

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Sierra Leone and Guinea	
Project Title: <i>Building cross border peace and strengthening sustainable livelihoods of cattle herders and crop farmers in Sierra Leone and Guinea</i>	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): WFP Sierra Leone, WFP Guinea, IOM Sierra Leone, IOM Guinea	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Talking Drum Studios Sierra Leone and Guinea (local CSO), Barefoot Women Solar Engineer Association, Sierra Leone Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Internal Affairs (Government), Guinea Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Budget - Customs Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Government)	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Falaba District, Sierra Leone; Faranah Prefecture, Guinea	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): WFP-SL: \$ 1,805,527 WFP-GUI: \$ 1,273,010 IOM-SL: \$ 735,731 IOM-GUI: \$ 735,732 Total: \$ 4,550,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranches is conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF</i>	

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

² 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.

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

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

account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches, the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

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

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_ %): N/A
WFP-SL: \$ 1,263,869	WFP-SL: \$ 541,658	
WFP-GUI: \$ \$891,107	WFP-GUI: \$ 381,903	
IOM-SL: \$ 515,012	IOM SL: \$ 220,719	
IOM-GUI: \$ \$515,012	IOM GUI: \$ 220,720	
Total: \$3,185,000	Total: \$1,365,000	

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): By applying innovative and inclusive approaches to conflict mediation and cross-border communication this project aims to strengthen the relationship between Guinea and Sierra Leone through addressing recurring cross border conflicts that occur between cattle herders and farmers. Support will be provided to border-lying communities in the Falaba district and Faranah prefecture to ensure they benefit from more accountable institutions and mechanisms that facilitate improved cross-border relations that in turn promote peaceful co-existence. This project will also strengthen social cohesion between the Falaba district and the Faranah prefecture by supporting climate-smart livelihoods and overall herder and farmer cooperation.

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):

WFP, IOM, and Talking Drum Studios (the local NGO replacing Search for Common Grounds in Sierra Leone and Guinea when S4CG leaves in 2022) conducted an initial rapid assessment in May 2021, followed by a detailed assessment July-August 2021. These assessments included consultations with cattle herders, crop farmers, women and youth representatives, and customary leaders in the border lying areas of the Falaba District in Northern Sierra Leone and the Faranah Prefecture in central Guinea. Focus group discussions were held for each group, separated by gender, to safeguard beneficiary protection. Key informant interviews were held with representatives of District Security Councils, chiefdom and district/prefecture-level authorities, and the agencies in charge of border management, including border police, military, immigration, border health officer, customs, and veterinarian inspection service. WFP and IOM remained engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and Ministry of Internal Affairs in Sierra Leone, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Guinea to discuss the purpose of these assessments, debrief on the assessment findings and agree on proposed interventions. The EU was contacted on account of their support in Falaba with improved and increased livestock inspection, disease surveillance and movement control and the rehabilitation of eight (8) livestock posts as well as monitor cross-border livestock trade and increase inspection capacities. The Peace and Development Advisor and PBF Secretariats of the Resident Coordinator’s Office were actively involved in the conceptualization, design and refinement of the project.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2

⁵ **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)

Some 40% and \$1,859,678 of the 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 ⁶:

Noting the importance of representation in strengthening national policies, chiefdom-level bylaws, and ensuring inclusive and participatory dialogue for conflict prevention, resolution and mitigation, the activities under Outcome 1 will address gender inequality through increased and meaningful participation of women in community decision-making roles and processes. Women also play a key role in farming and thus, will be directly targeted and involved in the design and implementation of agriculture activities that aim to increase their income and contribute to their overall empowerment under Outcome 2. Meanwhile, cross-border communication and the strengthening of border management capacities aims to ensure the security of men, women, boys and girls and their respective movements between the Falaba District and the Faranah Prefecture. These activities take place under Outcome 3 with particular attention paid to the needs of women and girls.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*) ⁸:
Conflict prevention/management

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

Sierra Leone UNSDCF Outcome 1: *Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security, and Climate Resilience* and Outcome 2: *Transformational Governance*

Guinea UNDAF Outcome Result 1.2: *Populations, especially women and youth, are capacitated to ensure civic participation, social cohesion, security and equitable access to justice*, Result 2.1: *Development and implementation of development programs for productive sectors and promotion of value chains to ensure food and nutrition security* and Result 2.2: *Tools for planning and sustainable management of environment and natural resources are revised/elaborated and used to take into account climate change*

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

SDG 2: Zero Hunger (targets 2.1, 2.3, 2.4)

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (targets 10.2, 10.3, 10.7)

SDG 13: Climate Action (target 13.1)

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (targets 16.3, 16.6, 16.7)

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

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

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number

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)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **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)

of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

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

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

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in

TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

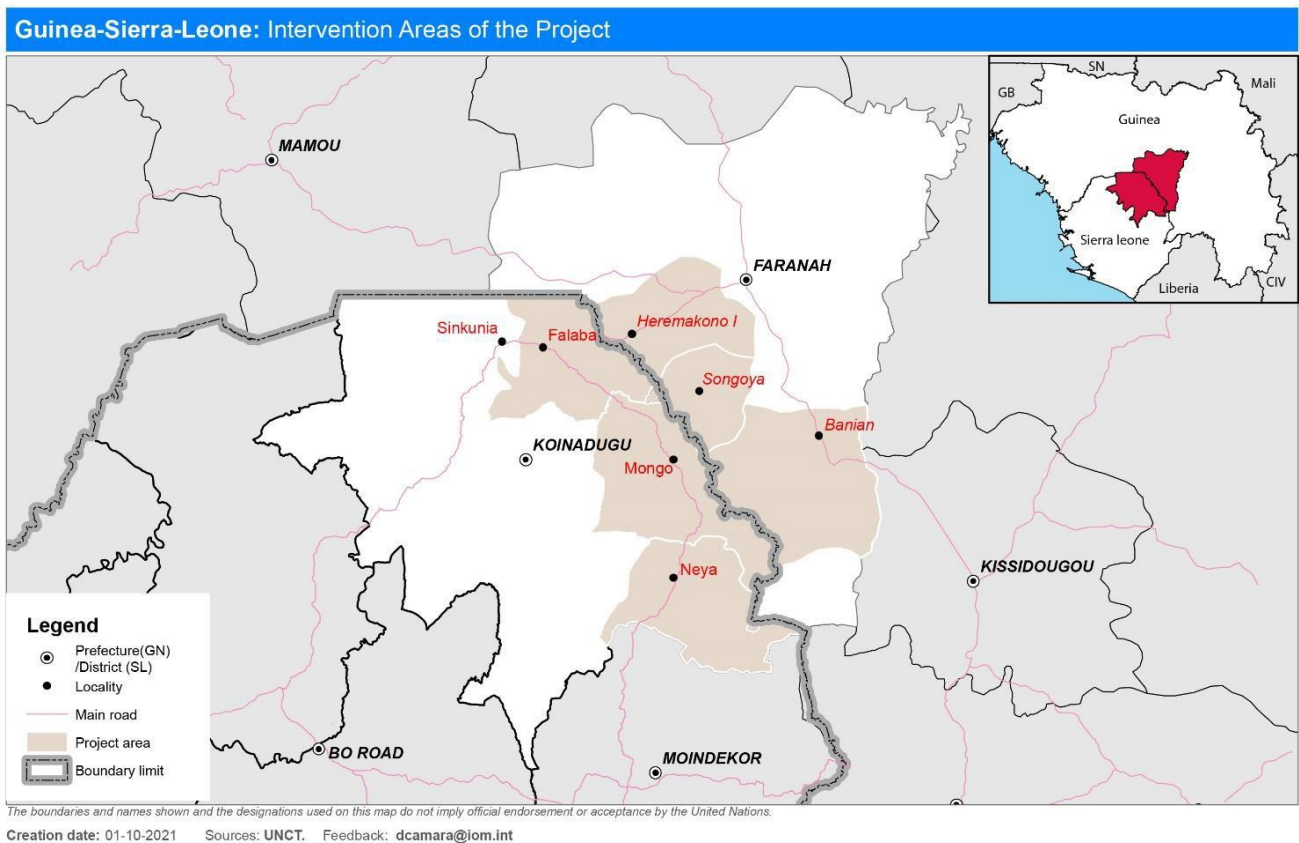
PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization¹</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Steve Ysubuga Representative and Country Director WFP Sierra Leone Date & Seal 19 OCT 2021</p>	<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Dr. James Bagonza Head of -Mission IOM Sierra Leone Date & Seal 19/0ct/2021</p>
<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Ana Inseca Chief of Mission IOM Guinea Date & Seal</p>	<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Hyung-Joo Lim Representative & Country Director WFP Guinea Date & Seal 22 Oct 2021</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team - Sierra Leone</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Babatunde Ahonst (H) Signature United Nations Resident Coordinator Date & Seal</p>	<p>Head of UN Country Team - Guinea</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Vincent A. Signature United Nations Resident Coordinator Date & Seal</p>
<p>Representative of National Authorities - Sierra Leone</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Hon David Signature Minister of Internal Affairs Date & Seal</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities - Guinea</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Dr Yamory Couac Signature Secretary General & Acting Minister of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) Date & Seal</p>
<p>[Redacted]</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez for Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal</p>

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

a) A brief summary of *conflict analysis findings*

Sierra Leone and Guinea have maintained friendly relations since the independence era. However, fissures between the two countries emerged over the interpretation of their 1992 border protocol and the demarcation of some of their common border areas. In 1998, the Guinean military entered the border areas of Sierra Leone at the request of the Sierra Leone's President to provide military aid against Sierra Leone's rebel forces. Since then, border disputes between Sierra Leone and Guinea have resurfaced, undermining the diplomatic relationship between the countries on several occasions. Most recently, during Guinea's presidential elections, the two countries entered a diplomatic row over accusations related to interference in the Guinean electoral process, while Sierra Leonean citizens, living in the border areas with Guinea, increased their claims against the alleged occupation of their land by Guinean military personnel. In February 2021, following prior engagements with ECOWAS and UN SRSF for West Africa and The Sahel, the Presidents of the two countries met in Conakry and committed to giving fresh impetus to cooperation between the two countries, while assessing the implementation status of their various agreements.



