

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country(ies):</b> The Gambia and Senegal	
<b>Project Title:</b> Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b>  1. IOM (UN) Convening Agency 2. FAO (UN)	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b>  <b>Government of The Gambia:</b> Office of the President, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Lands & Regional Government, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Regional Integration, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Gambia Immigration Department, Department of Forestry, Department of Community Development, Department of Livestock Services, National Border Commission, Senegalo-Gambia Permanent Secretariat.  <b>Civil Society Organizations</b> - Through consultation with the Association of Non-Government Association (TANGO), the project will work with relevant stakeholder in that sector around advocacy and communication, West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Senegal-Gambian Network of Women Entrepreneurs, ASAPI/ United purpose, Gambia Women Chamber of Commerce.  <b>Government of Senegal:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning (Regional Development Agency and Mayor of Municipalities), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation, Directorate General of Border Police, Directorate General of Administration (DGAT), National Police, General Directorate of Customs.  <b>Civil Society Organizations:</b> Through partnership with the following civil society group active in Casamance, the project will work to build strong base for cross border social cohesion: The Regional Committee of Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (CRSFPC/USOFORAL); NGO Justice and Development, Integrated Civic Leadership & Community Development (DECLIC SUD); Research and Technology Exchange Group (GRET); Association of volunteers for the protection of the environment (AVPE).	

<b>Project duration in months<sup>1 2</sup>:</b> 24 months <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Border between The Gambia (West Coast Region and Central River Region) and Senegal (Regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor and Kaffrine)		
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> USD 3,800,000.00 <b>IOM The Gambia:</b> \$ 1,400,000.00 <b>IOM Senegal:</b> \$ 750,000.00 <b>FAO The Gambia:</b> \$ 1,000,000.00 <b>FAO Senegal:</b> \$ 650,000.00 <b>TOTAL:</b> \$ 3,800,000.00		
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (%):</b> IOM The Gambia: \$ 980,000 IOM Senegal: \$ 525,000 FAO The Gambia: \$ 700,000 FAO Senegal: \$ 455,000 <b>Total: \$2,660,000</b>	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (%):</b> IOM The Gambia: \$ 420,000 IOM Senegal: \$ 225,000 FAO The Gambia: \$ 300,000 FAO Senegal: \$ 195,000 <b>Total: \$ 1,140,000</b>	
<b>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</b> <p>The project's goal is to address the causes of instability and conflicts in borderland communities of The Gambia and Senegal which include weak border management practices fueling mistrust between border authorities and communities; the rising transnational organized crimes such as smuggling of migrants, arms, timber, drugs and trafficking in persons; and illegal exploitation of natural resources leading to environmental degradation. These will be addressed in an integrated approach by strengthening cross-border cooperation between border authorities and communities for peaceful co-existence, promoting community management practices of natural resources and increasing community resilience through support for alternative livelihoods options for improved social cohesion.</p>		
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth, and marginalized groups):</b> <p>There has been an elaborate consultation process towards the development of this project that took a two-pronged approach which involved local level consultation and national level consultation. The first, a UN Joint Rapid Assessment, was conducted in April 2021 to get first-hand information from local stakeholders on challenges, current responses and needs for peaceful coexistence between cross-border communities. Three border communities were consulted for this assessment: Giboro, Darsilami, and Misera, based on technical inputs and guidance received from the Ministry of Interior and Gambia Immigration Department. Consultations were held with border officials, local government authorities (Alkalos), youth leaders, cross-border women associations, civil society organizations, and village development committees. In Senegal, consultations were also undertaken in August 2021 in border communities bordering The Gambia (see detailed Table below). The meeting gathered administrative authorities (mayors) as well as decentralized technical service (forestry, agriculture, livestock) and civil society organizations. The geographical proximity but also and especially the very close social, cultural and parental ties among border area populations will help anchor cross-border cooperation and support local grassroots' development initiatives. Furthermore,</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months. for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>2</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<sup>4</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

consultations were held with local stakeholders, including communities at border areas corresponding to Gambia's selected border posts (see table below), Regional Development Agencies, Mayor of Municipalities, local NGOs and decentralized technical services (forest service) on problems, possible solutions and mechanisms for ownership and sustainability. Also discussed during these consultation meetings was strengthening support for production and value chain development of crop and tree products to enhance cooperation and peaceful co-existence of border communities.

The second approach, a consultation with national Government held on 02 September 2021, was convened by the PBF Secretariat in The Gambia in coordination with the Office of the President (OP) whereby various ministries attended (*Office of the President, Ministry of Foreign affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Department of Livestock, Department of Immigration, Department of Strategic Policy and Delivery, Resident Coordinator's Office, PBF Secretariat, IOM, and FAO*) to identify the root causes of conflict in border communities between the Gambia and Senegal and undertake a conflict analysis to inform interventions that will address these so as to promote safe and orderly movement of people and goods while mitigating security threats. This consultation was followed by another, held on 16 September 2021, with the Ministry of Lands and Regional Government and the Senegalo – Gambia Permanent Secretariat. Consultations were also held with members of The Gambia's National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Border Management,<sup>5</sup> led by the Immigration Department under the Ministry of Interior, who contributed towards the identification of priority border communities of intervention with high potential to promoting sustained peaceful coexistence and enhancing cross border communities' social cohesion. Finally, consultations were held with the two technical leads for this project, the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Environment, to understand the root causes of conflicts at the borders and model sustainable peace-building interventions to address them.

In Senegal, consultations were held with the Chief of Staff of Senegal's President, as well as the Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning (Regional Development Agency and Mayor of Municipalities), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation), the lead ministry in border management and local administration: Ministry of Interior, and the Secretary of the National Border Management Commission (CNGF).

Communities in the Gambia	Region/The Gambia	Senegalese localities / municipalities	Region /Senegal
Giboro	West Coast	Kataba 1	Ziguinchor
Darsilami	West Coast	Kataba 1	Ziguinchor
Misera	Lower River	Senoba	Sédhiou
Brikama-Ba	Central River	Pata casamance	Kolda
Wassu/Nianija	Central River	Saly Escale & Missira Wadène	Kaffrine

Table 1. Showing location of border communities targeted by the project

The discussions with stakeholders highlighted the need for an initial diagnosis of the issues and problems specific to border areas requiring support and commitment of the Government in The Gambia and Senegal for effective implementation and achievement of the project's objectives. Local stakeholders also emphasized the need to: (i) set up tools for cross-border consultation in order to engage a dialogue for activities planning before the project implementation; (ii) promoting inclusive dialogue and local development to solve poverty issues and strengthen socio-economic services, environmental preservation, access to forest resources; (iii) installation of local offices for reception and referral to returning migrants; (iv) development of migration

<sup>5</sup> The Gambia National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) Thematic Working Group (TWG) on border management (The Gambia) is led by the Gambia Immigration Department (GID) and includes the following members: Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Department of Social Welfare, Gambia Commission for Refugees, Gambia Police Force, Gambia Revenue Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Information, Communication, and Infrastructure, Ministry of Land and Local Government, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment, National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons, National Youth Council, Office of Vice President, and State Intelligence Services.

information system in line with regional and global objectives; (v) develop mechanisms for ownership and sustainability of project results, as a pilot project; (vi) increase awareness to enable people to better understand the regulatory texts in order to reduce logging and improve collaborations with technical services; (vii) promote synergy among existing projects to increase the potential impact of the project and also find possibility to get additional funds.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>6</sup>: Specify: GM 2**

30 % of \$ 3,800,000 = (\$1,140,000) of the proposed total project budget is allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>7</sup>:**

Each of the outcomes will include Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) activities and measures will be put in place to promote equal representation of women and men, considering their specific needs in the design, logistics, content, and monitoring of activities. At impact, outcome, and output level, dedicated indicators will measure achievements towards GEWE, and all indicators will be disaggregated by sex and age. Women and youth from the communities will be engaged to take leadership roles in the implementation and governance mechanisms, with the project ensuring that at least 50% of all beneficiaries are women, including young women from the communities. This percentage will also be maintained for representation of local authorities and border officials targeted during the training.

The project will work closely with women-led groups in the targeted communities. In particular, the interventions under *outcome 1 related to the output on building trust between border officials and border communities* to reduce tensions at the borders due to accusations of harassment of informal cross-border traders by officials and the misunderstanding of border procedures to promote free movement of persons and goods, and *outcome 3 regarding support for alternative green livelihoods for border communities and increased social cohesion*, aim to address issues that disproportionately affect women. The project will provide specific support to women and men, including information sharing on understanding their rights, empowering them to speak up and to advocate for change. This will be facilitated by inclusive data collection and engagement mechanisms through technology that this demography already uses and by building on their existing platforms to strengthen safe spaces and conflict resolution mechanisms through community action plans to be developed. All awareness-raising initiatives will be designed with a gender lens and will include a focus on issues that disproportionately affect young women. Within the framework to support beneficiaries on alternative green livelihoods under outcome 3, community gardens will be established to enhance food and nutrition security while also increasing the income of women, therefore enhancing their resilience to the effects of climate change. The capacities of women will also be built on agro-processing and value addition. When working with decision-making platforms at the local and national levels, and across the two countries, the project will ensure that women and men are represented equally and that women-specific issues are addressed. The project will also equip border officials with tools to protect women – be they regular or irregular migrants, or informal traders. It will also create a reporting mechanism enabling them to report and hold accountable those authorities and personnel that fail to protect women. The project will ensure that women border officials are represented in both the inter-agency border coordination committee meetings in both countries at the border. Lastly, the project communication strategy will be gender-sensitive and gender-disaggregated indicators will be featured in the project M&E systems.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>8</sup>: Risk marker 1**

<sup>6</sup> Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

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

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

<sup>7</sup> Please consult the PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding

<sup>8</sup> Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)<sup>9</sup>:  
**2.3 Conflict prevention/management**  
**If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:**  
 The project contributes to UNDAF Outcome 1: Governance, Economic Management and Human Rights, and Outcome 3: Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Management  
**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:** The project contributes to SDGs: 10.2, 10.7, 13.1, 15.2, 15.7 & 16.2, 16.4, and 16.7

National Development Plan (NDP)– the project aligns with NDP strategic priority 1, Restoring good governance, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and empowering citizens through decentralization and local governance, priority 2, Modernizing our agriculture and fisheries for sustained economic growth, food and nutritional security and poverty reduction; Critical Enabler 2, Empowering the Gambian Woman to realize her full potential and Critical Enabler 4; Promoting environmental sustainability, climate-resilient communities and appropriate land use.

<b>Type of submission:</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b>	<b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b> <b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): <b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX <b>Brief justification for amendment:</b>
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**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>9</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

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

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>10</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Fumika Nagano</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration (IOM), The Gambia</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal 25.11.2021</i></p> 	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>11</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Valeria Falaschi</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration (IOM), Senegal</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>12</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Moshibudi Rampedi</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Representative Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), The Gambia</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal 25.11.2021</i></p> 	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>13</sup></b></p> <p><i>Mr. Gouantoueu Robert Guei</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Representative Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), Senegal</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Noah Touray</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title Secretary General and Head of Service.</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal 29-11-2021</i></p> 	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Gen. Joseph Mamadou Diop</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title Chef de l'Etat-Major Particulier du Président de la République</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Ms. Seraphine Wakana</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title UN Resident Coordinator, The Gambia</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> 	<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Siaka Coulibaly</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title UN Resident Coordinator, Senegal</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Ms. Awa Dabo</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal 13 Dec 2021</i></p>

<sup>10</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.  
<sup>11</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.  
<sup>12</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.  
<sup>13</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>10</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Fumiko Nagano</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration (IOM), The Gambia</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>11</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Valeria Falaschi</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration (IOM), Senegal</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>12</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Moshibudi Rampedi</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Representative Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), The Gambia</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>13</sup></b></p> <p><i>Mr. Gouantoueu Robert Guei</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Representative Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), Senegal</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Noah Touray</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title Secretary General and Head of Civil Service.</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Gen. Joseph Mamadou Diop</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title Chef de l'Etat-Major Particulier du Président de la République</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Ms. Seraphine Wakana</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title UN Resident Coordinator, The Gambia</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Siaka Coulibaly</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title UN Resident Coordinator, Senegal</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Ms. Awa Dabo</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 13 Dec 2021</p>

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<sup>13</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

### a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project

#### One border, “one people”

The 748km-long border between The Gambia and Senegal remains “one of the starkest examples of colonial geographical bartering”<sup>14</sup> and acts as both a bridge and a barrier in the social, political and economic relations between the two countries. The porous border separates people who nevertheless share longstanding social, cultural and religious ties that act as a political glue in relations between the two countries. Moreover, indigenous ideas of relatedness are reflected in the cross-border transport, trade and religious networks that straddle the two countries.

While recurring conflicts over their shared borders (especially between 2000 and 2016) strained interpersonal relations between the leaders of The Gambia and Senegal, they never degenerated into violent conflict, thanks (at least in part) to strong social, cultural and religious cross-border ties. However, even though communities that live on The Gambia-Senegal border share such ties, research has shown that when economic interests are threatened, cultural principles of cooperation and kinship tend to be abandoned in favor of transactional behavior and competitive attitudes, which can cause the border to become “a significant conflict generator in Gambia-Senegal relations and in relations among Gambian and Senegalese politicians.”<sup>15</sup>

#### The special case of the Casamance borderlands

These dynamics are particularly evident on The Gambia’s southern border with the Casamance region of Senegal. The border with The Gambia prevents Senegal from having easy access to its southernmost region, which is one of the factors that has contributed to the persistence of the separatist armed group that has been operating there since 1982 — the *Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance* (MFDC) — which finances its operations through transnational organized criminal activities, most notably the illicit trade in rosewood, drugs and small arms.

#### *Illicit timber trade, transhumance and environmental degradation*

The Casamance forest area covers about 30,000 hectares and is known for its rich vegetation, biodiversity and expansive forests, including rare tree species such as rosewood, which is particularly sought after by China’s rapidly developing wood industry.<sup>16</sup> The region was once Senegal’s breadbasket, but illegal logging is rapidly depleting its forests and exacerbating the ravages of climate change on a fragile ecosystem.<sup>17</sup> The NGO *Trial International* has estimated that, to date, the Casamance region may have lost up to a third of its forests (over 10,000 hectares) to illegal logging,<sup>18</sup> which is facilitated by corruption among both Senegalese and Gambian authorities, who allow various actors to operate with impunity.<sup>19</sup> The problem is exacerbated by youth unemployment and by the protracted conflict that has been unfolding in the Casamance region for over three decades.

In 2019, the Gambia — the smallest country on the African continent — was the third largest source of the highly prized rosewood species used in China to make antique-style furniture and art.<sup>20</sup> Between 2014 and 2017, The Gambia exported nearly USD 163 million worth of rosewood to China.<sup>21</sup> Yet the endangered

<sup>14</sup> Khan, Mariama. *The Gambia-Senegal Border: Issues in regional integration*. Routledge, 2019.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Westwood: *Dealing in conflict timber across The Gambia and Senegal*. Trial International, 2020 – [https://trialinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/press-kit-Westwood\\_EN.pdf](https://trialinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/press-kit-Westwood_EN.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> *The Silent Destruction of Senegal’s Last Forests*. Institute for Security Studies, 2019 – <https://issafrica.org/iss-today/the-silent-destruction-of-senegals-last-forests>

<sup>18</sup> Westwood: *Dealing in conflict timber across The Gambia and Senegal* Op. cit.

<sup>19</sup> The Gambia ranks 102nd out of 180 countries in Transparency International’s 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index with a score of 37/100, having gained 7 points since the ouster of former President Yahya Jammeh in 2017. Senegal ranks 67th with a score of 45/100.

