









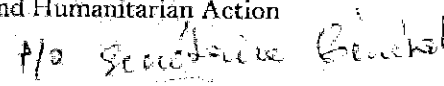

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p><b>Project Title:</b></p> <p><i>"Peers for Peace building social cohesion in Mopti and Segou Regions"</i></p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organisation(s) :</b></p> <p>UN-WFP, UNHCR, UN-FAO</p>
<p><b>Project Contacts:</b></p> <p>Iyayi-Osazeme Oyegun, WFP,                  iyayi.oyegun@unwfp.org; +223 82 00 56 09</p> <p>Thu Trang Nguyen, UNHCR,                  thu.trang.nguyen@unhcr.org; +223 75 99 89 07</p> <p>Landry Brou, FAO,                  landry.brou@fao.org; +223 70 92 98 58</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc.):</b></p> <p>Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, Ministry of National Reconciliation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>National and International NGOs (YA-G-TU, GRAT, AMAPROS, Anw Jigi Art, CAEB, AMASSA Afrique-Verte, Association Malienne pour la Survie du Sahel, Stop Sahel)</p> <p>National Technical Services (DRA, DRPIA, DRSV)</p> <p><b>Project Location:</b></p> <p>Mopti and Segou Regions</p>
<p><b>Project Description:</b></p> <p><i>This project aims to restore traditional conflict mediation mechanisms and unlock the social and economic capital of peers for peace in the regions of Mopti and Segou to build greater social cohesion and mitigate inter and intra-community conflicts.</i></p> <p><b>Gender Marker Score:</b> 2</p> <p><b>PBF Focus Area:</b> Priority Domain 3 Revitalizing the economy and generating peace dividends (employment and equitable access to social services)</p>	<p><b>Coût total du projet :</b> 2,500,000 USD</p> <p><b>Budget approuvé par le Fonds pour la consolidation de la paix :</b> 2,500,000 USD</p> <p><b>Montant pour la 1ère tranche (70%)</b></p> <p>UN-FAO: 574,000 USD</p> <p>UNHCR: 577,500 USD</p> <p>UN-WFP: 598,500 USD</p> <p><b>Montant pour la 2ème tranche*:</b></p> <p>UN-FAO: 246,000 USD</p> <p>UNHCR: 247,500 USD</p> <p>UN-WFP: 256,500 USD</p>

<p><b>Project Outcomes: Outcome 1:</b> Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou gain the requisite competencies to mitigate conflict and community-based conflict mediation mechanisms are restored, functional and active to support a more durable protection environment;</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households and their communities in Mopti and Segou enhance peace-building capacities through improved community livelihoods and restoration of community infrastructures;</p>	<p><b>Add amounts per agency</b></p> <p><b>Contribution du gouvernement : 0</b></p> <p><b>Autre : 0</b></p> <p><b>* Le budget global approuvé par le fonds de consolidation de la paix et le transfert de la deuxième tranche sont soumis à l'évaluation du bureau d'appui à la consolidation de la paix et au processus de prise de décision, et sous réserve de la disponibilité des fonds dans le compte de PBF</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Project Start Date:</b> 1 January 2018</p> <p><b>Proposed Project End Date:</b> 30 June 2019</p> <p><b>Total duration (in months):</b> 18 months</p>
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**IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

*(for IRF-funded projects)*

<p><b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p>Name of Representative: Silvia CARUSO</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Name of Agency: WFP</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal:  07 DEC 2017</p> <p><b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p>Name of Representative: Anzette DIOHOSSOU</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Name of Agency: UNHCR</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal:  07 DEC 2017</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: <del>M. Abdoulaye Diop</del></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal:  17 DEC 2017</p> <p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: </p>
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<sup>1</sup> The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

<sup>2</sup> Please include signature block for lead UNO receiving funds under this IRF.

<p><b>Recipient UN Organization(s)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Amadou Allahourv DIALLO</i></p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>FAO</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal:</p> 	<p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: <i>Ministry of Agriculture</i></p> <p><i>PO Secretaire</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 19 DEC 2017</p>  <p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: <i>Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: <i>Ministry of National Reconciliation</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
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<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 20/12/2017</p>	<p><b>Resident Coordinator (RC)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>RCO,</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 18/12/17</p>
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## PROJECT COMPONENTS:

### I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

#### a) Peacebuilding context

Two years after signing the June 2015 Algiers Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, the positive momentum of the Government of Mali and signatory armed groups to end hostilities and find solutions towards a durable peace remain at risk. The perceived lack of inclusivity of the political process, the delayed reestablishment of effective state and security forces, alongside issues of access to basic social services and essential infrastructure continue to hamper the implementation of the peace agreement. A complex protracted crisis persists in the north and increasingly encroaches on the central regions, the peculiarity of which has been underestimated until now and was therefore overlooked in by this peace agreement.

As noted in the Report by the UN Secretary-General on 28 September 2017, the region of Mopti and Segou demonstrate particularly worrying trends with respect to the protection environment of civilians, marked by increased levels of banditry and criminality, asymmetric attacks against civilian populations, heightened inter-community tensions and violent clashes, displacement of local populations and serious human rights abuses. While Mopti and Segou have long-standing intra/inter community tensions often connected to access to pastoral lands and water points, these tensions significantly escalated since 2016 due to the obfuscation of players and the profligate nature of the conflict. Malian expert Adam Thiam at the Centre for Human Dialogue states that it is often difficult to identify the actors/perpetrators of violence and conflict in the Mopti and Segou regions, although often attributed to the popular jihadist/terrorist groups. This obfuscation of key players is worsened not only by the multitude fractions/affiliations, vigilante groups, extreme religious groups and self-defence groups taking advantage of the limited presence of functional government institutions for their gain and causing further disturbances. This IRF will focus on the intra/inter-community conflicts over natural resource access and management. The heightened levels of violence have further eroded the security and protection of individuals and forced further displacements. Cumulatively, 46,937 refugee returnees, IDPs and IDP returnees are in Mopti region, while Segou hosts an estimated 11,777 of the same population groups.

As of 12 October 2017, there were 2,286 internally displaced persons from 631 households in Mopti region and 10 505 internally displaced persons from 1 759 households in Segou. In these regions, following the Accord for Peace and Reconciliation in the North, there have been 3 543 and 1 105 returnees respectively from neighbouring countries of primarily Mauritania and Burkina Faso. The limited access to potable water, food insecurity and health concerns, including sexual and gender-based violence, remain critical protection risks. These households adopt a combination of negative coping strategies including selling productive assets and buy food on credit. For disaffected men and women, the limited opportunities to earn a living through the formal economy force some to resort to negative coping strategies, aggravating their already vulnerable status.

The social fabric is perturbed by the ongoing crisis and this affects the social relationships particularly between young men and women and elders. Due to this conflicted context, traditional roles and identities are shifting; there is a breakdown in traditional familial structures and value systems -elders have less influence and ability to counsel or guide youths because of competing interests, messages and negative media. Beforehand, there existed effective mechanisms of community dialogue in local communities organized around the family structure, around the local chieftaincy (village chief, local counsellors, influential persons), around the organization of social classes that were the effective organs of communication and dialogue. Previous community-based/traditional conflict management mechanisms, based on social, cultural and ethnic allegiance and alliances that facilitated effective and pacific dispute resolution are now dysfunctional not only due to the breakdown in the social fabric but also due to inconsistencies between the legal instruments, public administration, and native law and custom. Essentially there is a deep rift between customary law and the legal framework. Moreover, the absence of state authorities and the toll of poor governance has instilled deep-seated frustrations, feelings distrust and dis-satisfaction within the affected communities which has only further aggravated stigmatisation across ethnic lines, given that Malian society is ruled by a rigid caste system.

Given the perception of the lack of protection and recourse for justice afforded by weak state authorities, there have been reports of mothers and young women reverting to their own groups to be protected and inciting their sons and

male partners to join the vigilante groups. It has been observed that some widowed mothers push their sons to become perpetrators of violence to avenge their deceased spouses, while young women are excited by the prospects of courting "strong men". Similarly, young men with no other gainful employ are available for hire to the highest bidding vigilante group. This bleak outlook and limited prospects for employment and security, certain young men and women are driven to seek alternative means to protect themselves and earn a living, including resorting to banditry, prostitution, criminality, and pursuing irregular migration.

In Mopti, violent clashes between some members of the communities of Dogon (agriculturalists) and Fulani (pastoralists) and between Fulani (agro-pastoralists) and Bambara (agriculturalists) have escalated amid growing competition for resources and the heightened presence of violent extremist groups in the region. If these old conflicts around competition for resources were once easily resolved, the 2012 rebellion aggravated the situation in several respects. Accentuated by insecurity that has affected the regions north Mopti, liberal transhumance a precondition for an extensive and profitable pastoral economy is restricted. Additionally, the peace and stability in the Delta region has been and remains possible only thanks to a traditional system of compromise and balance maintained between the three main livelihood groups, - agro-pastoralists, pastoralists and fisher people -, who themselves cohabit in this a small space. However, in this context of shrinking natural resources, this system is in jeopardy. Ideological/religious influences have only contributed to the erosion of traditional coping mechanisms and propagates insecurity.