Falaba became a new district of Sierra Leone in 2017 and, consequently, its inexperienced local governance institutions remain weak. The Faranah Prefecture is located immediately across the border in neighboring Guinea. Both areas are remote, hard-to-reach and sparsely populated, yet cross-border movement remains pronounced between these two locations. On the Guinea side the main ethnic groups represented are Djalonke, Kurankos, and Fulani, with the Kurankos and Yalunkas from the Sierra Leone side. The *Fulani (Peulh)* are semi-nomadic pastoralist people practicing free-range cattle herding. The other ethnic groups present in the regions are largely engaged in subsistence crop farming, cultivating rice, groundnut, hot pepper, and vegetables, which is practiced by both men and women.

While cattle herders within these locations have a composition of both men and women, cattle tend to be owned by men, while women (cattle herder wives) provide support to their husbands in looking after the cattle. These women, cattle herders' wives, are also responsible for milking the cattle and the sale and marketing of milk products. The border areas in Falaba and Faranah both attract a sizable volume of transhumance migration. With large tracts of potential grazing land attainable, cattle herders are increasingly migrating from other districts in Sierra Leone and Guinea to Falaba, concurrently, Faranah attracts herders from other Guinea's prefectures (Mamou, Dabola, Kouroussa, and Kissidougou).

Despite these large tracts of potential grazing land, the impacts of climate variability and weak enforcement of laws related to cattle and crop farming have resulted in prolonged and habitual conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in these border areas. These tensions are exacerbated by fractured communication within and between key stakeholders due to limited means of communication among these stakeholders in the community. Although conflicts have been persistent, violence has de-escalated over the past few years. In large part, this is attributed to the fear of retaliation, including the destruction of crops and the steep fines associated with injured cattle (e.g., one community reported that one killed cow must be replaced by three cows). Notwithstanding a decline in violence, if these issues remain unresolved – coupled with the increasing number of migrant cattle herders between the two countries – continued conflicts could lead to a deterioration in community cohesion and threaten to destabilize the security of the border region and see increased violence once again.

Within communities on each side of the border, there are varying reports of instances of social cohesion between herders and farmers. In general, cattle herders' wives report less tension than reports made by female farmers in the same community, which could be linked to a larger proportion of female farmers who reported crops damaged by cattle. Across all communities' men were viewed as more privileged than women. As those with more financial resources in Faranah, farmers believe herders are privileged because of their wealth, while in turn, herders consider farmers to be privileged because they are indigenous and landowners.

Religious, cultural and sporting events and mixed marriages are the most commonly cited occasions in which herders and farmers come together. The two groups (cattle herders and crop farmers) report that despite engaging in competing livelihoods, their shared language and ethnicity helps them to identify their similarities over their differences. There is also an overlap between herders who also undertake farming activities (and vice versa) across ethnic lines with numerous Fulani farmers and Yalunka herders residing in Falaba. The intersection of identity and livelihoods enables the two groups to form business ties and trade with each other, which solidifies a form of trust and mutual understanding within the communities. Beyond the aforementioned, these communities remain confronted with recurrent challenges that hinder social and community cohesion.

Despite the acknowledgment of strong cultural linkages, social cohesion proves to be fragile, especially during the rainy season when conflict peaks. In Faranah, some women's groups noted that seasonally occurring hunger eroded cohesion in the community. A lack of energy and/or resources prevented them from participating in community gatherings leading them to feel alienated from one another and the community as a whole.

The chiefs, elderly community members, farmer and herder organizations, religious leaders, traditional communicators (griots) are viewed as being in the best position to improve community relations. Nevertheless, it is evident from data collected from these locations that justice dispensation remains a challenge in these communities. Many inhabitants complain that local chiefs have in many cases, sided with cattle herders on account of what would be offered to them in return, as a result, truly undermining

a thorough adjudication of justice. This process is further fraught by the protracted timeframe in which it takes to produce a decision over complaints launched. In addition, women complain that they find it hard to come forward to chiefs with their complaints, due to monetary demands which they do not have access to. They assert that this has been a persistent obstacle in the way of cohesion among the groups. Therefore, building on the capacity of existing committees and improving proper communication channels between authorities and the community will foster a more transparent and accountable system, mitigating existential tensions.

Three key factors can be identified that currently drive herder and crop farmer conflicts:

- i. Inadequate and poor implementation of the regulatory frameworks which govern the interaction between cattle herder and crop farmer livelihoods
- ii. Non-climate adaptive and non-disaster proofed livelihoods resulting in a competition for resources at the detriment to herders' and farmers' relations
- iii. Ineffective border management and coordination of cross-border cattle movements and data gaps

i. Inadequate and poorly implemented regulatory frameworks

A *Cattle Settlement Policy* was drafted in 2013 in Sierra Leone; however, it remains unfinalized and its contents are not consistently reflected in chiefdom-level bylaws, specifically in regard to women's representation in Cattle Settlement Committees, the registration of ranches with the District Council and the payment of associated dues on behalf of the cattle herder. FAO was requested to provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as they review and finalize the draft in the coming months. The *Guinean Pastoral Code* developed in 1995 defines the general rules that govern the practice of cattle herding in the country, including the rights of herders in terms of animal mobility and access to pastoral resources, in addition to how disputes between breeders and farmers should be resolved. However, the code is not widely disseminated and has yet to be made operational at the community level. Conflict resolution is impeded by the lack of finalization of these key policies, the incoherent application of rules and minimal transparency in the mediation process that has further eroded trust between community level and local authorities, such as the local chiefs and cattle settlement committees.

Whilst bylaws exist in Falaba — some remaining unwritten — they are not well disseminated to all community members. Bylaws fall within the discretion of the chief and community members report a favoring of either farmers or cattle herders. Moreover, the implementation of and adherence to these bylaws is fragmented within communities and between herders and farmers. Most bylaws do not apply during the dry season (approximately January to May/June) and/or explicitly state that cattle can freely graze with herders not responsible for damage that occurs during this period. Thus, in theory, there are formal rules governing the transhumance committees that are in place to settle disputes in Faranah, however, the roles of these committees are not well defined, and the committees themselves are neither inclusive nor diverse.

Without codified bylaws that are accessible and acknowledged by all community members, issues that arise are often addressed by established informal community structures. This informal approach varies from community to community. In some communities, the chief is the key focal point and in others, the local court (Sierra Leone) or transhumance committee (Guinea) preside over decision-making. In both Falaba and Faranah, conflict mediation related to cattle herders and crop farmers is mostly undertaken without the involvement of local authorities. In cases where a settlement has not been reached, the issue can then be escalated to the police or legal action can be taken, however, this is uncommon. For cross-border issues, it often occurs that a chief appoints 1-2 community members to travel to the location in question, survey the damage and estimate the compensation.

The established transhumance committees are responsible for making arrangements for cattle herders to settle in the community, as well as for settling disputes as they arise between herders and farmers. Although procedures are in place for cattle herders to register with the Prefectural Directorate of Livestock, they sometimes bypass these rules and reside in the community without authorization from the local authorities, or they make informal arrangements directly with landowners. Likewise, the chiefs in Falaba are approached by herders and bilaterally agree on the allocation of land and duration of their stay without consulting with other community members. This patronage of customary leaders by herders contributes toward biased decision making when conflicts arise and leaves farmers feeling disenfranchised, further eroding trust between community members and traditional authorities.

In many instances, the chief or local authority presiding over the disagreement between herder and farmer also owns cattle, which creates a conflict of interest resulting in a perceived lack of political will to make a neutral judgement. This lack of impartiality is most often manifested through a delay in decision making after a farmer files a complaint against a herder for damaged crops, only deepening the resentment between farmers and the chief. In both the Falaba district in Sierra Leone and the Faranah Prefecture in Guinea, a majority of farmers note that they are required to provide the chief with payment in order to lodge a complaint. The cost to file a complaint disproportionately affects female farmers who do not have the assurance that they will receive adequate compensation for their losses. Thus, together with the loss of their damaged crops, puts them further into debt with no alternative livelihood to fall back on. Overwhelmingly, farmers reported that the compensation received is not commensurate to damage. Likewise, in many instances, compensation is divided between the chief, investigators, the court and the victim. Many female farmers complain that compensation is in the form of money when they would prefer to receive rice, or have their damaged crops replaced.

Because of the strict laws against the harming or killing of cattle, there has been less retaliation by the crop farmers. There is, however, one alleged report of a herder in Falaba whose house was burnt down by crop farmers, forcing him to return to Guinea.

The decision-making process in these communities is, to a great extent, male-dominated. As a result, further marginalizing women and eroding their power and influence within the community. Due to prevailing gender norms, women have not played an active role in conflict mediation in the assessed communities. During the assessment, it was mentioned that the common practice of polygamy in the area when the husband is not financially responsible in supporting his wives and children, means that women face the additional socio-economic burden of supporting their household. All the while being restricted from participating in the decision-making process that directly impacts their livelihoods when conflict arises between herders and farmers.

Although the Sierra Leone cattle policy allocates roles at the district and chiefdom level cattle committees, women are by and large under-represented, or completely absent from the process altogether. Despite societal norms preventing women from participating in the mediation process, in Faranah women are frequently at the centre of conflicts. They are described as the perpetrators of verbal assaults when conflicts occur but can only intervene through their husbands to address the issue. Women herders and crop farmers reported facing additional stereotypes and barriers to full participation in the community, including a lack of education and isolation.

ii Non-climate adaptive and non-disaster proof livelihoods, that are conflicting rather than symbiotic

Stakeholders report that longstanding herder and crop farmer conflicts are intensifying and proliferating with the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Erratic rainfall has increased food insecurity among farmers, whilst reduced access to water during the dry season further exacerbates conflicts. Adoption of improved agricultural practices, inland valley swamp development and climate-smart water management, thus, presents an opportunity for crop farmers to cultivate crops up to three times a year. In turn, building more resilient livelihoods and fostering confidence between crop farmers and herders.

In Faranah there are approximately 15,000 herders owning upwards of 675,00 livestock⁹. In both Faranah and Falaba, farmers grow rice, maize groundnut and vegetables. Honey production is also commonly practiced by crop farmers.

Since 2018, Guinea and Sierra Leone have been affected by erratic rainfall patterns, including late onset and early cessation of seasonal rains, and lower than average precipitation levels. This has negatively affected agricultural production, as farmers rely on predictable rainfall patterns for their cultivation. The impact of climate variations is reflected by a deteriorating food security situation, with national food insecurity in Sierra Leone increasing from 50 percent in 2015¹⁰ to 57 percent in 2020¹¹, with Falaba being one of the most food insecure districts (69 percent food insecure). In Guinea, the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé estimates over 450,000 people to be food insecure with a projected 30 percent increase at the peak of the lean season.

