberia. Printed September 8, 2011.

¹⁰ The NCCRM is a national initiative linked to a larger program of ECOWAS in the West African region that supports information sharing, conflict prevention and crisis management among states. The establishment of the NCCRM is an achievement for the Liberia security sector, as it aims to increase regional information sharing among countries of the region and to facilitate rapid response to early warning issues. Liberia is the second country in the region to establish this center.

¹¹ Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), Pillar three focuses on enhancing “A society that embraces its triple heritage and guarantees space for all positive cultures to thrive 2. A society where justice, rule of law and human rights prevail 3. Improved security service delivery nationwide with adequate capacity to deter and or respond to security threats”

community engagement in the reform of the border security institutions and mechanisms. The ECOWAS through its Conflict Prevention Framework, Policy on Security Sector Reform and Governance and Protocol on Free Movement and *Trans-border Security* in West Africa also recognize cross-border dimension of violence (drugs, arms and human trafficking, terrorism, piracy and illicit maritime activities among others).

a) A summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (state and end date)	Donor and budget (in USD)	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
IOM, UNDP: Cross-Border Cooperation Project Between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion; April 2017 – October 2018	PBF, 3 million USD total	Initiative to strengthen domestic and cross-border security as well as social cohesion and cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia	Focused solely on southern areas within the border region between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia
UNDP/OHCHR & Government of Liberia Joint Rule of Law Programme	10 million Sweden, Ireland, PBF and UNDP Core funds	The project focuses on strengthening institutional capacities of Justice, Rule of Law and Security institutions including the County Security Councils (CSCs) and rehabilitation of port of entries.	This project complements the Cross-Border Project in that it supports the CSCs, with focus on rule of law, covering all 15 Counties. The project also supports rehabilitation of Port of Entries along the Liberian Ivorian Borders (River Gee and Grand Gedeh).
IOM, UNDP: Youth Participation in Sustainable Management of Forestry Resources and the Reinforcement of Social Cohesion in the Western Region of Côte d'Ivoire; 22 November 2018 – 21 May 2020	PBF, 1.5 million USD total (1,150,000 USD to UNDP and 350,000 USD to IOM for operational costs)	Reinforcement of peaceful cohabitation between youth populations in classified forests	Focuses on youth participation and forest areas in the West of Côte d'Ivoire
IOM: Reinforce Social Cohesion and Border Management at the Borders of Côte d'Ivoire (RESCIBO); 31 March 2019 – 30 March 2020	Government of Japan, 1,000,000 USD	Immigration and Border Management: Construction and equipment of border post (in proximity of border Côte d'Ivoire – Mali); training of local border authorities in Côte d'Ivoire on border management regulations	Project focuses solely on Ivorian stakeholders and is not in the same target region as the current project proposal; also involves construction and equipment of new border post, which is not an activity within the current project proposal

<p>UNDP : Support for the consolidation of community disarmament, reintegration of ex-combatants and SSR in Côte d'Ivoire 2018-2020</p>	<p>PBF : 2 650 000 USD</p>	<p>-Support for the consolidation of the reintegration of ex-combatants -Strengthening trust between defence and security forces and populations through socio-security dialogues Support for conflict prevention and resolution through inter-community dialogues</p>	<p>This initiative complements efforts to bring communities closer to border-based Defence and Security Forces. In addition, inter-community dialogues are being initiated in border areas with the aim of enabling communities to prevent and peacefully manage conflicts. These activities will take into account the cross-border dimension of existing tensions in these areas.</p>
<p>Strengthening social cohesion and community security March – September 2017</p>	<p>DPKO : 1 600 000 USD</p>	<p>Strengthening of conflict prevention and cross-border security management mechanisms in 2 departments in the west of the country (Danané and Toulepleu), Rehabilitation and equipment of the border crossings of Pékan (Toulepleu) and Gbinta (Danané) to improve security</p>	<p>This project has contributed to the strengthening of cross-border cooperation with a particular focus on improving trust between SDS and communities. It is necessary to strengthen local cross-border mechanisms for conflict prevention and management, as well as socio-economic activities for community rapprochement. The new initiative will consolidate the achievements made in this border area as part of DPKO's support</p>
<p>IOM: Reintegration of Liberia Migrants from the from the Sahel Region (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Libya</p>	<p>EU 2 200 000 USD</p>	<p>Support and assist migrants voluntary reintegration from the Sahel. Work with the Liberian Immigration Services in coordination with countries from the Sahel Region to obtain travelling documents for Librarian Migrants returning from Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger and Libya.</p>	<p>The IOM reintegration program in collaboration with the European Union (EU) has helped in the identification and travel facilitation coordinated by IOM in assisting voluntary migration. Through the process, more than 1000 Liberian have been assisted and reintegrated with their respective families.</p>

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

- a) *A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).*

The Phase I cross-border project supported by PBF from 2017-2018 (Cross-border cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for sustainable peace and social cohesion) benefitted from an in-depth evaluation, which highlighted, among others, some key lessons learned:

- (i) the importance of deploying field staff who work closely with the border communities/local stakeholders as was done under the first phase;
- (ii) economic empowerment of the target population to sustain peace intervention and processes e.g. cross-border peace and security meetings and other social cohesion activities;
- (iii) The inclusive nature of the composition of the various peace committees established guarantees their effectiveness in the peaceful and lasting resolution of conflicts at the local level. This should involve ensuring women's representation at all levels including leadership and their participation in the early warning structures. Training modules should be designed in a gender sensitive manner, women friendly spaces should be considered as part of the rehabilitation of PoEs;
- (iv) The mobility of members of cross-border communities living on either side of the borders will remain a challenge to socio-cultural integration, their participation in the community-level committees and the expansion of cross-border trade, if people living on both sides of the border do not benefit from identical facilities to cross-border areas. Mirroring interventions were constrained by varying situations on the ground, e.g. Liberia having 12 Points of Entries (POEs) while Cote d'Ivoire has 2, which renders several Ports of Entry/Exit in Liberia irrelevant and constrains movement of adjacent communities' members. Therefore, it will be important to strengthen bilateral cooperation among authorities of both countries in charge of immigration and patrolling the borders
- (v) Reorientation of community members' mindset is critical to sustain the committees. In often cases, community members participate in the meetings only when economic incentives and transportations are provided; through awareness sessions, community members started to better understand the importance of engaging in project activities; and
- (vi) the need for a harmonized baseline survey and M&E system and templates, as well as regular joint coordination and M&E meetings and field visits.

The evaluation noted the continued need to strengthen the capacities of security forces to secure and manage the border, as well as improve infrastructure and border management systems and services in order to consolidate gains achieved during Phase I. It is in this light that the evaluation report recommended replication of the intervention in other locations along the border of the two countries to further strengthen inter-governmental cooperation and increase cross-border engagements. Based on these recommendations, as mentioned above, the current project proposes to take a two-pronged approach:

- (1) **Identify interventions that can address gaps and consolidate achievements made under the first phase of the border segment from Tabou to Tai in Côte d'Ivoire; and Maryland and River Gee counties in Liberia** with an emphasis on:

- a) Consolidate the interventions targeting the security forces by reinforcing operational and technical capacities of relevant actors (immigration officials, security forces, local authorities, etc.) in border management. This is in line with a key recommendation from the terminal evaluation of the 1st phase: “Consequently, the evaluation recommends continuously providing support in order to preserve the gains achieved and consolidate the impact of the results that have been attained. Interventions relating to the security of persons and property, the restoration of trust between the populations and the Defence and Security Forces (DSF), social cohesion, the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts need to be consolidated as part of a scale-up across the border area.” The support from the 2nd phase will focus on reducing the gaps remaining from the 1st phase (i.e. limited skills to use the equipment provided from the 1st phase) as well as institutionalize the existing cross-border engagements. For example, Inter-agency and cross border cooperation will be further enhanced through organizing joint patrols, facilitating regular cross-border meetings involving relevant authorities from both sides and cross-border joint committees already established in previous phase, establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and appropriate follow-up mechanisms. These joint patrols are in line with the cooperation dynamic established by the military staffs of the two countries to strengthen collaboration for greater security along the border.
- b) Further strengthen engagement by community leaders and community-based organizations’ engagement to prevent/early detect crime or any other threats to social cohesion by reinforcing local mechanisms of conflict resolution involving governmental authorities and representatives of local communities. This will also include socio-cultural activities (such as music, theatre, sport events) to bring communities together and provided more information on how to participate in security and social cohesion efforts through coordination with other community members, security forces and local authorities. As part of conflict prevention and mitigation, existing early warning structures will be reinforced in order to better assist security and local authorities respond to potential conflicts, which was not realized in the 1st phase project.