<sup>20</sup> *Rosewood Trafficking Worsens in The Gambia*. China Dialogue, 2020 – <https://chinadialogue.net/en/nature/rosewood-trafficking-worsens-in-the-gambia/>

<sup>21</sup> Westwood: *Dealing in conflict timber across The Gambia and Senegal* Op. cit.



rosewood species *Pterocarpus Erinaceus*, native to West and Central Africa, has been nearly extinct in The Gambia since 2011. This suggests that most of this rosewood timber, known locally as *Keno*, is illegally harvested in and smuggled from the neighboring Casamance region of Senegal. Recent research by the *Environmental Investigation Agency* (EIA) found that The Gambia exported about 1.6 million rosewood trees between June 2012 and April 2020 and that most of these exports were in violation of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* (CITES), under which *Pterocarpus erinaceus* has been listed since 2017 and to which both The Gambia and Senegal are party.<sup>22</sup>

This illicit timber trade costs both governments dearly. Senegal pays a high price in terms of environmental degradation and increased vulnerability to climate change. The Gambia suffers significant losses in export revenue to government coffers — The Gambia reported USD 471 million less in timber exports than its trading partners declared as imports between 2010 and 2018.<sup>23</sup> There are also broader regional implications. Since it began in Africa over a decade ago, the insatiable hunt for rosewood species has now devastated most of the West African dry forests, affecting hundreds of thousands of lives, threatening livelihoods, increasing desertification, and contributing to climate change. The trafficking of rosewood in West Africa has become the largest in the world.<sup>24</sup> The political implications of the illicit timber trade are also significant, since it weakens the rule of law, fuels ethnic rivalries and armed conflict, and triggers diplomatic tensions between the two countries.

Although the current governments of The Gambia and Senegal have shown considerable political will to reduce trafficking in illicit timber, cross-border illegal logging and smuggling of timber continues. The Gambian President, Adama Barrow, imposed a re-export ban on rosewood in February 2017 and, in 2018, agreed to a joint enforcement initiative to combat its smuggling with the President of Senegal, H.E Macky Sall. Despite this, an EIA investigation has shown that re-exports of rosewood from The Gambia to Asian markets have actually increased since then. Between February 2017 and April 2020, China imported 329,351 tons of rosewood from the Gambia, which is more than during a comparable period in the era of former Gambian President Yahya Jammeh, under whose leadership rosewood smuggling was “a well-known matter of state.”<sup>25</sup>

Research also suggests that the MFDC no longer holds a monopoly on the control of the illicit rosewood trade. Timber smugglers now also reportedly come from The Gambia and from across Senegal, basing themselves within forest communities and taking advantage of the lack of economic opportunities in order to lure people, especially young people, into participating in the illicit trade.<sup>26</sup>

### *Transhumance*

In the Gambia and Senegal, transhumance is a well-known practice that for years has been an integral part of the traditional livestock production system as a resilience strategy to deal with shortages of feed, water, and grazing land as well as pest and diseases. Cattle are the species mostly involved but small ruminants are also involved. Transhumance is highly organized in the Gambia but unregulated. The type of transhumance practiced involves herders within districts, herders from other districts and regions within the country as well as herders from Senegal. Based on the departure period and the length of stay at final destinations, two main types of transhumance are practiced namely; rainy season and dry season transhumance. For rainy season transhumance, resident herds depart just before the onset of the rainy season. Rainy season transhumance is usually associated with restricted environment for cattle due to competition of space between herders and crop farmers. The departure is appropriately scheduled to avoid damages to crops, as cattle tracks are generally inadequate to prevent crop damages. In the case of dry season transhumance, the departure time is at the end of the rainy season or early dry season. It is scheduled so that the animals can move into rice fields and flood plains when the rice crop is harvested and into forests and upland areas. In the past years, disease outbreaks and

<sup>22</sup> *Cashing in on Chaos: How traffickers, corrupt officials, and shipping lines in The Gambia have profited from Senegal's conflict timber*. Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), 2020 - <https://content.eia-global.org/assets/2020/06/EIA-Cashing-In-On-Chaos-HiRes.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> *Cashing in on Chaos*. Op. cit.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> *Rosewood Trafficking Worsens in The Gambia*. Op. cit.

mortalities during transhumance have been encountered such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Black Quarter Disease (BQ), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and Anthrax are the major diseases of concern for cattle. With regards small ruminants, the diseases of concern are Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) and Pasteurellosis. Although stock routes still exist many of them need re-demarcation as they have disappeared as a result of the expansion in crop farming leading to encroachment into the areas where the cattle track previously existed. Transhumance in The Gambia triggers conflicts among herders and host communities. Most of the conflicts are related to external transhumance from northern Senegal due to animals destroying farmers' crops at the fields, theft of livestock, forest destruction etc. In past years, some host communities have developed local conventions on natural resources management to mitigate these conflicts. The use of these conventions is envisaged to support the communities in their drive to enforce regulations on the control of bush fires, illegal cutting of trees, manage use of water and prevent overgrazing.

### *Illicit trade in arms and drugs*

The illicit trade in precious timber is not the only dimension of the clandestine political economy of the borderlands between The Gambia and Senegal / Casamance. Arms and drugs are also illicitly trafficked. Due to the political crisis following the 2016 election, The Gambia has become more open to possible infiltration by illicit arms brokers, although no major incidents of this sort have yet been detected.<sup>27</sup> In Casamance, however, the MFDC has been steadily acquiring arms for use in its insurrection against the Senegalese government. Significant numbers of arms have been circulating in the southern Casamance towns of Medina Gounass and Diaoube, as well as in the more centrally located Touba.<sup>28</sup> Drug trafficking is also pervasive in the border area. Cannabis is the most commonly seized drug in The Gambia and mainly originates from the Casamance region of Senegal.<sup>29</sup> Poor border controls, in addition to corrupt service members, facilitate this illicit cross-border trade.

### **Towards an integrated, cross-border response**

According to The Gambia's Ministry of Interior, Immigration Department, Ministry of Lands and Local Government, and the Senegalo-Gambia Permanent Secretariat, the southern part of the country bordering Senegal's Casamance region is prone to conflicts and tension due to cross-border organized criminal activities which thrive and usually spill across the border during pursuit by security officials. This generates distrust between border officials and local communities and strains relations between cross-border communities, undermining their socio-economic well-being.

The selected project areas of the borderlands between The Gambia's West Coast, Central River and Upper River Regions and Senegal's Casamance region are particularly affected by these conflicts. During the September 2021 PBF Secretariat-led conflict analysis consultation with key government stakeholders, it emerged that the identified cross-border conflict is caused by three main interlinked issues:

1. Weak border management capacities and unclear regulations fueling mistrust between communities and local border authorities.
2. High incidence of transnational organized criminal activities (including the smuggling of timber, arms and drugs, but also of persons, including migrants).
3. The illegal exploitation of natural resources in both countries that lead to environmental degradation.

For the selected border communities, some of the specific conflict issues identified in a 2021 UN Rapid assessment include:<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> <https://ocindex.net/country/gambia>

<sup>28</sup> <https://ocindex.net/country/senegal>

<sup>29</sup> <https://ocindex.net/country/gambia>

<sup>30</sup> UN Joint Assessment Report. Rapid Border Assessment [April 2021, RCO, IOM, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA]

- **Giboro-Seleti border community:** Casamance rebel movements; illegal logging; transboundary forest fires; smuggling; trafficking of persons, cattle rustling; weak implementation of ECOWAS free movement protocols, non-existence of cross-border coordination structures, poor border infrastructure & equipment.
- **Darsilami-Darsilami border community:** weak cross-border community engagement structures to address disputes, destruction of natural resources – e.g., illegal logging, charcoal burning, drug trafficking, international border demarcation disputes,<sup>31</sup> poor border infrastructure, lack of border information system, no cross-border coordination structures, poor access to basic services.
- **Misera-Senoba border community:** Water access problems, cross-border theft of livestock/cattle rustling, transboundary forest fires, weak implementation of ECOWAS free movement protocols, lack of border information systems, smuggling of migrants.
- **Brikama Ba – Patar border community:** lack of border post infrastructure on The Gambia side, weak border surveillance, cattle rustling, conflicts between herders and local farmers, smuggling of migrants, massive influx of small ruminants into the Gambia (transhumance) causing deforestation, spread of livestock diseases, transboundary forest fires, and conflicts between herders, local communities and the Department of Forestry.

#### **Weak border management...**

According to Gambian and Senegalese authorities, the weak operational capacities to manage borders at key land Ports of Entry (PoE) makes it difficult to effectively address illicit trafficking and irregular migration. Borders are porous due to a lack of equipment and infrastructure to support border control operations, and a lack of capacity by border officials to promote border security, conflict resolution and mediation practices. For instance, the border crossing point of Darsilami — the epicenter of a protracted conflict due to a long-standing international land border demarcation dispute and rising cross-border organized crime — lacks a basic IT-based Border Management Information System (BMIS) to register each traveler's profile and travel document information. This border crossing point still relies on manual processing of traveler data, which makes it difficult for border authorities to conduct basic intelligence-gathering and risk analysis that would directly contribute to the formulation of evidence-based strategies to enhance border security. Indeed, the need for digitization through the installation of a BMIS in the form of MIDAS<sup>32</sup> to connect this border crossing point to the electronic system already operational at Immigration Headquarters, is critical for border authorities to collect data for intelligence and risk analysis for safe and orderly movement of migrants while mitigating security risks.

#### **...leads to mistrust between border authorities and communities...**

This lack of capacity in the area of border management has consequences for the relationship between border authorities and border communities. Cross-border community ties are being unraveled by an underlying mistrust between border communities and border authorities arising from accusations of harassment or of false or wrongful arrests of youths and from misunderstandings of border procedures due to weak implementation of the ECOWAS Free Movement of Persons Protocol and other existing frameworks facilitating mobility between the two countries.

<sup>31</sup> In April 2021, a UN joint assessment found that the demarcation of the border between The Gambia and Senegal is a source of cross-border tension in Darsilami. As a result, conflicts arise between local communities over land use (i.e., farming and grazing) and disagreements occur between local border enforcement authorities on border procedures, which have led to confrontations that impact socio-economic activities in the region

<sup>32</sup> Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) is a Border Management Information System (BMIS) that allows states to process and record traveller information upon entering and exiting border crossing points for the purpose of identifying travellers, verifying biometrics, inspecting, and authenticating travel documents, and collecting and analysing data. MIDAS is the BMIS that the Gambia Immigration Department (GID) has been using since it was launched in March 2021; MIDAS is currently installed at the land border crossing points of Amdallai, Giboro, Kerr Ali (Farafenni) and Sabi, and is connected to GID Headquarters in Banjul, to facilitate HQ's real-time access to traveller data across the connected border crossing points.

This mistrust stems from the exclusion of border communities from the governance of the borderlands, a lack of understanding among border communities of the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement authorities, low community awareness of relevant immigration and forestry policies and their associated legislative frameworks governing safe migration, as well as those governing harvesting and transportation of forest products in the two countries.

#### **...requiring an integrated response**

To address these inter-related challenges, strengthened border management and human security capacities at borders are critical to (1) facilitate mutual trust-building between and among border communities and border authorities, (2) increase intelligence and information sharing among border authorities through a variety of means, including communication and cooperation among border officials, and (3) strengthen cross-border coordination among law enforcement and border communities, including through community leadership structures, to help fight cross-border crime, identify triggers of conflict and build ownership to jointly address them in the interests of peaceful co-existence.

#### **Transnational organized criminal networks target unemployed youth**

As mentioned above, The Gambia and Senegal enjoy strong bilateral cooperation thanks to their common heritage and geography, manifested in food, language, religion, music, fashion, dance, and ethnic mixing. Inter-marriage is common and border communities trade, mingle, and engage in sports such as traditional wrestling. Despite these cultural, religious and trade links, cross-border conflicts have worsened due to unequal access to basic services on either side of the border, as well as the manipulation of border communities — and especially unemployed youth — by armed groups and organized criminal networks, which undermine traditional principles of cooperation and kinship.

The majority of Women cross border traders work individually and not as co-operatives. They lack understanding on the benefits of establishing joint businesses and working together as a team. The temporary closure of borders due to COVID-19 restrictions affected the livelihoods of these women traders as they now have to cross the border irregularly which further raises safety concerns. Women traders do not produce any products or add value to it. They are mere ‘intermediaries’ with lack of a broader vision to earn higher incomes. In addition, many traders are exposed to harassment (verbal insults, sexual harassment and even rape). Women traders report harassment from government officials, and at times from buyers, which cause delays and income losses and much of it go unreported. Informal cross border traders, particularly women, lack strong institutions that would advocate their rights and demand for inclusion in the expanding trade. The need for development of a women-centered cross-border interventions in view of strengthening the economic resilience and social cohesion in target communities and increase incomes is critical in ensuring that the borders are safe from criminal elements that thrive on exploiting women at the borders but also ensure the borders are safe for trade to thrive.

The intensive pressure on land, water and other resources is increasing localized conflict between different communities, including pastoralists and small-scale farmers in the cross border. These conflicts are part of a larger trend of decentered, smaller-scale and fragmented intrastate conflict on the borders, increasingly involving non-state actors. Conflict and environmental issues have disproportionate impacts on women. The vulnerability of women is directly linked to the fact that although women constitute more than half of the population and provide the majority of the food supply, they have limited access, ownership and co-ownership to land and natural resources.

Women are particularly vulnerable in contexts, especially in marginalized border areas where insecurity is relatively high, and people often lack resources and opportunities to adequately cope with impacts that emerge from cross border conflicts. In addition, they are bound by economic dependence, and usually also by cultural norms. The situation of women is also linked to the low representation of women in customary land management institutions and conflict prevention / management mechanisms and their low levels of education and limited access to capital. Women’s poor access to decision-making power does not allow them to claim new land rights, nor to secure the rights they have acquired. In the current context of increasing competition for land, women’s

land vulnerability arouses strong frustrations and leads to a rise in tensions. However, women are not simply victims, they engage in a range of strategies to minimize negative impacts and they adopt several survival strategies to respond to conflicts. Women are key agents for development and peace building therefore it is essential to involve them as beneficiaries but also as an agent of positive and lasting transformation of society and major players. The economic empowerment of women is justified in this project insofar as it leads to a profound transformation of relationships between women and men. This first of all means the economic empowerment of women by strengthening their capacity to generate their own resources sustainably. It also means creating the conditions for women to have equal access to resources, means of production and savings and control over them. Finally, it also means giving women the ability for them to not only make decisions about their activities and profits, but also influence laws in favor of autonomy.

### **Environmental degradation vs participatory natural resource management**

Furthermore, the effects of deforestation, climate change, transhumance and weak participatory natural resource management between the two countries have a compounding effect on the cross-border conflict drivers outlined above. The borderland environment is being degraded by illegal logging, illegal production and transport of charcoal,<sup>33</sup> and transboundary forest fires, including those related to the clearance of land for the raising of livestock as well as overgrazing through transhumance. Such degradation increases the vulnerability of this fragile ecosystem to the effects of climate change and puts further strain on scarce natural resources shared between borderland communities, thus heightening the risk of conflict between them. Public perceptions, timber and charcoal trade, and legal provisions related to existing practices of control and enforcement (including state licensing), as well as access and use of Gambia's and cross-border natural resources by citizens (specific to forests, timber and charcoal trade) are also strongly associated with significant destabilizing tensions. These issues currently affect everyday relations amongst citizens and between resource-linked communities, and medium to long-term implications for broader trust and confidence between citizens, neighboring cross-border communities and the authorities.