Most recently, in June 2017, the murder of a prominent Dogon community leader in Koro, Mopti sparked retaliatory attacks leading to nearly 40 fatalities and an estimated 3,000 internally displaced persons. Leveraging on the limited presence of state authority in the region, violent extremist groups have taken advantage of the situation to assert their presence and power in certain communities. This was demonstrated recently by the arrival of 100 armed elements in the town of Dialoubé in Mopti region where women were flogged for not being veiled. In the district of Tenenkou an estimated 30 civilians were abducted by presumed violent extremist groups. In February 2017, following an attack against a shop owner by unidentified individuals in Segou region, violent inter-community clashes between Fulani's and Bambara's led to the deaths of 21 persons including two children. Due to fear of reprisal attacks, the Displacement Tracking Matrix reported on 2 March 2017 that more than 9,112 persons had left their village approximately 7km away from Macina. Between January to August 2017, over 134 human rights incidents affecting local populations were identified and verified by protection monitoring agents deployed by UNHCR through its local partner in Mopti region with most incidents relating to extortion, deaths and injuries. These aggressions are not limited to local populations. Humanitarian and development agencies have been increasingly targeted of late with several incidents of hijacking and looting of truckloads of life-saving food commodities and cash/vouchers in the central region reported.

At the national level, a quarter (25.6% ENSAN March 2017) of Malian households are food and nutrition insecure and 47.2% of the Malian population now living below the poverty line with less than \$2 a day. This regression is the cumulative effect of climate challenges, quantity and quality of productive resources and the main livelihood activities per region. Although Mopti and Segou have the lowest unemployment rates in the country, 9.5% and 7% respectively, (2016-17 Modular Permanent Household Survey EMOP Survey) women and youth are disproportionately affected. Capturing these unemployed, structurally marginalised women and youth in positive and productive activities is crucial to curbing the spread of vigilantism and banditry. The youth in these regions need to be gainfully and usefully tethered to their communities so they do not fall prey to the allure of the most lucrative armed group. These stressors on the already fragile economy dominated by agricultural, livestock farming, fishing and forestry activities have only further magnified the nature and impact of the conflict in these zones. These sectors are equally impacted by external factors including climate (recurrent flooding and droughts), alongside productive resources, safety and stability. Weak revenues do not allow some segments of the population to cover basic needs, exposing them to varying degrees of poverty marked by limited access to financial resources, limited access to productive resources, and limited access to basic social services including health, education and potable water. The results of the July 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé*, a consensus food security tool, suggested that given the combination of exposure to recurrent natural shocks, the recurrence of food and nutrition insecurity and the looming insecurity, Mopti region, particularly the border towns of Youwarou, Tenenkou, (border Tombouctou), Koro/Bankass (border Burkina Faso) are under severe stress. In Segou Region Macina, Niono and San were also identified, given the high concentration of agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in these regions this situation requires concerted efforts to mitigate potential sustained conflicts over diminishing resources.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project Result	Financing source	Key project activities	Project Duration	Budget USD	Description of the main gaps in the result area, programmatic or financial
Improve the participation of young men and women in the building of peace in Mali.	PBF161_AC CORD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth trainings on the Peace Agreement and the R2250</li> <li>- Training on the role of youth in conflict prevention and the detection of radicalization</li> <li>- Promotion of dialogue and social cohesion through citizens' debates</li> <li>- Support to youth economic initiatives</li> <li>- Production and dissemination of youth peace messages through radio communication tools and social networks</li> </ul>		\$ 0.8 million	<p>The population estimates most of these initiatives as "political" actions over which they have no understanding because of their complexity and the procedures around them.</p>
Support the participation of women in the implementation of the Peace Agreement.	PBF-IRF-146_ONUFE MME_UNF PA_MINUS MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote sustainable and inclusive peace through women's participation in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and reconciliation</li> </ul>	Oct. 2016 to march 2018	\$ 1 million	<p>People do not really feel concerned by the major "political" and "strategic" discussions that underlie these projects.</p>
Consolidate the peace in northern Mali by ensuring social and economic rights, freedom of movement and respect for the physical integrity of returned IDPs and repatriated refugees in the Gao and Tombouctou regions	PBF-IRF-102_IOM UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitated integration of refugee returnees and IDPs in host communities by supporting social cohesion and the restoration of basic social services in host communities</li> </ul>	18 months duration from 12/2014	\$ 2,5 million	<p>There is even a mistrust.</p>

Consolidate national efforts for peacebuilding since the crisis of 2012 (Support to Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in Mali-ARCOMA)	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research and action on the causes of past conflict and reconciliation efforts</li> <li>- Dialogue between communities affected by these same disorders</li> </ul>	2014/2017 (Completed may 2017)	\$ 6 million
Support of Justice Sector in Mali Program (PAJM)	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optimize the performance of judicial structures</li> <li>- Provide to the judicial system a functional framework of control and supervision, as well as means to fight against impunity.</li> <li>- Facilitating access to justice through the rehabilitation or construction of judicial infrastructures in priority areas</li> </ul>	2014/2018	\$ 14 million
Contribute to the return to peace in the intervention zones (Gao, Kidal, Menaka, Taoudeni and Tombouctou) by restoring access to basic public social services or the revival of economic activities (SDNM II)	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving access to basic social public services (rehabilitation of primary schools and community health centres, electricity, drilling, markets and livestock parks, rehabilitation and construction of roads)</li> <li>- Improvement of agricultural and pastoral production conditions</li> <li>- Support to local authorities (municipalities, circles and regions) in the exercise of their mandate in the framework of the decentralization process</li> </ul>	2017/2018	\$ 22 million

Important peace-building efforts by the Government of Mali with support from international development, technical and financial partners have provided crucial lifelines to crisis-affected communities. However, amid multiple the complex drivers that fuel the ongoing crisis in Mopti and Segou the window to capitalize on these efforts and to ensure peace dividends for more sustainable development that impacts the broader population remains slim. These communities require tailored, holistic and grassroots interventions to boost their resilience to conflict and economic hardship despite absent or lacking formal government and social services. The communities targeted by this IRF require support to reveal the potential of local leaders and civil society to take ownership and responsibility over peace and stability building, hence the adopted "Peers for Peace" (PiPs) approach. Through the restoration of traditional core capacities in conflict management and through the newly learned skills of consultative and participatory problem-



solving communities will be able to identify what solutions are within their capacity to change and then be able to solicit the necessary support to close the identified gaps.

Following the 2012 uprising the attention of Malian peacebuilding activities has focused on the north, ignoring the centre and frontier regions thus the situation has steadily deteriorated compromising the resilience of already strained communities. Alongside the examples listed in the above table, other government efforts have included community violence reduction projects to support DDR, an action plan to reduce gender-based violence, restoration of basic services and public infrastructure and capacity building projects to support the interim authorities. Complementary efforts by humanitarian partners also primarily focused on rebuilding institutional structures, disarmament, armistice and to some extent the inclusion of women and youth in the reconciliation and consolidation of peace in northern Mali. Undoubtedly there has been spill over into the Centre, namely Mopti due to the Northern agitations, however the true source of conflict in Mopti and Segou Regions is more complex and diffuse than previously understood. The ongoing conflict in these regions is indeed an amalgam of inter/intra-community conflict, misguided confraternities, petty criminality rapidly become commonplace, conflicts between livelihood groups and the more complex questions of Peulh nationhood and self. This context is even further complicated by deep-seated feelings of despondency and desperation in affected communities.

In a report by NGO International Alert, consultations with communities across Segou and Mopti revealed that many community members do not identify armed groups as their major security problem, but rather unresolved traditional conflicts (e.g. inter- ad intra-community tensions, traditional agro-pastoral conflicts, conflicts over misuses of power by traditional chiefs, abuses by security forces) and escalating criminality and banditry – often driving by chronic poverty and the lack of jobs and opportunities – as the biggest risks to their personal and local security. Per the study *"A Fresh Perspective on Security Concerns Among Malian Civil Society"* conducted by SIPRI in early 2017 unemployment, poverty and access to public services have been highlighted as key drivers of insecurity in these regions. Specifically, the lack gainful employment coupled with the disintegration/disappearance of traditional dispute mechanisms fuels banditry. As the report by International Alert further points out, the breakdown in trust between communities and in the government, has further eroded the security environment, leading some communities to resort to self-protection, sometimes leading to armed aggression to protect their families and livelihoods. In the same SIPRI study communities, traditional leaders and members of civil society have expressed a sense of duty and responsibility to curb the violence and conflict, despite not having the means (competency or resources) to do so.