(2) Building on achievements and lessons learned within the context of the pilot project, expand interventions to the northern border segments between the two countries as indicated in the table below, with a focus on;

- a) Enhancing social cohesion and cross-border cooperation between border communities in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia by establishing regular and efficient cross-border meetings and reinforcing local coordination mechanisms composed of local authorities and Communities/CBOs. Participation in project’s activities related to conflict prevention activities, through the engagement of relevant authorities from both sides of the border, will reinforce cooperation mechanisms and will also allow the engagement of vulnerable border communities. Furthermore, as all the stakeholders involved will work in synergy, this exercise will enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between communities and trust in the security forces.
- b) According to the mandates of their different institutions, immigration officials, security forces and local authorities play a crucial role in ensuring an effective

and coordinated border management and in being first line responders at the borders. Training materials developed by IOM and UNDP in the 1st phase will be updated to be used for the local border security forces of the new target counties who were not trained in the 1st phase. Topics to be covered will include border management, interview and investigation techniques, document examination, profiling and referral of vulnerable migrants, mechanisms of international cooperation, and mediation and negotiation skills.

- c) Fostering greater trust and social cohesion between vulnerable communities on either side of the border by their increased constructive engagement with one another through various activities such as reinforcing trade exchange, cooperative entrepreneurship trainings, socio-economic exchanges and cultural activities. This will be done by organizing awareness-raising activities through local radio stations, community meetings, around peaceful coexistence and topics related to violence prevention.
- d) The land issue which constitutes one of the main sources of tension along the border will be addressed with particular attention by the Peace Committees established in close collaboration with the prefectural authorities and community leaders already trained on this issue. Indeed, these peace committees will be supported for specific awareness-raising and information activities on land-related conflict resolution mechanisms in link with the Rural Land Law.

Activities implemented in additional areas will cover new mirror communities as detailed in the table below:

Table: Mirroring communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia

Côte d'Ivoire		Liberia	
Area	Community	Community	Area
Danané	Gbinta	Loguatu	Nimba
Bin-houye	Dobà	Buutuo	
Toulepleu	Pékan	Bhai	Grand Gedeh
Taï	Daobly	Gleo Tempo	

To enhance sustainability, the second phase envisages a greater involvement of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and community leaders in conflict prevention and monitoring of cross-border activities/events, as well as reinforcing the capacity of cross-border mechanisms for conflict prevention through the Local Coordination Committees.

The evaluation of the first phase of cross-border support reported that border communities felt more protected and valued through the organization of the joint patrols. However, it noted that measures to better use and secure project equipment must be put in place. This will be reinforced in the second phase, where relevant training for use and handling of project materials will be conducted.

During first phase, women involved in small cross-border trade activities benefited from training courses aimed at improving their capacities to identify business opportunities and improve household living conditions. Nevertheless, lack of coordination among small traders in the cross-border communities was noted as a shortcoming, which will be addressed under the upcoming phase. Outcome 2 of the second phase will contribute to strengthened technical capacity through cooperative entrepreneurship training and cash-for-work that will include youth participation to increase social cohesion and solidarity.

- b) *Project result framework, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use Annex B; no need to provide additional narrative here.*

2) **Proposed interventions:**

Outcome 1: Increased trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas

Output 1.1: Existing civilian-security services collaboration mechanisms are strengthened

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a rapid assessment baseline study at very beginning of project (which will take no more than 1 month) of all targeted communities and security forces on their perceptions/assessments of the levels of border security, cross-border cooperation and social cohesion;

IOM and UNDP, will conduct a baseline study of all targeted communities to determine baselines and inform targets to adjust future interventions and M&E.

Activity 1.1.2: Establish or reinforce Civil-Military Committees (CMC) for Cote d'Ivoire and County Security Council (CSC) for Liberia, along with other security forces, and support local authorities and help ensure its gender awareness/responsiveness

As part of the lessons learned from the 1st phase, to ensure that the project's intervention in both countries are well mirrored and coordinated, Liberia will newly engage with the existing county level structure, namely County Security Council (CSC) that is the equivalent to the CMCs of Cote d'Ivoire. CSCs and CMCs, the latter of which were established in the first phase, will focus on strengthening their capacities and involving more women, youth, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. In the new target communities in Cote d'Ivoire (Gbinta, Dobà, Pékan, Daobly), CMCs sections will be newly established. For Liberia, CSCs already exist in the target counties, and the project will link up with them through this activity with a view to strengthening their understanding and capacities related to addressing cross-border issues (see below activities). In Côte d'Ivoire, a ministerial decree was adopted to strengthen the institutional anchoring of the CMCs, which now becomes the operational tool of the Departmental Security Committees (DSC) chaired by the prefects. These committees are funded in part by the Secretariat of the National Security Council, to which monthly reports are sent to guide decision-making at national level.

Activity 1.1.3: Regularize inclusive, affordable and sustainable dialogue sessions of CMCs and CSCs in respective countries and between CMCs and CSCs of mirroring communities in the two countries through advocacy with respective governments as well as initiatives to spark self-funding (i.e. communal contributions, etc.).

In all target communities, CMCs and CSCs will be convened on a monthly basis and CMC-CSC dialogue between mirroring communities on a quarterly basis. Key objectives of these meetings include: 1) timely sharing of new policies and information by government officials from both countries to avoid unnecessary escalation of tensions due to miscommunication and to build trust; and 2) discuss issues related to security and social cohesion and their resolutions. For both countries, CMCs and CSCs are part of the National Security Council structures and the respective Governments provide financial and technical contributions to their activities.

Activity 1.1.4: Reinforce the CMC and CSC linkage to the existing early warning systems as well as their capacities to report on the issues related to cross-border area.

CCMs and CSCs will be informed by the existing early warning mechanisms. In Liberia, early warning reporters are part of the nation-wide early warning mechanism managed by PBO, which also informs the ECOWAS early warning and response system, will interact with CSC (first level response) and the District/County Peace Committees. In CDI, local peace committee early warning systems, WANEP, Solidarity and social cohesion observatory systems, NGO and community networks work closely to address social cohesion issues according to each organization's strengths.

The project will provide them with trainings to brush up and sensitize on issues relevant to cross-border areas identified in the conflict analysis (i.e. SGBV, trafficking, refugees, "trucking" and other election-related tensions, etc.) to enhance their capacity to report on security and social cohesion issues between security forces and communities to the local administrative authorities (*préfets*) and to National Security Council. This helps to resolve conflicts at the local level and strengthen collaboration and trust between security forces and civilian populations.

Activity 1.1.5: Organize a potential crisis simulation at the border to establish humanitarian corridors and ensure the maintenance of essential economic needs.