Women are mostly affected by the continuous extraction of timber resources along the borders of the two countries by mainly commercial interests' groups and individuals. Women in the border communities largely depend on forest resources as life supporting buffers in times of environmental stress because they are usually denied their rights to have access to productive assets such as land for farming, credit, and other support services. Thus, the continuous destruction and degradation of forest resources across the border by commercial interest groups and the failure to distribute profits and returns at community level seriously affect the economic well-being of cross border women and youth. These destructive activities represent a series of immediate and unfavorable economic repercussions on local food security in the immediate vicinity of the project intervention areas. It has put pressures on families and generated broader insecurity for those living in these regions, who feel their overall conditions and questions about livelihoods, financial, and physical security have been badly affected. To help alleviate these conditions and promote more social cohesion the project needs to support women with community gardens with boreholes to increase their income and introduce modern beekeeping among youth groups and other farmers as an income generating activity and means to promote environmental protection. Considering the geographic location of The Gambia being completely surrounded by Senegal except for an opening to the Atlantic Ocean and also considering the very close socio-economic, cultural and family ties that exist between the two counties, it is logical that a lot of movement of livestock takes place between the two countries. However, the practice of transhumance in the Gambia is not without challenges, which are mostly centered on equitable and sustainable utilization of natural resources for both sustainable livestock and crop production. Specific challenges relate to serious competition for water and damage to crops on farmlands by livestock, which cause lot of conflict among transhumance herders and host communities. Other challenges relate to the spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and their associated devastating impacts on livelihoods of farmers through mortalities of their animals and the huge cost it takes to eradicate these

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<sup>33</sup> In addition to facilitating the cross-border transport of illegally harvested timber, border communities are also heavily involved in illegal charcoal production. Since, in The Gambia, the production of charcoal is illegal (2018 Forest Act), it is often produced on the Senegal side of the border using wood from Gambian forests.

diseases. This, therefore, indicates the immense importance of cross border surveillance, capacity enhancement and harmonization of regulations by Gambia and Senegal.

At sub regional level ECOWAS has made strives to enhance the regulation of cross border transhumance through the ECOWAS Protocol on transhumance. This allows herdsmen within the West African sub- region free access to countries in the sub-region with their livestock, provided they have valid health certificates covering their animals and use specific routes or corridors assigned by the state to specific grazing reserves. The instrument also guarantees, through the laws of the receiving country, that the rights of non-resident herders will be respected. At the same time, non-residents transhumant must comply with the national legislation of the host country, including access and use of forest areas, wildlife, water points and pasture. Despite the framework being both simple and comprehensive, effective implementation is challenging. Several constraints have been noted for example migration routes and transhumance corridors in the reception areas being occupied by farmers or settlements, administrative impediments, illegal taxation of pastoralists, accusations of migrating herders of damage to crops and over-exploitation of protected which results to conflicts. All these issues must be considered when designing new systems to manage cross-border transhumance.

Some programmes do exist to address the risks, in The Gambia, for example, the participatory forest management program, which is managed by the Department of Forestry, promotes the involvement of local communities in sustainable forest management with the aim of transferring forest tenure to local communities. However, communities involved in this program still need capacity enhancement in the areas of forest governance and technical knowledge transfer.

### Frameworks for cooperation

Numerous frameworks exist to facilitate constructive engagement between The Gambia and Senegal to address the issues highlighted above. These include the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment and the Senegalo-Gambian Permanent Secretariat, which is staffed by Senegalese and Gambian government officials working to strengthen bilateral ties and cooperation. In March 2017, The Gambia signed a Defense and Cooperation Agreement, the purpose is to establish a partnership with Senegal in national defense capability and security cooperation in areas such as Right of cross-border hot pursuit, joint patrols and border management among others. In February 2021 the Gambia signed a protocol on Operational Arrangements for the Implementation of the Right to Cross-Border hot Pursuits and Joint Patrols, the purpose of this agreement is to establish a partnership with Senegal in areas of Intelligence sharing and Training, the fight against illegal timber logging and trafficking and facilitation of cross-border official movement of military convoys and personnel of both countries. Finally, in March 2021, Declaration on Transit Trade between the Republic of The Gambia and The Republic of Senegal signed to further strengthen cooperation in relation to transit trade through the adoption of uniform and simplified procedures. Facilitate the transit of goods between the Gambia and Senegal and develop a strategy to combat transit fraud through sharing of information<sup>34</sup>.

### Stakeholder Analysis

The implementing partners of this project include government ministries and their aligned departments, CSOs, private and NGOs, Government agencies will lead the implementation activities in close collaboration with CSOs, private sector partners. The CSOs/NGOs will be fully engaged in capacity building and awareness raising activities and community resilience aspects of the project. The table below shows the key partners and their expected roles in the project implementation.

Stakeholder	Expertise	Engagement in the project
<b>The Gambia</b>		
Ministry of Interior (MOI)	MOI is mandated to ensure internal security, maintenance of law and order in the country. Under the Ministry we have Gambia	MOI is the main Ministry for coordination and oversight for the implementation of this project. They have provided useful inputs in the development process and will play a key

<sup>34</sup> Compendium of International Treaties and Agreements. 2021

	Department of Immigration, Gambia Police Force, Drug Law Enforcement	<p>leadership role in the Steering Committee (SC) providing an oversight role. The Ministry will contribute towards realization of outcome 1 of the project.</p> <p>MOI will be a key partner and beneficiary in the upgrading of the border post, the introduction of the Migration Information Data Analysis System, and capacity strengthening of border officials including the community engagement with border officials to build trust.</p>
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR)	The Ministry has the overall responsibility of overseeing and coordinating the development and implementation of policies and programs relevant to the environment, climate change, and natural resources management in the Gambia.	Ministry of Environment will coordinate and provide technical guidance on all matters related to natural resource management component of the project – specifically outcome 2
Ministry of Lands and Rural Administration (MoLRA)	At local level through local government authorities, the Ministry will be engaged on transfer of community forests to local communities	Key government stakeholder in implementation. MoLRA is the custodian of traditional forest and lands at national and local level. Their support is essential for effective transfer of CFs to local communities. This Ministry also has a community development department that will be engaged at the local level, furthermore it hosts the local government and will support the project engagement with local government authorities.
Ministry of Justice	The Attorney General's Chambers and Ministry of Justice provides indispensable legal services in promoting and protecting rule of law, justice delivery and good governance. On the other hand, the satellite institutions under it such as NAATIP also provide value added legal services to promote and protect human rights, good governance and the rights-based approach to justice delivery.	Since the project will be engaged in addressing transnational organized crimes e.g., trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants etc. that form part of the transnational organized crimes across the borders to promote peaceful co-existence, the need to strengthen the prosecution aspects will be critical, this will be done in close coordination with the agency under the Ministry called NAATIP.
Senegalo-Gambia Permanent Secretariat	In 1965, a Treaty of Association was signed between The Gambia and Senegal which outlined the areas of cooperation between the two countries and created a Permanent Secretariat responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.	Support the project in strengthening cross-border cooperation between the two countries. The secretariat provides a repository of existing cooperation arrangements between the two governments which are useful for the project to ensure these are strengthened for peaceful co-existence and economic well-being.
Gambia Immigration Department (GID)	The GID established under the immigration Act of 1965 responsible for the facilitation, controlling,	The GID will be part of the Project Steering committee (PSC), providing strategic operational advice. GID will be an

	monitor and regulate entry, residence and exit of persons at entry points in The Gambia.	implementing partner partner and beneficiary in the upgrading of the border post, the introduction of the Migration Information Data Analysis System, and capacity strengthening of border officials.
National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) under the Ministry of Justice	NAATIP is the agency responsible for administering and monitoring the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act 2007.	NAATIP will be part of the Project Steering Committee, providing strategic operational advice on issues and activities relating to trafficking in persons and cross-border organized crime.  NAATIP will also be a partner in activities addressing cross-border organized crimes such as trafficking in persons.
Local Area Councils and Regional Authorities	They are in-charge of administration of local authorities.	The Local Area Councils will be represented on the Local Project Committees' as key stakeholders. The Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) of each area council will support the authorities in strategic decision making.  They will also be partners throughout the implementation of the programme, facilitating the implementation of activities and as direct beneficiaries of activities strengthening the capacity of local authorities.
Inter-Agency Border Coordination Committees	The purpose is to strengthen cooperation, coordination and exchange of information among border agencies for effective border security and trade facilitation.	They will be represented at the LPC and at various border posts They will be partners during the implementation of the project targeting border management related interventions at various border posts. they include Immigration, Police, Customs, Drug Law Enforcement, State Intelligence Service, Health, Forestry, Veterinary, Plant Health etc
Border communities	Those who live and draw their daily livelihoods from the borderlands.	The beneficiary communities will be engaged throughout the implementation of the project and its activities. They will be the main beneficiaries. The ward counsellors and members of the village development committees of these communities will also serve on the Local Programme Committees
National Youth Council (NYC)	NYC is a public agency established to mobilise, coordinate, and supervise youth organisations, implement national youth programmes, and advise government on youth- related issues.	Will be a stakeholder in the project, their engagement will be critical in targeting the youth in these borderlands for their engagement in addressing cross-border crimes, natural resource management and support for alternative livelihoods.
Media	The available media (print, electronic and digital media) in The Gambia especially with those present at target areas.	The Project will leverage mainstream public and private media houses, including online media platforms to amplify the peace building messages and communicate programmes and results of the project.
Department of Forestry (DoF)	The Department of Forestry will be one of the Implementing Partners of the project. It will be engaged in all	Main executing partner in the project. DoF is the custodian of forest instruments (policy,



	areas related to forestry matters including tree planting, participatory forest management, transboundary forest management and beekeeping	legislation, etc) and their implementation at national and local levels.
Department of Lands and Surveys (DLS)	The Department of Lands and Surveys will be engaged in all areas related to community forest demarcation, mapping of transhumance corridors	Key government stakeholder in implementation. DLS is the custodian of the Decentralization Act 2002 (amended), endorses surveying of forests for community ownership and formal transfer.
Department of Agriculture (DoA)	At local level, DoA will provide key inputs for activities related to community gardening or horticultural production, agro processing and value addition	Key government stakeholder in implementation. DoA is the custodian of the agricultural policy and related instruments and their implementation for agricultural production and development. Chair of the Agricultural and Natural Resources (ANR) platform at national level. At local level, will provide key inputs for activities related to agroforestry, fire management, etc.
West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP),	Is a nationally recognized non-Governmental peace building organization promoting a culture of peace within a framework of human rights, democracy, and governance. It has a membership of 30 civil society organizations spread across the country with various mandates ranging from peacebuilding human rights and development. WANEP maintains focal points in each of the 5 regions coordination and directly implementing programmes and activities with the communities.	A key Non-Governmental Organization working on strengthening peace building efforts – could be considered as a key strategic implementing partner for the project.
United Purpose – The Gambia	A Non-Governmental Organization which is leader in community-led development and grassroots innovation. worked with frontline activists, community organizations and individuals to help people gain agency over their own lives - so they can move Beyond Aid.	A key Non-Governmental Organization working on strengthening peace building efforts – could be considered as a key strategic implementing partner for the project.
Senegal-Gambian Network of Women Federation (SGWF)	The Senegalo-Gambia Women's Federation (SGWF) is a dynamic organization that is committed to empowering women by providing them with the opportunity and tools to uplift themselves for development in The Gambia, Senegal and beyond, through talks, connectivity, forums, social-economic, entrepreneurial development projects,	A key Non- Government Organization partner to strengthen cross-border engagements - SGWF has ongoing programs in five areas: Leadership for Economic Development, Woman 2 Woman, Community/Relationships, Entrepreneurial and skill-building, Human Rights and Women's Dignity, and Esteem & Citizenship.
ECOWAS Permanent Representative in The Gambia	ECOWAS Protocol relating to the Free Movement of persons, the right of residence and establishment has	By the virtue of this flagship protocol, intra-regional mobility is supposed to increase and boost economic activities in the region.

	been instrumental in fostering regional integration and development.	ECOWAS Permanent Rep will be part of the project steering committee to ensure The Free Movement Protocol can increase yield multi-sectoral benefits and contribute to peace building effort.
Livestock Owners Association	The Livestock Owners Association will be engaged on transhumance issues, the development of local conventions, provision of watering points for livestock, mapping of transhumance corridors and fire management	The association (will) play a key coordination role in the parts of the project supporting communities/villagers in establishing rangelands and cattle tracts and their regulations.
All Gambia Forestry Platform (AGFP)	AGFP will be engaged on activities on community forestry, fire management and tree planting.	It is CSO created to assist Community Forest Committees (CFCs) in capacity strengthening.
The Natural Resources Consulting (NACO)	NACO will be engaged on beekeeping training, awareness raising on the forestry legislative frameworks	NACO is private consulting company that specializes on rural extension and training on natural resources management.
Agency for the Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)	ADWAC will support the Department of Forestry and the Department of Livestock Services on tree planting and demarcation and mapping of cattle tracts respectively	ADWAC is a registered non-sectarian, non-partisan development organization aiming to facilitate sustainable improvement in the lives and livelihoods of the poor, especially women and children.
Association of Wood Re-exporters and Forest Users in The Gambia	A private sector association of Wood Re-exporters & Forest users in The Gambia	They will contribute to ensuring that there is sustainable utilization of resources, e.g., timber. They will also reach out to its members about policy frameworks in the trade and utilization of resources.
Reliance Financial Services	Reliance Financial Services Company Limited (Reliance) is a non-bank financial institution, its objective is to provide financial services products and services to the average Gambian especially those at the bottom of the economic pyramid. Our target clients include the woman selling vegetables in the market, the farmer, the fisherman, the cement retailer, the masonry, the tailor, the taxi driver, the immigrant	Through rigorous selection process the project might partner with the private sector , especially the financial institutions such as Reliance Financial Services for mini-grant support to local community members in the project.
<b>Senegal</b>		
The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development  <i>The Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS)</i>	Implementation of forest policy as well as soil conservation and wildlife management. It will be engaged on activities related to restoration, fire management and regulation of illegal logging	DEFCCS is responsible for the development and implementation of the national forest policy. It exercises state prerogatives in the fields of soil conservation, wildlife management and forest ecosystems. It contributes to building the technical capacities of government officials, local elected officials, and grassroots community organizations, and developing their management and organizational capacities.