There remain numerous opportunities to build on past and existing peacebuilding efforts particularly among women and youth to strengthen local capacities for peace and enhance livelihoods and help them foster a more conducive environment to attenuate and address community-based conflicts. To do this this IRF will galvanise on the approaches and commitments recommended in the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) and the UNDP 8 Point Agenda. Given the role that women play in peace and reconciliation processes, this IRF will actively include them in all activities. Integrating women and youth into traditional conflict management mechanisms around natural resource management is the contribution of this IRF to the overall peacebuilding agenda in Mali.

### c) Rationale for this IRF

In both Mopti and Segou, the growing influence of violent extremist groups continues to assert control and threatens further degradation of security conditions of civilians who already struggle to meet their basic needs. Both regions have hosted nearly 4,648 Malian refugee returnees who fled the country due to conflicts since July 2013. However, 142 436 Malian refugees, still seek to return home from Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, in secure and dignified conditions. As part of the Accord for Peace and Reconciliation, the Government of Mali has made ensuring more favourable conditions for Malian returnees and IDPs a priority. Efforts to establish a more conducive protection environment in these regions are critical, particularly as elections in 2018 loom. The growing instability within the region (Niger and Burkina Faso) also has the potential to lead to new forced displacements.

The success of this IRF will be measured through changes in norms and attitudes to resolve conflict through peaceful means require support at both the household and institutional level. These changes will be measured quantitatively by tracking participation to training activities, usage and referrals to traditional conflict resolution mechanisms coupled with impact assessments to gauge the level of appreciation and appropriation of the interventions. This project aims to build the capacities of PFPs to manage conflicts and prevent escalation through a series of capacity building

activities. These will include mapping and monitoring local conflicts, increase incident referrals and restoring traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. The use of existing community mechanisms and systems is essential for increased community ownership of the capacity and skills transfer element of the project from the start, which will improve the sustainability of this IRF.

The sustainability of the PFPs model depends on the judicious respect of certain conditions from the onset of this IRF:

1. The recognition and knowledge of the PFPs by their communities;
2. The anchoring of the individual PFPs to an existing legitimate local institution or constituency which will contribute to legitimising their roles as in the (re)construction of community peace mechanisms;
3. Financial autonomy of PFPs via their participation in IGAs;
4. The fulltime operation of the PFPs in their communities.

The mapping activity will identify pre-existing traditional and core conflict management, prevention capacities and reasons these mechanisms are dysfunctional. This exercise will be vital to better anticipate potential conflicts related to natural resource management and more effectively plan solutions to prevent the escalation of tensions. Local authorities will play a key role in this mapping exercise, which can provide a platform for local authorities to better understand local power dynamics and address conflicts and re-establish trust relationships at community-level through direct interaction.

The PFPs will use principles of stewardship and companionship to implement the peacebuilding and social cohesion activities of this IRF. The PFPs will be diverse, inter-generational and representative groups comprised of a cross-section of existing civil society actors from both local and displaced populations (including persons with HIV/AIDS, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, persons with disabilities etc.). These PFPs will already have linkages with local committees, groups and associations (e.g. land management, local protection, community dialogue, youth, producer, cooperatives, labour unions, religious, local government councils) to ensure non-duplication and strengthen local capacities.

The pilot will use its livelihood support activities to encourage local PFPs engagement in the peace building and social cohesion activities. Improving livelihoods is critical to building the economic self-reliance (including savings and investments) and resilience to conflict, both at the household and the institutional level. Support for income-generating activities (IGAs) for individuals via PFPs and the community at large will have the double effect of: (1) providing opportunities to gain sustainable livelihoods while strengthening social cohesion and (2) reducing tensions among socio-economic groups by supporting diversified and inclusive IGA activities with reduced natural resource dependency.

Unlocking the capacities for peace and for improved livelihoods of local changemakers in the regions in Mopti and Segou through tailored time-sensitive activities designed to improve respect and access to basic human rights and social services, as well as to build resilience to conflict and economic hardship will deliver concrete peace dividends and contribute to increased social cohesion. Per a study conducted by SIPRI unemployment, poverty and access to public services have been highlighted as key drivers of insecurity in these regions. To empower these communities to withstand the encroaching threat of the vigilantism and jihadist activity in the North this IRF will improve community resilience via activities planned and implemented in close collaboration with the relevant local stakeholders and participants in the targeted communities. It is this community based participatory approach that will ensure sustainability through community ownership and investment from the start of the project. The IRF will support transparent and participatory processes and assessments led by local community members to identify local changemakers and support the planning of community-based and individual income-generating activities. IGAs will be based on the results of market and value chain studies carried out by agencies and NGOs active in the project areas.

The three agencies will work together with Anw Jigi Art (AJA) a Malian Theatre Collective that works with communities using "Theatre of the Oppressed/Forum Theatre" to assist communities through transformation and complex decision-making. A tool used with great success in the sub-region and beyond. The PFPs will also use radio programmes broadcast in local languages (DIMITRA radio clubs) to transmit peace messages and share information about dispute reporting mechanisms in their communities. The IRF will use these proxies for regular communication and to operationalise the community based participatory approach because this of the fragile contexts in which it will

be implemented. These tools have intrinsic whistle-blower protection limiting the possibilities of increasing participant's vulnerability.

This project falls within the context of the Government of Mali's National Response Plan, elements of the CREDD and is inspired by the spirit of the Peace Treaty despite the exclusion of Mopti and Segou in that document. The IRF also adheres to the United Nations Framework for the Development and Stabilization of Mali (UNDAF+) 2015 – 2019; 2 of the 5 districts selected for this pilot project, primarily fall within the 20 priority communes and the 30 principal zones of return identified by the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action and respond to PBF's strategic zones of intervention in Mopti and Segou Regions as identified during a strategic workshop in May 2017. Additionally, this IRF corresponds to the PDSEC regional development plans. There are several ongoing interventions within the framework of the Government of Mali's National Response Plan in collaboration with the humanitarian agencies mainly in the north of the country contributing to the stabilisation effort or even an improvement of the food security per the results of the September 2016 ENSAN. Nonetheless, households remain globally vulnerable and susceptible to shocks, increasingly in the central parts of the country, which are experiencing increasing localised conflict in addition to the encroaching insecurity posed by the larger vigilante groups and asymmetric attacks in the north.

This integrated approach that combines the pillars of "restoration of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms" through the PFPs, "strengthening of the local economy" to improve access to basic social services and strengthening relationships of trust to enhance social cohesion offers an opportunity to pilot and test this approach in the central regions of the countries where the conflict risks stagnation or indeed its propagation to the rest of Mali. This action in the centre of Mali is essential and this innovative pilot approach would provide an answer to this complex conflict situation, on which other partners could drive strategies for future interventions.

While it is true that there are root causes beyond the needs identified for this IRF larger questions around climate change, physical market structure, infrastructure etc., are beyond the scope of this IRF both in terms of finances and time. The approach to be piloted by this IRF will ensure community appropriation, ownership and responsibility over the assets and competencies gained from the start. This IRF consortium will partner with the target communities to restore and support resilient livelihoods with peacebuilding and conflict mediation efforts as critical for their sustainable development, food security and nutrition. The value proposition of this IRF is its comprehensive, integrated approach, with the involvement of target communities from the planning through to implementation. The proposed activities respond to real data and gap analysis and are feasible that within 18-month implementation period.

This pilot/proof of concept developed by the 3 agencies is based on the premise that restoring traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and supporting the development of sustainable income generating activities amongst all members of society able to work including traditionally marginalised community members will generate sustainable peace dividends and contribute to social cohesion and peace. This IRF focusses on community based participatory tools and approaches to assist community transformation to secure the preconditions for other actors to partner with government to invest in more long-term solutions to address the complex and manifold challenges in Mopti and Segou. This IRF is a perfect snapshot/glimpse into the humanitarian-development-peace nexus process currently under development for Mali. The lessons learned and best practices of this IRF will be largely diffused for use by other actors.

## **II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**

### **Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing**

The pilot project will address one of the root causes of traditional conflicts revolving around natural resource management (NRM) in the regions of Mopti and Segou. International Crisis Group notes that, "resolving local conflicts will do more to contain violent extremists than countering violent extremism will do to prevent crises."<sup>5</sup> By addressing intra/inter-community violence around NRM, this pilot aims to reduce vulnerability, improve self-reliance

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<sup>5</sup> (p.21 – Central Mali: An Uprising in the Making)

and resilience of forcibly displaced populations and local communities, and ensure a stronger foundation for the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

The IRF will be implemented per the principles of FAO's Land Tenure Alternative Conflict Management (ACM) and Participatory Negotiated Territorial Development Approach (PNTD), UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach, WFP's principles of direct community capacity building tested through the P4P initiative and Three-Pronged Approach (SPA) to resilience building. This approach to community-based conflict resolution to support assisted transformation is best suited for the specificity of the Mopti and Segou context because of the amalgamation of the conflict in these regions.