This exercise will build on similar initiatives implemented in the West African region by IOM which developed the concept of humanitarian border management (HBM) to help the states to address challenges related to any crisis implicating vast flows of populations. Through HBM, relevant actors will enhance their capacities to plan adequate preparedness measures before the crisis and to effectively manage crisis with a central role given to local communities which are implicated in every step. Through the simulations, security will be enhanced along with social cohesion among communities as their members will enhance their awareness on crisis prevention.

Output 1.2: *Improved border management by local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors.*

Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a needs assessment to update data related to needs of border management.

Prior to providing small-scale rehabilitations and trainings, a needs assessment will be conducted in the newly targeted counties to identify specific remaining needs unaddressed during Phase I. For the counties supported from the 1st phase (Maryland and River Gee countries in Liberia and Tabou and Tai for Côte d'Ivoire), an internal assessment will be conducted with inputs from the Government, the UN agencies, as well as the evaluation from the 1st phase project. For the 2nd phase target counties (Nimba and Grand Gedeh for Liberia, Danane and Touleupleu for Côte d'Ivoire), a comprehensive assessment will be conducted by a consultant. Several consultations will also be conducted at the central level of both countries with ministries in charge of security affairs and with the National Security Councils to align priorities expressed at central level with specific gaps and urgent issues at local level. Generally, both countries have porous borders with a lack of official border crossing points which are often managed by poorly trained staff and which do not have basic infrastructure. Population often cross the borders through informal crossing points avoiding controls performed by relevant authorities.

Activity 1.2.2: Carry out small-scale rehabilitation works in border posts providing the necessary equipment to enhance key actors' capacities as well as to respond needs of women.

Small-scale rehabilitation works will be conducted to equip basic infrastructure of border posts, mainly targeting the 2nd phase communities (please see in above table). This includes facilities to respond the needs of women (i.e. body search room, bathroom).

Activity 1.2.3: Provide basic skill trainings to government officials to use computers and other equipment to input and manage data. The trainings will be complemented with awareness sessions to ensure that the equipment is well maintained by the authorities.

With lessons learned from the 1st phase, some basic skill trainings will be provided to select officers (specifically border officers) from all project areas who are not familiar with computers and other equipment provided by the project; small generators will be provided as needed.

Activity 1.2.4: Organize trainings in border management for administrative authorities, local law enforcement agencies such as agents from the ministries in charge of security affairs (border police), of customs and of border patrolling (military police and army), departments in charge of health, phytosanitary controls and social affairs and communities' leader.

A comprehensive training on border management, ECOWAS and MRU protocols on border crossing among members states, human rights, conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful co-existence, trafficking in persons will be provided for the 2nd phase targets. Particularly, gender sensitivity and SGBV trainings will be enhanced to prevent 'undue measures' (detention, confiscation of goods, entry denial, etc.) against women.

Activity 1.2.5: Facilitate the organization and institutionalization of joint and cross-border patrols by the security agencies of both countries at the local level.

As one of the most successful elements from the 1st phase, this activity will be regularized and institutionalized through exchanges of letter between the authorities of both countries at the central levels, including the involvement of the central government of both countries who will further consolidate lessons learned and practice.

Activity 1.2.6: Organize two high-level meetings between relevant authorities of both countries.

At the Ministerial level or above, two high-level meetings will be organized with National security Advisors, ministers and head of security institutions from both countries, as well as ECOWAS/MRU/AU authorities, civil society leaders, including from women and youth organizations to discuss core issues; this will also involve a review of the progress related to implementation of the regional and sub regional frameworks on cross-border cooperation, lessons learned, challenges, and ways forward to mitigate them. The outcomes from the meetings will focus on institutionalizing the cross-border collaborations at local and national levels as well as strengthening the coordination among the security forces from both countries

Outcome 2: Reduced community tensions through addressing main grievances, including land disputes, between the target communities of the cross-border areas

Output 2.1: *Strengthened conflict prevention and dispute resolution platforms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation, involving women, youth and refugees, at community level*

Activity 2.1.1: Establish or consolidate the community conflict prevention and management mechanisms in the target communities, focusing notably on aspects related to land disputes.

The 2nd phase project will build on the community conflict prevention and management mechanisms established during the 1st phase. In both countries, two Committees were established with a focus on conflict resolution and dialogue and early warning mechanism, the latter of which was not realized. Based on the lessons learned from the 1st phase, the early warning mechanism will be linked up with the civilian-government mechanisms (CMCs and CSCs), building on the existing early warning mechanisms of respective countries (Activity 1.1.4). In this regard, the civilian community committees will be consolidated into one mechanism, namely the Conflict Prevention and Peace Committees (CPPCs) for Cote d'Ivoire and the Cross-border Peace Committees (CPCs) for Liberia and will be jointly managed by IOM and UNDP. For the new target communities selected for the 2nd phase, CPPCs and CPCs will be newly established. The Committees in both countries will include youth, women and refugee representatives.

Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen capacities of CPPCs and CPCs to effectively mitigate disputes, notably land disputes, and conflicts in their respective communities.

Based on identified capacity gaps and/or level of significance of issues pertinent to specific community, tailored trainings will be provided to the target communities. This includes learning by doing processes through simulations and/or resolving real cases with support from expert consultants.

Activity 2.1.3: Facilitate the organization of CPPCs and CPCs on a quarterly basis and reinforce institutionalization of these mechanisms, including the identification of funding to ensure sustainability.

The project will support the target communities to organize CPPCs and CPCs on a quarterly basis to facilitate dialogues among community members, including women, youth, refugee,

and other marginalized groups. The Committees focus on finding pacific dispute resolutions to the issues related to cross-border areas and on providing a platform to enable frequent exchange of messages and initiatives to promote social cohesions, including activities planned under Output 2.2. Furthermore, the capacities of these committees will be enhanced through trainings on topics related to peace, advocacy and fundraising. The project will provide also some sensitization equipment's necessary. From the onset of the implementation, the project will discuss with both countries' authorities, notably the Ministry of solidarity and the Prefects in Cote d'Ivoire and the Ministry of Internal Affairs/Peace Building Office in Liberia, to devise measures to sustain the organization of these committees. These supports contribute to pursuit the committees' actions after the project.

Activity 2.1.4: Organize Joint Committee meetings between respective mirroring communities.

Joint Committee meetings between CPPCs and CPCs between respective mirroring communities will be organized on a quarterly basis. Based on Activity 2.1.3, Joint Committee meetings will discuss inter-community issues, notably, land disputes, that require joint resolution and/or collaboration between mirroring communities. Considering these committee members are part of the identified communities, the project will support and encourage regular meeting at no cost to discuss issues affecting their communities. The involvement of the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion and the Prefects (for Côte d'Ivoire) in setting up these committees will help sustain their actions. While in Liberia, the support and involvement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs/Peace Building Office in Liberia will help in the sustainability of the gains and continuation of these activities beyond the life of the project.

Output 2.2: *Increased peaceful exchanges between cross-border communities through joint social, cultural and economic initiatives*

Activity 2.2.1: Provide and/or reinforce basic community infrastructure.

Based on Activity 1.2.1 which will identify the existing gaps in state institutions and public infrastructure at the community level and Activity 2.1.4 to ensure community ownership, the project will provide small-scale community infrastructure such as water pumps, small ferry-boats and motorized canoes managed by local authorities from both countries (*sous-préfectures* for Côte d'Ivoire). The objective is to promote cross-border exchanges as well as to address some critical grievances based on the shared sense of exclusion of cross-border communities due to lack of very basic services, as identified in the conflict analysis.

Activity 2.2.2 Support cross-border women's initiatives to promote women's rights, fight against SGBV and promote community development as well as socio-economic exchanges

The project will support women's associations in carrying out awareness-raising activities on women's rights, especially GBV issues. In order to sustain these sensitizations, the project will provide support to women's organizations for the development of important economic activities, particularly in the agricultural sector and in commerce. Indeed, female victims of GBV will benefit from economic recovery activities.