		Its field system supports the interventions of local authorities.
<p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment</p> <p><i>The National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advice (ANCAR).</i></p>	These institutions will be engaged on activities related to agro silvo pastoral, capacity building, agro-processing, and value addition	FAO supports the structure in the development of E-advice and farmer field school platforms as an approach to disseminate good agricultural practices. FFS platforms play a very active role, particularly in building the capacities of producers, and taking gender into account in the agro silvo pastoral sector.
<p>Ministry of Local Governance, Development and Land Use Planning</p> <p><i>Regional Development Agencies (ARD) of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda and Kaffrine</i></p>	This Ministry will be engaged on activities related to coordination, transhumance, gender and production and transportation of forest products	Locally elected people are responsible for implementing the skills transferred to the environment and natural resources and budgeting sensitive to gender and the environment.
<p>Ministry of Interior (MOI)</p>	<p>Responsible for territorial administration, internal security, administrative police, civil defence, and the organization of elections.</p> <p>As the head of territorial administration, the MOI has authority over governors, prefects, and sub-prefects, within their own attributions as delegates of the President of the Republic and representatives of the Government.</p>	<p>MOI will be one of the two-line ministries of the project, providing continuous inputs and oversight to the project, including as chairs of the PSC.</p> <p>MOI will be a partner and beneficiary in the upgrading of the border post, and capacity strengthening of border officials.</p>
<p>The National Border Management Commission (CNGF)</p>	<p>It is an Inter-Agency Border Coordination Committee within the Office of the President of the Republic that coordinates all border management interventions and advises the President of the Republic on border policies.</p> <p>The CNGF also is active to strengthen cooperation, coordination and exchange of information among border agencies for effective border security and trade facilitation.</p>	<p>They will be represented at the LPC and at various border posts</p> <p>They will be partners during the implementation of the project targeting border management related interventions at various border posts</p> <p>Since 2018, the CNGF has been building cultural huts to strengthen relationship and social cohesion within border communities along Senegal's borders with Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, and Mauritania. So far, 19 huts erected are intended to develop cross-border cooperation and promote citizenship values in these localities. Thus, IOM Senegal will closely collaborate with this entity for border community's engagement activities</p>
<p>The Directorate of Air and Border Police (DPAF)</p>	<p>Responsible for the fight against irregular migration and cross-border banditry, its responsibilities have increased as the sub-regional security context and the crises in our immediate environment are conducive to</p>	<p>The DPAF will be part of the PSC, providing strategic advice, a partner and beneficiary in the upgrading of the border post, capacity strengthening of border officials and community engagement activities</p>

	trafficking of all kinds and transnational crime.	
Directorate General of Customs	Responsible for all taxes and customs duties. Senegalese customs have four missions: first, a fiscal mission since they collect duties and taxes. As an extension of this mission, customs have an economic role: creating an environment conducive to production activity, but also to the promotion of legal trade.	The Directorate will be part of the PSC and provide strategic advice on activities within their remit.
ECOWAS Permanent Representative in Senegal	ECOWAS Protocol relating to the Free Movement of persons, the right of residence and establishment has been instrumental in fostering regional integration and development.	By the virtue of this flagship protocol, intra-regional mobility is supposed to increase and boost economic activities in the region. ECOWAS Permanent Rep will be part of the project steering committee to ensure The Free Movement Protocol can increase yield multi-sectoral benefits and contribute to peace building effort.
The Senegalese National Gendarmerie	Made up of military personnel and reports to the Ministry of Armed Forces. This security force with military status contributes to guaranteeing the stability of the country in a regional environment subject to insecurity.	The Gendarmerie is a key stakeholder in security related matters and shall be involved in the project's activities
Senegalo-Gambia Permanent Secretariat	In 1965, a Treaty of Association was signed between The Gambia and Senegal which outlined the areas of cooperation between the two countries and created a Permanent Secretariat responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.	Support the project in strengthening cross-border cooperation between the two countries. The secretariat provides a repository of existing cooperation arrangements between the two governments which are useful for the project to ensure these are strengthened for peaceful co-existence and economic well-being.
Civil society Organization: The Regional Committee of Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (CRSFPC/USOFORAL)	Le CRSFPC/Usforal is an association that works to better involve women in building lasting peace for a prosperous and egalitarian society. It develops projects with rural women in particular aimed at ensuring them a better social and economic status.	CRSFPC / Usforal will support the project activities on the ground and provide local expertise in areas such as: non-violent conflict management, gender approach, non-violent communication, women leadership training.
NGO Justice and Development, Integrated Civic Leadership & Community Development (DECLIC SUD)	The NGO's mission is to promote sustainable and harmonious development to improve livelihoods and strengthen adaptation strategies to climate change in Senegal and more specifically, it seeks	The project will partner with DECLIC SUD to provide close technical backstopping to beneficiaries on improved agriculture practice, natural resource management, good governance and the empowerment of local communities to enjoy their rights and fulfill their duties in the defense of gender equality, security and their well-being
The National Advisory Council on Human Rights and	A national body under the Ministry of Justice in Senegal. The Ministry of Justice is in charge of the drafting of	The council's role is to assist the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Promotion of Peace in Senegal

International Humanitarian Law	legislative and regulatory texts within its competence; the development of regulations and management of prisons; the general control of external services.	
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- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>35</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The project aligns closely to The Gambia's National Migration Policy,<sup>36</sup> which prioritizes responding to issues such as irregular migration, including migrant smuggling and human trafficking; border management; environment, and climate change as key strategic areas. It also aligns with the Gambia's National Development Plan<sup>37</sup> which highlights issues relating to youth and women empowerment as well as environmental sustainability and the promotion of climate resilient communities. The National Security Policy<sup>38</sup> of The Gambia identifies disputed land borders between The Gambia and Senegal, organized trans-national and cross-border crime, and the environment as some of the several threats, vulnerabilities, and challenges to the country's security. The project also relates to Conflict Development Analysis<sup>39</sup> (2019) which identified accountability and political leadership in transition, land governance, land disputes, and resolution practices, status of national reforms and commissions, social cohesion, social behavior, and the role of civil society, Gambia's young population, vulnerabilities of climate, and the natural environment as key drivers of conflict and instability in The Gambia. The project further aligns with UNDAF strategic results 1 on Governance, Economic Management and Human Rights, and 3 on Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Management.<sup>40</sup> This cross-border cooperation project will consolidate and expand on activities initiated by the recently concluded PBF project on: Addressing Land and Natural Resources Conflict in The Gambia. Lastly, the project promotes the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) objective 9, 10, 11, 16 and 23; both countries adopted the GCM and builds on other initiatives

With respect to Senegal, the PBF funded project is in alignment with Axis 3 of the UNSDCF, Governance, Peace and Security. It is also in alignment with Axis 3 of the Emerging Senegal Plan on "Good governance", which aims at strengthening institutions and promoting peace, security, and African integration. Lastly, the project promotes the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) objective 9, 10, 11, 16 and 23; both countries adopted the GCM. The project will strengthen the existing cooperation frameworks realized by the Senegalo-Gambia permanent secretariat such as in February 2021, a protocol on Operational Arrangements for the Implementation of the Right to Cross-Border hot Pursuits and Joint Patrols was signed. The purpose of the agreement is to establish a partnership with Senegal in areas of Intelligence sharing and Training, the fight against illegal timber logging and trafficking and facilitation of cross-border official movement of military convoys and personnel of both countries. There have been incidences of hot pursuits for organized criminal gangs e.g., in May 2021, there was an altercation between a Gambia community with Senegalese Security officials<sup>41</sup> who were pursuing a lorry carrying illegal timber from Senegal, the altercation resulted into injury of two Gambia civilians.

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

<sup>35</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

<sup>36</sup> National Migration Policy 2019

<sup>37</sup> <https://gambia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/1.-The-Gambia-National-Development-Plan-2018-2021-Full-Version.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> National Security Policy 2019

<sup>39</sup> Conflict and Development Analysis Report (2019)

<sup>40</sup> The Gambia United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021

<sup>41</sup> Senegalese Security Allegedly Injured Two at Border Village - Gambia.com

This is the first cross-border cooperation project between the two countries under a Peacebuilding Fund framework. In 2018 IOM implemented a Government of Japan funded “Enhancing Collective Capacity for Managing Borders and Protecting Border Communities: The Gambia and Senegal” project (March 2018 – March 2019), the aim of which was to facilitate cooperation between the Governments of The Gambia and Senegal to jointly work on addressing security challenges along the shared borders<sup>42</sup>, this proposed PBF funded project focuses on border communities between the two countries. The project would facilitate deeper involvement of target border communities and individuals who are at risk of becoming embroiled or re-embroiled in conflicts related to natural resources and cross-border criminality. This project builds on some of the initiatives supported by the recently completed PBF project, “Addressing conflict over land and natural resources in The Gambia,” jointly implemented by FAO and UNDP with government partners. The former supported a baseline study on conflicts in The Gambia, enhanced awareness of authorities and communities on revised legal frameworks and policies and provided two watering points for livestock in two communities in West Coast and Central River Regions, respectively and started cattle tagging initiative to tackle cattle theft. FAO currently has two Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funded projects, both of which support the identification of cattle tracks, provision of watering points in cattle tracks and development of local conventions on grazing and natural resources management in three regions – North Bank Region (NBR), Central River Region (CRR) and Upper River Region (URR) – to reduce conflicts between crop and livestock farmers. There is no cross-border project being implemented between Gambia and Senegal at the moment; the IOM border management project mentioned only supported interventions at the Gambian border communities and none of the other projects cited focused on border communities which is a huge gap to be filled by this new cross border initiative.

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
Strengthening Operational Capacities for Gambian Authorities to Manage Borders, Respond to Health Crisis and Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 (March 2021-March 2022)	USD 750,000 Funded by the Government of Japan	This project aims to strengthen the operational capacities of the Government of The Gambia (GoTG) through 1) Strengthening maritime and border management capacities; 2) Strengthening health emergency preparedness and response to COVID-19 at Ports of Entry; and 3) Addressing socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on cross-border traders	Complementarity – This is a border management project currently being implemented in The Gambia and this project will complement it. The project is presently not targeting any of the targeted border communities by this project.
Regional Community Engagement: from Senegal to Benin (June 2021 – Sept 2022)	USD 987,500 Funded by the US Government	The project focuses on strengthening community engagement in border management and local authorities’ capacities	Complementarity – Regional border management project currently being implemented in Senegal and Benin targeting other

<sup>42</sup> The project supported inter-agency coordination and promoted cross-border community engagement as well as joint border officials’ trainings that culminated in a high-level meeting between the border authorities of both countries, during which a joint memorandum of understanding was reached by the two countries to cooperate in border management.

		to respond to crisis on the borders using a holistic approach	border areas not covered by this project.
Survey on Border Management in the Sahel Region amid COVID-19 (6 May 2021 – 31 March 2022)	USD 1,990,370 Funded by JICA	The project combines a survey to collect and analyze information to better understand the situation on the ground, identify the gaps and challenges and formulate recommendations, initiate a pilot phase to implement activities related to capacity development and community engagement in border management	Complementarity – The project will provide concrete information to further contribute to peace and stability of the Sahel region through future interventions in border management in the COVID-19 context. The project includes data collection on the current situation at specific Point of Entries (POEs) in the Sahel region and implementation of pilot activities to identify and deliver effective capacity building interventions to border authorities.
Community-based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management Project (2016 – 2022)	USD 3, 066, 347 Funded by GEF	The project aims to reduce forest degradation in the northern part of the Gambia through the strengthening and expansion of community-forestry and implementation of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices	Complementarity: This project supports forest fire management initiatives, forest restoration through enrichment planting, agroforestry, it supports beekeeping activities and the identification of cattle tracks and rangelands as well as the development of local conventions on grazing. The project is intervening in four regions, namely, NBR, LRR, CRR and URR However, the project does not specifically target border communities.
Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia (2017 – 2022)	USD 6,288,356 Funded by GEF	The overall objective of the project is to promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector.	Complementarity: This project promotes integrated livelihood and income generation, sustainable production and management practices in agriculture and linking to value addition and marketing. It also supports the enhancement of resilience of rangelands by

			implementing improved management practices. The project is operating in three regions (CRR, URR and NBR). This project does not specifically target border communities.
Global Transformation of Forests for People and Climate: a focus on West Africa with support from Sweden (2019 – 2023)	USD 8,000,000  Funded by Government of Sweden	The project aims to strengthen forestry decision-making in overall land management. In particular, the project targets 1) knowledge of the state of forest ecosystem dynamics; 2) forest and land-related laws, policies, and strategies at the sub-regional level; and 3) demonstration and dissemination of sustainable forest and land use practices. The proposed GEF project will build on the capacity development on landscape management and strengthening of conducive institutional environment for resilient mangrove ecosystem management.	Complementarity – This project will support community-based forest management initiatives in the two countries. It plays a role in capacity building and complements the PBF project activities on enhanced sustainable forest management on both sides of the border.
Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) for biodiversity conservation, food security and resilient livelihoods in the Peanut Basin and Eastern Senegal ( <i>Dékil Souf</i> ) (2021-2024)	USD 5,786,073	This project will be implemented in three selected landscapes in Fatick, Kaffrine and Tambacouda regions - all sharing borders with The Gambia. The project aims at 1) creating an enabling environment (good governance and enhance capacity) for large-scale Sustainable Land Management (SLM); 2) Enhance rural employment and livelihoods to sustain improved management of production land.	The project is complementary with the PBF project, as it will strengthen on the Senegalese side inclusive land governance for better biodiversity conservation and natural resources access through the application of LDN and VGGT (Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security) principles. It will also increase technical and institutional



		The project aimed at strengthening legal frameworks for Land and Natural Resources (LNR) - related conflict resolution and governance, enhance mechanisms for conflict prevention, and in communities where LNR conflict-related violence has already occurred, and support actions for peace building.	capacities of agro-sylvo-pastoral communities on SLM technologies and approaches for some borders communities
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**II. Project content, strategic justification, and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)**

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The main objective of this project is to strengthen cross-border cooperation between border authorities and communities through enhanced, integrated border management and natural resources management practices in Senegal and The Gambia.

The implementation strategy for this project will use a three-prong approach in addressing the root causes of conflict through interventions to strengthen border management capacities, natural resources management and improve community resilience through livelihoods support. To achieve this, conflicts arising from:

- i) *Weak border management capacities and unclear regulations fueling mistrust between communities and local border authorities;*  
This will be addressed through improvement of border infrastructures/facilities to enhance the operational environment for officials to provide accountable services to local communities, the inter-agency and cross-border coordination structures supported will improve relationship building through information sharing among border authorities to address crimes, the community engagement plans created and community engagements/social mobilization through dialogues targeting women, men and youths will build a collaborative relationship between the community and border authorities for trust-building.
- ii) *High incidence of transnational organized criminal activities (including smuggling of migrants, weapons, drugs, timber, and trafficking of persons) across border regions, posing a serious threat to stability and development;*  
The borders authorities’ capacities will be built to address transnational organized crimes, digitization of borders through installation of border information system to improve data gathering which is gender disaggregated for evidence-based risk analysis.
- iii) *Illegal exploitation of natural resources in both countries that lead to environmental degradation;*  
Capacity building and sectoral coordination work will be carried out at national level in the context of natural resource management in both Senegal and The Gambia and the project will make it more specific to the border areas. The project will popularize the forestry legislative frameworks and the participatory forest management program among border authorities and communities on the Gambia/Senegal side of the border and introduce a compliance system that considers illegal cross

border timber and charcoal production and trade concerns. This will include livelihood interventions support for women and youths to empower them and promote resilience.

Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

- b) **IF** local border communities and authorities regularly engage in mutual trust building in problem identification and solving through improved communication and exchanges, have necessary capacity and systems to identify border security and natural resources management conflict issues and build ownership of these challenges.
- c) **IF** border authorities are better equipped with tools and their operational capacities ( document security verification equipment, building infrastructure improved, and technical training for border officials on cross-border organized crime, document examination, conflict management and protection of vulnerable migrants ) improved to effectively address conflict factors, reinstate state authority on addressing crimes and improve community social cohesion
- d) **IF** local community members including women and youths are supported with alternative green livelihoods, depending on economic activities of the border area for increased community resilience.
- e) **THEN** increased social cohesion can be realized and local community members with border authorities will be empowered to find peaceful alternatives to conflicts and tensions thus contributing to reduced tensions, improved resilience through creation of alternative livelihoods, fostered dialogues for peaceful co-existence, and a well-being of cross- border communities.
- f) **BECAUSE** conflicts and grievances emanating from cross- border communities are due to lack of understanding of cross-border management regulations, equipment, and infrastructure support for effective management of borders, conservation practices of natural resources, and limited support for alternative livelihoods for adaptation purposes further compounded by community non-participation/inclusion in decision making structures to improve their quality of life.
- g) **Underlying assumption:** The political and security situation in targeted cross-border communities will remain stable with no shocks; the COVID-19 pandemic will be contained, and movement restrictions unhindered to access and restore normalcy; the national and local government authorities participate and cooperate with actors to promote community-based social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Finally, both cross-border communities agree to jointly work together to address and mitigate common causes of conflict.
- h) **Project Success:** The project success shall include increased cross-border coordination among border authorities to manage borders, enhanced social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among cross-border communities, improved natural resource management practices and increased household incomes because of support of alternative livelihoods.
- i) **Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs)**

To address the main conflict factors of weak border management practices leading to mistrust between authorities and local community; thriving transnational organized criminal activities; and illegal exploitation of natural resources is leading to environmental degradation in the cross-border region of The Gambia and Senegal. The project proposes an integrated approach which is interlinked, whereby community engagement will be promoted in border management practices to increase trust building between border authorities and local communities to address transnational organized crime, this will create a conducive opportunity for local communities to take part in community-based resources

management to address environmental degradation. These efforts will lead to an increased community resilience for improved social cohesion as community members who benefited from criminal activities that destabilizes the peace in the border region will have an alternative livelihood to support their economic development, thereby improving the overall peaceful coexistence and social cohesion within the community.