Logging of high-value timber by youths that are neither crop farmers nor cattle herders is prevalent, providing them with a short-term windfall that undermines livelihoods in the long term. Extensive timber logging of rosewood is reducing limited tree coverage and contributing toward localized water scarcity, negatively impacting farming practices. It is reported that smugglers cut down timber in Sierra Leone and move it across the border to Guinea. Dwindling water shortages during the dry season and the increasing vulnerability crop farmers face contribute toward heightened conflicts with herders when cattle destroy crops.

In the dry season, herders allow their cattle to roam freely in search of water and pasture under the supervision of young cowboys. This timeframe coincides with the main agricultural planting season when women cultivate vegetables and groundnuts for which they are reliant for food and household income. Free-range cattle destroy farmers' crops when grazing and/or seeking water and competition for scarce water sources exists between herders and farmers. With agricultural production extremely low, further crop losses are devastating for farmers who are already highly vulnerable and lack the resilience to recover. In Falaba, farmers report planting only once per year due to fear of cattle destroying their crops if they are not contained by the start of the rainy season. Due to herders not adhering to the transhumance calendar, communities on both sides of the border reported an increase in conflict during the rainy season.

Fencing, if available, is typically limited and made of timber susceptible to destruction by termites or damage from rain, and thus not strong enough to deter cattle from entering the crops and freely grazing. The farmers themselves are often responsible for putting up fencing, and many female farmers report that they are not physically capable of constructing fences, requiring them to then bear the cost of paying laborers. If stronger fencing was available and cattle were contained before June, farmers could plant two to three times per year.

⁹ 2019 Rapport de Situation du cheptel de la préfecture de Faranah pour l'année 2019

¹⁰ 2015, *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis*, WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

¹¹ 2020, *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis*, WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

In Guinea, customary practices dictate access to and ownership of agricultural land. Land is usually inherited and customary practices mean lease conditions are less favorable for those not from the community. The land tenure system also dictates agreements between landowners and farmers, with many reporting that those who inherit the land renege on agreements originally with now-deceased family members. Typically, only landowners have access to Inland Valley Swamps (IVS) and rarely lend or sell their land to landless farmers. Access to IVS often requires significant financial resources or the physical labor available to cultivate and share crops with the landowner. Furthermore, the land tenure system impacts farmer and herder productivity, leading to a lack of long-term investment on farmlands. Despite these challenges, farmers report easier access to land than herders, as landowners are usually more willing to lease their land to farmers out of fear that cattle will damage their cropland. This leaves herders unable to find land far enough away from farms and/or large enough to contain their cattle. In Falaba, farmers reported land tenure issues to a lesser extent, with the largest barrier to accessing cultivable farmland being traveling long distances from the village.

In both the Falaba District and the Faranah Prefecture, farmers note that the IVS are fertile, while the plains are less so. Due largely to overexploitation of the land and thus requiring the use of expensive fertilizers. This presents an opportunity to invest resources into cultivating IVS for improved production of crops. Herders on the other hand, use natural manure for their cultivation and this provides a potential cross-livelihood change of practices.

iii Ineffective border management and coordination of cross-border cattle movements and data gaps

The border areas in Falaba and Faranah both attract an increasing volume of transhumance migration, however this has not been accurately documented. With large tracts of potential grazing land becoming attainable, cattle herders are increasingly migrating from other districts in Sierra Leone and Guinea to Falaba while Faranah also attracts herders from other areas of Guinea. However, in the absence of a bilateral agreement between Guinea and Sierra Leone, there is no formal mechanism to govern cross-border transhumance corridors. Law enforcement agencies and technical services, such as veterinary services, have minimal information on transhumance movement. The authorities responsible for capturing movements along transhumance routes lack the capacity to effectively collect and control data along the borderline. In turn, they are unable to reflect on and understand movement patterns, constraining their ability to predict potential conflicts. Climate change has changed traditional movement patterns and increased transhumance migration as cattle herders and farmers look for more cultivable land via different routes, further increasing intercommunal tensions. If transhumance routes are better understood and relevant data is collected by the authorities, then better — and disaggregated data — can be used for the development evidence-based policies that aim to reduce tension and sustain peace.

Although there are numerous border crossing points between the Falaba District and the Faranah Prefecture, few of them are adequately equipped. Moreover, insufficient border surveillance and border checks contribute to data and information gaps on the cross-border movement of travelers, which includes cattle herders and farmers, hampering the ability of district authorities and border security personnel to make informed decisions. Lack of communication between the two countries over border closures - due to the diplomatic row and COVID-19 precautionary measures - contributed to generate disagreements among local population over the border limits. With the 2021 outbreak of Ebola and Marburg viruses in Guinea, it is envisaged that while future closures might need to occur, with better data and communication the duration can be limited in order to reduce the impact on livelihoods.

During the field assessment in August 2021, for instance, this was clearly evident in one of the POEs (Point of Entry), Kayereh. One of the security personnel at this POE gave an account of the discrepancies over borderlines in that entry point, saying that confrontation over specific border demarcation has been common between Sierra Leonean and Guinean citizens, and often, it is the Guineans that are forcefully crossing over to Sierra Leone's territory claiming ownership.

There is poor border management infrastructure in Kayereh, which in the past has been a sensitive area for violence between Sierra Leone community and Guinea. In addition, in some of the identified POEs on the Sierra Leonean side i.e. Koindukura, Kayereh, Wailia, Ganya (Duraya), and on the Guinean side i.e. Songoya and Hermankono (Faranah), staff operating these POEs are infinitesimal and lack the skill and the necessary equipment to effectively carry out their work. Bearing in mind that despite increasing needs for effective border management and conflict resolution, the Police and Customs offices continue to struggle from staff shortages. In the target areas, only one police officer works at each border point (Songoya, Heremakono, Banian in Faranah region) and staff are unwilling to relocate to the area due to poor working conditions.

The inadequate presence and capacity of local authorities and security services to deal with conflict is a major factor inhibiting the peaceful management of conflict. The local population has lost trust and confidence in the governing mechanisms due to this institutional inability to enforce laws, resolve conflicts, regulate the judiciary system and protect citizens' rights. Moreover, citizens' perception of corruption, abuse, and brutality amongst the police further undermines trust in the institution and impairs effective law enforcement at the border.

Borders between the countries are long and porous, with understaffed and unqualified border management agents. They are further constrained by a lack of adequate facilities and equipment necessary to carry out border patrols, gather information and intelligence to measure the impact of transhumance migration to insecurity and report them adequately. In addition, there are no mechanisms to facilitate data gathering or information exchange between border control officers in Sierra Leone and Guinea as a basis for decision making. This general infrastructural and equipment deficit is made worse by the low border management training and general inexperience of the border personnel. If the number of personnel is increased, more adequate training offered, and infrastructure improved, then law enforcement agencies can increase their risk management capacities and regain public trust and confidence in rule of law mechanisms.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹², how it ensures **national ownership**.

Alignment with government strategic frameworks

In March 2021, the Presidents of Guinea and Sierra Leone agreed to establish a Joint Cooperation Commission to look at general cooperation issues between the two countries, as well as a joint framework for security and intelligence and joint border patrolling, and cooperation on customs issues. The two Presidents also decided to re-activate the joint border committee on the question of Yenga, a border area historically disputed between the two countries. The proposed peacebuilding intervention is framed within the current political framework of a strengthened relationship between the two countries and intends to provide concrete support to address issues of potential destabilization in the border areas of Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture.

¹² Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

Sierra Leone’s Mid-term National Development Plan (2019-2023) prioritizes political development for national cohesion and local governance (PBF Outcome 1), agricultural productivity, an inclusive rural economy and environmental resilience (PBF Outcome 2) and strengthened security institutions (PBF Outcome 3). Likewise, Guinea’s Vision 2040 underscores good governance, peace, unity and national solidarity. Both countries have placed an emphasis on mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment throughout national priorities, including a gender quota of at least 30 per cent representation in elected positions.

Alignment with UN strategic frameworks

The project aligns with Guinea’s UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Sierra Leone’s UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) priority areas, namely sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, transformational governance and protection and empowerment of the most vulnerable. This includes interventions aimed at improving the representation of marginalized groups, especially women and youth, in decision-making to build and foster peace (PBF Outcome 1, UNSDCF Outcome 2/UNDAF Axis 1 and 2); supporting shock-responsive livelihoods via improved agricultural practices and sustainable use of natural resources (PBF Outcome 2, UNSDCF Outcome 1/UNDAF Axis 2); and quality, sex- and age-disaggregated data management (PBF Outcome 3, UNSDCF Outcome 4/UNDAF Axis 1).

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise.

This project aims to bridge the divide between cattle herders and farmers in a sub-region which contains one of the largest concentration of cattle ranches in both Sierra Leone and Guinea. There have been no documented cross-border initiatives to date that aim to reduce conflict and enhance livelihood opportunities for cattle herders and farmers in this zone. Thus, by implementing a holistic approach to peace building within and between communities on each side of the border this project fills a strategic gap, reducing conflict, building resilience and enhancing border management capabilities.

Given the high level of transhumance migration between the two regions, the proposed intervention will complement existing activities aimed at improving the infrastructure and capacity of border management agencies. For instance, the Japan Supplementary Budget (JSB) is a project implemented by IOM Sierra Leone and encloses some components dealing directly with border infrastructure support to limited districts to ensure proper security maintenance over cross-border movement. Thus, the PBF project will directly fill the gaps in the Falaba district where the JSB is not implemented, and will serve to guarantee the security of this particular region of the country. Moreover, the project will enhance linkages with government counterparts to pave the way for planned initiatives, including the Sierra Leone Ministry of Internal Affairs pilot project on Integrated Immigration Control System for Class B points of entry.