Activity 2.2.3: Organize sensitization and awareness campaigns related to social cohesion of cross-border areas through the ECOWAS radio broadcasts and Information, Education and

Communication (EC) materials, including messages on the roles of security forces from both countries in protection in border areas.

In collaboration with ECOWAS and UNOWAS and with support from DPPA/EAD and through engagement with CPPCs and CPCs (Activity 2.1.4), the project will help develop key messages and radio programs that will aired on the ECOWAS radio and subsequent community radios. Following the conclusion of the electoral Needs Assessment Mission by the UN in Cote d'Ivoire and subject to its recommendations, additional IEC materials will be produced to strengthen messages related to peaceful co-existence and the roles of the security forces in protective border areas as the election period approaches. In addition, with support from RCO, the project will engage with UNOWAS to request timely deployment of good offices as needed. This will ensure clarity, minimize misinformation and misconceptions, and promote peace and stability. ECOWAS radio will be a valid tool in areas covered by the project; through specific radio broadcasting, it will be possible to raise awareness on the upcoming elections in Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire in 2020 to minimize violence and promote peace and social cohesion at the border areas targeted by the project.

Activity 2.2.4: Facilitate cultural, sport, and economic activities (notably concerning cross-border trade) specifically for women including CSCs and CMCs with a view to improving peaceful exchanges and social cohesion mechanisms between and within the communities.

Based on the needs of and under the leadership of CPPCs and CPCs (Activity 2.1.4), the project will support the organization of cultural, sport, and economic initiatives for cross-border community engagement for women specifically through economic activities, such as trade fairs, market exchanges for cross-border products, cooperative entrepreneurship trainings, and other cultural exchange and sport events. In the context of Phase 1, these activities have effectively contributed to facilitating rapprochement between communities on both sides of the two borders, going so far as to break down the wall of mistrust through the promotion of the values of peace and social cohesion and to revive commercial activities, most of which are carried out by women and which constitute one of the major activities in the border area.

Proposed geographic zones and types of project beneficiaries/ targeting criteria (gender and age sensitive). Individual beneficiaries will be identified through several factors, including current leadership roles within communities, engagement in on-going cross-border economic activities, etc. where actions have the potential to be strengthened and evolve into enhanced, active cross-border cooperation.

The project will consolidate achievements made under the 1st phase on the southern border segment from Tabou to Taï in Côte d'Ivoire; and Maryland and River Gee counties in Liberia. Building on achievements and lessons learned, the geographical coverage will be expanded to the northern border segments, namely Toulepleu and Danané in Côte d'Ivoire; and Grand Gedeh and Nimba Counties in Liberia.

The main beneficiaries of the project will be the mirroring communities, the defense and security forces, the regional and local authorities and the officials of technical structures in the intervention areas. Based on a human rights-based approach, the project will engage with the community in an inclusive manner by ensuring the participation of women, youth, refugees, and other marginalized groups. The estimate number of direct beneficiaries will be around 60,000 members of the local communities of both countries; however, a more accurate

estimation of the number of beneficiaries will be established following the results of the rapid assessment baseline study (1.1.1).

In project implementation, CBOs will be engaged to guide community decisions; civil society and women's and youth associations will assist local population and authorities in the prevention and management of crises in the most conflict-affected areas of Ivory-Liberian border. Their role will be to emphasize reconciliation and community cohesion considering the needs of local youth population and at the same time strengthen the inclusion of youth, women, and refugees in seeking responses and preventive measures of conflict from target communities by influencing decisions of communities and justice services.

- c) *Provide a project-level 'theory of change' – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.*

IF target communities in cross-border areas are supported for regular peaceful exchanges through enhancing dispute resolution platforms, community-driven conflict prevention and management mechanisms, and strengthening and;

IF local institutional capacities, including of border officials and local authorities, are enhanced to better address local challenges in a conflict-sensitive manner and;

IF social cohesion is further enhanced through joint socio-economic initiatives (such as economic empowerment of women partaking in cross-border activities, youth engagement, etc.), including the reinforcement of basic community infrastructures and joint awareness and community exchange events such as advocacy campaigns and cultural, activities within the communities;

THEN the overall risk of tensions and violent conflicts within the border area communities is minimized.

BECAUSE enhanced dialogue through strengthened cross-border cooperation mechanisms to address tensions and increased community-based cross-border activities (economic, socio-cultural) fostered trust between communities themselves as well as between communities and security forces, while simultaneously the capacity of local authorities to prevent and appropriately respond to tense situations has been strengthened.

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

The project implementation strategy will be based on a multisectoral and community-based approach, addressing the challenges of consolidating peace and strengthening social cohesion among women, youth, and refugees on both sides of the border. Emphasis will be placed on seeking complementarity and synergy of action with other initiatives (please see table above for existing initiatives) underway in the targeted intervention areas at all stages of project

implementation with greater involvement of state institutions to ensure ownership. IOM and UNDP will also coordinate with other UN agencies present in the field to ensure that activities are implemented following a coherent and inclusive approach. The Project management Team will implement the activities in constant coordination with Governmental authorities who will be involved in all the decision-making processes to increase ownership and strengthen sustainability measures. A particular attention will be dedicated to gender and age sensitive components which will be mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the Project.

The project will be firstly implemented in the northern areas of both sides of the borders (newly targeted in these second phase) and activities in the southern areas will follow. Activities for communities and local institutions will also take place following the aforementioned timeline as both components will require regular meetings to ensure cohesive planning, implementation and cooperation between the various implicated entities. Methods for institutionalization will be advocated amongst the two governments on both sides of the border and means of self-sustainability (i.e. through self-funding) will also be explored. The criteria for the selection of beneficiaries will follow the elements listed above and the exact number of beneficiaries will be decided following the initial needs assessment.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

Recipient Agencies: UNDP and IOM Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

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
IOM	Approximately 10 million USD	Governments (Japan, Germany, Canada, Italy, etc.), MIRAC, The European Union	Abidjan	98 staff	3: Immigration and Border Management Project Manager, Social Cohesion Expert, Community outreach officer (3)
UNDP	12 500 000 USD	UE, Japan, JICA, USA, PBF, Germany, Government	Abidjan	82	4: Governance Specialist, Peacebuilding project Manager, Social Cohesion Expert,

					Community project Officer
IOM	10,630,000 USD	IDF, ARCS, PBF, MPTF, UNDP, USAID	Monrovia	11	3: Community stabilization programme coordinator, Social cohesion expert, field community outreach coordinator
UNDP	25,000,000 USD	PBF, Sweden, Ireland, EU, GCF, UNDP Core, Canada, USAID	Monrovia	154	3: Team Leader Governance & Public Institutions; Chief Technical Advisor- Rule of Law Joint Programme; Programme Analyst UNDP

Implementing partner (s) - name and type of partner (government, civil society organization, etc.):

Liberia:

- County Authorities (National Security Council Secretariat, Ministry of Internal Affairs): responsible for decentralizing state governance at county level, in charge of conducting trainings to police officers in the selected counties together with implementing Agencies, and reviewing training contents and its application, participation in communities' peacebuilding activities. . In coordination with Ministries of Justice and Defence and the National Gender and Security Sector Taskforce
- Peace Building Office, PBO (Ministry of Internal Affairs): responsible of introducing alternative dispute resolutions at community level, it will ensure coordination of peacebuilding activities of the Project.
- Liberia Immigration Services and Liberian National Police (Ministry of Justice): responsible for border police posts
- Drug Enforcement Agency (Ministry of Justice): reinforced capacities to the counties' offices and border posts, coordinate border patrol and implement peacebuilding measures.
- Community-based Organizations (CBOs): The Project will support CBOs reinforcing their capacities of being key intermediaries between local government institutions (both in Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia) and mirroring communities, promote communities' values, building social capital and social change for peacebuilding purposes, actively participate to build trust within/between communities to work toward peaceful solutions. In addition to those identified from the 1st phase (i.e. South Eastern Women's Development Association), for the new target counties, there will be additional CBOs will be identified for engagement.
- Economic Community of West African States: The Project will provide support to the ECOWAS radio which is managed by the office of the ECOWAS Ambassador in Liberia. The support will be used to raise awareness on the upcoming elections in

Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire in 2020 to minimize violence and promote peace and social cohesion at the borders.