It is the application of the right tool in the right place that will test the efficacy and relevance of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach in Central Mali. The customizable approach of this IRF is essentially a proof of concept concomitantly addressing traditional conflict mitigation mechanisms, livelihood development and social cohesion that will be applied to three highly perplexing and complex contexts in Youwarou, Tenenkou, Koro/Bankass of Mopti Region and Macina and Niono of Segou Region.

The IRF will target 500 households in Segou and Mopti, the average household size is 6 people. These households will include host community, IDPs and refugee returnees, female headed households, handicapped persons, members of different ethnic and livelihood groups.

The households will be identified via several criteria including the following:

- Cadre harmonise, Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle, Household Economic Analysis
- Gender including Age and physical ability
- Population groups (refugee returnees, internally displaced persons, IDP returnees, host communities)
- Analysis through UNHCR's Heightened Risk Identification Tool

FAO data shows that, on average, the proportion of people who are undernourished is almost three times as high in countries in protracted crisis than in other developing countries. While protracted crises are typically caused by multiple factors, conflict is nearly always one of them. Not all countries in protracted crisis present very high levels of undernourishment because, in some of these countries, crises are localized to certain areas or regions. Several aspects of the relationship between food, hunger, peace and conflict have been well explored and documented. First, conflict tends to have a strong adverse impact on hunger and food security, and this finding is uncontested. Second, there is evidence that high food prices and lack of access to food and resources have contributed to political instability, civil strife and increase the likelihood of predation on youths by high paying vigilante groups. This relationship is nuanced and needs to be given more careful consideration. Third, there are indications that food security and improved rural livelihoods may contribute to the mitigation and prevention of conflicts and to securing sustainable peace. Fourth in the context of Mopti and Segou natural resource management is a direct source of civil unrest and inter/intra-community conflicts.

Given this context of limited safety nets and a deteriorating environment of human rights violations such as in Mopti and Segou, food insecurity, the lack of access to productive natural resources and poor management of said resources have proven to be both drivers and effects of conflict. In this pilot, the three agencies will contribute to peacebuilding efforts by addressing underlying tensions related to natural resource management via joint activities in the domains of livelihoods, social cohesion and food security. The project outcomes will lead to greater restoration of rights and dignity to persons affected by intercommunity conflicts, particularly those who have been displaced. It will also contribute to community empowerment and greater self-reliance through improved management of resources, increased access to food security and usage of existing conflict mediation/resolution mechanisms to prevent and address intercommunity conflicts in a peaceful manner. Collectively, these efforts will support the peace process in Mali by supporting the sustainable reintegration of refugee returnees, revitalize economic development in central regions and prevent a deterioration of the security situation by supporting meaningful alternative for youths and restoring traditional conflict mediation and resolution mechanisms.

The results statement and theory of change and proposed for activities for this IRF are as follows:

**Theory of Change:** If community structures for conflict prevention and transformation are strengthened, and local livelihoods are improved through income generating strategies, then communities will be more resilient to violent conflict related to natural resource management, social fabric will be restored and social cohesion will increase.

**Result Statement:** *By 2019 the social fabric of communities is stronger because of effective and sustainable use of conflict-transformation and prevention mechanisms supported by Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou region. The improved livelihoods brought by IGAs will reduce their vulnerability and increase their self-reliance to become active, peaceful change agents.*

**Outcome 1:** Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou mitigate conflict and community-based conflict mediation mechanisms are restored, functional and active to support a more durable protection environment;

**Output 1.1:** Individual peers for peace acquire training in conflict mapping techniques and identify traditional conflict mediation mechanisms and then refer and accompany people to said mechanisms in the event of disputes

**Activity 1.1.1:** Conduct community-based conflict-sensitive analysis to understand the local conflict dynamics around natural resource management

**Activity 1.1.2:** Conduct community-based needs assessment to tailor interventions around managing intercommunity conflicts around natural resource management

**Activity 1.1.3:** Conduct training of trainers on conflict mediation and resolution including members of local protection committee

**Activity 1.1.4:** Identification and valorisation of traditional modes of managing inter-community conflicts around natural resource management

**Activity 1.1.5:** Define roles and limits, validate processes and build consensus on local convention for the materialisation and registration of pastoral and agro-pastoral resources

**Activity 1.1.6:** Strengthen the capacity of communities and land commissions in pastoral risk management

**Output 1.2:** Women leaders are recognised, included and respected as credible influencers in conflict mediation around natural resource management

**Activity 1.2.1:** Train women to participate in conflict resolutions and mediation techniques and their application

**Activity 1.2.2:** Organise awareness building campaigns for local and religious authorities about the importance of women's role in conflict resolution and the importance of their economic empowerment

**Output 1.3:** Traditional conflict mediation mechanisms are revitalized through broader community-wide awareness building campaigns

**Activity 1.3.1:** Promote the creation of intercultural events for peace (community listening clubs; theatrical and musical groups)

**Activity 1.3.2:** Conduct mass sensitizations on peaceful coexistence around water points and other productive assets (visibility, Forum Theatre, radio DIMITRA, local media)

**Outcome 2:** Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households and their communities in Mopti and Segou enhance peace-building capacities through improved community livelihoods and restoration of community infrastructures;

**Output 2.1:** Individual peers for peace successfully implement income-generating activities to sustainably improve their household savings and investment behaviour, food security and self-reliance (including persons with specific needs, handicap, GBV survivors, persons living with HIV and other vulnerable groups)

**Activity 2.1.1:** Identification of IGAs and sites for the creation or rehabilitation of productive community assets – Community Based Participatory Planning

**Activity 2.1.2:** Provide assets, inputs and equipment to support IGA development and natural resource use through participatory processes (agricultural and livestock)

**Activity 2.1.3:** Build capacities of village loan, savings and credit associations to support community-based projects

**Activity 2.1.4:** Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to identified vulnerable households with no other means of survival to cover the lean season plus 2 months to reduce their susceptibility to banditry

**Activity 2.1.5:** Provide school meals (food/voucher) based on local commodities (could include take-home ration in lean season) provided by parents to boost social cohesion through community participation

**Output 2.2:** Community-based infrastructures are constructed and/or revitalized to alleviate tensions around livelihoods and natural resources

**Activity 2.2.1:** Restoration or construction of infrastructures (warehouses, nurseries, wells, vaccination packs, pastoral areas, livestock, mini-dairy, boreholes, vegetable gardens, etc.) and their equipment Restoration and/or construction of water points and training of water management committees

**Activity 2.2.2:** Establishment of infrastructure management committees and development of investment management rules

**Output 2.3:** Women's IGA associations are active and self-sustaining to increase women's resilience and decision-making power

**Activity 2.3.1:** Train members of Mother and Children Associations and "Comité de Gestion - COGES" in resource management, school vegetable gardens, school cooks and advocacy for School Meal Programme

**Activity 2.3.2:** Build capacities of women's village loan, savings and credit associations to support women's activities to increase their economic capacity

The pilot project will look to address some of the root causes of traditional conflicts in the regions of Mopti and Segou revolving around natural resource management. As noted aptly in a report by International Crisis Group, "resolving local conflicts will do more to contain violent extremists than countering violent extremism will do to prevent crises." By addressing one of the key drivers of conflict, this pilot project will aim to reduce vulnerability, improve self-reliance and resilience to conflict and economic hardship of the target populations and ensure a stronger foundation for the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

This pilot while based on the individual value propositions will capitalise on the complementary and integrated implementation. Each of the three organisations in this consortium WFP, UNHCR and FAO brings its comparative advantage to the implementation of this IRF. Without addressing the underlying challenges these communities in Mopti and Segou face around social cohesion and protection in relation to food and nutrition security this IRF will fail. Thus, in addition to supporting Income Generating Activities (IGA) through development activities, WFP will include an element of its traditional Food for Assets (FFA) and seasonal assistance activities to enable the participants to actively engage the core development/crisis mitigation activities. FAO will provide the material resources and equipment the participants require to improve the productive output of their livelihood activities (veterinary services, improved seeds, vaccination etc.). UNHCR will support and advocate for the full inclusion of persons with specific needs as referenced previously in all community wide IGA activities and support social cohesion, conflict mediation and protection monitoring activities This is important because women, youth and handicapped individuals do not typically enjoy the same access and benefits from communal assets creation.

It is important to note that despite having different targeting mechanisms, - WFP's mandate is to remain neutral and target the most vulnerable, FAO targets smallholder farmers and UNHCR targets forcibly displaced persons of concern - in the contexts of these regions these groups overlap. Specific household targeting will be guided further based on the parameters used in the PNR and the ICA tool

This IRF will target one commune in each of the following five districts: Tenenkou, Youwarou, Koro/Bankass, Macina and Niono. The focus on these specific communes has the potential to make a real impact on the populations of concern (refugee returnees, IDPs, livelihood groups, and other vulnerable groups) because the IRF will employ an integrated approach. The three agencies have an opportunity to use their extensive field coverage, experience and partner network to support PBF's aim to be catalytic and risk taking in traditionally underserved and isolated zones. This IRF directly responds to PBF's key pillar to support the revitalization of economies that have been affected by the crisis, while simultaneously promoting greater capacities among local communities to resolve conflicts and support peaceful coexistence.