Project name (duration)*	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
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Mitigating Localized Resource-based Conflicts and Increasing Community Resilience in Pujehun and Moyamba Districts of Sierra Leone*	Peacebuilding Fund – US\$3 million	Capacity building of local institutions to improve conflicts related to land acquisition	Complementary work on strengthened regulatory frameworks and agricultural practices, however with a focus on private sector partnership
Capacity building in Border and Migration Management in Guinea	Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) – US\$3 million	Technical and operation capacity building in border and migration management. Modernization of border infrastructure, Migration data management	Complements the current government strategy that improves border infrastructure to Faranah region (excluded from the project area) -supporting security sector to be more accountable and responsive to local need in conflict management
Support to Civil Society and Local Authorities for Local Development in Sierra Leone	European Union – €1.05 million	Institutional capacity building of local government and boost economic growth	Complementary work on improved agricultural production through access to inputs and training
Establishing modern livestock production and value addition system in Sierra Leone (BAFS)	European Union – €2.8 million	Provision of support for improved and increased livestock inspection, disease surveillance and movement controls on cross-border livestock trade in Falaba	MAF Institutional Capacity Building
Regional Disease Surveillance and System Enhancement Project	World Bank – US\$80,000	Construction of livestock holding centers	Complementary work to improve infrastructure at Points of Entry

*Indicates project implemented by WFP or IOM

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

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

The project aims to support a strengthened relationship between the Governments of Guinea and Sierra Leone and communities by addressing underlying factors common to the cross-border conflicts between cattle herders and farmers. This is to occur through collaborative problem solving and inclusive approaches to conflict mediation and cross-border communication.

The implementation strategy will involve key stakeholders at the national, district/prefecture and chiefdom level. WFP and IOM will maintain high-level engagement with ministries of agriculture and internal affairs to formalize nascent policies. These policies will cascade down to district level and be reflected in chiefdom bylaws through a participatory approach, ensuring equitable and meaningful representation of women. Community-buy in and ownership of the process will remain the core focus of the project to achieve the target outcomes. The community-driven approach to conflict mediation will be facilitated through consultations with key stakeholders using tested peacebuilding methods and approaches.

The project also aims to strengthen national border and migration management capacities to facilitate the orderly flow of people and goods across the border and to combat irregular migration, including trafficking, smuggling and principally, to resolve conflict and sustain peacebuilding efforts.

The recommended actions to prevent conflict include measures to provide increased capacity-building assistance, add migration questions to censuses, make better use of administrative data, conduct specialized migration surveys and produce national migration profiles. Based on this global commitment¹³, key steps will be taken to support the governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea to develop policies that are informed by better data and movement patterns. Whilst increased efficacy of law enforcement agencies will mean increased accountability and responsiveness to the needs of local populations in conflict and/or post-conflict situations.

b) Provide a project-level ‘theory of change’

IF regulatory frameworks for cattle and crop farming are designed and implemented in an inclusive and participatory manner, including through representation of women and youth in said processes, and

IF communities are empowered to develop and strengthen sustainable, climate-adaptive, symbiotic pastoral and agricultural livelihoods, including through innovative joint enterprises which involve both herders and farmers, to improve food security, and

IF understanding of cross-border movements and risks are improved and cross-border management and local security capacities are strengthened through enhanced infrastructure, communication channels and data management, while improving the security agents’ information sharing with and accountability to local populations,

THEN conflict between herders and farmers will be prevented and trust and economic collaboration will be strengthened within and between communities in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture

BECAUSE equitable, evidence-based policies, efficient and accountable institutions, rights-based and equal access to resources will be in place to address the key drivers of conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers to mitigate, resolve and prevent disputes.

¹³ The Global Compact for Migration

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components**

Outcome 1: Border-lying communities in Falaba district and Faranah prefecture have and use inclusive fora that promote peaceful co-existence and resolve conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers

Output 1.1: Cattle Settlement Policy (Sierra Leone) and Pastoral Code (Guinea) updated, validated, disseminated and implemented at national and district/prefecture level

The Sierra Leone Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in close collaboration with the Chief Minister and the Office of National Security, are in the beginning stages of updating the draft *Cattle Settlement Policy*, with specific technical support from FAO. Consultative conferences will be held where WFP can advocate for findings from the conflict analysis to be reflected and incorporated into the updated version of the policy, as the existing Cattle settlement policy inadequately addresses challenges between herders and crop farmers. The Guinean Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has initiated the revision process of the Pastoral Code, while a technical committee within the Ministry is working on revising and updating articles of the Code. Once completed, it will be submitted to the council of ministers, then to the president before being submitted to the National Assembly for ratification. WFP Guinea is planning to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to expedite the revision process, in close collaboration with FAO. This will be preceded by workshops to disseminate the policies and national and district/prefecture level and carry out sensitization at the community level.

Output 1.2:

District Cattle Committee and Prefecture-level committees are strengthened and more inclusive in their composition

A multi-pronged approach will be implemented to bring together community members and improve dialogue, namely through in-person and radio-broadcast town hall meetings. Engaged and equitable representation of women will be prioritized, as they are directly involved in and impacted by the conflict. By building on existing leadership roles (e.g., *mummy queen* in Falaba chiefdoms, women-led trade associations), the role of women as agents of change will be augmented. Using the expertise of Talking Drums Studio and building on existing community ties related to joint celebrations of religious and cultural festivals, participatory community theatre performances will be produced and performed. The first radio station in Falaba District will be used to broadcast information and raise awareness on issues related to pastoralism and farming. This will make dissemination of critical information accessible to more remote communities that lack network connection. Talking Drum Studio in Sierra Leone and Guinea will identify local volunteers in the targeted communities along the border that will be responsible for providing timely alerts to the relevant security institutions and/or the local leadership on irregular movement of cattle herders between the two countries.

Output 1.3: Chiefdom bylaws strengthened, and community members capacitated to manage, mitigate and resolve conflicts between cattle herders and crop farmers

Following roll-out and sensitization of the *Cattle Settlement Policy* and *Pastoral Code*, WFP and Talking Drums Studio in Sierra Leone and Guinea will hold workshops to review and update bylaws to reflect the finalized national-level policies accordingly. Chiefdom cattle/transhumance committees will be supported to define the role, responsibilities and composition of the committee, with particular attention paid to ensure the committees meet or achieve women representation of women as per the Cattle Settlement Policy/ Pastoral Code.

To complement the codification of the committees and bylaws, different training sessions on conflict analysis and management will be held for committee and community members.

Output 1.4: Strengthened cross-border decision-making and dialogue through bottom-up experiences and solutions.

Cross-border community dialogue forums/peace summit will be held to discuss challenges and celebrate successes. This will provide an opportunity to gradually organize and build momentum for the annual peace summit. Communities will be encouraged to nominate women leaders to actively participate in each meeting. The project will also support cross-border communities in preparing peace agreements at the end of the cross-border dialogue forums.

In connection to this, IOM will support cross-border cooperation (pilot a coordination mechanism) that aims at improving cross-border collaboration on transhumance activities. The coordination mechanism will be broadened to include national, district/prefecture, chiefdom and border management authorities from Guinea and Sierra Leone and will provide a framework for cross border collaboration and information sharing between Falaba district and prefecture of Faranah Cross border information sharing will strengthen early warning systems that are intended to prevent potential violent conflicts between herders and farmers and this will also underpin social cohesion. Consultative meetings with strategic stakeholders will be held in union with the cross-border community dialogues, to discuss strategies for ensuring peaceful cross-border transhumance between two countries. This output will also support the identification and implementation of bottom-up best practices, for the management of the cross-border transhumance movements at the POEs communities. The pilot initiative will be implemented in collaboration with WFP and Talking Drums and serve as a preparatory dialogue forum leading to the high-level peace summit. (see budget line 3.3.1)

Outcome 2: Trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba district and Faranah prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation

Output 2.1: Establishment of community pastures infrastructure to protect farmland and reduce likelihood of crop destruction and associated community tension

The destruction of crops by cattle is due largely to the lack of adequate fencing. Based on needs assessments in each target community, the best method for fencing (live fencing, barbed wire or a hybrid) will be determined. For those areas where live fencing is deemed the most suitable solution around IVS, the forest garden technique will be used to plant fast-growing trees. To complement the fencing, herders will be provided with fast growing grass varieties to encourage adherence to the agreed upon transhumance corridors to ensure cattle are able to graze a safe distance from farmland. Forest trees will also be planted to revegetate and protect the area, while parallel work will be undertaken to rehabilitate degraded water catchment areas. To ensure the sustainability of this intervention, the project will partner with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Sierra Leone and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry in Guinea who will provide technical training and monitoring support to farmer groups. The project will also identify and train community youth contractors/volunteers who will enhance continuity and increase a sense of community ownership. Fast growing tree species will be selected for both fencing of the IVS and revegetation of water catchment areas around it. Farmer groups will be trained in tree planting and management to support knowledge transfer and enhance sustainability.

Output 2.2: Establishment of solar-powered irrigation systems to minimize competition over water resources

Solar-powered irrigation systems have greatly improved over the years and are used in many remote facilities, such as health posts across Sierra Leone and Guinea. To mitigate conflict, the project will install solar powered water pumps around cattle ranches to prevent cattle from entering and destroying IVS in search of water. This will provide a sustainable and reliable water source to incentivize cattle to remain sedentary in the pre-determined and pre-agreed transhumance corridors. Likewise, small-scale solar-powered irrigation systems and improved wells will be installed within fenced IVS for continuous cultivation throughout the year. This would enable farmers to increase cultivation from once per year to two to three times per year, significantly increasing their annual production. The project will identify and train illiterate women from vulnerable herder and crop farmer households on solar irrigation management. In Sierra Leone this will take place through the Barefoot Women Solar engineer association, and by a similar institution in Guinea. These women will both develop a skill and become responsible for the regular maintenance of the solar pumps. In doing so, they will earn a small income and recognition in their communities, while supporting the Solar irrigation management committees that will be formed at each site to ensure effective utilization and scheduled maintenance of equipment.

Output 2.3: Farmers and herders' knowledge and involvement in climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices are increased, including through innovative collaboration opportunities for post-harvest management and dairy value chain that empower women

Given the overlap of community members who undertake both herding and farming, the objectives of these trainings and the establishment of composting enterprises are two-fold. First, it will support farmers and herders in enhancing the productivity of farms and grazing zones. Secondly, during the in-depth assessment, cattle herders expressed a willingness to help farmers fence their crops and both groups reported improved social cohesion when they worked together on mutually beneficial business opportunities. Subsequently, it is anticipated that joint composting activities will help to strengthen the existing symbiotic linkages between herders and crop farmers.