Cote d'Ivoire:

- Ministry of Security and Civil Protection;
- Secretariat-National Security Committee,
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization,
- Ministry of Planning and Development,
- Ministry of State, Ministry of Defense,
- Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and against Poverty,
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs),
- Community-based Organizations (CBOs), including those from the 1st phase such as Asapsu and Partage (see a full list in the cover page).

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

IOM as the lead agency for the project is responsible for the overall coordination of the project implementation and M&E. This includes: coordinating and consolidating the monitoring methodologies and activities, consolidating the project reports from the two countries for submission to the PBF Secretariat for review and subsequent submission to PBSO, organizing regular project implementation meetings and exchanges, facilitating the development of the cross-border project work plan, and organizing cross-border governance meetings, which will be chaired and organized on rotating basis every six months. Decision-making mechanisms for managing the entire project are detailed in the organizational structure below.

Organizational Structure

- 1. At the apex of the project management arrangement will be the **Cross-Border Project Board (CBPB)**, which will deal with strategic and policy related issues. The CBPB will be composed of the JSC co-chairs of each country and the Country Representatives of Recipient UN Organizations (RUNO). The CBPB will meet three times on rotational basis every six months in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. It will be chaired also on rotational basis by the hosting country of the Joint Cross-Border Project meeting. The meetings will be hosted by the lead agency, with the support of the Cross-Border Monitoring Technical Committee. The PBF Secretariat will support the preparation and organization of the meetings, including drafting the agenda and minutes of meeting.
- 2. At the country level, the existing **Joint Steering Committee (JSC)** will continue to play its role and responsibilities, including providing strategic guidance for in-country activities, approve work plans (both quarterly and annually), and validate the project progress reports. Decisions taken at the national/country level would be discussed at the Cross-border JSC meeting for review and endorsement.
- 3. A **Cross Border Monitoring Technical Committee (CBMTC)** will be established at the cross-border level to monitor the implementation and provide technical and quality insurance at the cross-border output level. It will be composed of Secretariats of each

country, the focal persons of RUNO and the Cross-Border Project Community Officers, including key stakeholders such as CSOs and NGOs.

Overall, its responsibilities will include:

i) review the progress reports and making recommendations to implementing partners;
ii) prepare technical recommendations to the cross-border project board;
iii) conduct regular field visits to assess the progress of activities and make recommendations to implementing partners and the steering committee; prepare the CBPB Meeting agenda as well as TOR for the evaluation missions. The CBMTC will meet at least once a quarter and whenever necessary on a rotational basis in each country and will be co-chaired by the PBF Coordinator/Secretariat of the two countries. The preparation and organization of monitoring technical committee meetings will be led by the hosting country including budget allocations.

At the country level, the **PBF Secretariat** will continue to play its role and responsibilities, including providing support to the JSC and liaison with PBSO. As part of RCO, the PBF Secretariat will support the project to work with PDAs who regularly collect and analyze political intelligence and flag issues that might affect the project. When necessary, the RC will engage with the Government at the political level to address any bottlenecks or political sensitivity. RCO will further support the project to engage with the UN's and other regional structures such as ECOWAS and UNOWAS to underpin preventive diplomacy and to further consolidate peace in each country as one of the core objectives.

To successfully implement the **Cross-Border Project**, one national project officer and one field coordinator per agency will be recruited to coordinate the implementation of the project at national and sub-national levels. National project officers will be based in the offices in Abidjan and Monrovia and will ensure the overall management of the project, the liaison with Governmental authorities at the central levels and will promote synergies with other projects implemented by both agencies. Field coordinators will mostly be based at the field level and will follow up the implementation of the activities of daily basis, coordinating with local authorities and representatives from local communities. They will ensure synergies between agencies and activities implemented by RUNOs and liaise with their counterparts across the border. They will be part of the Cross-Border Monitoring Technical Committee. Considering the rough terrain and transport challenges in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, four field coordinators will be engaged (one per county – Nimba and Grand-Gedeh for Liberia and in Tabou and Danané for Côte d'Ivoire). This is due to the large area of intervention and the rough terrain and transport challenges in both countries.

- c) **Risk management** – *assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.*

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Several scenarios may negatively impact the project to achieve the continued provision of services as envisaged in this cross-project initiative. The following risk will be considered:

- The deterioration of the political contexts and the escalation of social tensions are generally observed in the pre and post-election periods, especially considering Côte d'Ivoire upcoming presidential elections to be held in late 2020 and the 2020 senatorial elections to be held in Liberia.
- The erosion of social cohesion that is an intrinsic element of insecurity and can result in reduced mobility of cross-border communities
- Non-compliance with commitments made by implementing partners (governments, civil society partners, recipients, etc.)
- Inaccessibility of the project intervention sites due to the deterioration of road infrastructures, particularly in Liberia
- Persistent poverty in border communities benefiting from the project.

Lessons learned from the previous phase will be considered to ensure regular monitoring of the risks, and appropriate action will be taken to mitigate their impact. Risk management strategies will include but not limited to: focusing on awareness-raising initiatives towards the concepts of civic education, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion to reduce political and social risks.

Risks	Probability (high, medium, low)	Level of impact on the project implementation (high, medium, low)	Mitigation Strategy (responsible person or agency)
Due to delays in implementation of DDDR programme in Côte d'Ivoire and residual illegal possession of fire arms among border communities, security incidents, including cross-border incursions occurring along the borders between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia might impact on peace and security efforts in both countries.	Medium	High	Systematic monitoring of political and security dynamics, including potential community violence, at national and border communities at local levels and their potential impact on the project to ensure that mitigating measures are taken in a timely fashion. Community leaders and CSOs will be invited by the in-country JSC to analyze risks when signs of unrest appear.
The closure of the border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, as took place during the Ebola outbreak, can undermine the free movement of population and border officials, and obviously will negatively impact the implementation of this project.	Medium	High	The Cross-border Joint Steering Committee will regularly monitor this risk if escalation of crises takes place. It will also advocate for the opening of the border between CDI and Liberia in engagement with the two governments by focusing on addressing the crisis itself, not closing of the border.