This IRF aims to integrate the centrality of protection in all its activities to achieve, as outlined by the United Nations' 2013 "Rights Up Front" Plan of Action, "to protect people, wherever they may be, in accordance to their human rights, and in a manner, that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law." The activities will put affected persons at the centre of its response ensuring their vital role in the identification and decision-making of appropriate responses considering the different experiences encountered by men, women, girls and boys, alongside different groups including those forcibly displaced, those with disabilities and minorities. Activities such as trainings and distributions will take place in consultation and coordination with local, cultural and religious authorities and will be conducted on neutral sites to the extent possible. This IRF will aim to respect the four principles of protection mainstreaming including: (1) prioritizing safety & dignity, and avoid causing harm; (2) ensuring meaningful access to assistance and services; (3) setting up appropriate mechanisms to ensure accountability; and (4) and promote participation and empowerment.

To avoid causing harm, concerted efforts to safely involve the target communities in the planning, design and implementation of this IRF will be used. Programme activities will be adjusted to mitigate unintended negative consequences of food assistance or delivery of other resource transfers on communities and individuals. Risk mitigation tactics will include holding activities on neutral proximate sites, exclusive safe spaces for participatory planning sessions organised to target women, and other traditionally underrepresented groups to enable them to express themselves fully. Other mitigating techniques will include the use of alternative transfer modalities - vouchers - that stimulates the local economy to avoid creating tension between refugees/IDPs and vulnerable people in the host community by assisting both groups. The IRF could also make use of the existing WFP hotline for beneficiaries to provide feedback or complaints about assistance, enabling the consortium to ensure that activities are having the intended effect.

This IRF consortium will partner with the target communities to restore and support resilient livelihoods with peacebuilding and conflict mediation efforts as critical for their sustainable development, food security and nutrition. The value proposition of this IRF is its comprehensive, integrated approach, to achieve success all members must act together. If the pilot is successful in even one of the five target districts, the experience will permit other development actors will to duplicate, adapt and scale up the approach. Despite being less responsible for perpetrating violence and conflict women play an important and catalytic role in restoring and maintaining peace. The IRF will aim to promote inclusivity and representation among PFPs by ensuring that at least 40% are women participants, 10% are youth and up to 5% are handicapped persons to the extent possible. The PFPs will be selected via community consensus, will be anchored in their communities as PFPs, will have economic autonomy via their participation in IGAs and will be responsible for continuing in their capacity beyond the duration of the IRF. Should the PFPs be accepted within their communities, the roles could be sustained through period voting/consensus. The approach employed by this IRF will ensure community appropriation, ownership and responsibility over the assets and competencies gained from the start.

This IRF will be implemented in accordance with the principles of transversal protection the gender-responsive mechanisms outlined in UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820 and the UNDP 8 Point Agenda. The project activities to be implemented per district will be chosen based on the results of discussion and extensive consultation with the communities to ensure their real needs are accounted for and to increase community appropriation. Finally, the IRF will adopt this consultative approach to give the participant communities a fair chance opportunity to improve their livelihoods.

a) Budget

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome / Output number	Output name	Output budget by FAO	Output budget by UNHCR	Output budget by WFP	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
<b>Outcome 1: Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou gain the requisite competencies to mitigate conflict and community-based conflict mediation mechanisms are restored, functional and active to support a more durable protection environment</b>						
Output 1.1	Individual peers for peace acquire training in conflict mapping techniques and identify traditional conflict mediation mechanisms and then refer and accompany people to said mechanisms in the event of disputes	94,167	119,512.50	85,000	1, 3, 5, 7, 8	HCR lead for joint activity (training of trainers, mapping)
Output 1.2	Women leaders are recognised, included and respected as credible influencers in conflict mediation around natural resource management	69,167	131,425.00	55,000	1, 3, 5, 7, 8	HCR lead for joint activity (training of trainers, mapping)
Output 1.3	Traditional conflict mediation mechanisms are revitalized through broader community-wide awareness building campaigns	94,167	77,625.50	85,000	1, 3, 5, 7, 8	FAO lead for joint activity
<b>Outcome 2: Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households and their communities in Mopti and Segou enhance peace-building capacities through improved community livelihoods and restoration of community infrastructures</b>						
Output 2.1	Individual peers for peace successfully implement income-generating activities to sustainably improve their household savings and investment behaviour, food security and self-reliance (including persons with specific needs, handicap, GBV survivors, persons living with HIV and other vulnerable groups)	144,166	196,687.50	200,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	WFP/FAO co-lead for joint activity



Output 2.2	Community-based infrastructures are constructed and/or revitalized to alleviate tensions around livelihoods and natural resources	274,167	204,375.00	290,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	WFP/FAO co-lead for joint Agriculture/Livestock activities HCR lead for WASH
Output 2.3	Women's IGA associations are active and self-sustaining to increase women's resilience and decision-making power	144,166	96,375.00	140,000	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	ALL lead for different IGA types
Monitoring and Evaluation activities		(already included in costs per output)	(already included in costs per output)	(already included in costs per output)		
Total		820,000	825,000	855,000		

Estimation of percentage of budget dedicated to women's empowerment and gender equality \$635 133 is 25% of global budget

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET							
Categories	Amount Recipient Agency FAO		Amount Recipient Agency UNHCR		Amount Recipient Agency WFP		TOTAL
	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%	
1. Staff and other personnel	72,450	31,050	68,643,78	29,418,76	91,000	39,000	331,562,54 <sup>6</sup>
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	49,000	21,000	-	-	56,000	24,000	150,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture (including Depreciation)	10,500	4,500	17,500	7,500	14,000	6,000	60,000
4. Contractual Services	210,000	90,000	-	-	161,000	69,000	530,000
5. Travel	10,867.50	4,657.50	6,930	2,970	17,270.40	7,401.60	50,097
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	150,500	64,500	396,550	169,950	171,205.30	73,370.70	1,026,076
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	33,131,00	14,199,00	50,095,82	21,469,64	48,869,80	20,947,20	158,712.46

<sup>6</sup> The management team at the national level will be composed of three international staff (FAO Operations Coordinator, WFP Smallholder Agriculture and Markets & Value Chain Support Coordinator, UNHCR Programme Officer), who will be part-time on the project. This budget line to cover a portion of these staff salaries.

Sub-total Project Costs							
8. Indirect Support Costs*	37,551,50	16,093,50	37,780,40	16,191,60	39,154,50	16,780,50	169,552
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>574,000</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>577,500</b>	<b>247,500</b>	<b>598,500</b>	<b>256,500</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>

\*The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that inter-agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, per the Agency's regulation, rules and procedures.

\*\*PBSO will authorize an initial transfer amounting to 70% of the requested budget and, upon timely submission and acceptance of the project reports and at least 80% expenditure of the total budget for the first transfer, the Fund will release the remaining 30%. Please note that all subsequent tranches are also contingent on the availability of resources in the Peacebuilding Fund.

b) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

	RUNO NAME?	1: Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UNHCR	Peacebuilding Fund, CERF, Switzerland	USD \$19.2 million	
Current calendar year	UNHCR	CERF, Japan, France, Sweden	USD \$40 million	
Previous calendar year	FAO	Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Luxembourg, Finland, World Bank, Monaco, Spain, European Union, UNDP	USD 12 million	USD 7,2 million
Current calendar year	FAO	United States, CERF, Sweden, Belgium, World Bank, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, European Union	USD 11,4 million	USD 8,6 million
Previous calendar year	WFP		USD \$ 108.2 million	
Current calendar year	WFP		USD \$ 108.2 million	

**FAO**

FAO's vision is "Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives". The organization's three main goals are: the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; as well as the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations. To achieve these key objectives, FAO has adopted five Strategic Objectives: (1) Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; (2) Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; (3) Reduce rural poverty; (4) Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems and (5) Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

FAO has had a permanent presence in Mali since opening a country representation in 1979. Assistance has spanned the food and agriculture sector, comprising support to key policies and strategies as well as technical development and

capacity building. Due to food crises and civil strife – compounded by climatic disasters – recent cooperation has focused on emergency and rehabilitation assistance. With the signing of the agreement on peace and reconciliation in Mali in May and June 2015, FAO Mali remains committed to supporting the Malian government in its national reconstruction and stabilization efforts, and to be close to the action it has opened 3 sub-regional offices in the north of the country (Mopti, Gao and Tombouctou) which will focus heavily on humanitarian interventions.