To build more resilient agricultural livelihoods, 1000 crop farmers and herders (with particular focus on women and youth) will be identified for training on improved agricultural practices. This is in line with the national policy to bring youth back into agriculture by ensuring that it can be an economically viable livelihood. Women are the key producers of vegetables, as well as market engagements and value chains. Capacity strengthening will include training on IVS development and rehabilitation, rice production, post-harvest management, market linkage, dairy value chain, account management and internal governance of farmer-based organizations (FBO). Upon complementing this training, farmers will receive a variety of improved seeds to increase the number of times per year they are able cultivate together with tools to improve efficiency. Labour incentives will be provided to involved households during the hard work in developing the IVS irrigation systems and erection of fences around IVS sites. To improve social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in target communities, cattle herders and/or their wives also engaged in crop farming activities will be encouraged to join the FBOs that are receiving support from the project.

Outcome 3: Sierra Leone and Guinea collect and use data to develop evidence-based cross-border policies that mitigate conflicts

Output 3.1: Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed leading to improved border actions and policy making

A comprehensive Border and Migration Assessment will be undertaken in the targeted region. IOM Border and Migration Management Assessments (BMMA), established within the Migration and Border Management Model, will collect information of the major elements on national migration control systems including legislation, policy, procedures, passport/travel documents, visa issuance, entry/exit controls, infrastructures and operation capacities, monitoring and reporting. The assessment will ascertain protection needs along the borderline, track and document herders/transhumance movement, trafficked routes/corridors, seasonality, and other patterns etc., in support of conflict prevention and to prepare for large scale cross border movements in times of crisis. A mapping assessment/exercise will be participatory with key border community stakeholders and border officials who will receive training on the methodology. These exercises will provide key information with regards to transhumance movements, shifting dynamics and patterns. The parallel border assessments will identify existing capacity gaps and as well as inform on practical, feasible and durable interventions needed to strengthen border management and cross border collaboration.

Workshops will be organized in order to share results with authorities, targeting 500 stakeholders from both countries from the analysis and inform context-specific solutions to improve border management. The workshops will provide border stakeholders and communities with an in-depth understanding of both the challenges and potential opportunities to work collaboratively to improve border management and cross border cohesion. Thereby contributing to sustainable peace and security amongst communities. These stakeholders feedback sessions will provide opportunities to acknowledge and prioritize the most feasible and sustainable solutions to improving border management practices.

The capacities of national stakeholders (border management personnel) in integrated border management and data collection will be enhanced by way of training sessions on collecting and processing data, coordinated with the local technical services to feed the database which will be based at the Migration Data Analysis unit in Faranah in Conakry¹⁴ and Falaba in Sierra Leone. This will involve setting up a database in the local administrative structures in order to capitalize on the data collected on conflicts and cross-border transhumance.

There is a dearth of accurate data on transhumance migration patterns, undermining opportunities for informed policy formulation and critical decision making in conflict mitigation. **The TTT** tool will be used for an early warning system that uses a network of key informants in border areas to share and receive information related to transhumance events or irregular pastoral movements. IOM supports a local conflict mitigation approach and has developed the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), a data collection tool that better provides an understanding of transhumance and supports local pre-emptive responses that mitigate transhumance-related conflicts. Thus, identified POEs (Point of Entry) will receive standardized equipment to create a data analysis migration unit for effective data recordings.

Currently, almost all visited POEs do not have a comprehensive data tracking system, and most recordings are untenable, which undermines a credible information system.

IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) is comprised of two main data collection tools: 1) **Flow Registry** is a data collection tool used in key seasonal transhuman movement locations (such as cattle markets and water points). The flow registry measures the volume of movements southward to coastal countries (such as Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Togo) following rainfall, then back northward (for example, to Mali, Burkina Faso, the Niger and Mauritania). The tool counts the cattle and pastoralists to quantify these movements and support early preparedness on key infrastructures, such as markets, transhuman corridors, and grazing lands. 2) **Early warning system:** A localized alert system that uses large networks of existing key informants (data focal points) to share and receive information related to transhumance events (such as conflicts over water resources or grazing lands, or early or massive pastoralist movements, for example). The system combines information from the flow registry with events data collected by the early warning system to develop and share alerts with the local communities, relevant agriculture ministries, and civil society organizations.

To achieve operational sustainability, this output activity will coordinate with the National Guinean Police's ongoing data capacity-building initiative funded by the Korean government in 2021. This project created a Central Data Analysis Center in Conakry within the National Police responsible for collecting migration data from different regions and developing proposed evidence-based policies based on data points collected. Therefore, this region's data analysis migration unit will continue to collaborate with the central unit in Conakry and enhance an accurate reporting system on migration/ transhumance patterns within these locations, integral for early warning intervention and problem-solving. The system will improve real-time information sharing with local leaders and government authorities to take preventive measures before transhumance conflict occurs.

Output 3.2 Key border check points are rehabilitated, and technical and operational capacities of law enforcement agencies are improved.

Construction /rehabilitation of four border posts (2 in Guinea, 2 in Sierra Leone) is critical for security management in conflict-prone border areas, accountable institutions, and proper data monitoring system of the cross-border movement between Sierra Leone and Guinea. Kayereh and Duraya (Sierra Leone), and Songoya and Hermankono (Guinea) will need new structures, while border points with existing but poor infrastructure will be rehabilitated and provided with the requisite equipment to ease border management operations. Currently, within these identified point of entry locations, border management officers are present but with no existing physical infrastructure that could accommodate them to carry out their work. The absence of these infrastructures, as noted by some of the personnel, has undermined and compromised security provision.

The construction and rehabilitation in some of these identified points of entry, to also be equipped with staff dormitory (including female dormitory), will ensure continuous presence of security personnel and a reliable security for the inhabitants residing within those border locations. IOM has been supporting the strategic approach of the government in the modernization of border infrastructure. For instance, through joint implementation of border infrastructure construction work, IOM has been coordinating with the government to support a previous PBF funded project (Cross border engagement between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to reinforce social cohesion and border security). This project showed that effective logistical

support has resulted in increased patrols and response rates, improved trust/confidence between security officers/local populations, and security along the border areas. In addition, necessary operational tools to support border management operations are integral, and will include enhanced mobility and communication radios for patrols and to ease border personnel movement, IT equipment for quality data collection processes and effective record keeping beyond the current paper-based system present in all these crossing points.

An integrated border management training program for the different law enforcement agencies (police, military, immigration and custom staff, port-health etc.) at these border crossing points will be organized and led by IOM's training experts. The training program will develop individual competency level on facilitating the movement of persons and goods across borders while maintaining security, cross-border cooperation between relevant state authorities, trust building between security agents and local communities, handling and managing vital migration data (transhumance corridors, cross-border movement, conflict prone areas, alerts), the quick detection of criminal related activities, conflict mediation, and general knowledge of relevant immigration policies.

In addition, a critical part of the training for the border security personnel shall be to focus on the accountability component. The training will result in mitigating the existential tension and mistrust between the local inhabitants and the security around POE communities. Once security personnel are seen to be directly accountable in the manner complaints are handled, the local inhabitants will gain trust and confidence in the operations of these sectors at strategic locations. While such accountable relationships are integral for fostering peace in communities, the aim is to also reduce the recurrent patterns of informal justice, which undermines fragile peacebuilding states, including Sierra Leone and Guinea. The security agents will learn the important aspect of community engagement through joint training and meaningful dialogue sessions. This inclusive training sessions will ensure community participation in accountability and organizational and behavioral change of security agents.

Output 3.3 Cross-border transhumance bilateral consultations and dialogues are enhanced

Bilateral ministerial and local consultative meetings between Guinea and Sierra Leone will be organized to raise awareness on the ECOWAS protocol on Transhumance (1998). The ECOWAS protocol and the regulations relating to its implementation (2003), provide a regional framework that reorganizes the economic value of transhumance and authorizes cross border transhumance in respect of certain conditions. Both Guinea and Sierra Leone have not yet developed operational guidelines which set out practical steps and modalities for the implementation of the ECOWAS protocol, including responsibilities of different actors and sanctions. Therefore, these consultations will contribute to improved management, and allow for strategic and operational decisions relating to the movement of animals. These processes will support wide range of initiatives implemented by key security actors at the border POEs, authorities at district, and national level with a view to ensure peaceful transhumance initiative.

At the district council level in Falaba and Guinea, this project will facilitate and promote dialogue between the two councils through joint monitoring of their community on awareness relating to a cross-border data regulatory mechanism. This approach is vital for local ownership and will contribute to bolstering cross-border understanding, as well as being an important factor of sustainability.

From the onset, priority will be placed on stakeholders' buy-in, both at the community and national level to foster general sustainability. Already, governments from both countries have expressed profound interest in strengthening some of the POEs. In one previous meeting with the Internal Affairs Ministry in Sierra Leone, for instance, they expressly stated their satisfaction and affirmed their total collaboration for the security and peace within these areas. With governmental collaboration the project hopes to build on and consolidate strong government ownership of the entire process. With skills-based training supporting the governments of both Sierra Leone and Guinea in strengthening these border management systems.

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

d) Project targeting

Government counterparts at national and district/prefecture-level were consulted during the planning and execution of the rapid and detailed assessments in Guinea and Sierra Leone to identify areas with high levels and/or risk of conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers. The assessment findings validate that the border-lying communities in Falaba District, Sierra Leone and Faranah Prefecture, Guinea could benefit from interventions to improve community dialogue and build resilient agricultural livelihoods which promote peaceful co-existence between the sometimes-competing communities. The targeted communities also contain key points of entry that ensure effective border management and security while facilitating the movement of people, animals and goods.

Approximately 230 people will be supported in Sierra Leone and Guinea, comprised of 30 district and prefecture-level committee members; 60 chiefdom/transhumance committee members and 140 community members capacitated to manage, mitigate, and resolve conflicts between cattle herders and farmers. It should be noted that a far greater number of people will be reached through radio show broadcasts to educate listeners on the Cattle Settlement Policy, which will be aired at district and sub-prefecture levels

The selection criteria for specific communities/farmers will include presence of high conflict/tension instances between cattle herders and crop framers, availability of suitable Inland Valley Swamp to be developed, proximity to the border and frequency and volume of cross-border exchange, and community accessibility (road network) for the implementation of the project.