In the forthcoming presidential electoral period in Côte d'Ivoire and senatorial elections Liberia respectively, during which social and political tensions usually increase much, risks of violence may be higher.	Medium	High	In collaboration with ECOWAS and UNOWAS and with support from DPPA/EAD, key messages on inclusive and transparent electoral process, involving all relevant political parties and stakeholders, and intensive civic education on the roles and responsibilities of all actors, as well as mechanisms of conflict resolution, will be developed and communicated with communities. With support from the RCO, the project will engage with UNOWAS to request timely deployment of good offices as needed. This will ensure clarity, minimize misinformation and misconceptions, and promote peace and stability.
Inadequate commitment and co-operation of government and CSOs/CBOs, as well as beneficiaries, to fulfil their roles and honour their obligations.	Medium	Medium	Awareness raising, regular engagement/dialogue with partners to solicit their full involvement and commitment to their roles and responsibilities, including release of land and space for relevant interventions.
Although there is no EVD case in the sub-region, WHO has indicated the possibility of relapses, as experienced before. It remains a threat, should one occur and might intensify border closure measures that might adversely affect the project implementation.	Low	High	The enhanced EVD prevention, surveillance and early response mechanism put in place in the sub-region has proved effective in management of recent cases and will hopefully prevent and spread to the scale witnessed before.
The persistent poor livelihood and socio-economic status remain as critical sources of conflicts and tensions across and along the borders, and need to be addressed holistically, with the normative peace promotion interventions, including in view of respect for human rights.	High	High	Resource mobilization efforts will continue to be intensified towards addressing these conflict drivers, in order to complement with other existing and/or upcoming interventions to support the cross-border areas.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – *What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting*

data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The Project will ensure the establishment of functional M&E system; working closely with both secretariats in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire to have annual M&E plans based on annual work plans that would be anchored to the project Results Framework. The M&E plan is required to support oversight functions of Fund recipient agencies and PBF Secretariats with the timely collection and analysis of data for internal performance assessments and the substantive reporting of results. The M&E plan as elaborated - determines HOW indicators will be tracked for the measuring of results, and by WHEN monitoring activities should be accomplished and WHOM will collect data. The M&E Plan and the workplan will be elaborated within the first three months of project implementation. Both M&E and Annual Work plans will be fully consistent with the approved project results framework. The plan will consider the M&E Results Chain at all levels: from implementation to outcome monitoring. This will include: (i) efficiency in resource management; (ii) effectiveness of the actions undertaken and the quality of the annual and final results; (iii) the project's ability to generate sustainable results effects and impacts, especially including through the implementation of standardized and replicable processes; (iv) ensuring annual planning, updating data periodic reviews, joint field missions to intervention areas, documentation of good management practices; and (v) continuous search for synergy benefits between the different components and partners of the project, and with other PBF projects/ peacebuilding projects funded by other partners.

Under the guidance of the two PBF Secretariats (Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire), the lead agency, in close consultation with all the focal points of the participating UN agencies will consolidate a periodic technical and financial reports in line with the PBF guidelines. The annual work plan and report will be approved by the Cross Border Joint Steering Committee prior to submission to MPTFO and PBSO. In line with PBF guidelines and with internal guidance notes (from both agencies), specific Monitoring & Evaluation tools will be used throughout the project such as regular monitoring visits including governmental counterparts, monitoring tables using smart indicators, extensive consultations with beneficiaries, regular coordination meetings and a final evaluation.

Data of the joint evaluations conducted on border security and social cohesion in 2015 in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire will be updated following the rapid assessment at the beginning of the project and used as baseline data for the indicators, and the project efficiently monitored and evaluated. Perception surveys will be administrated among local communities and local authorities at least on three occasions at various periods of implementation of the project. Staff from the implementing agencies will administer the surveys and will conduct Focus Group Discussions. In addition, end line survey (as needed) and, final evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the criteria of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), as required by the PBF revised guideline of 2018. The RUNOs will jointly prepare a detailed M&E budget in response to a lump-sum budget \$159,234.72. as indicated in the project budget for approval.

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

As previously outlined, the project’s objectives are aligned with the national priorities of the two beneficiary countries, as defined in their development strategies.

The present project proposal is built on the significant progress already made throughout the first phase project in terms of ownership by institutional partners and political and administrative authorities in both countries. The intervention strategy to expand in the field through mirror communities and to maintain regular exchanges at the institutional and community levels will be preserved. Necessary decisions and measures will be taken throughout the implementation of the project to ensure long term sustainability and impact. A participatory approach, through broad consultations of all stakeholders will be adopted; moreover, the community participation in decision-making process and its resilience built throughout the project implementation will be critical to sustain coordination mechanisms in place.

Instances such as steering committees, decision-making, coordination and implementation bodies will include representatives of technical and financial partners, the government and civil society. These approaches are expected to maintain the inter-community dialogue for peacebuilding, security, conflict prevention and peaceful conflict resolution, and will strengthen the capacities of the local and cross-border mechanisms to ensure the project continuity in the concerned various areas. The project will focus mostly on meetings and initiatives at the local level which can be easily replicated after the end of the project with limited costs for the parties involved. The project will also allow exchanges among local authorities of both countries through virtual platforms (such as WhatsApp) to ensure that these exchanges will be continued after the conclusion of project activities. Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities will have a long-term impact and will consolidate the structure of the mechanisms put in place and will consolidate the positive relationship between authorities and populations. The beneficiaries will take ownership of the challenges and objectives of the project and sustain its impacts after the partners’ disengagement.

As suggested in the evaluation report of the first phase project, the government authorities will be requested to put specific measures in place to well maintain the equipment acquired and the infrastructure rehabilitated, as well as to institutionalize preventive mechanisms at national and local levels. Regarding border and security forces, special attention will be given to the maintenance and renewal of the equipment to ensure sustainability and preserve the achievements made in this area throughout both phases of the project. Also, both agencies will be committed in raising the awareness of other international donors on the importance to continue mobilizing funds for this very sensitive topic related to border security and social cohesion. International donors will be informed on the progresses made in the implementation of the project through the newsletters of the agencies; furthermore, the importance of further funds on transborder initiatives will be highlighted in the regular consultations that the implementing agencies have with international donors.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget Annex D.

Due to the large area of intervention (both the southern and northern areas) and the rough terrain and transport challenges in both countries (i.e. minimum two days of travel to the south-east border from Monrovia, Liberia), the project's operational costs are budgeted relatively high, which was identified as one of the key challenges, according to the terminal evaluation of the 1st phase project. In this regard, additional staff will be required to ensure the efficient implementation and monitoring of the activities. Training and equipment of local authorities and in this vast area will also require significant resources. This has implications on the percentage of budget allocated to staff and other operational costs. General Operating Costs are relatively high due to the involvement of two agencies with four different offices: in order to ensure an efficient implementation of project activities, it will be essential to have adequate security measures (in line with UNDSS requirements), appropriate spaces of work and adequate resources at the different offices.

a) Proposed project budget per outcome and any budget justification/ explanation

Outcome	Proposed Budget	Justification
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities for conflict prevention and level of trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas	\$ 1 212 776,54	Training and equipment activities cover four (4) departments/counties on each side of the border
Outcome 2: Improved peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between the target communities of the cross-border areas	\$ 1 087 098,99	Mobilization of community members requires participation of many actors and additional resources to cover several localities.
Project personnel costs	\$ 344 721,92	Staff assigned to the project is specified in the organizational structure part III, a
Project M&E	\$ 159 140,87	This amount is estimated from previous projects implemented by IOM and UNDP. It is necessary to correctly monitor project activities and evaluate

		the impact as explained in part III, d
Indirect support costs	\$ 196 261,68	The standard overhead rate of 7% of the total budget is applied and will be directly managed by Organizations' HQ as per internal regulations;
Total Budget (USD)	\$ 3 000 000,00	

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://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, 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 (RUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, RUNOs 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 RUNO 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 RUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have enough time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the RUNO:

- 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 project¹²
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Increased trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Existing civilian-security services collaboration mechanisms are strengthened List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a baseline study of all targeted communities and security forces on their perceptions/assessments of the levels of border security, cross-border cooperation and social cohesion;</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1a % of community members in the identified target area indicating trust in security actors and civil-state mechanisms in their ability to prevent conflicts (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1b % of security agents and local authorities in the identified target area indicating collaboration between security actors and community members (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Output Indicator 1c Number of conflicts per year resolved by civil-military collaboration mechanisms in respective countries (CMC and CSC) and between the two countries Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p>	<p>Baseline study at the beginning and perception survey at the end of the project</p> <p>Baseline study at the beginning and perception survey at the end of the project</p> <p>Meeting reports/minutes</p> <p>Meeting reports/minutes</p> <p>Meeting reports/minutes</p>	