**Outcome 1: Enhanced engagement between communities and border management authorities for improved border management.**

According to Gambian and Senegalese authorities, the weak operational capacities to manage borders at key land Ports of Entry (PoE) makes it difficult to effectively address irregular migration especially the trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Borders are porous, poor infrastructure, lack equipment to support border control operations, and a lack of capacity by border officials to promote integrated border management practices to build trust with local communities through community engagement, conflict resolution and mediation practices. For instance, it makes it difficult for border authorities to conduct basic intelligence-gathering and risk analysis that would directly contribute to the formulation of evidence-based strategies to enhance border security due to lack of a Border Management Information System (BMIS) to register each traveler's profile and travel document information. Most border crossing point still relies on manual processing of traveler data. This outcome will contribute towards a community engagement approach in integrated border management practice, this will ensure a mutual trust is built between local border communities and border authorities, strengthen cross-border cooperation of border agencies and support communities to resolve transnational organized crimes and improve the operational capacities of border authorities in both countries for effective service delivery. All these activities will be implemented in both countries in a joint manner given the geographical location.

- a) Community engagement and mobilization to promote a collaborative relationship between communities and law enforcement agencies to improve social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in cross-border communities
- b) Enhance community cross-border partnerships through rebuilding trust between the law enforcement and the community and encouraging communities to work collaboratively with the border authorities in setting priorities and developing local anti-cross-border crime strategies/plans
- c) Strengthen communication and capacity building of border officials in communicating border procedures, mediating, building trust, conflict resolution, developing effective approaches to addressing community concerns, and conveying the public's concerns to law enforcement management (Training for communities focuses on enhancing its capacity to engage with the border authorities to report concerns and crime.)
- d) Install Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in The Gambia (Senegal already has a border management system) this will allow for data collection & intelligence exchange for risk analysis of travelers to avert cross-border crime
- e) Enhance border operational capacities through improved infrastructure, equipment (construction of new border post, furniture, and provision of document security verification devices) and trainings of border officials on organized cross-border crime, document security, and protection of vulnerable migrants to improve effectiveness of service delivery and community safety
- f) Strengthen inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and exchanges among border authorities in both countries at national and local levels for improved border coordination mechanisms to address cross border crime.

**Outcome 2: Enhanced cross-border natural resource (forests and transhumance) management through a community-based participatory approach.**

Forests in both countries play a pivotal role in halting desertification, and from a socio-economic perspective, hold great significance to rural livelihoods. Forest ecosystems provide supporting services (e.g., soil formation and conservation), regulating services (e.g., water and climate regulation), and provisioning services (e.g., food, fuelwood, medicines). The regulating and supporting services are significant in a larger context, agricultural and livestock production account for nearly 30% of GDP in The Gambia and employ more than 70% of the labour force. Strong and healthy ecosystem services are therefore important for continued progress in sustainable agricultural and livestock production in the country. Natural resources provide the two countries

with an opportunity to foster human and economic development. However, due to lack of compliance mechanisms coupled with limited capacity of law enforcement authorities, illegal production and transportation of logs and charcoal continue to exist in and around the border areas. To fight against illegal charcoal production and logging activities, the Gambia government with support from donor partners introduced a participatory forest management program since the 1990s, which includes community forestry and Joint Forest Park Management spearheaded by the Department of Forestry. The program promotes the involvement of local communities in sustainable forest management with the aim of transferring forest tenure to them hence, giving them more stake in the sustainable management and utilization of forests.

The outcome will therefore strive towards realizing a cross border natural resources management by involving the local community in decision making process in management and utilization of forest resources in a sustainable manner for increased social cohesion.

- a) Support border communities in The Gambia and Senegal develop local agreements (sets of agreements undertaken by communities with the support of relevant local authorities to take charge of their shared natural resources) as joint and viable border community solutions to address the continued deforestation and forest degradation.
- b) Establish a compliance mechanism to address illegal logging and the charcoal trade.
- c) Enhance the technical capacities of law enforcement agents — including forestry officers at border posts — on the Forest Act and Regulations of The Gambia and Senegal.
- d) Provide logistics support to the Department of Forestry, and the Department of Livestock Services to facilitate compliance to cross-border movement of forest products and livestock
- e) Strengthen integrated management practices through cross-border regulatory frameworks on pest and disease surveillance, livestock grazing and transhumance
- f) Support livestock monitoring and management systems to mitigate theft and cattle rustling
- g) Support communities with cattle tracks to address any potential conflict between herders and farmers along the border settlements.

### **Outcome 3: Improved community resilience through support of alternative green livelihoods**

The outcome will contribute towards improving community resilience whereby youths, women groups and other vulnerable community members who abandon irregular migration practices, cross-border organized crimes, involved in deforestation as a socio-economic activity leading to border insecurity and environmental degradation will have support for alternative livelihoods to enhance their socio-economic incomes for increased social cohesion.

- a) support alternative green livelihoods for the border communities especially informal cross-border women traders through support for direct livelihoods assistance identified, including small grants targeting youth and women, through a participatory community-derived solutions to consider the needs and realities of the communities.
- b) Empower cross-border host communities and their socio-economic well-being and promote social cohesion through prioritized rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure to improve access to essential services, e.g., water and sanitation.
- c) Support small-scale infrastructure and equipment to facilitate storage and agro-processing of agricultural/tree products (warehouses, processing equipment, etc.) for border community members.
- d) Enhance capacities of border communities on value addition techniques on agriculture and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs.).

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

Project targeting.

**BORDER LOCALITIES MAP (SENEGAL - THE GAMBIA)**

IOM UN MIGRATION  
 DAKAR REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

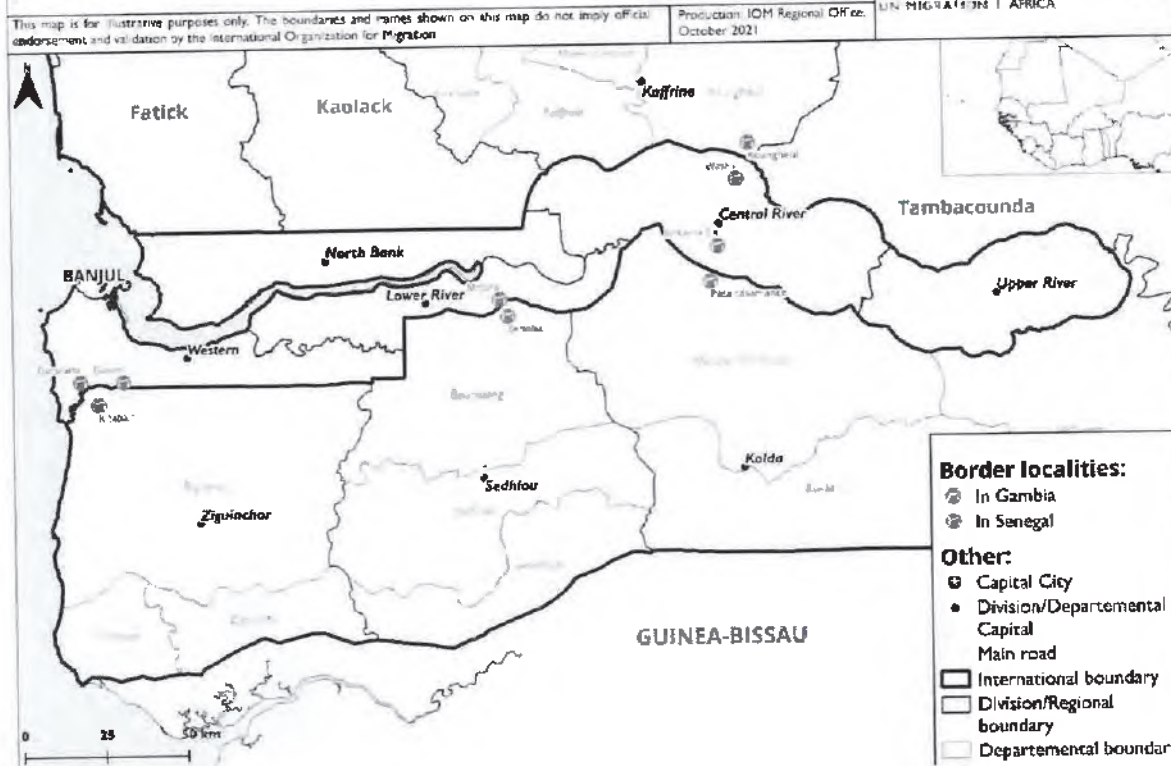


Figure 1. A map showing the project location in The Gambia and Senegal (see target border communities marked in green & blue)

The project will target the border regions between Southern and Northern Gambia and Senegal in the following ten border communities of Darsilami-Darsilami, Giboro-Seleti, Brikama Ba-Pata Misera-Senoba and Wassu/Nianija-Missia. Darsilami and Giboro are in the West Coast Region of The Gambia, Misera-Senoba is located in the Lower River Region, Brikama Ba-Pata is in Central River Region South, which both border Senegal's Casamance Region, known for armed conflict, trafficking in drugs and Wassu/Nianija in Central River Region North, which borders with the Kaffrine region in Senegal with high prevalence of transhumance.

1. Darsilami – Darsilami border community (West Coast Region - Ziguinchor)

This is a border community riddled with cross-border conflicts that usually rise into serious tensions and fights, the conflicts are between border communities but also involve the border authorities from both countries. The main conflict factors include illegal logging, charcoal burning, drug trafficking, international border demarcation disputes and lack of access to basic services. This border community lies in one of the densely population regions between the two countries. Given is high population and complexity of the conflict in this region, the project will target 2,000 direct beneficiaries of which 50% will be women with integrated activities in this community, and this will include youth, women, government authorities

2. Giboro-Seleti border community (West Coast Region - Ziguinchor)

A strategic border community in with the Trans-Gambia highway passes linking the two countries for main trade links. It is in Casamance rebel movements region. The conflict factors include illegal logging; transboundary forest fires; smuggling of migrants; trafficking of persons, cattle rustling; challenges with weak implementation of ECOWAS free movement protocols, poor border infrastructure & equipment and harassment of informal Cross-border traders. At this border, the project will target youths, women, community leaders, border officials, local government authorities and the

local community population. A total of 2500 direct beneficiaries will be with 50% of the population reached being women with integrated project activities.

3. Misera-Senoba border community (Lower River Region – Sedhiou)  
At this border community resource-based conflicts are common among the community members, water access problems, cross-border theft of livestock/cattle rustling, transboundary forest fires, weak implementation of ECOWAS free movement protocols, lack of border information systems to capture travelers' data, smuggling of migrants. In this border community, the project will target youth associations, women association, community leaders, farmers association, border authorities and the local community. Through participatory processes they will be engaged in conflict management. the targeted number of direct beneficiaries will be 1500
4. Brikama Ba – Patar border community: (Central River Region – Kolda)  
In this border community, the lack of a border post infrastructure on The Gambia side to support border operations, weak border surveillance, cattle rustling, conflicts between herders and local farmers, smuggling of migrants, massive influx of small ruminants into the Gambia (transhumance), the spread of livestock diseases, transboundary forest fires, and conflicts between herders, local communities and the Department of Forestry have sustained the conflicts at this border community. To address these conflicts, the project will target 1500 direct beneficiaries, the project will strive to have a 50% participation of women in the activities planned.
5. Wassu/Nianija-Missira Wadene border community (Central River Region – Kaffrine)  
At this border community, the main conflict factors include cattle rustling, transhumance leading to farmer -herder conflicts, spread of livestock diseases, forest destruction through charcoal burning leading to environmental degradation. The targeted direct project beneficiaries that will be reached is 1000 with 50% being women

Overall, the project beneficiaries will include border officials /authorities, local government authorities, who members of the inter-agency border coordination committee, youth and women association working in this region, community leaders, and the general public from the ten selected border communities. On transhumance, the project will target twenty villages in the Wassu and Nianija clusters in Niani and Nianija districts. For border infrastructure improvement in The Gambia, a new border post will be built in Brikama Ba to support immigration function. The target communities in the identified border areas will be engaged with special emphasis on informal women cross-border traders, youth, women crop farmers (men and women), resident and non-resident herders. All project beneficiaries must be 50% women. The total direct beneficiaries that this project will reach is 10,020 beneficiaries, at least 50% being women and 187,000 indirect beneficiaries.

The three project outcomes proposed are interlinked and resulting outputs and activities will be implemented in both countries to achieve the desired outcome of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence of targeted ten border communities (border communities comprises of specific local government areas (LGAs) surrounding the border). Some activities will need to be planned and implemented jointly by the cross-border communities. The first outcome, community engagements between communities and border authorities will be implemented in both countries, this will include activities such as community mobilization, community partnerships in creating plans, communication and capacity building, improvements of border equipment/facilities, joint trainings on cross-border crimes and strengthening joint cross-border inter-agency border cooperation meetings both at national and at the local level. A standalone activity is MIDAS installation to be implemented on The Gambia side (Senegal already has a border information management system installed) though information generated will be utilized for cross-border intelligence and risk analysis. Secondly, Outcome two initiatives will be done in a cross-border approach in both countries and this include activities such as; plans for joint solutions to address deforestation, joint compliance mechanisms, integrated management practices through cross-border regulatory frameworks, integrated pest management and support for cattle tracks to address any potential conflict between herders and farmers and finally, outcome three on community resilience will target cross-border communities with support for alternative livelihoods.

Through a community participatory process, a community select committee will be established consisting of youth leaders, women leaders, community leaders (Alkalos), local government officials, CSOs etc. who will develop a selection criterion for identifying the beneficiaries for the various livelihoods support e.g., the mini grant, this will take into consideration of gender representation, vulnerability, reformed persons who were involved in transnational organized crimes, etc.

**Summary Table of Project Beneficiary by Result Output**

<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Type of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries by type</b>	<b>Geographical location (The Gambia/Senegal)</b>
Output 1.1 Strengthening communication and capacity building of border officials in communicating, mediating, building trust, conflict resolution, developing effective approaches to addressing community concerns, and conveying the public's concerns to law enforcement management and other stakeholders.	Border authorities/officials at 10 targeted border crossing points/communities between the Gambia and Senegal  National level border officials  Local government authorities	Direct beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries  200 border officials        Indirect beneficiaries = 2000	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba   Wassu/Nianija-Missia.
Output 1.2 Enhance border operational capacities through improved infrastructure, equipment and trainings of border officials on organized cross-border crime, document security, and protection of vulnerable migrants to improve effectiveness of service delivery and community safety	Border authorities/officials from 10 border crossing points  Border communities  Local government authorities	Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries = 200        Indirect beneficiaries = 15,000	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba   Wassu/Nianija-Missia.
Output 1.3 Enhance community cross-border partnerships through rebuilding trust between the law enforcement and the community and encouraging communities to work collaboratively with the border authorities in setting priorities and developing and implementing local anti-cross-border crime strategies/plans	Local government authorities,  Border authorities /officials  Border communities  Community leaders	Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries = 3000        Indirect beneficiaries = 25,000	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba   Wassu/Nianija-Missia.