FAO Mali has a total of 42 staff. The organizational chart of the office comprises 3 entities: administration, program and operations. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit comprises 3 persons: 2 international operations officers and one local staff Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation.

The monitoring and evaluation system is based on the (1) collection of primary and secondary data at the field level (sub-offices, implementing NGO partners, government technical services), which provide (2) various tools at the central level (FAO corporate tool: FAO's Field Programme Management Information System and various dashboards).

Based on Country Programme Framework (CPF) signed with the Government, FAO's assistance in Mali centres on three priority areas: Support to agricultural production, competitiveness and food security; Sustainable natural resource management and environmental improvement; Disaster risk reduction and management, and strengthened resilience of vulnerable population groups affected by food and nutrition crises and conflict.

FAO implements various projects/programs in support of social cohesion and peacebuilding in Mali:

- Emergency agricultural assistance to vulnerable households (IDPs, returnees, refugees, host communities, etc.) in conflict zones for sustainable food security;
- Support to rehabilitation and reintegration of IDPs, returnees, refugees, host communities, etc.;
- Creation of sustainable productive assets (development of irrigated perimeters, market garden areas, livestock production unit, etc.) for social cohesion and peacebuilding;
- Creation of sustainable employment in rural areas through income-generating activities to reduce the recruitment of young people into armed groups;
- Development mitigation and prevention strategies for pastoralist conflict;
- Promotion of sustainable land conflict resolution;
- Strengthening the capacities of Government technical services in areas affected by armed conflict (agriculture, livestock, veterinary services, etc.);
- Analysis of needs, coordination of the response, monitoring and advocacy through food security cluster, co-lead with WFP.

FAO relies on a network of national NGOs with capacities and a strong presence in the intervention zones and on the technical services of the Government for the monitoring, supervision and quality control of the activities carried out.

## UNHCR

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is a global organisation dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. UNHCR's country strategy in Mali is framed by a vision of durable solutions, featuring the legal integration and the voluntary repatriation of long-term refugees, self-reliance of other refugees, and the reintegration of Malian refugee returnees and IDP returnees in conditions of dignity and security. As part of the global campaign to end statelessness, UNHCR continues to advocate and support the government in its efforts to identify and reduce the risk of statelessness. UNHCR is also contributing to address protection risks of persons of concern within mixed migration flows in Mali. UNHCR has been present in Mali since 1974 (with temporary interruptions).

UNHCR works within the context of a common advocacy with the Humanitarian Country Team, the UN Country Team, development banks, the technical and financial partners (PTF) as well as the Government of Mali to support a

more favourable environment for the protection of refugees, refugee returnees, internally displaced persons as well as IDP returnees. UNHCR continues to work with its partners to support the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Malian refugee returnees through a range of protection and assistance activities including protection monitoring, SGBV prevention and awareness, peaceful coexistence projects (shelter, WASH and education) as well as registration and documentation. As an active member of UNDAF+ for Mali, it contributes to three main priorities of strengthening of security, peace and national reconciliation; the promotion of good governance and the access to basic social services.

Presently, UNHCR has 87 national and international staff with five offices including its Representative Office in Bamako, a sub-delegation in Gao, two field offices in Mopti (which serves Segou) and Timbuktu and a field antenna in Menaka region. UNHCR has Protection, Programme, Project Control, Administration and Finance units. Its M&E unit consists of a Project Control Officer and a Project Control Associate. To implement its country strategy, UNHCR works with eight key partners including two governmental - the Ministry of Territorial Administration (National Commission for Refugees) and the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action; and six non-governmental organizations - Agence de Développement Economique et Social, Association Malienne pour la Survie du Sahel, Luxembourg Red Cross, Mercy Corps, Stop Sahel and Terre Sans Frontieres.

Between January 2015 - June 2016, UNHCR and IOM worked on a \$2.5 million joint Peacebuilding Fund project to support peaceful coexistence and durable reintegration of refugee returnees, IDPs and IDP returnees in priority zones of return in the regions of Gao and Timbuktu. The project objective was to improve access to basic services (water) for local communities and promote social cohesion around water points that have historically been points of tension. Furthermore, the project aimed to expand the space for social dialogue and peace education, particularly among youth. The project resulted in the construction and restoration of 15 water points, the establishment and revitalization of 15 water management committees, support for 615 households through income generating assistance and the implementation of five forums on social cohesion among communities. This project contributed directly to peacebuilding efforts by supporting the prevention and reduction of risks of sexual exploitation in certain rural regions where women remain exposed to such risks due to limited access to water by rebuilding water points that were both scarce and were sources of inter-community tension. Furthermore, income-generation assistance supported the self-reliance of women and women's groups, to improve their physical and economic security by reducing their need to rely on negative coping mechanisms to support their children and families. Furthermore, it supported the project also offered an expanded space for dialogue and expression among local authorities and local populations to express needs and restore confidence between both parties in sites targeted by the project.

## **WFP**

WFP is the UN food assistance agency fighting hunger worldwide. WFP delivers life-saving food assistance in emergencies and works with communities to improve nutrition and resilience through development activities. WFP is committed to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition by 2030. WFP has been active supporting the Government of Mali tackle hunger since 1962. WFP Mali has 201 staff members, (159 national and 42 international) t maintains a large field presence with the country office in Bamako and five sub-offices in Kayes, Tombouctou, Mopti and Gao and Koulikoro (housed in the Bamako office and covers Sikasso). Segou Region is served by the Mopti and Koulikoro sub-offices.

WFP Mali's current project portfolio is the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200719 PRRO which aims to save lives, promote stability and contribute to achieving zero hunger. Specific objectives include:

- respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs of IDPs and returnees affected by conflict and protect people affected by natural disasters and economic stress (Strategic Objective 1);
- enhance community recovery and contribute to resilience by increasing access to assets and food (Strategic Objective 2);
- prevent stunting and wasting and treat moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objectives 1 and 4); and
- provide a safety net for vulnerable primary school pupils by addressing short-term food insecurity and reducing micronutrient deficiencies (Strategic Objectives 1 and 4).

The operation is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4; [1] contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1 and 4; [2] promotes WFP country strategy priorities; [3] and is aligned with UNDAF+ 2015–2019, [4] and national policies and programmes.

From 1 January 2018 WFP Mali, will begin implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan which will cover ongoing activities under the PRRO and the Special Operation (SO) during 2018, until the start of the CSP in 2019. The outcomes and activities have been designed based on existing PRRO and SO projects.

The ICSP seeks to achieve the following strategic outcomes:

- Crisis-affected populations can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises
- Vulnerable people in food-insecure and post-crisis areas can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year
- Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets
- Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round
- Government (at the local and national levels) and civil society have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023
- Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks
- Humanitarian partners have access to common services, (including transportation, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security analysis) throughout the year

The ICSP will contribute to the achievement of the Government of Mali's National Development Plan (CREDD 2016-2018), and the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It is aligned with WFP's strategic results 1, 2, 4 and 5.

The implementing partner NGO sends monthly reports to WFP that provide information on the progress of the activities. Rapid Assessments and Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) are periodically carried out based on a random and representative sample which allows to estimate the medium-term results reached on the beneficiaries in terms of food security, nutrition and livelihood. The monitoring also considers the beneficiary testimonies gathered during interviews, community discussions and stakeholder consultations on gender and protection aspects.

WFP's robust M&E system is complemented by Third Party Monitors (TPM) where necessary. Generally, WFP staff conduct these surveys, like in Mopti for example. However, in areas inaccessible to WFP staff such as Timbuktu, Gao and Menaka a WFP works through third party monitors to collect data and conduct monitoring exercises under the supervision of WFP. WFP will now have access to previously cordoned area of Tenenkou in the Mopti region. Two NGOs were selected via tender because of their coverage and presence in the intervention zones. These are AMRAD (Malian Association for Research - Action for Development) in Gao, Menaka and IEDA (International Emergency and Development Aid) in Timbuktu. This partnership was established three years ago and is working well. This IRF will use this third-party monitoring system to validate activities, distributions and to conduct various PDM or other surveys.

WFP has prior experience that can inform the implementation of this IRF. From September 2016 to July 2017 WFP and FAO implemented the €10 million EU DEVCO funded project *Pro-Resilience Action - PRO-ACT: building resilience through crisis prevention and post-crisis response strategy*. This project focused on contributing to the sustainable improve of the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable populations of Northern Mali (Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao) by strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations, increasing, protecting and diversification of agricultural production and capacity building for small producers.

### III. Management and coordination

#### a) Project management

The lead agency, WFP will lead this joint intervention, and coordinate overall project activities. WFP will coordinate the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Annual Work Plan and the preparation of periodic performance reports on the implementation of activities and use of financial resources. WFP will report to the Project Steering Committee and will work closely with the Mali PBF Secretariat.