<p>Activity 1.1.2: Establish or reinforce Civil-Military Committees (CMC) for Cote d'Ivoire or County Security Council (CSC) for Liberia;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Regularize inclusive dialogue sessions of CMCs and CSCs in respective countries and between CMCs and CSCs of mirroring communities in the two countries.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Reinforce the linkage to the existing early warning systems as well as their capacities to report on the issues related to cross-border area to CMCs and CSCs.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Organize a potential crisis simulation at the border to establish humanitarian corridors and ensure the maintenance of essential economic needs.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of participants to the regular CMC and CSC meetings in respective countries, including women, youth, and refugees (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of early warning reports registered to and addressed by civil-military collaboration mechanisms (CMC and CSC) Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.5 Number of security forces and community members who are ready to address the challenges related to a crisis situation at the border Baseline: 0 Target: 40 000</p>	<p>Meeting reports/minutes List of participants for each meeting</p> <p>Meeting reports/minutes</p> <p>Project reports Assessment report pre- and post-simulation for participants regarding perceptions of preparation, response, results of focus group discussions</p>	
<p>Output 1.2 Improved capacities of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors for border management with a view to preventing conflicts.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a capacity assessment.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Carry out rehabilitation works in border posts</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1. Perception assessment pre- and post- project of relevant authorities regarding capacities for border control and conflict prevention Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (pre- and post-)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of border and administrative units rehabilitated and equipped to ensure basic service delivery Baseline: TBD based on the capacity assessment Target: TBD based on the capacity assessment</p>	<p>Project reports, monitoring visits, delivery reports</p>	

<p>providing the necessary equipment to enhance key actors' capacities as well as to respond needs of women.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Provide basic skill trainings to use computers and other electronics to input and manage data.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Organize trainings in border management for administrative authorities, security forces/agencies and communities' leader.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5: Facilitate the organization and institutionalization of joint and cross-border patrols by the security agencies of both countries at the local level.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6: Organize two high-level meetings between relevant authorities of both countries.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors with improved knowledge on border management and conflict prevention. Baseline: 560 security forces officers and community leaders trained (previous phase) Target: At least 800 community leaders and security officers have improved knowledge</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.4 Number of organized joint patrols Baseline: 4 (from previous phase) Target: 8 joint patrols (4 from current phase)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.5 Percentage of authorities (disaggregated by sex) who perceive a strengthened cooperation on cross border security. Baseline: 30 % (previous phase) Target: 70%</p>	<p>Project reports List of participants for each training, pre and post-training tests, monitoring visits</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Perception survey Project reports List of participants Meeting minutes</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: Reduced tensions through addressing main grievances, including land disputes, between the target communities of the cross-border areas</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number of disputes and conflicts registered by local authorities to local peace committees (CPPCs and CPCs) during the Project period Baseline: 0 Target: To be determined</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b % of disputes and conflicts resolved peacefully by local peace committees (CPPCs and CPCs) Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 c % of community members in the identified target area indicating increased cooperation and social cohesion among cross-border communities and enhanced conflict prevention mechanisms at</p>		

		community level (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined			
Output 2.1 Strengthened conflict prevention and dispute resolution platforms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation, including women, youth and refugees, at community level	List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.1.1: Establish or consolidate the community conflict prevention and management mechanisms in the target communities (CPPCs for Cote d'Ivoire and CPCs for Liberia). Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen capacities of CPPCs and CPCs to effectively mitigate disputes and conflicts in their respective communities. Activity 2.1.3: Facilitate the organization of CPPCs and CPCs on a quarterly basis. Activity 2.1.4: Organize Joint Committee meetings between respective mirroring communities.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of committees (CPPCs and CPCs) established/consolidated and sustainable Baseline: County Security Councils established in Liberia (1 each county Grand Gedeh and Nimba counties) 16 peace and village protection committees in Côte d'Ivoire; 12 Peace Protection committees in and 6 cross border committees in Liberia (three per county). Target: 32 peace and village protection committees in Cote d'Ivoire; 15 Peace Protection committees in Liberia and 6 cross border committees in Liberia (three per county). (considering the previous project target: 16 more and 12 more per country) Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of participants trained and able to resolve and prevent conflicts with increased knowledge and experiences (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) Baseline: 0 Target: 120 participants (4 sessions of 30)	Meeting minutes List of participants Monitoring visit	Pre- and post- test, Simulation training report, Project report, Monitoring visit	Meeting minutes List of participants Monitoring visit
Output 2.2		Output Indicator 2.1.4 Number of functional Joint Committee between mirroring that facilitates cross-border cooperation and social cohesion. Baseline: 2 (previous phase). Target: 8 (5 from current phase)	Meeting minutes List of participants Monitoring visit	Monitoring visit	Monitoring visit

	<p>Increased peaceful exchanges between cross-border communities through joint social, cultural and economic initiatives</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1: Provide and/or reinforce basic community infrastructure.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Support cross-border women initiatives to promote women's rights, fight against SGBV, community development, and socio-economic exchanges</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Organize sensitization and awareness campaigns related to social cohesion of cross-border areas and elections through the ECOWAS radio broadcasts and IEC materials.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4: Facilitate to organize cultural, sport, and economic activities with a view to improving social cohesion.</p>	<p>Number of basic cross-border infrastructures (water pumps, small ferry-boats, motorized canoes) facilitating cohesion and community engagement: rehabilitated Baseline: 4 (previous phase) Target: 10 (5 for each country, including 6 from current phase)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of awareness-raising activities organized through radio broadcasts Baseline: 0 Target: 12 radio broadcast per country (TBC by ECOWAS)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Assessment of perceptions of women regarding an improved socio-economic participation and enhanced knowledge on SGBV issues Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials produced on peaceful co-existence and social cohesion prior to the 2020 elections in both countries Baseline: 0 Target: 10 IEC per country</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.4 Number of organized cross-border sport, cultural, and economic activities. Baseline: 4 cultural and sport activities (previous phase) Target: 10 cultural, sport, and economic activities (6 from current phase)</p>	<p>Receipt of delivery, Delivery report.</p> <p>Monitoring visit, Project report</p> <p>Printed IECs, Monitoring visit, Receipt, Project report</p> <p>Monitoring visit, Project report</p>	
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

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

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity													
Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization (not including staff, general operating costs and indirect fee) - IOM Côte d'Ivoire	Budget by recipient organization (not including staff, general operating costs and indirect fee) - UNDP Côte d'Ivoire	Total per country Côte d'Ivoire	Budget by recipient organization (not including staff, general operating costs and indirect fee) - IOM Liberia	Budget by recipient organization (not including staff, general operating costs and indirect fee) - UNDP Liberia	Total per country Liberia	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)				
OUTCOME 1: Enhanced capacities for conflict prevention and level of trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas													
Output 1.1:	Reduced tensions and increased promotion of social cohesion through strengthened and institutionalized civil-state collaboration mechanisms	79,500.00	112,500.00	192,000.00	72,000.00	105,740.00	177,740.00						
Activity 1.1.1:	Conduct a baseline study of all targeted communities and security forces on their perceptions/assessments of the levels of border security, cross-border cooperation and social cohesion;	11,500.00	7,500.00	19,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	50%	The baseline study will involve the assessment of women's specific needs and remaining/new issues they face; special outreach will be undertaken to ensure testimonies from women in cross-border communities.				14500
Activity 1.1.2:	Establish or reinforce Civil-Military Committees (CMC) for Côte d'Ivoire or County Security Council (CSC) for Liberia;		50,000.00	50,000.00		35,740.00	35,740.00	30%	Dialogue sessions will focus on issues affecting women as well as ways forward; special measures will be taken to ensure women's participation, including provision of transportation and child care.				25722
Activity 1.1.3:	Regularize inclusive dialogue sessions of CMCs and CSCs in respective countries and between CMCs and CSCs of mirroring communities in the two countries		30,000.00	30,000.00		70,000.00	70,000.00	50%	Dialogue sessions will focus on issues affecting women as well as ways forward; special measures will be taken to ensure women's participation, including provision of transportation and child care.				50000
Activity 1.1.4:	Reinforce the linkage to the existing early warning systems as well as their capacities to report on the issues related to cross-border area to CMCs and CSCs.		25,000.00	25,000.00				30%	This includes training on SGBV and gender issues as well as techniques for women to report in safety; special measures will be taken to ensure women's participation, including provision of transportation and child care.				7500