Output 1.4 Community engagement and mobilization events to promote a collaborative relationship between communities and law enforcement agencies to improve social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in cross-border communities	Border communities Community leaders Border authorities	Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries = 5,000  Indirect beneficiaries = 100,000	Darsilami-Darsilami, Giboro-Seleti, Brikama- Ba-Pata Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia.
Output 1.5 Strengthen inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and exchanges among border authorities in both countries national and local levels for improved border coordination mechanisms to address cross border crime.	Border authorities /officials from both countries	Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries = 500  Indirect beneficiaries = 3000	Darsilami-Darsilami, Giboro-Seleti, Brikama- Ba-Pata Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia.
Output 2.1 Joint border communities' solutions to address continued deforestation and forest degradation developed and implementation	Border communities	Direct and indirect beneficiaries Field reports	Direct beneficiaries = 500  Indirect beneficiaries = 2000	Darsilami-Darsilami, Giboro-Seleti, Brikama- Ba-Pata Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia.
Output 2.2 Increased awareness and capacity of law enforcement agents including forestry officers at border posts, and other actors (border communities and timber and forest products associations/dealers) on the Forest Policy, Forest Act and Regulations of The Gambia and Senegal to improve compliance mechanism to address illegal logging and charcoal production and trade across the border	Border authority/ officials/ Border communities Community leaders	Direct and indirect beneficiary =	Direct beneficiary = 500  Indirect beneficiary = 2000	Darsilami-Darsilami, Giboro-Seleti, Brikama- Ba-Pata Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia.

Output 2.3 Technical capacity of staff of the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Plant Protection Services (PPS) on IPM and cross-border livestock disease surveillance enhanced	Local government authorities  Border authorities	Direct beneficiary	Direct beneficiary = 300	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia
Output 3.1 Support for alternative green livelihoods for border communities for their adaptation and increased social cohesion targeting women and youth.	Border communities  Youths  Women	Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries = 120  Indirect beneficiary = 5000	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia
Output 3.2 (a) Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable border communities	Border communities  Youths  Women	Direct and indirect beneficiaries =	Direct beneficiaries = 200  Indirect beneficiaries = 20,000	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia
Output 3.2 (b) Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable border communities	Border communities  Border authorities  Local government authorities	Direct beneficiary =  Indirect beneficiaries =	Direct beneficiaries = 200  Indirect beneficiaries = 15000	Darsilami-Darsilami,  Giboro-Seleti,  Brikama- Ba-Pata  Misera-Senoba  Wassu/Nianija-Missia

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

#### **a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

IOM is the leading UN organization on migration. IOM works with its partners in the international community to 1) assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management, 2) advance understanding of migration issues, 3) encourage social and economic development through migration, and 4) uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. IOM is the convening organization and will coordinate the proposed project given its expertise on migration management, including border management and counter-trafficking. IOM The Gambia has main office in Banjul and a sub-office in Basse that will be used to supervise the project activities in targeted regions. In Senegal, IOM has a head office in Dakar, with sub-offices in Kolda (Casamance area) and Tambacounda which will be used to supervise the activities.

FAO is the UN specialized agency that leads international efforts to defeat hunger, reduce poverty and improve nutrition and food security. Its broad mandate covers multiple disciplines and sectors (agricultural crops, livestock, forest management, fisheries, climate change, management of natural resources, legal and policy frameworks, etc.), which allow for holistic and multi-sectorial support on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the forestry and land-use sector. FAO does not have physical field offices in the regions but works with government partners such as the Department of Forestry, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Livestock Services, which all have field offices close to the border regions. FAO also conducts regular field visits to all its projects sites in the regions

In The Gambia, IOM has been implementing a series of border management projects since 2018 and is currently implementing a project funded by the Government of Japan, “Strengthening Operational Capacities for Gambian Authorities to Manage Borders, Respond to Health Crisis and Socio-Economic Impacts of Covid-19.,” which will complement the proposed efforts under this project. IOM The Gambia presently has an ongoing PBF project, “Strengthening sustainable and holistic reintegration of returnees,” which also works with local communities in designing and implementing innovative reintegration programming that is inclusive of the voice of community members. Since 2014, IOM Senegal has been implementing activities aiming to promote and reinforce community engagement (border communities in particular) through a collaborative relationship between the community and the authorities and the integrated border management concept by strengthening the cooperation between Senegal and its neighboring countries, both at local and central levels. IOM Senegal is currently implementing two US Government funded projects on community engagement, including one between Senegal and Benin, which aims at extending the initiative to Benin, building on the best practices of Senegal.

FAO The Gambia was the lead UN implementing agency on the recently concluded PBF project, “Addressing Conflict over Land and Natural Resources in the Gambia.” FAO is currently implementing several projects including the EU funded project “Agriculture for economic growth”, and two Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funded projects, “Community-based sustainable dryland forest management” and “Adapting agriculture to climate change in The Gambia.” FAO Senegal is implementing various projects on sustainable land management and restoration and forestry. These include: the EU funded project “Resilience and Intensive Reforestation Project for the Safeguarding of Territories and Ecosystems in Senegal (RIPOSTES) project (2021-2025)” and the GEF funded project on “Land Degradation Neutrality for biodiversity conservation, food security and resilient livelihoods in the Peanut Basin and Eastern Senegal” (2021-2025), which is being implemented by both FAO in The Gambia and Senegal. Relevant lessons learned in land and forest management as well as enhanced capacity will complement this project as it will contribute to addressing land degradation, which is a contributing factor to forced migration across the borders.

The project key stakeholder will be Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Justice and through their respective departments of Immigration and Forestry in The Gambia. Similarly, in Senegal, main counterpart is mainly the Directorate General of Border Police, the Directorate of General Administration, and the National Police and Community Fora. Other stakeholders could include but are not limited to police, customs, *gendarmerie*, health services, disaster response stakeholders, transnational crime experts including UNODC and West African Network Against Organized Crime, traditional leaders and community members

working towards truly interoperable regional border security/management that is inclusive of and responsive to border communities. The project budget will also engage implementing partners, especially local and/or national civil society organizations (CSOs), on the project components specifically focused on natural resources community engagement and awareness raising. Priority partners will span government institutions, the private sector, CSOs as well as youth-and women-led groups.<sup>43</sup> would also be engaged as and if necessary, funds will be transferred through grant agreements (Memoranda of Understanding)/Letters of Agreement) between IOM, FAO, and the implementing partners. IOM and FAO have well established relationships in these areas and will be able to engage /contract local Civil Society Organization to support with implementation. For the border management activities, these will be directly implemented by IOM in close coordination with the beneficiary institution, Ministry of Interior and its Department of Immigration, this is in reference to accountability in security. For the small grants, these will target a limited number of beneficiaries already there are existing grant management frameworks on existing projects that will be quickly replicated.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: IOM The Gambia</b>	USD 2,732,604	European Union	Banjul, The Gambia (Head office)	Banjul Head Office – 72	Program Coordinator – Migration Management
Implementing partners: Ministry of Interior  Ministry of Trade, Industry and Regional Integration  Gambia Immigration Department  West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP),  United purpose – Gambia  Senegal-Gambian Network of Women Federation (SGWF)		Government of Japan  US Government  Italian Agency for Development Cooperation  Government of Germany  Government of Netherlands  Government of Switzerland  United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	Basse, Upper River Region, The Gambia (Field Office)	Basse Sub-Office – 6	Counter-Trafficking Officers  Immigration and Border Management officers  IOM Regional Office

<sup>43</sup> Government institutions will include The National Youth Council, National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons, Gambia Immigration Department, Department of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Services; private sector will include Natural Resources Consulting; civil society organizations will include Kombo and Foni Forest Association

<p>IOM Senegal</p> <p>Implementing partners:</p> <p>Ministry of Interior of Senegal</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Finance of Senegal (Customs)</p> <p>Cross border communities in Senegal</p> <p>Immigration Department, Customs, Police, Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>USD 30,500,000.</p>	<p>European Union</p> <p>US Government</p> <p>JICA</p>	<p>Dakar, Senegal</p> <p>2 sub-offices: Kolda and Tambacounda</p>	<p>Dakar Head Office: 70 Staffs</p> <p>Sub-Office: 20 Staffs</p>	<p>Program Coordinator – Immigration and Border Management</p> <p>Immigration and Border Management officers</p> <p>Community Engagement Staff</p> <p>IOM Regional Office</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization:</b> FAO The Gambia</p> <p>Implementing partners:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources</p> <p>Department of Forestry</p> <p>Department of Livestock Services</p> <p>Department of Agriculture</p> <p>All Gambia Forestry Platform – CSO</p> <p>Agency for the Development of Women and Children (ADWAC) – NGO</p> <p>Natural Resources Consulting (NACO) – Private company</p>	<p>USD 11,000,000</p>	<p>European Union (EU)</p> <p>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</p> <p>United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)</p>	<p>Banjul, The Gambia</p>	<p>63</p>	<p>Natural Resources Management Officers</p> <p>Agronomists</p> <p>Livestock Expert</p> <p>Civil Engineers</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization:</b></p>	<p>USD 14,375,699</p>	<p>Italian Agency for</p>	<p>Dakar, Senegal</p>		<p>Resilience Team Coordinator</p>

FAO Senegal		Development Cooperation,	(Country and Sub-regional Office for West Africa)	132	West Africa and the Sahel
Implementing partners: Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning (Regional Development Agency and Mayor of Municipalities) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development  Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation  The Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production  Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment  Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy		Swedish Government  The Global Environmental Facility  Green Climate Fund  Spanish Cooperation  BMZ-Germany		Dakar, Senegal	FAO Sub-regional Office for West Africa

### Project management and coordination

The project will establish a *Cross-Border Project Steering Committee (CPSC)* co-chaired by the two countries' Office of the President and Chief of Staff of Senegal at the Office of the President. The CPSC will meet on a bi-annual basis to provide overall strategic direction and oversight to the project. The membership of this CPSC will include technical lead ministries from The Gambia (Office of the President, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Lands & Regional Government (the border commission), Ministry of Trade, Industry and Regional Integration and Employment, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, and Ministry of Justice. The Gambia Immigration Department, Department of Forestry, Department of Livestock Services, Senegalo-Gambia Permanent Secretariat) and from Senegal the implementation of the project will be closely coordinated with the Ministries of Interior/Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning (Regional Development Agency and Mayor of Municipalities), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation), the Senegalese-Gambian joint border management commission, Territorial Administration, law enforcement and administrative authorities, UNCT, ECOWAS and UNOWAS. The RCO/PBF Secretariat from both countries will be part of this committee to provide advisory and administrative support. The CPSC will review work plans and progress, address any high-level bottlenecks, and provide strategic advice to inform implementation. The committee will help to maximise cooperation and synergies between the two countries to ensure ownership of the project.

In addition, *National Project Technical Committees* will be established in each of the two countries to provide technical advice and guidance to the project and address country specific bottlenecks to fast-track implementation of project activities. It will meet on a quarterly basis and comprise of representatives from the Governments, CSOs and the implementing UN agencies. From The Gambia, it will include Office of the President, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Lands & Regional Govt (the border commission), Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Gambia Immigration Department, Department of Forestry, Department of Livestock, Senegalo-Gambia Permanent Secretariat). From Senegal, the local program steering committee will include the Office of the President, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning (Regional Development Agency and Mayor of Municipalities, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation), Directorate General of Border Police, Directorate General of Administration (DGAT), National Police, and General Directorate of Customs.

IOM Gambia as the convening agency will be responsible for the overall project coordination, including development of the workplan, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting between the two countries and this will be done through a dedicated Project coordinator assigned to this project. IOM The Gambia will also ensure that baseline assessments and final evaluation are done within the stipulated timeframes as per the workplans. Finally, the project implementation team will be under the overall supervision of a Project Coordinator, who will conduct the day-to-day coordination and implementation of the planned activities, the management structure of which will be as below:

#### **IOM The Gambia**

- a) Chief of Mission (IOM): Overall strategic management of the project and coordination with Office of the President, Resident Coordinators, and the UNCT (10%)
- b) Project Coordinator (IOM): Responsible to coordinate the overall implementation of the project and oversees the coordination of the project (40%).
- c) National Project Officer (IOM): Responsible for the overall implementation of the project (100%).
- d) MIDAS Senior Project Assistant (IOM): Responsible for installation of MIDAS and training of government officials on how to use it. (40%)
- e) Project Assistant (IOM)-Border Management: Provides support to administrative aspects of the implementation of border management project components, in cooperation with the local implementing partners, as well as operational monitoring of implementation (40%).
- f) M&E Senior Program Assistant (IOM): Responsible for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (50%).
- g) Project Assistant – Livelihoods: Supports in delivering the outcome 3 on support for alternative livelihoods for adaptation. (60%)
- h) Resource Management support (IOM): Provides overall administrative support to the project during implementation period. This will include procurement and logistics, human resources, and financial management (20%).

#### **IOM Senegal**

- a) Project Officer (IOM): Responsible to coordinate the overall implementation of the project in Senegal (15%).
- a) National Project Officer (IOM): Responsible for the overall implementation of the project (80%).
- b) Resource Management support (IOM): Provides over all administrative support to the Project during implementation period. This will include Procurement and logistics, human resources, and financial management (20%).
- c) Resource Management support (IOM): Provides over all administrative support to the Project during implementation period. This will include Procurement and logistics, human resources, and financial management (20%).

**FAO The Gambia**

- a) **Project Officer (FAO):** Responsible for the coordination and implementation of the FAO component of the project (100%).
- b) **AFAOR Programmes:** Responsible for the supervision of FAO activities under the project (20%).
- c) **M&E Officer:** Responsible for elaborating an M&E system and plan as well as monitoring and evaluation of FAO activities under the project (30%).
- d) **Operational Officer:** Provide support to the project on procurement, budget review (30%)
- e) **Financial Assistants:** Provide overall administrative support to the project including human resources, and financial management (30%).
- f) **Communication Officer:** To carry out visibility actions for the project and design information communication and education materials (ICEs) such as brochures, posters, t-shirts, flyers, (30%)

**FAO Senegal**

- a) **Full time National Project Officer with expertise on Migration and cross borders issues (FAOSN):** Responsible for the overall implementation of the project (100%)
- b) **Conflict analyst consultant with expertise in Social Cohesion/ Peacebuilding:** Provides support to the capacity building component for border official: supporting the delivery of Outcome 1 (20%)
- c) **National Consultant Natural Resource Management & Sustainable Forest Management:** supporting the delivery of Outcome 2 and 3 (20%)
- d) **Project Assistant:** Provides support to administrative matters and provision of equipment (50%)
- e) **Driver support (50%)** Provides support to administrative –Fields travel - transmission of documents

**Risk management**

<b>Project specific risk</b>	<b>Risk level (low, medium, high)</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)</b>
COVID-19 transmissions continue to impact the access to border communities in both countries	High	Activities will have to adhere to COVID-19 regulations in place, including wearing face masks and respecting social distancing. Several partners have already been implementing activities remotely either by phone or web-conference. The project will support partners to adhere to COVID-19 and promote use of technology to reduce the number of in person meetings/gatherings/trainings.
Weak capacity of implementing partners – Government /CSOs	Medium	Project partners have been identified and collaborated with in the project design. The project team is aware of their capacity gaps and will address them with targeted support and capacity building.



Project beneficiaries' unwillingness to attend planned joint activities	Low	The project team will create mechanisms for beneficiaries to provide feedback throughout the project implementation. Indeed, local authorities and CSOs will play a pivotal role to ensure that beneficiaries have a safe space to present their view. Activities may be reviewed and adapted based on the feedback received to ensure a wider participation.
Selection of project beneficiaries (criteria)	Medium	To alleviate conflict arising from selection process of project beneficiaries. A selection criterion will be developed with key stakeholders and utilized through the project life.
Conflict arises between border officials and local community members in the cause of project implementation across the two countries	Medium	Increased dialogue for both parties to refocus on the project goal.
Post-election outcome in The Gambia in 2022 leading to challenges in implementation	Medium	The Gambia will be having its presidential elections in December 2021. The outcome will be closely monitored for any impacts on the project.
Limited capacity of decentralized structures in both countries	Low	Support the capacity building of key relevant institutions such as Village Development Communities as early as possible to fully engage them in the project.
Bureaucratic procurement procedures	High	Elaboration of a procurement plan and early start of procurement activities to mitigate delays
Direct beneficiaries of the project	Medium	Risk assessment will be undertaken to ensure accountability for selection of beneficiary – in addition, the project will strive to ensure that its accountable to the beneficiary to avoid situation of engaging beneficiaries in activities that might risk their lives.