The project will support 1,000 farmers with food assistance and materials to enhance cultivation of the fenced IVS 2-3 times per year with short duration rice and nutritious vegetables. 300 herders will be targeted with livelihood support, comprised of 200 herder households in Sierra Leone who will benefit from access to solar water points and improved species of grass to graze their cattle, and 100 cattle rearing households in Guinea who will benefit from access to solar water points, milk collection points and improved grass species for grazing. Furthermore, in Sierra Leone the same 1,000 farming and 200 herder households targeted with other types of livelihood support will also benefit from synergistic compost making enterprises.

20 illiterate women from vulnerable households will be selected for the solar pump training. The trained women will work in teams of two and will conduct regular maintenance and repairs on 2-3 pumps per team in their- and neighboring communities.

Border agencies maintain the peace and safety for their society and citizen by providing basic services at the frontiers and are primarily responsible for the processing of people and goods at points of entry and exit, as well as for the detection and regulation of people and goods attempting to cross borders illegally. The Ministry of Security and Civil protection, the Customs officers and the border agents (police and customs) are therefore the main target.

At least 500 local people (herders and farmers groups of which at least 30 % will be women group) will be sensitized on the changing transhumance practice to sustain peaceful management of conflict.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: WFP Sierra Leone	US\$ 21.8 million ¹⁵	China, Japan, Ireland	Freetown, Makeni and Kenema	Freetown: 4 Makeni: 1 Head of Sub-Office	Country Director – 1 Deputy Country Director – 1 Deputy Head of Programme – 1 Programme Policy Officer -
Implementing partners: Talking Drums Sierra Leone	USD1.3M	EU, WPF, Dutch Embassy, OSIWA, Irish Aid	Freetown, Makeni, Bo	Freetown: 20 Makeni: 2 Bo: 2	Country Director – 1 National Director-1 ProgrammeManger - 1 Finance Manager -1 M&E Coordinator-1 Media Coordinator -1
Recipient Organization: WFP Guinea	US\$ 22.5 million	China European Commission Japan Russia	Conakry, Boké, Koundara, Labé, Kankan, Kissidougou, Gueckedo', N'Zerekore	Conakry: 3 Kissidougou Sub-office-5	Country Director-1 Programme-1 Programme Officer-1
Talking Drum Studio (TDS) Guinea	1.5 M	USAID, EU, UNPBF, WDB	Conakry, N'Zérékoré, Labé, Kankan, Siguiri, Boké	Conakry: 23 N'Zérékoré: 03 Labé: 02 Kankan: 01 Siguiri: 03 Boké: 01	Board Chairman - 1 Executive Director – 1 Programme Coordinator -1 Project Manager – 1 Country Finance Manger – 1 Media Officer

¹⁵ 2020 Annual Country Report, needs-based plan

Recipient Organization: IOM Sierra Leone	US\$ 8.5 million	Japan, Migration Trust Fund, Netherland, United Kingdom, USA, Europe Union	Freetown Bo	Freetown: 4 Bo: 1 Head of Sub-Office	1- Head of Mission-IOM 2- Project Manager 3- National Project Officer 4- Senior Project Assistant
Implementing partners: N/A					
Recipient Organization: IOM Guinea	\$28M	European Union, USA, South Korea, Japan, Swiss, Migration, (MPTF)	Conakry (Main Office), Boke, Mamou, Kankan, N'zerekore	6	1 - Country Director 1 - Deputy Director 1 - P-level staff /Project Assistant (Immigration and Border Management) 1 - P level staff / 1 General Service (Information and Data Management)
Implementing partners: N/A					

b) Project management and coordination

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators (RCs) for Guinea and Sierra Leone, the Resident Coordinator's Offices (RCOs) in both countries will provide overall leadership with RC/RCO Sierra Leone providing the overall project oversight/liaison with PBSO, while WFP-Sierra Leone will function as lead implementation entity for the project and will ensure (together with WFP Guinea) coordination within the project as well as with other relevant UN, Government, and non-Government entities in each country. It will also coordinate and ensure quality of project-wide M&E, reporting and communication functions.

Guidance and oversight for the project will be provided by a **Steering Committee**, chaired by the two ministers, co-chaired by the two RCs, comprised by the PDAs and PBF Secretariat in the RCOs in both countries, representatives from the Government's line ministries from both countries and four UN country directors (WFP-SL, WFP-G, IOM-SL and IOM-G). The Steering Committee will meet in the beginning, mid-term and end of the project, rotating between meetings in Guinea and Sierra Leone should pandemic/epidemic restrictions allow.

To ensure a high-quality project both in terms of implementation and results monitoring, reporting and communication, the project will have a full-time internationally recruited Project Coordinator (PC) at P3 level, contracted by WFP Sierra Leone and covering both countries. The role of the PC will be to coordinate with all parties on all aspects of project implementation, with a view to ensuring that activities support each other, and maintain a clear peacebuilding focus, including appropriate sequencing and approach to/ communication with communities and authorities to avoid duplication and misunderstandings. The PC will ensure adequate communication, and where relevant, joint implementation between participating agencies to ensure coherence and synergies between outputs, with a view towards reaching the results and the overall outcome. The PC will be based in Freetown and will actively visit activities on both sides of the border to ascertain that project components are well-coordinated and that beneficiaries (both direct and indirect) are benefiting from a variety of project elements. The PC will be in-charge of planning and leading joint missions for members of the Technical Committee, in the lead up to the midterm and annual progress reporting. The PC will lead drafting of progress reports, supported by the M&E officer and focal points of the implementing agencies who are responsible for ensuring good quality of data shared with the M&E officer. The PC reports to WFP Sierra Leone, but will ensure close communication with all four UN implementing agencies. The full list of staff charged to the project and the TORs of the PC are in the Annex o this project document.

Support for project implementation will be provided by a **Technical Committee**, chaired by the focal point in the line ministry in each of the two countries, to be comprised of one technical staff focal point from each implementing agency from each country. With six people in total, as it will also include Talking Drums Studio, in charge of Outcome 1 and the implementing partners to WFP. The Technical Committee will meet quarterly, or more often if required. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring continuity. Two civil society representatives will be invited to join, one from each country.

This overall governance structure, composed of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee, will contribute to accountability and quality assurance during implementation. Integrated and close operation at the technical level will contribute to the project effectiveness and efficiency, as the technical committee will be a forum to share and mobilize existing platforms, expertise and credibility. The PC is bilingual and meetings will be held in both languages with simultaneous translation. Finally, the two RCOs, including the Peace and Development Advisers and the PBF Secretariat in Guinea, will continue to liaise closely with the project, provide relevant political analysis and advice, and help with the overall oversight of project quality.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Difficulty in identifying community leaders and local authorities with the requisite capacities and willingness to effectively coordinate platform and peace summits	Medium	WFP, with support of the PDAs, to work closely with Talking Drums Studio to collaborate with reputable CSOs, targeting women and youth-led organizations, as well as local leaders including District Councilors
Pre-existing gender inequalities prevent meaningful participation of	High	WFP/IOM to identify women and men from different groups (herders and farmers) to mobilize the community in

women in dialogue platforms and bylaws strengthening		culturally appropriate ways to enable full and active participation
Climate variations negatively impact agriculture activities	Medium	WFP to use early warning systems and communicate with national and district-level authorities and community members to adapt agricultural activities to seasonal changes
Natural disasters and health epidemics/pandemics	Medium	WFP/IOM to coordinate with disaster management line ministries to mitigate potential impacts of crises
Staff turnover in government and key counterpart organizations	High	WFP/IOM to maintain communication channels with national, district and local authorities and counterparts to ensure active participation and identify alternates in the instance of staff turnover
Delay in national dialogue and review/validation of <i>Pastoral Code</i> in Guinea due to the Coup d'état	Medium	Early engagement with the new government, with the support of the RC.
Delay in finalization of the draft Cattle Settlement Policy (2013)	Low	Early engagement in advocacy and support with finalization of the policy, with the support of the RC.
COVID-19	Low	Adherence to WHO guidelines including vaccination of staff

d) Monitoring and evaluation

The project has a robust monitoring framework (see Annex C: Project Results Framework) with specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) indicators directly linked to the theory of change and overarching goal of reducing conflict and improving community social cohesion.

Within the first three months of project approval and before project implementation begins, the monitoring plan will be finalized and will detail the timing of the initial and final assessments to collect baseline and end-line output and outcome indicators, the methodology for monitoring each activity (timetable for data collection and tools to be used), the recipient organization and/or implementing partner responsible for monitoring each activity, and what resources will be required. The monitoring strategy will ensure that findings and lessons learnt are captured throughout the life cycle of the project. Each of the four offices are responsible for monitoring the activities under their responsibility. The findings are shared during technical committee meetings to foster lesson learning and sharing of experiences.

WFP will utilize its existing Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism to ensure accountability to affected populations is in place and all information received by project participants is logged, reviewed and responded to in a timely and secure manner. A free of charge hotline is operational 5 days a week where beneficiaries and other community members can speak to a WFP staff and convey their message. WFP policy is to resolve issues within 2 weeks. This provides important complimentary information to routine monitoring to assure quality programming, accountability and protection of beneficiaries.

In line with the reporting requirements outlined in Annex B.1, periodic reports will be compiled and disseminated to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (PBF Administrative Agent) and to PBSO, via the RCOs, as per PBF Guidelines. Approximately 7 percent of the budget will be allocated to M&E and an independent evaluation will take place in the penultimate month of the project. An independent consultant/firm will be hired to carry out the baseline data collection, and end-line data collection in each of the two countries, as per the framework, as well as the final evaluation for the project as a whole. Regular activity monitoring will be done by each agency to ensure that the project is on track and is achieving the planned outcomes and, when relevant, Technical Committee members will join the monitoring missions. The RCOs and PBSO will be included in the Evaluation Reference Group and given an opportunity to comment on all evaluation deliverables prior to their finalization.

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

Through WFP's sustainability approach that have been proven in the previous Peacebuilding Fund project and other interventions implemented in Moyamba, Pujehun and other districts in Sierra Leone, farmer groups will continue to work together to utilize and maintain developed Inland Valley Swamp (IVS). WFP will link them to existing markets — in addition to the WFP market — for the procurement of surplus rice from the IVS. The project will also identify and train community youth contractors/volunteers who will enhance continuity and increase sense of community ownership and enhance knowledge transfer. Fast growing tree species will be selected for both fencing of the IVS and revegetation of water catchment areas. Farmer groups will be trained in tree planting and management to enhance long-term management of the trees planted.