Activity 1.1.5:	Organize a potential crisis simulation at the border to establish humanitarian corridors and ensure the maintenance of essential economic needs.	68,000.00		68,000.00	62,000.00	62,000.00	62,000.00	Crisis simulation will involve issues that directly affect women and will ensure 50% participation through provision of transportation and child care.
Output 1.2:	Improved capacities of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors for border management with a view to preventing conflicts.	338,036.54	40,000.00	378,036.54	355,000.00	110,000	465,000.00	
Activity 1.2.1:	Conduct a capacity assessment.	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	25,000	35,000.00	Special outreach will be undertaken with leaders of women's associations in order to gather further information on women's needs at border crossings (in terms of facilities, further training on gender and SGBV for officials, etc.)
Activity 1.2.2:	Carry out rehabilitation works in border posts providing the necessary equipment to enhance key actors' capacities as well as to respond needs of women.	126,536.54		126,536.54	140,000.00		140,000.00	This includes facilities to respond the needs of women (i.e. body search room, bathroom stalls with locks, etc.).
Activity 1.2.3:	Provide basic skill trainings to use computers and other electronics to input and manage data.	21,500.00		21,500.00	20,000.00	20,000	40,000.00	

65000

22500

133768.27

Activity 1.2.4	Organize trainings in border management for administrative authorities, security forces/agencies and communities' leader.	45,000.00	5,750.00	50,750.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	30%	A main component will include gender sensitivity and SGBV trainings, which will be enhanced to prevent 'undue measures' (detention, confiscation of goods, entry denial, etc.) against women.	
Activity 1.2.5	Facilitate the organization and institutionalization of joint and cross-border patrols by the security agencies of both countries at the local level.	90,000.00		90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00			
Activity 1.2.6	Organize two high-level meetings between relevant authorities of both countries.	45,000.00	34,250.00	79,250.00	48,000.00	65,000.00	30%	Special outreach will be undertaken to ensure that leaders of women's associations are engaged and actively participate in these meetings; special measures will be taken to ensure participation, such as provisions for transportation.	
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:		417,536.54	152,500.00	570,036.54	427,000.00	215,740.00			
OUTCOME 2: Improved peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between the target communities of the cross-border areas									
Output 2.1:	Strengthened conflict prevention and dispute resolution platforms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation, including women, youth and refugees, at community level	17,000.00	72,036.54	89,036.54		105,000.00			
Activity 2.1.1:	Establish or consolidate the community conflict prevention and management mechanisms in the target communities.		30,000.00	30,000.00		20,000	50%	Committees will comprise leaders of women's associations as well as take into account conflict prevention and management mechanisms driven by women.	
Activity 2.1.2:	Strengthen capacities of CPPCs and CPCs to effectively mitigate disputes and conflicts in their respective communities.		32,036.54	32,036.54		45,000	50%	Trainings will implicate leaders of women's associations and included tailored techniques to women's role in mitigation processes; special measures will be taken to ensure participation, such as child care provision	
Activity 2.1.3:	Facilitate the organization of CPPCs and CPCs on a quarterly basis.		10,000.00	10,000.00		30,000	30%	As part of quarterly meetings, a separate meeting held by women for women will be included; special measures will be taken to ensure participation, such as child care provision	

Activity 2.1.4:	Organize Joint Committee meetings between respective microing communities.	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	25,000	25,000.00	30%	Meetings will include a focus on issues and challenges specific to women in cross-border communities.
Output 2.2:	Improved social cohesion and stability among cross-border communities through joint social, cultural and economic initiatives	140,000.00	350,000.00	123,062.45	280,000.00	403,062.45		
Activity 2.2.1:	Provide end/or reinforce basic community infrastructure.	100,000.00	105,000.00	123,062.45	75,000	198,062.45	50%	Infrastructures will take into account and strive to ensure access/useability for women
Activity 2.2.2:	Support cross-border women initiative to promote women's rights, fight against SGBV, community development, and social economic exchanges.		30,000.00		20,000	20,000.00	100%	
Activity 2.2.3:	Organize sensitization and awareness campaigns related to social cohesion of cross-border areas and elections through the ECDWAS radio broadcasts and IEC materials.	40,000.00	60,000.00		80,000	80,000.00	50%	Broadcasts will include specific thematic/segments related to women, their role in local societies as well as challenges and ways forward
Activity 2.2.4:	Facilitate to organize cultural, sport, and economic activities with a view to improving social cohesion.		155,000.00		105,000	105,000.00	50%	At least half of proposed activities will specifically target women; specific provisions will be made to ensure women's participation (such as transportation and child care).
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:		157,000.00	422,036.54	123,062.45	385,000.00	508,062.45		
TOTAL OUTCOME 1&2:		574,536.54	574,536.54	550,062.45	600,740.00	1,150,802.45		
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		103,416.58	68,944.38	86,180.48	86,180.48	172,360.96		
Project operational costs if not included in activities above								
Project M&E budget		48,261.07	32,174.05	36,054.27	42,051.48	78,705.75		
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		726,214.19	675,654.97	672,897.20	728,971.96	1,401,869.16		
Indirect support costs (7%):		50,834.99	47,293.35	47,102.80	51,028.04	98,130.84		
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		777,049.18	722,950.32	720,000.00	780,000.00	1,500,000.00		

12,600

201531.225

50,000.00

90000

130000

95539.765

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency IOM		Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Amount Recipient Agency IOM		Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL
	CIV		CIV		Liberia		Liberia		Liberia				
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	72,391.60	31,024.97	48,261.07	20,683.32	60,326.34	25,854.14	60,326.34	25,854.14	241,305.34	103,416.58	344,721.92		
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	20,108.78	8,618.05	24,130.53	10,341.66	22,717.58	9,736.11	8,410.36	3,604.44	75,367.25	32,300.25	107,667.50		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)	28,152.29	12,065.27	32,174.05	13,788.88	36,359.50	15,582.64	29,436.26	12,615.54	126,122.10	54,052.33	180,174.43		
4. Contractual services	80,435.12	34,472.19	100,543.89	43,090.24	73,158.31	31,353.56	105,129.50	45,055.50	359,266.82	153,971.49	513,238.31		
5. Travel	33,782.75	14,478.32	32,174.05	13,788.88	30,803.50	13,201.50	29,436.26	12,615.54	126,196.55	54,084.24	180,280.79		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	160,870.23	68,944.38	180,979.01	77,562.43	152,092.27	65,182.40	168,207.20	72,088.80	662,148.71	283,778.02	945,926.73		
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	112,609.15	48,261.07	54,695.88	23,441.09	95,570.55	40,958.81	109,471.95	46,916.55	372,347.54	159,577.52	531,925.05		
Sub-Total Project Costs	508,349.93	217,864.26	472,958.48	202,696.49	471,028.04	201,869.16	510,280.37	218,691.59	1,962,616.82	841,121.50	2,803,738.32		
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	35,584.50	15,250.50	33,107.09	14,188.75	32,971.96	14,130.84	35,719.63	15,308.41	137,383.18	58,878.50	196,261.68		
TOTAL	543,934.43	233,114.75	506,065.57	216,885.25	504,000.00	216,000.00	546,000.00	234,000.00	2,100,000.00	900,000.00	3,000,000.00		