## Monitoring and evaluation

Within maximum of three months from project start, a specific M&E Plan will be developed at the start of the project based on the project's Results Framework to track changes in implementation leading to improved performance, accountability, transparency, learning, and knowledge. This M&E plan will be reviewed and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee with respective Project Technical Committee following up with the Project Management Teams. The M&E Plan will confirm how the various indicators will be tracked, stating clearly who is responsible for what and when. IOM and FAO M&E specialists, supported by RCO M&E Officer in The Gambia and RCO in Senegal, will support the project team to develop the joint plan and assist in joint field visits, assessment, baseline and end line surveys, and project review meetings to determine results achieved. The project team will institute a joint community-based monitoring mechanism to share feedback on implementation processes. This will be implemented through creation of a joint community technical committee that will monitor and regularly review the progress of activities being implemented and provide feedback.

Periodic monitoring of the project will be carried out to ensure the tracking of the status of implementation of the project interventions focusing on measuring quantitative and qualitative indicators for each of the three outcome areas. The analysis of the project intervention data collected will be compiled into a report and shared among partners including the joint Project Steering Committee and project technical committee members to timely address potential bottlenecks that can affect reaching the project expected results. M&E specialists will support the project team to prepare an analysis (every quarter) which will help to address potential bottlenecks that can affect reaching the project expected results. These reports will also be shared with all partners to increase their awareness and ownership of the project.

The monitoring methodologies that will be utilized for this project will be contingent upon the indicators as appropriate including spot-checks to determine the level of accomplishment of the activities and field visits to ascertain progress and challenges on the project implementation.

Considering the overall project strategy which focuses on engaging border communities to promote changes to address conflict and social tension across the borders, the M&E will rely on a community based driven/participatory monitoring and feedback system to adapt the project activity to the needs of the beneficiaries. In addition to focus group discussions and surveys using questionnaires to determine the progress of interventions, the M&E team will use social media to monitor the engagements of local communities across the borders, their feelings about the project, and the improvement of their lives due to the project's activities.

In addition, the project coordinator will ensure that all baselines are available within six months of project start across the two countries and will coordinate with Project Steering Committee on monitoring strategies and on the independent evaluation. An independent evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project to determine the effects of project interventions on the target communities and beneficiaries.

See below budget breakdown for the M&E as per the budget (for more details refer to the project budget)

Outcome/ Output number	IOM The Gambia	IOM Senegal	FAO The Gambia	FAO Senegal	Timelines
Budget for baseline and end line assessment	60,000	0	0	0	First six months of the project
Monitoring budget ( Project steering committee meetings at National and the	40,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	Quarterly field visits, Project Technical Committees & bi-annual Steering

cross-border ones)					committee meetings etc
Budget for independent final evaluation	80,000	0	0	0	3 months after project closure

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track the progress of results	The progress of each indicator results will be tracked through data collection and analysis to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outcomes and outputs	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator result	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project steering committee.
Monitor and manage risks	Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results.	Quarterly	Risks are identified and actions are taken to manage risks. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Review and Make Course Correction/adjustment	Risks are identified by project committee and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Semi annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform decisions. Performance data, risks, lessons, and quality will be discussed by the project committee and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	Quarterly progress reports will be produced and presented.  Bi-annual, annual) and final project reports (narrative and financial) will be produced and submitted to PBSO in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Peacebuilding Fund.	As specified Semi -annual (June 15 <sup>th</sup> )  Annual reports (November 15 <sup>th</sup> )	
Project Review	Cross border Project steering committee will meet bi-annually, and National Project Technical Committee	Quarterly, bi-annual and at the end of the project	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project steering committee and actions agreed to address the issues identified.

	<p>will meet quarterly for reviews, assess the performance of the project.</p> <p>On project completion, the project steering committee shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>		
Final Evaluation	<p>A final evaluation will be commissioned to assess progress made towards planned results, compliance with standards and guidelines including to contribute to transparency and accountability, to identify lessons for institutional learning for IOM/FAO and PBSO and to determine the impact of the project on contributing to peacebuilding in The Gambia and Senegal</p>	<p>External consultancy is identified and contracted prior to the end of the project.</p>	<p>Identify lessons learned and best practice, which can be integrated into subsequent cross-border programming, particularly focusing on those interventions which provide the greatest impact for peacebuilding.</p>

### Project exit strategy/ sustainability

Following the bottom-up approach used in designing the project and various consultations held with key project beneficiaries, in particular border communities, youth and women leaders, and government officials, a sustainability plan will be developed at the inception of project implementation. First, the plan will identify the required interventions needed to strengthen local border communities' and local authorities' capacities to effectively deliver and sustain their participation in conflict resolution in Gambian and Senegalese border communities. Through pre-discussions with Implementing Partners (IPs), the project will identify capacity gaps that can hinder the sustainability of the project.

The core principles of this project are ownership and sustainability. The cyclical monitoring and evaluation of the project, throughout its entire implementation, will ensure that it is tailored to the existing socioeconomic context and promotes an adapted approach in the implementation of actions easily understood and easily replicated by the beneficiaries.

Throughout the implementation of this project the implementing organizations from both countries will build on existing investments and structures. Any new structures will be set up with clear ownership and (where relevant) a clear business model that ensures continuity of activities without dependence on external funding. For example, Migration Information and Data Analysis System that will be deployed at one border post is part of an ongoing broader plan by the Government of The Gambia (through GID) to digitize migration information, the system is customized to the needs of the government, easy to use and maintain, once installed its

maintenance will be handed over to the government and budget allocation made to sustain it, this has already been done at four border crossing points where the government has taken ownership and included a budget to support their maintenance. For the new building, the GoTG has one of the oldest structures still being used for immigration service provision, this has hindered effective delivery of service, the new building will be handed over for continued maintenance by GoTG. This investment will create and opportunity to improve service delivery, reduce cross-border criminal activities thereby promoting peaceful co-existence.

To minimize the risk of cessation of activities once the support from PBF is completed, the project team will, for example, work with border authorities in both countries with initial investment made available in the project to establish structures such as inter-agency border coordination committees. These structures can and have been established in other border areas, once piloted in the priority border communities of this project the government will continue supporting their operations through allocation of resources and commitment to meet regularly.

Similarly, new processes of engagement employed by the border communities targeted under this project are expected to become standard operating procedures for not just the target cross-border region but will be replicated elsewhere. Procedures to address issues such as harassment and corruption in border posts could be re-applied to tackle the same issues in other institutions.

A list of the youth leaders and border officials trained in the communities, experiences and lessons learnt will be shared with other UN agencies and donors across both countries for future cross-border initiatives.

The project team and IPs will ensure the integration with existing programs and new programs to further reinforce the sustainability of the project. The communication teams will ensure that the key achievement and milestones made is reported, disseminated and shared for visibility with rest of the public strategically to catalyze peace building efforts between the two countries but also to mobilize future resources to scale-up the interventions.

#### IV. Project budget

PBF will transfer project funds in two tranches, releasing second tranche upon demonstration that: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. The travel cost in the budget will include all staff and non-staff travels paid for by the organization directly related to the implementation of the project it could include vehicle hires to the field, allowances for travels including for consultants or incurred by implementing partners. Whereby, the General Operating costs and Other Direct Costs refers to all costs for running an office. examples include telecommunication, rents, bank charges, office rent, security and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories.

Outcome	Budget	Remarks
Outcome 1: Enhanced engagement between communities and border management authorities for improved border management.	USD 1,200,000.00	The budget will seek to strengthen border management capacities through provision of equipment for border surveillance, expansion of border information systems to enhance data collection, support for technical trainings, development of community engagement plans & social mobilization for improved cohesion (The budget is inclusive of staff, office, operations, and overhead costs)
Outcome 2: Enhanced natural resource management through a community-based participatory approach	USD 1,200,000.00	Budget will support in increasing awareness on the forestry legislative frameworks (Policy, Act, Regulations) and enhancing capacity on natural resource management both for border authorities and local communities. It will enhance technical capacities in compliance mechanisms and mainstream monitoring systems to avoid livestock theft. (The budget is inclusive of staff, office, operations, and overhead costs)

<p>Outcome 3: Improved community resilience through the promotion of inclusive dialogue processes and support for alternative green livelihoods.</p>	<p>USD 1,400,000.00</p>	<p>Budget will support community resilience initiatives such as alternative green livelihoods for income generation: direct livelihoods assistance including vocational training, and business startup through small grants targeting youths and women; rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure to improve access to essential services, e.g., water &amp; sanitation and a link to promote social cohesion; value chain support for agriculture and forest products, capacity building &amp; support for market linkages and provision of agro-processing equipment for agriculture and tree products to support local farmers. (The budget is inclusive of staff, office, operations, and overhead costs)</p>
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**Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

<b>Question</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Planning</b>				
a.	Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		Government counterpart identified; some Civil Society Organization (CSOs) have been identified but there will be a competitive selection process for remaining IPs once the project is endorsed
b.	Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Attached to submission package
c.	Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		All project sites have been identified Geographic zone (within the country) for project implementation: <b>Border between The Gambia (West Coast Region and Central River Region, Low River Region) and Senega (Sédhiou , Kolda and Ziguinchor Regions of Casamance)</b>
d.	Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		Five sites identified: <b>Darsilami-Darsilami, Gibou Seleri, Brikama Ba – Pata/Casamance, Misera-Senoba and Wassu/Nianija-Missira Wadene Border Community</b> Yes, consultation has been done with Government and local border communities in

				April 2021, July 2021, and September 2021
a. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X			UN Joint Rapid assessment held in April 2021
b. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.			X	Once the cross-border project is approved. A beneficiary criterion will be developed inception stage
c. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			X	This will be done at inception through informal discussion are ongoing with lead Ministries
d. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations	X			Yes, both IOM and FAO have clearly identified activities for implementation including those that will be jointly implemented across the borders
e. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?			N/A	
<b>Gender</b>				
f. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN women colleague provided input)?	X			
g. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X			Women and Youth led CSO provided inputs during the consultation process – they also formed part of partners consulted during the UN joint rapid assessments at the select borders
h. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X			
i. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE locations?	X			



**Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money**

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g., for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g., number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e., no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment, and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	

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

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

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

### **AA Functions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Reporting:**

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

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

**Financial reports and timeline**

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

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

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

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

## **Public Disclosure**

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

## **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

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

## **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

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

## **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

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

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

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

- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>44</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>44</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)				
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	
<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced engagement between communities and border management authorities for improved border management.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>Goal 10. Reduced inequalities,</p> <p>Target 10.7, by facilitating orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a % of border authorities and inter-agency border coordination committees demonstrating improved knowledge and capacities in handling cross-border security, conflict resolution and mediation practices by being able to identify triggers of conflict and jointly address the conflicts for peaceful co-existence within border communities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Increase by 50% from baseline over a 1-year period</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>% Proportion of community members who have crossed the border in the last 6 months (disaggregated by sex) and have experienced conflict/tension with border authorities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: Decrease by 50% from baseline over a 1-year period</p>	<p>Focus Group Discussions, evaluation, and project completion report</p> <p>Source – Baseline Report, M&amp;E Reports, Final Evaluation Report</p>	Indicator milestones
			<p>Perception Surveys, evaluation reports</p> <p>Source – Source – Baseline Report, Reports, M&amp;E Reports, Final Evaluation Report, Project Progress report</p>	

<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Targets: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Ourcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Strengthening communication and capacity building of border officials in communicating, mediating, building trust, conflict resolution, developing effective approaches to addressing community concerns, and conveying the public's concerns to law enforcement management and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1(a) Improved knowledge, skills, and awareness of border officials on right approaches to address community concerns about cross- border crime</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75% of border officials; 8 sensitizations workshops/trainings targeting border officials from 8 border posts on mediation and conflict resolution. (Senegal &amp; The Gambia)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 (b) Knowledge of community members improved to engage with border authorities to report concerns about crime (Senegal &amp; The Gambia)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 joint trainings of community members on how to report concerns to border authorities.</p>	<p>Pre/post Workshop Feedback surveys, Perception Surveys with border officials.</p> <p>Source - M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2 Enhance border operational capacities through improved infrastructure, equipment and trainings of border officials on</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Border infrastructure and equipment improved to support effective service delivery and address cross-border crime</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Deed of Donation, Observation Monitoring Forms (field visits), Evaluation reports,</p>	



	<p>organized cross-border crime, document security, and protection of vulnerable migrants to improve effectiveness of service delivery and community safety</p>	<p>Target: 1 border post constructed &amp; equipped</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Improved skills and knowledge of border officials to address cross-border crime.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75%, border officials from 8 border posts (4 in Gambia, 4 in Senegal)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of border officials reporting improved knowledge on document security &amp; protection of Vulnerable Migrants (VM) after attending cross- border trainings.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75% of border officials 2 Joint cross-border trainings The Gambia &amp; Senegal)</p>	<p>Source -- Project Progress report, M&amp;E Reports</p> <p>Feedback surveys, Observation Monitoring Forms (field visits)</p> <p>Source -- Project Progress report, M&amp;E Reports</p> <p>Pre/post training surveys, perception surveys, evaluation reports</p> <p>Source - M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p>	
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<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Enhance community cross-border partnerships through rebuilding trust between the law enforcement and the community and encouraging communities to work collaboratively with the border authorities in setting priorities and developing and implementing local anti-cross-border crime strategies/plans</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.1</b> Cross-border community partnerships created to rebuild trust between authorities and community members</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 4</b> cross-border community engagement/partnership plans developed</p>	<p>Meeting minutes, Engagement/Attendance tracking</p> <p>Source – Project Progress report</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.4</b> Community engagement and mobilization events to promote a collaborative relationship between communities and law enforcement agencies to improve social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in cross-border communities</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.2</b> Community members and border authorities reporting improved knowledge and capacity in addressing cross-border crimes.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 75%</b> of border officials and community members participating in the trainings</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 1.4.1</b> social mobilization events / awareness conducted to build trust and promote dialogue between border and cross border authorities and communities for peacebuilding</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: Target 4</b> border communities in each country, x 2 events per year = 8 events; 4 events for cross border.</p>	<p>Meeting minutes, Engagement/Attendance tracking</p> <p>Source – Project Progress report</p>	
		<p>Pre/Post Event Feedback surveys</p> <p>Project Progress report</p>	

	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.2; 4 -Number of border and cross border authorities and community members reporting increased perceived or levels of trust between each other.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75%</p>	<p>Pre/Post Event Feedback surveys, Perception surveys, focused group discussions</p> <p>Source – M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3. Number of border and cross border authorities and community members demonstrating their willingness to cooperate, as well as actual cooperation, by participating in social mobilization events.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75%</p>	<p>Pre/Post Event Feedback surveys, Perception surveys, focused group discussions</p> <p>Source – M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p>	
<p>Output 1.5 Strengthen inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and exchanges among border authorities in both countries national and local levels for improved border coordination mechanisms to address cross border crime.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Mechanisms, procedures or processes identified and initiated by inter-agency and cross-border cooperation committee to reduce organized immigration cross border crimes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Border coordination mechanisms established</p>	<p>Meeting minutes, Engagement/Attendance tracking</p> <p>Source – M&amp;E reports, Project Progress report</p>	