For the sustainability of the solar irrigation systems, the project will identify and train illiterate women from vulnerable herder and crop farmer households on solar irrigation management, carried out by the Barefoot Women Solar engineer association in Sierra Leone, and a similar institution for Guinea. These women will develop a skill and become responsible for the regular maintenance of the solar irrigation systems. In doing so, they will earn a small income, recognition in their communities and support the solar irrigation management committees that are to be formed at each site to ensure effective utilization and scheduled maintenance of equipment.

WFP and IOM's holistic approach to conflict mediation and border management under this project should be seen within the lens of creating space and circumstances for the United Nations system to 'Deliver as One' and create opportunities for complementarity where possible with Government, local CSOs and international actors including the World Bank and EU, to build on investments made during the implementation period and leverage additional funding. Reports will be shared and joint visits to the project sites can also be organized.

Regarding the sustainability of POE infrastructure, IOM shall strive from the onset of implementation for government buy-in that will result in a gradual takeover of the ownership to make them operationally sustainable. In Sierra Leone, some of the locations where these POEs will be constructed already have personnel who all on government salary payroll Personnel are only limited by the absence

of infrastructure to effectively perform border management work. The current makeshift structures which they utilize completely undermines security of these border communities. In Guinea, the construction and rehabilitation of eleven border posts by IOM resulted in an immediate increase of personnel deployment (up to 300%) by the government. Building new infrastructure effectively advocates for government investment in border management capacity, resolving the persistent absence of state security authorities, and in turn, improving morale and behavior changes of security agents and enhanced public trust. The project helped improve not only governance and accountability within the security agents, but also the effectiveness of agents. Through continuous engagement and collaboration, IOM hopes to attract potential donor assistance to continue providing support within these localities. The transition and exit strategy will consist of two key components to encourage community and government commitment to program sustainability: ‘phasing down’ and ‘phasing out’, wherein community members and government staff will from the very beginning be part of the management of each activity. The community-based model is essential to ensuring sustainable outcomes and creating a context that empowers the community ownership. Deepening state-society relations in conflict prone borderland areas can strengthen governance. In the past years in Sierra Leone, several non-governmental organizations have been engaged in different components of the border management system in other districts. IOM will continue to collaborate with these NGOs with the aim for them to expand their components of border management practice to Falaba. .

IV. Project budget

The PBF will transfer project funds in two tranches, with the second tranche released following the demonstration of the following performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		Talking Drums Studio Sierra Leone and Guinea will implement activities in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture, respectively
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	x		TORs for WFP (convening agency) are attached for submission
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		Project sites have been identified based on rapid and in-depth assessment conducted in Falaba and Faranah
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		Relevant ministries were consulted prior to each assessment and local communities were consulted on the proposed intervention during the rapid and in-depth assessment
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		Lessons learnt from the ongoing WFP-UNDP PBF project will feed into the implementation of this project
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		Beneficiary criteria and stakeholder identification has been clearly outlined
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		The relevant line ministries in Sierra Leone and Guinea, at national and district/prefecture-level have been involved in the planning and design of the project and will be a key partner for implementation
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		During the concept note development, project implementation arrangements were agreed upon between recipient organizations and PBSO
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?			N/A
Gender			

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	x		The WFP Senior Peace and Conflict Advisor and gender focal point was involved from the conception stage through project design
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	x		Consultations were held with local women-led CSOs and FGDs were conducted with female farmers, herders and local authorities
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	x		Indicators are sex- and age-disaggregated where appropriate
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	x		Justifications for GEWE included in budget

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	Project costs reflect operational needs and, where needed, justification is provided for specific costs
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		Unit costs were derived from similar interventions undertaken by the respective recipient organizations
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		The budget corresponds to the location of targeted communities (i.e. travel to remote locations) and planned beneficiary caseload based on information collected during assessments
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		The project management and coordination were agreed in consultation with the PDA and operational costs reflect

<p>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?</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>One international staff under the convening organization will manage the project and two international staff in the recipient organization will support due to previous PBF management experience whilst the remaining are national staff with specific expertise and knowledge of the local languages</p>
<p>6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>Due to the labor-intensive nature of activities under Outcome 2, costs reflect the required inputs to achieve planned outputs and outcomes. WFP has a rigorous procurement policy in place to ensure timely, efficient and fair procurement of all goods in transparent manner. Likewise, Outcome 3 costs include rehabilitating and equipping border points to enhance functionality. IOM will be rehabilitating/constructing at least 4 border posts.</p>
<p>7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.</p>		<p>X</p>	
<p>8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.</p>			<p>The recipient organizations will leverage their previous experience and subject matter expertise to advocate for additional funding and support as component of the project's sustainability strategy.</p>

ANNEX A3

JOB TITLE: Programme Policy Officer (Project Coordinator), International Consultant – P3 equivalent

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), created in 2005, is the United Nations' financial instrument of first resort to sustain peace in countries or situations at risk or affected by violent conflict. In line with the Sustaining Peace resolutions (2016), the Fund supports activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development. The PBF is managed by the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), with the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O) as its Administrative Agent, in charge of disbursing the funds at PBSO request.

Long-standing conflicts between cattle herders and farmers in the border lying areas of Falaba in northern Sierra Leone and Faranah in central Guinea (Haute Guinée) are intensifying with climate change, as water shortages undermine the viability of both herder and crop farmer livelihoods. With increasing numbers of cattle herders migrating from Guinea into Sierra Leone in recent years, the conflict, if left unaddressed, could further escalate and destabilize both regions.

As such, the project is expected to (i) strengthen the efficiency and accountability of institutions and mechanisms as well as cross-border relations that promote peaceful coexistence between cattle herders and crop farmers from border-lying communities in Falaba district and Faranah prefecture; (ii) strengthen social cohesion, trust and economic collaboration in the same communities through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation; and (iii) improve cross border management capacities between Sierra Leone and Guinea through collecting and using data to develop evidence-based policies that mitigate conflicts among and between communities in the border area.

KEY ACCOUNTABILITIES (not all-inclusive)

1. Programme Coordination

- Coordinate and chair the project's technical committee meetings
- Coordinate all aspects of project implementation including preparation and delivery against a workplan, with a view to ensuring that activities support each other, and maintain a clear peacebuilding focus.
- Ensure adequate communication and where relevant joint implementation, between participating agencies to ensure coherence and synergies between outputs, with a view towards reaching the results and the overall outcome.
- The Project Coordinator will be in-charge of planning and leading joint missions for members of the Technical Committee, in the lead up to the midterm and annual progress reporting.
- Support the identification, development and management of potential partnerships to collaborative working leading to improved food assistance and peace building.
- Work in close coordination with the partners to ensure an integrated and timely approach to programme implementation, ensuring that any challenges faced are flagged and addressed.

2. Programme Implementation

- Ensure timely implementation of the WFP and IOM United Nations Peace Building Fund (UNPBF) project in Sierra Leone and Guinea.

- Ensure the timely procurement and distribution of tools and agricultural inputs to project beneficiaries in line with the seasonal calendar.
- Provide oversight to capacity development trainings implemented to ensure quality.

3. Monitoring and Reporting

- Lead on drafting of progress reports, supported by the M&E Officer and focal points of the implementing agencies who are responsible for ensuring good quality of data shared with the M&E Officer.
- Develop and coordinate data gathering and monitoring systems ensuring that rigorous quality standards are maintained.
- Actively be visiting activities on both sides of the border with a view to ensuring that project components are well-coordinated, so that direct and indirect beneficiaries benefit from a variety of project elements.
- Reports to the project's Steering Committee.
- Closely monitor overall project expenditure to ensure that it is aligned with the approved project budget.
- Ensure all partners develop visibility materials, including case studies, to showcase the impact of the project to UN-PBF and the public.

STANDARD MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Education: Advanced University degree in Project Management, International Affairs, Economics, Development Studies, Agriculture, Social Sciences or other field relevant to international development assistance, or First University Degree with additional years of relevant work experience and/or training/courses.

Experience: At least 5 years' field experience in project management and coordination

Languages: Fluency (level C) in English and French

4Ps CORE ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITIES

Purpose

- Understand and communicate the Objectives:
- Be a force for positive change: Flexibly adapts individual contributions to accommodate changes in direction from supervisors and internal/external changes (such as evolving needs of beneficiaries, new requirements of partners).
- Make the mission inspiring to our team: Recognizes and shares with team members the ways in which individual contributions relate to the project.

People

- Looks for ways to strengthen people's skills: Assesses own strengths and weaknesses to increase self-awareness and includes these in conversations on own developmental needs.
- Create an inclusive culture: Participates in open dialogue, and values the diverse opinion of others, regardless of background, culture, experience, or country assignment.
- Be a coach & provide constructive feedback: Proactively seeks feedback and coaching to build confidence and develop and improve individual skills.
- Create an "I will"/"We will" spirit: Participates in accomplishing team activities and goals in the face of challenging circumstances.

Performance

- Encourage innovation & creative solutions: Shows willingness to explore and experiment with new ideas and approaches in own work.

- Focus on getting results: Consistently delivers results within individual scope of work on time, on budget and without errors.
 - Make commitments and make good on commitments: Commits to upholding individual accountabilities and responsibilities in the face of ever-changing country or functional priorities.
 - Be Decisive: Makes rational decisions about individual activities when faced with uncertain circumstances, including in times of ambiguity regarding information or manager direction.
- Partnership
- Connect and share across the agencies: Seeks to understand and adapt to internal or cross-unit teams' priorities and preferred working styles.
 - Build strong external partnerships: Demonstrates ability to understand and appropriately respond to and/or escalate needs of external partners.
 - Be politically agile & adaptable: Portrays an informed and professional demeanor toward internal and external partners and stakeholders.
 - Be clear about the value of each agency and what they bring to partnerships: Provides operational support on analyses and assessments that quantifies and demonstrates impact of the project.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted

Female applicants and qualified applicants from developing countries are especially encouraged to apply.