The 3 agencies (FAO, WFP, UNHCR) have operational bases in Mopti that will allow them to easily implement activities throughout the project area (Mopti and Segou regions). A project management team will be set up by the 3 Agencies (FAO, WFP, UNHCR) at the National and Regional (Mopti, Segou) levels with monthly and quarterly coordination between the two levels. The management team at the national level will be composed of three international staff (FAO Operations Coordinator, WFP Smallholder Agriculture and Markets & Value Chain Support Coordinator, UNHCR Programme Officer), who will be part-time on the project. They will be assisted by national staff with transversal deployable skills (Peacebuilding Experts, Community Support Partners, Protection Officers, Agronomists, Livestock Specialists, M&E Experts, WASH, Resilience Experts, Communication Experts, etc.). The budgeted staff costs will contribute to a portion of the key staff salary from the three agencies. Based on lessons learned from past PBF projects in Mali, there will be no recruitment of new staff for this IRF as the three agencies existing staff capacity and field partner network meet the needs for implementation. These teams will undertake joint project planning at the beginning of the project. The members of the teams will meet regularly to assess the progress of the activities and make the necessary corrections along the way. The team will establish a regular reporting cycle with the Mali PBF Secretariat at MINUSMA and design a reporting tool/digest to that end.

On the WFP side, the project will be managed by the Smallholder Agriculture and Markets & Value Chain Support (SAMS) unit which is at the helm of innovating WFP's assistance and resilience building programmes in responsive ways that mobilise participation and investment of community and local resources to design tailored solutions. FAO Operations is at the fore of pushing FAO interventions beyond the classic humanitarian interventions and responsible for the implementation of the PNTD and ACM which intervene directly at community level. UNHCR multifunctional Programme unit implements interventions according to the UNHCR rights based approach that promotes peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.

This management team at Bamako level will be supported by the management of the agencies field/sub-offices, and their multifunctional transversal team of technicians. The sub-offices will interface regularly with NGO partners on issues of implementation and monitoring and report back the Bamako management team. The Bamako team will liaise directly with the PBF secretariat here in Bamako as well as PBSO in New York.

Monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated among the three agencies to ensure accountable and effective implementation of activities. Specific reports on the implementation of activities will be prepared by the agencies and a consolidated report will be produced to assess the contribution of each agency to the achievement of common results.

The advantage of joint project implementation, is that the project will be implemented to maximise time and resources via the One UN System to increase the efficiency of the project (evaluations, procurement, monitoring and oversight missions, infrastructure etc.) UNHCR's rights-based approach and access to conflict-affected persons and remote monitoring capacities through multifunctional teams, FAO's technical expertise in agriculture and livestock and WFP's neutrality/do no harm and community mobilisation capacities are used to increase the effectiveness of the project.

The 3 agencies (FAO, WFP, UNHCR) will develop a common visibility and communication plan for the actions carried out by the project. This communication plan will focus on the local communities, be translated into local languages and be delivered through appropriate traditional mechanisms that benefit of the project. The communication focal points will work closely with the Mali PBF Secretariat, Mali Nexus coordination unit, and the PBSO communication officer based in New York to highlight the results and lessons learned from the project. The visibility of PBSO will be ensured by a communication campaign led by the RUNOs in coordination with the PBF secretariat when appropriate given security constraints in the target region.

## Risk management

**Table 5 – Risk management matrix**

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Insecurity (Attacks, Conflicts)	High	High	Risk reduction strategies: promoting the four strategies of protection mainstreaming which include: 1) prioritizing safety and dignity, and avoid causing harm; 2) arranging for people's meaningful access to assistance and services; 3) setting up appropriate mechanisms through which targeted populations can measure and provide feedback on adequacy of interventions; and 4) support the development of self-protection capacities and assist people to claim their rights. Work with local and international NGOs to apply these humanitarian principles across all interventions.
Perceived feelings of favouritism or exclusion by some communities	Medium	Medium	Adopt participatory approaches during the implementation of the project and apply the principles of Protection mainstreaming (Do no harm, etc.)  Include IRF participants to the database for the complaints toll-free number
Discrimination against refugee returnee and IDP returnee populations, women and persons with specific needs	High	High	Apply participatory approach, advocate and sensitize local leaders, religious authorities, community leaders and local communities. Plan activities during more secure periods of the day.
Discrimination against IDPs	Medium	High	Advocate among local authorities and community leaders for their inclusion.
Non-consideration of women and youth	Medium	Medium	Train local partners in targeting mechanisms to ensure women & youth inclusion. Advocate and sensitize local authorities and communities during the selection and identification process. Train youth and women leaders to support their constituency participation.
Non-appropriate identification	Medium	Medium	Ensure participatory approach with persons of concern and PCP for the identification of consensual decision making

Natural disaster (e.g. flooding leading to inaccessible highways)	Medium	Medium	Ensure activities are implemented in a timely manner during dry seasons, ensure appropriate equipment, technical expertise available to ensure smooth continuation of activities
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## b) Monitoring & evaluation

Due to the pilot nature of the project and the need to scale up, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Assessment and Learning assessment (MEAL) will be used. Monitoring, Evaluation Assessment and Learning (MEAL) is a tool that provides structured and continuous information on the performance of a project at any time. Monitoring and evaluation makes it possible to continuously monitor the implementation of the project and adapt it to the dynamic reality. MEAL should therefore be oriented towards the informed decision-making process and not towards the final report. Monitoring and evaluation should provide information for all decision-makers who have a role in the project: managers, staff, cooperating organisations and target groups. The MEAL system is a way to support the project team's ongoing learning process during the project's implementation. This instrument must be integrated into the organisational procedures of the project.

The monitoring and evaluation of the project by the three agencies will be carried out at several levels:

- NGOs implementing the project will be responsible for collecting and transmitting through the reports all the primary data resulting from the project's achievements;
- Technical services of Government, through various memoranda of understanding, will be responsible for monitoring the activities of the partner NGOs and the service providers of the project;
- Monitoring missions for interagency field activities will be carried out at the project intervention regions when security conditions permit;
- Specific tools developed at Agencies level enable the compilation of all data, updating and monitoring of the project indicators (Dashboards, FPMIS, etc.). Smartphone and tablets used for data collection, uploaded to server. Registration database for all project participants.

The three agencies will work in their sub-office teams and existing experienced field partners to conduct regular joint monitoring and evaluation of activities in the field, particularly in circumstances where access may be limited. The three agencies will design and test the MEAL tools together with field partners to measure outcomes, impact, changes in behaviour and beneficiaries' livelihoods. The development and use of complaint and feedback mechanisms will enhance the credibility of the data collected by the formal MEAL system. Effective and reliable MEAL requires active participation at the community level also, the peers for peace and local authorities will have the additional responsibility of cultivating a protection environment wherein all persons can speak freely, and to provide safe-spaces for highly sensitive information sharing. The local systems will also be supported to develop a whistle-blower protection policy so individuals are not stigmatised or targeted for divulging sensitive information.

Recipient agencies will develop a monitoring and evaluation plan during the first three (3) months of project implementation (PBF Form 4.1) outlining the MEAL methodology including a specific reporting timeline with delegating responsibilities, budget and deadlines.

During the first three (3) months of project implementation, agencies are responsible for conducting regular results-based monitoring with implementing partners, including developing a baseline project situation.

The project will ensure the establishment of efficient and effective management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels, paying particular attention to: (i) efficiency in the management of financial resources; (ii) the effectiveness of the actions undertaken and the quality of the quarterly, annual and final results; (iii) quarterly planning through the production of Quarterly Work Plans and updating of data, iv) periodic review and joint field missions, documentation of best practices and their dissemination (v) synergies between the different components of the project with other PBF projects and other peacebuilding projects funded by other partners.



### 1. Coordination with the monitoring and evaluation officer of the PBF secretariat in Mali.

The project will be permanently monitored with regular consultation between the implementing agencies and the Mali PBF secretariat. All reports will be forwarded to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Officer of the Mali PBF Secretariat, who will be responsible for analysing all the information collected regarding the progress of activities, and share the emerging recommendations with the implementing agencies.

### 2. Monitoring missions

Joint missions will be organized on a regular basis in the field. PBF Mali will also be able to associate with the various mission teams. These visits will result in brief reports in which observations will be collected on progress against predetermined objectives. These external missions will also be complemented by a close follow-up of the PBF Steering Committee and the relevant agencies, to facilitate the preparation of the final narrative and financial reports.

### 3. Production of quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports

The project will produce a quarterly reports and semi-annual report on the 15th of June and an annual report on the 15th of November which must be approved by the Mali PBF steering committee and sent to PBSO and MPTF-O. Implementing agencies in Mali and their monitoring and evaluation officers should provide the PBF Secretariat's monitoring and evaluation officer with summary reports disaggregated by sex. Quality control of all reports will be performed by the M & E teams of the implementing agencies.