<p>Outcome 2: Enhanced cross-border natural resource management through a community-based participatory approach</p>		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2; Number of cross-border inter-agency coordination committees established &amp; supported to exchange information and address immigration crimes and linked to the national structures.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (The Gambia &amp; Senegal)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Improved migration data collection at border crossing point to inform risk analysis for policy decision making &amp; to avoid cross-border crime</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: MIDAS installed and operational at 1 border crossing point</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3; Number of border officials using MIDAS and reporting greater efficiency in processing and recording traveler information due to MIDAS.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75% of border officials</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Conflict over illegal cross-border production and transportation of timber and charcoal reduced</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p>	<p>Minutes, evaluation reports, surveys, attendance list, photos</p> <p>Deed of donation, MIDAS reports, Observation Monitoring Forms</p> <p>Source – Project Progress report</p> <p>Pre/Post-Training Feedback Surveys, M&amp;E reports, Meeting minutes. Surveys</p> <p>Source – M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p> <p>Reports from the Department of Forestry and GRA border post officers</p>	
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<p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>Goal 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forest.</p> <p>Target 15.2: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p> <p>Target 15.3: Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil ...</p>		<p>Target: 80% reduction of conflicts due to illegal production and transportation of timber and charcoal in The Gambia and Senegal.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Conflicts over the origin and spread of transboundary forest fires among border villages reduced</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 75% reduction on transboundary forest fires in the project intervention sites.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2c: Cooperation among border communities (Gambia &amp; Senegal) through forest and landscape restoration promoted.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: Annual tree planting exercises by border communities (Gambia &amp; Senegal) conducted with the involvement of 300 stakeholders (150 men and 150 women) in Gambia and Senegal.</p>	<p>Annual transboundary forest fire reports from the Village Development Committees &amp; the Department of Forestry.</p> <p>Field reports</p>	
	<p>Output 2.1 Joint border communities' solutions to address continued deforestation and forest degradation developed and implemented</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Transboundary Forest fire prevention and management facilitated along the border areas (Gambia &amp; Senegal) where the project intervenes</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Assessment reports, copies of maps of fire hot spots</p>	

<p>Targets: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.9  (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Target: All fire hotspots identified and mapped in the project intervention areas</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.2 Project implementation strategies and approaches understood by all stakeholders and implementing partners and a smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Common understanding among project stakeholders and implementing partners of implementing strategies and approaches in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Frequency and intensity of transboundary forest fires in the intervention border areas reduced in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 400 (200 men &amp; 200 women) participants in the project intervention areas sensitized on the dangers of cross-border fires in The Gambia and Senegal- 300 in The Gambia and 100 in Senegal)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 Frequency of transboundary forest fires which cause tension/conflict among border villages and between border villages and law</p>	<p>Consultations reports, attendance register</p> <p>Reports on sensitization meetings, lists participants</p> <p>Management plans, list of committee members</p>	
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		<p>enforcement authorities reduced in The Gambia &amp; Senegal.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Target: 12</b> Cross-border forest and sylvo-pastoral fire management plans formulated and implemented in all the cross-border fire hot spots in the project intervention areas in the Gambia and Senegal. (4 in Gambia and 8 in Senegal)</p>		
		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.5</b> No. of cross-border fire management Committees formed, and functional in The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Target: 12</b> Committees (4 in Gambia and 8 in Senegal)</p>	<p>Reports of consultation meetings, names of Committee members and terms of reference, copies of management plans</p>	
		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.6</b> Environmental governance principle and approaches understood by villagers and illegal forest activities (logging and charcoal production) reduced in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> session and 0 trainee  <b>Target: 18</b> session and 200 trainees (100 male &amp; 100 female) – 100 in Senegal and 100 in The Gambia.</p>	<p>Training reports of community leaders</p>	
		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.7</b> Community-based transboundary forest fire management Committees functional</p>	<p>List of firefighting materials/equipment procured and distributed</p>	

	<p>and transboundary forest fires reduced in the Gambia and Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: Assortment of materials including fire beaters, knapsack sprayers, cutlasses, rakes ... provided to all cross-border fire management Committees</p>	
Field reports	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.8 Cross-border fires reduced through controlled early burning at transboundary fire hot spots in The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: Annual controlled early burning exercises in the fire hot spots identified in the project intervention areas jointly conducted by Senegal and The Gambia.</p>	
Tree planting reports	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.9 Tree cover enhanced through promotion of restoration options including tree planting and farmer managed natural regeneration at the intervention site in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: 50 000 seedlings locally produced and planted (30,000 seedlings in The Gambia and 20,000 seedlings in Senegal)</p>	



	<p>Output 2.2 Increased awareness and capacity of law enforcement agents including forestry officers at border posts, and other actors (border communities and timber and forest products associations/dealers) on the Forest Policy, Forest Act and Regulations of The Gambia and Senegal to improve compliance mechanism to address illegal logging and charcoal production and trade across the border</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.1.0</b> Cooperation among border communities and forestry staff in Gambia and Senegal strengthened for more effective control of illegal cross-border forest activities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: A field visit to Senegal (40 participants of which 20 will be female) – 20 from Senegal and 20 from The Gambia</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.1</b> No. of law enforcement authorities, sensitized on forest legislation and policy of The Gambia &amp; Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40 (20 women and 20 men) – 20 in Senegal and 20 in The Gambia</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.2</b> Timber and charcoal dealers and their affiliated associations sensitized on the forest legislative frameworks of The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (100 women and 100 men) – 100 in Senegal and 100 in The Gambia</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.3</b></p>	<p>Reports on exchange visits to Senegal</p> <p>Sensitization reports</p> <p>Sensitization reports, lists of participants</p> <p>Activity reports of the agricultural service, Evaluation reports</p>	
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<p>Increased adoption rate of good agro-sylvo-pastoral practices through training in farmer field schools in Senegal</p> <p>Number of agro pastoral farmer field schools' members trained in Senegal</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 200 farmers</b></p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.4</p> <p>Number of border villagers sensitized on the forest legislative frameworks of The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 80 (50 men and 30 women)</b></p>	<p>Sensitization reports, lists of participants</p>	
<p>Output Indicator 2.2.5</p> <p>Forest legal frameworks are accessible, well understood through awareness-raising radio discussions in Senegal and The Gambia.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 20 awareness-raising radio discussions aired at community radios in Senegal. And The Gambia</b></p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.6</p> <p>Level of interest of border villages to participate in community forest and/or Joint Forest Park Management for sustainable forest management increased in The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	<p>Survey. Contracts with community radio service</p>	
		<p>Sensitization reports, lists of participants, Letters of Interest to join the community forestry programme</p>	

	<p>Target: 30 border villages sensitized in the intervention sites in The Gambia and 8 letters of interest submitted to the Department of Forestry in The Gambia and 4 community level awareness raising caravans on the law and text on natural resources in Senegal.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.7 Improved prospects for local peace through functional "Dimitra Clubs"</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 80 Dimitra Clubs set and acting as mediators for conflict resolution.</p>		
<p>Activity reports of the clubs</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.8 Forest products transported across the border tracked and well documented to reduce illegal transportation of logs across the borders of The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: Functional compliance mechanism/system in place at all border posts in the project intervention areas in both Senegal and The Gambia</p>		
<p>A functional compliance mechanism/system</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.9 Functional mechanism/system full functional in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: Basic equipment (laptops) provided to border post officials and</p>		
<p>Procurement documents, handing over notes and training reports</p>			

	<p>training conducted for the maintenance of the system</p>		
<p>Output 2.3 Technical capacity of staff of the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Plant Protection Services (PPS) on IPM and cross-border livestock disease surveillance enhanced</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Plant and animal pest and diseases surveillance and cross-border regulatory frameworks in The Gambia and Senegal strengthened and reduced outbreaks of cross-border livestock diseases</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40 (20 men and 20 women) Livestock and Plant protection staff trained on cross-border pest and livestock disease surveillance in the project intervention areas (20 in Gambia and 20 in Senegal)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 The spread and/or introduction of transboundary animal and plant diseases controlled in The Gambia.)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Provision of Computers, GPS... to the Department of Livestock Services and the Plant Protection Services in The Gambia</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.4.1 Cattle theft and rustling across the border mitigated in The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 500 Target: 1000 cattle tagged in the project intervention areas in The Gambia</p>	<p>Training reports and list of participants</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&amp;E reports, Procurement receipts, Asset transfer documents</p> <p>Field reports on tagging</p>	

		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.4.2 Conflict over the use of water between transhumance herders and host communities in The Gambia reduced.</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 2</b>  <b>Target: A watering point (borehole and drinking troughs) provided at a border area of the project in The Gambia</b></p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.4.3 Controlled grazing introduced in some border areas of the project to reduced tensions between transhumance herders and host communities and the Department of Forestry in Senegal and The Gambia</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Target: 8 local conventions on grazing developed and endorsed by local authorities in the intervention area (2 in Gambia and 6 in Senegal)</b></p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.4.4 Conflicts over grazing activities through transhumance reduced in The Gambia</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b>  <b>Target: 40 host community members 25 male &amp; 15 female) and 30 herders trained on controlled grazing and rangeland management practices.</b></p>	<p>Contract documents, M&amp;E reports</p> <p>Copies of signed conventions, list participating communities</p> <p>Training reports, attendance register, progress reports</p>	
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<p>Outcome 3:  <u>Improved community resilience through the promotion of inclusive dialogue processes and support for alternative green livelihoods</u></p> <p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in</p>		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.5 Conflict between crop farmers and livestock owners reduced in The Gambia and Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: 3 livestock tracks and grazing areas re-demarcated in Gambia and Senegal to reduce rural conflicts and improve herd mobility.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.4.6 Transhumance activities tracked and well documented for effective monitoring of cross-border movement of livestock in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: 1 Comprehensive map produced on transhumance corridors in the project intervention areas for Senegal and Gambia</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3a % proportion of border community members who have received direct livelihood's assistance, demonstrating resilience through increased household income generation.</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: TBD</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3b % of border community members (disaggregated by sex) reporting improved cross-border relations as a result of joint community livelihoods activities</p>	<p>Physical verification and periodic progress reports,</p> <p>Copies of maps, reports</p> <p>Focus group Discussions/Surveys with communities</p> <p>Source – M&amp;E Reports, Final Evaluation Report</p> <p>Focus group Discussions/Perception Surveys with communities</p>	
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<p>vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters</p>		<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60%</p>	<p>Source –M&amp;E Reports, Final Evaluation</p>	
<p>Target 1.1: Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c % of livelihoods of those who benefited from livelihoods supported mini grants not considering taking part in cross-border criminal activities (M/f)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p>	<p>Household surveys, evaluation reports, Surveys with communities</p>	
<p>Target 1.5: Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters</p>		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of cross-border community livelihoods supported as a peace dividend</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100% livelihoods across 4 communities (1 cross- border community livelihood activity identified &amp; supported X 4 = 4 cross-border community-based livelihoods supported)</p>	<p>Source – M&amp;E Reports, Final Evaluation Report</p> <p>Evaluation reports, Surveys with communities</p>	
<p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Support for alternative green livelihoods for border communities for their adaptation and increased social cohesion targeting women and youth.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of youths receiving support grants for youth and women led green livelihoods initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Source –M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Surveys with youths</p>	
<p>Target 2.1: End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe,</p>			<p>Source –M&amp;E Reports, Project Progress report</p>	

<p>nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.</p>		<p>Target: 120 (Target 15 youths in each border community x 8 = 120)</p>		
<p>Target 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition ....</p>	<p>Output 3.2 Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable border communities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1 Enhanced food and nutrition security and increased income for women in project intervention sites in The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2 community gardens established and or rehabilitated.</p>	<p>Physical verification and periodical progress reports Progress of implementation</p>	
<p>Target 2.4: Ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that increased productivity and production....</p>		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2 Increased women and youth entrepreneurship skills to positively increase their participation in the development and welfare of their communities, thus reducing opportunities for conflict promoting behaviours in Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (of which 50% female youth) equipped with relevant entrepreneurship skills</p>	<p>Activity and evaluation reports</p>	
<p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p>		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3 Increased yield for women horticultural farmers in selected project areas in The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80 women provided with vegetable seeds on refund mechanism</p>	<p>Seed distribution list, list of participating farmers</p>	
<p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>				



		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.4 Number of women and youth stakeholders trained in agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains on entrepreneurship in Senegal and The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100 stakeholders (80 women and 20 men) in The Gambia and Senegal respectively.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.5 Networking opportunities for cross border knowledge sharing, and adult learning on best entrepreneurial practices enhanced to support social and economic empowerment as a peace dividend in Senegal</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50 community leaders (of which 50% female and youth) benefit from exchanges, site visits, study tours, and exposure visits</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.6 Increased income to farmers through enhanced value chains on honey products and improved entrepreneurship skills in The Gambia</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p>	<p>Activity and evaluation reports</p> <p>Exposure visits reports including list of participants</p> <p>Training reports, list of participants, M&amp;E reports</p>	
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<p>Target: 100 (70 female and 30 men) trained on value addition on honey products, packaging and marketing</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.7 Reduce the firewood cutting through dissemination of innovative practices for the efficient use of energy, such as improved cooking stoves in Senegal introduced energy efficient technologies (cook stoves) to areas not reached and promotion of beekeeping in The Gambia to reduce transboundary forest fires</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 women artisans trained to facilitate the construction of 5,000 prototypes of low-cost improved stoves in Senegal and 40 youth (20 male and 20 female) trained on construction of beehives in The Gambia.</p>	<p>Activity and evaluation reports</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.8: Increased income to women and youth groups through increased production of honey in The Gambia.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 beehives distributed to women and youth groups</p>	<p>List of beneficiaries, delivery notes</p>

		<p><b>Output Indicator 3.2.9: Efficiency of production and processing of agricultural products including honey increased among women and youth groups supplied with beehives and other small-scale equipment in Senegal and The Gambia</b></p> <p><b>Baseline: N/A</b></p> <p><b>Target: Beekeeping materials (Bee suits, smokers, boots, hive tools, sieving cloth, sieving pans, etc.) provided to women and youth groups in The Gambia and agro-sitvo-pastoral small processing equipment to groups in Senegal.</b></p>	<p><b>Distribution list, procurement receipts, invoices</b></p>	
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For MFPTO Use

	Totals						Totals	Tranche %
	Recipient Agency 1 IOM The Gambia	Recipient Agency 2 IOM SENEGAL	Recipient Agency 3 FAO The Gambia	Recipient Agency 4 FAO Senegal	Recipient Agency 5	Recipient Agency 6		
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 356,520.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 172,246.00	\$ 127,136.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 785,902.00	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,250.00	\$ 10,220.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,470.00	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 97,000.00	\$ 114,720.00	\$ 51,720.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 288,440.00	
4. Contractual services	\$ 613,411.00	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 350,453.44	\$ 14,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,248,864.44	
5. Travel	\$ 225,000.21	\$ 113,934.58	\$ 57,020.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 409,954.79	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 941,489.64	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 294,361.00	
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 63,480.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 92,980.00	\$ 62,901.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,551,401.87	
Sub-Total	\$ 1,308,411.21	\$ 700,934.58	\$ 994,578.44	\$ 607,476.64	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 248,598.13	
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 91,588.79	\$ 49,065.42	\$ 65,420.56	\$ 42,523.36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,800,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,400,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 750,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 650,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 3,800,000.00</b>	<b>70%</b>
Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown								
	Recip Agency 1 IOM The Gambia	Recip Agency 2 IOM SENEGAL	Recip Agency 3 FAO The Gambia	Recip Agency 4 FAO Senegal	Recip Agency 5 0	Recip Agency 6 0	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 980,000.00	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 700,000.00	\$ 455,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,660,000.00	30%
Second Tranche:	\$ 420,000.00	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 195,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,140,000.00	0%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650,000.00	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,400,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 750,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 650,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 3,800,000.00</b>	<b>70%</b>