### 4. Production of the final report

The project will provide a final report three months after the end of the project. If the end of the project coincides with the annual report of the project, it can be considered as the final report of the project.

### 5. Final evaluation

During the project closure phase, a final external evaluation will be carried out to analyse the overall results achieved against the outlined objectives in the initial or revised project proposal. An international consultant will be recruited for this exercise. The lead agency will take care of its fees and coordinate the process. PBSO should be consulted during the preparation of the ToR for the final evaluation. The report of the evaluation will be submitted to the Mali PBF steering committee for final validation. This final evaluation must be sent to PBSO for publication on its website. The costs of the evaluation are borne by the project.

#### c) Administrative arrangements

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 based on the 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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

#### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance 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.

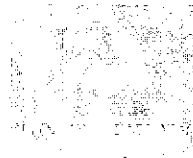
#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)**



**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/Peers for Peace building social cohesion in Mopti and Segou Regions.	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	WFP, UNHCR, FAO	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Ministry of National Reconciliation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs National and International NGOs (YA-G-TU, GRAT, AMAPROS, CAEB, AMASSA Afrique-Verte) National Technical Services (DRA, DRPIA, DRSV)	
<b>Location:</b>	Mopti and Segou, Mali	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>		
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date: 1 January 2018</b>	<b>Planned Completion: 30 June 2019</b>
<b>Project Description:</b>	<i>This project aims to restore traditional conflict mediation mechanisms and unlock the social and economic capital of peers for peace in the regions of Mopti and Segou to build greater social cohesion and mitigate inter and intra-community conflicts.</i>	
<b>Gender Marker Score:</b>	2	
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b>	Priority Domain 3 Revitalizing the economy and generating peace dividends (employment and equitable access to social services)	
<b>Project Outcome:</b>	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou gain the requisite competencies to mitigate conflict and community-based conflict mediation mechanisms are restored, functional and active to support a more durable protection environment;	

	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households and their communities in Mopti and Segou enhance peace-building capacities through improved community livelihoods and restoration of community infrastructures.</p>
<p><b>Key Project Activities:</b></p>	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Individual peers for peace acquire training in conflict mapping techniques and identify traditional conflict mediation mechanisms and then refer and accompany people to said mechanisms in the event of disputes</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Conduct community-based conflict-sensitive analysis to understand the local conflict dynamics around natural resource management</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.2:</b> Conduct community-based needs assessment to tailor interventions around managing intercommunity conflicts around natural resource management</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.3:</b> Conduct training of trainers on conflict mediation and resolution including members of local protection committee</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.4:</b> Identification and valorisation of traditional modes of managing inter-community conflicts around natural resource management</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.5:</b> Define roles and limits, validate processes and build consensus on local convention for the materialisation and registration of pastoral and agro-pastoral resources</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.6:</b> Strengthen the capacity of communities and land commissions in pastoral risk management</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Women leaders are recognised, included and respected as credible influencers in conflict mediation around natural resource management</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> Train women to participate in conflict resolutions and mediation techniques and their application</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> Organise awareness building campaigns for local and religious authorities about the importance of women's role in conflict resolution and the importance of their economic empowerment</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Traditional conflict mediation mechanisms are revitalized through broader community-wide awareness building campaigns</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> Promote the creation of intercultural events for peace (community listening clubs; theatrical and musical groups)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.2:</b> Conduct mass sensitizations on peaceful coexistence around water points and other productive assets (visibility, Forum Theatre, radio DIMITRA, local media)</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Individual peers for peace successfully implement income-generating activities to sustainably improve their household savings and investment behaviour, food security and self-reliance (including persons with specific needs, handicap, GBV survivors, persons living with HIV and other vulnerable groups)</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> Identification of IGAs and sites for the creation or rehabilitation of productive community assets – Community Based Participatory Planning</p>

**Activity 2.1.2:** Provide assets, inputs and equipment to support IGA development and natural resource use through participatory processes (agricultural and livestock)

**Activity 2.1.3:** Build capacities of village loan, savings and credit associations to support community-based projects

**Activity 2.1.4:** Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to identified vulnerable households with no other means of survival to cover the lean season plus 2 months to reduce their susceptibility to banditry

**Activity 2.1.5:** Provide school meals (food/voucher) based on local commodities (could include take-home ration in lean season) provided by parents to boost social cohesion through community participation

**Output 2.2:** Community-based infrastructures are constructed and/or revitalized to alleviate tensions around livelihoods and natural resources

**Activity 2.2.1:** Restoration or construction of infrastructures (warehouses, nurseries, wells, vaccination packs, pastoral areas, livestock, mini-dairy, boreholes, vegetable gardens, etc.) and their equipment Restoration and/or construction of water points and training of water management committees

**Activity 2.2.2:** Establishment of infrastructure management committees and development of investment management rules

**Output 2.3:** Women's IGA associations are active and self-sustaining to increase women's resilience and decision-making power

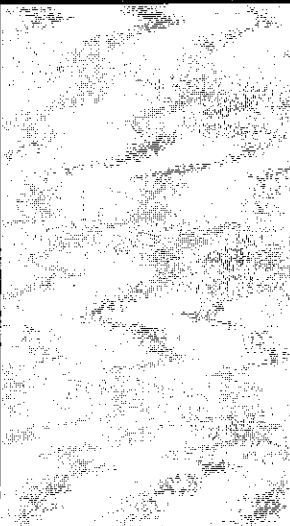
**Activity 2.3.1:** Train members of Mother and Children Associations and "Comité de Gestion - COGES" in resource management, school vegetable gardens, school cooks and advocacy for School Meal Programme

**Activity 2.3.2:** Build capacities of women's village loan, savings and credit associations to support women's activities to increase their economic capacity



**Annex B: IRF Results Framework**

<b>Country name:</b> Mali
<b>Project Effective Dates:</b> 18 months 1 January 2018 - 30 June 2019
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b> Priority Domain 3 Revitalizing the economy and generating peace dividends (employment and equitable access to social services)
<p><b>IRF Theory of Change:</b>                  If community structures for conflict prevention and transformation are strengthened, and local livelihoods are improved through income generating strategies, then communities will be more resilient to violent conflict related to natural resource management, social fabric will be restored and social cohesion will increase.</p> <p><b>Result Statement:</b> <i>By 2019 the social fabric of communities is stronger because of effective and sustainable use of conflict-transformation and prevention mechanisms supported by Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou region. The improved livelihoods brought by IGAs will reduce their vulnerability and increase their self-reliance to become active, peaceful change agents.</i></p>

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2		Milestones			
Outcome 1: Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households in Mopti and Segou gain the requisite competencies to mitigate conflict and community-based conflict mediation mechanisms are restored, functional and active to support a more durable protection environment		Outcome Indicator 1 a Number of communities with the capacity to prevent conflict, maintain social cohesion and in order to promote peace Baseline: Target:	Final report Baseline (based on data from mapping exercise) and End line	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		Outcome Indicator 1 b % of households (sex/age demographic of household) that trust local conflict resolution mechanisms	Final report Baseline (based on data from mapping exercise) and End line (which	X	X	X	X	X	X		





		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of awareness building campaigns held about peacebuilding (cultural events, drama, music) Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 Total number of participants per awareness building session (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Output 1.2 Women leaders are recognised, included and respected as credible influencers in conflict mediation around natural resource management	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of Women leaders successfully trained on ??? Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Total number of participants per awareness building session (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			

	Output 1.3 Traditional conflict mediation mechanisms are revitalized through broader community-wide awareness building campaigns.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of meetings planned and held Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of active members (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of incidents referred/resolved to/by conflict mitigation platform Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Outcome 2: Peers for Peace from approximately 500 households and their communities in Mopti and Segou enhance peace-building capacities through improved community livelihoods and restoration of community infrastructures		Outcome Indicator 2 a % of households (sex/age demographic) whose economic capacities are reinforced Baseline: Target:	Final report Baseline and End line	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Outcome Indicator 2 b Baseline: Target:										
		Outcome Indicator 2 c										

		Baseline: Target:											
Output 2.1 Individual peers for peace successfully implement income- generating activities to sustainably improve their household savings and investment behaviour, food security and self- reliance (including persons with specific needs, handicap, GBV survivors, persons living with HIV and other vulnerable groups)	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number and type of IGA developed Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries assisted (disaggregated by sex and age) in the different IGA categories Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of members of management committees successfully trained (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Output 2.2 Community-based infrastructures are constructed and/or revitalized to alleviate tensions around	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number and type of infrastructure constructed/developed Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

	livelihoods and natural resources	Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of beneficiaries assisted (disaggregated by sex and age) by restored community based infrastructure Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of community infrastructure management committees trained Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Output 2.3 Women's IGA associations are active and self-sustaining to increase women's resilience and decision-making power	Output Indicator 2.3.1 % of women who perceive that they have increased their decision-making power. Baseline: Target:	Quarterly activity reports	X	X	X	X	X	X			