Annex A4

Title	Level	Base	Cost (24months)	Contribution to project
Joint Project Manager/coordinator	P3	Freetown with regular travels to Guinea.	\$300,000	100%
WFP Programme Policy Officer, NOA	NOA	Freetown/Make ni/Falaba district as when needed.	\$50,640	100%
WFP Programme Associate	G6	Falaba district	\$24,000	100%
WFP Driver	G2	Falaba district	\$9,600	100%
WFP Programme Policy Officer, NOA	NOA	Conakry/Farana h Prefecture as when needed	\$ 60,000	100%
WFP Programme Associate	G6	Faranah Prefecture	\$ 44,400	100%
WFP Driver	G2	Faranah Prefecture	\$ 20,300	100%
IOM Chief of Mission	P4	Freetown	\$ 21,600	5%
IOM IBM specialist	P3	Freetown	\$ 79,200	30%
IOM National Project Officer	NOA	Freetown	\$ 54,000	100%
IOM Information and Communication Officer Officer	NOA	Freetown	\$ 10,200*	10%
IOM Resource Management Support	Various positions	Freetown	\$12,000	10%
IOM Driver	G3	Freetown	\$ 2,040	10%
IOM Chief of Mission	P4	Conakry	\$21,600	5%
IOM IBM specialist	P3	Conakry	\$ 86,400	30%
IOM Information and communication Officer	NOA	Conakry	\$10,800*	10%
IOM National Project Officer	NOA	Conakry	\$43,200	10%
IOM - M & E Officer	G6	Conakry	\$2,400*	
IOM Resource Management Support	NOA	Conakry	\$26,400	10\$
IOM Driver		Conakry	\$2,040	100%
Various Positions				10%

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

Each 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	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁶
- 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.

¹⁶ 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	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p><u>Border-lying communities in Falaba district and Faranah prefecture have and use inclusive fora that promote peaceful co-existence and resolve conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers</u></p> <p>SDG 16</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights Equality and Non-discrimination Recommendations 111.27, 111.47, 111.64, 111.65–111.72, 111.77–111.79, 111.86– 111.90¹⁷</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Proportion of community members who believe that farmland and water resources are equitably used by groups (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline and end line survey targeting community leaders and CSOs,	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Proportion of District/Prefecture and Chiefdom-level mechanisms/structures reporting increased/improved incidence management due to improvements supported by the project to</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline and end line survey including focus group discussions and interviews,	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: Number of conflicts between herders and farmers solved through district Cattle committees and Prefecture level committees strengthened by the project</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline and end line survey including focus group discussions and interviews,	
	<p>Output 1.1: <i>Cattle Settlement Policy (Sierra Leone) and Pastoral Code (Guinea) updated, validated, disseminated and implemented at national and district/prefecture level</i></p> <p>– <u>Activity 1.1.1: Participate in stakeholder consultations to update the policy</u></p> <p>– <u>Activity 1.1.2: Hold workshops to roll out of respective policies at national and district/prefecture level</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea validate the <i>Cattle Settlement Policy</i> and <i>Pastoral Code</i>, respectively</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Soft copy available on respective ministry websites, collected once	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of district/prefecture authorities familiar with validated policy (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Workshop report indicating number of community members in attendance collected after each workshop	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Local institutions in charge of managing and resolving cattle/pastoral related conflicts, apply the updated Cattle Settlement</p>	Attendance list, collected after each community meeting	

¹⁷ <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/38/SLE/1>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 1.1.3: Sensitization in local language at community level</u> 	<p>policy and the Pastoral Code in their procedures and rulings</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>		
	<p>Output 1.2: District Cattle Committee and Prefecture-level committees are strengthened and more inclusive in their composition</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of issues raised with the committee that are resolved according to the validated national policy</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Committee meeting notes, collected quarterly	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 1.2.1: Organize quarterly cross border On-Air Town Meetings</u> - <u>Activity 1.2.2: Set up joint cross border alert teams</u> - <u>Activity 1.2.3: Develop broad and accessible media programming on pastoralism reforms to support awareness raising efforts and strengthen the engagement of all stakeholders on pastoralism-related issues</u> - <u>Activity 1.2.4: Fostering dialogue on pastoralism challenges through Community Theater (Participatory theater performances)</u> - <u>Activity 1.2.5: Establishment of action-oriented Town Hall Meetings</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of women and youth reporting increased voice in committee decision making (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline, mid-term and end line survey including focus group discussions and interviews	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of women, and youth who feel that their interests are fairly represented in the respective committees (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline, mid-term and end line survey including focus group discussions and interviews	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4: Percentage increase in media outlets/community radios promoting inclusive messaging on herder and farmer livelihoods</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly	
	<p>Output 1.3: Chieftdom bylaws strengthened, and community members capacitated to manage, mitigate and resolve conflicts between to cattle herders and crop farmers</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of stakeholders who believe bylaws were improved due to inclusive and participatory process (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline, mid-term and end line survey including focus group discussions and interviews	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 1.3.1: Support transhumance/chieftdom committees to define role, responsibilities and composition of the committee, with particular attention paid to representation</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of community members of key groups affected by cattle herder and crop farmer conflict who say that their conflict between cattle herders/ crop farmers were addressed (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	Baseline and end line survey including focus group discussions and interviews,	

	<p>of marginalized groups namely women and youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 1.3.2: Hold workshops to review and update bylaws to reflect Cattle Settlement Policy/Pastoral Code</u> - <u>Activity 1.3.3: Provide training on Pastoralism Conflict Analysis and Management, Common Ground Approach to Conflict Management, and Women and Youth Conflict Transformation Leaders to build capacity of transhumance committees cattle settlement committees</u> 	Target:		
	<p>Output 1.4: Annual peace summit held to strengthen cross-border decision-making and dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 1.4.1: Organize quarterly cross-border community dialogue forums</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1: Number of recommendations made/decisions taken that propose peaceful cross-border engagement</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Meeting notes, Peace Summit report, collected annually	
<p>Outcome 2: <i>Social cohesion, trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba district and Faranah prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation</i></p> <p>SDG 2 and 13</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights Right to adequate standard of living and social security Recommendation 111.173</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Proportion of community members who say their trust in groups they traditionally have been in conflict with has increased (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Proportion of community members reporting that representatives of their social group have input into local natural resource management (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	
		<p>Outcome indicator 2c: Proportion of targeted households with improved Food security</p> <p>-FCS -Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index, rCSI</p>		

		Target:		
	<p>Output 2.1: Establishment of community pastures infrastructure to protect farmland and reduce likelihood of crop destruction and associated community tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 2.1.1: Afforestation with forest gardens' technique around inland valley swap with fast-growing trees and/or barbed wires based on a needs assessment</u> - <u>Activity 2.1.2: Provision of fast-growing grass varieties to herders to encourage confined system</u> - <u>Activity 2.1.3: Reforestation of degraded water catchment areas</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of instances in which farmers and herders collaborate on livelihood activities</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly</p>	
	<p>Output 2.2: Establishment of solar-powered irrigation systems to minimize competition over water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 2.2.1: Install solar-powered irrigation systems around cattle ranches</u> - <u>Activity 2.2.2: Develop small-scale, solar powered irrigation systems/improved wells within fenced Inland Valley Swamps for continuous cultivation of rice and vegetables</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of stakeholders who believe that by working together satisfies their respective interests in the issue at hand (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Survey including focus group discussions and interviews,</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Proportion of the population (%) in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>		
	<p>Output 2.3: Farmers and herders are trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices including post-harvest management and dairy value chain to build social cohesion</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1: Proportion of Vulnerable households targeted by the project who believe they have improved access to livelihoods opportunities (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 2.3.1: Establishment of composting enterprises led by women and youth farmers, creating symbiotic linkages between herders and crop farmers</u> - <u>Activity 2.3.2: Training of farmers on improved agricultural practices, including Inland Valley Swamp Development and rehabilitation, accounting management, internal governance of farmers' organizations and the false bottom technique for women parboilers, dairy products processing techniques, technical package in rice production (TPRP), and post-harvest management and market linkage</u> - <u>Activity 2.3.3: Provision of short duration seeds and fertilizer to supported Farmer Based Organizations FBOs</u> - <u>Activity 2.3.4: Support FBOs with tools (power tillers, mobile rice threshers, and milling machines)</u> - <u>Activity 2.3.5: Provision of food assistance to farmers during IVS development and fencing work</u> - <u>Activity 2.3.6: Establish milk collection points for women herders</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2: Number of community members who say their associations/enterprises have become more inclusive (sex- and age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.3: Gender composition of associations disaggregated by age</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly</p>	
<p>Cross-cutting indicators</p>		<p>Accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme Protection - Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges - Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified - Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes 		

		Gender - Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food / cash / vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality		
<p>Outcome 3: Sierra Leone and Guinea have improved cross border management capacities and are able to collect and use data to develop evidence-based policies that mitigate conflicts</p> <p>SDG 10,16</p>		Outcome Indicator 3a: Sierra Leone/Guinean governments to invest in conflict prone borderland areas to strengthen cross border management governance and counter alienation of borderland communities using evidence and data. eline: 0	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	
		Outcome Indicator 3b : Proportion of community members who believe that border agents are accountable and provide effective service. (sex- and age-disaggregated) Baseline: 0 Target : 80 %	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	
		Outcome Indicator 3c: introduce an accountability mechanism with indicators allowing to measure the improvement of trust between the populations and the security authorities. Baseline :0 Target : 1	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	
	<p>Output 3.1: Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making</p> <p>– <u>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct a comprehensive Border and Migration assessment in Faranah Prefecture and Falaba District</u></p>	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Strong initial assessments on capacity of the border security authorities and border management providing evidence of the requirement for effectiveness, accountability to support effective border management and peace building in the target areas. Baseline: 0 Target: 2(1 in each target country)	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	
		Output Indicator 3.1.2: evidence-based solutions provided by authorities/communities that satisfy respective interests. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (for both countries)	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project Activity report, field mission report, project report	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.1.2: Organize a workshop to share the results and inform feasible and tailor-made solutions to improve border management.</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.3 Empowered data analysis units conducting data recordings and producing reliable transhumance data for evidence-based decision making.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	Activity report, field mission report, project report		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.1.3: Support the creation of migration data analysis unit in Faranah Prefecture and Falaba District</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.4 : Number of security agents trained and knowledgeable to effectively undertake quality data collection, transhumance mapping and accountable for data collection standard.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20 (10 in Guinea / 10 in Sierra Leone)</p>	Activity report, field mission report, project report		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.1.4: Organize capacity building training in data collection and transhumance mapping</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.5 Communities and populations sensitized on transhumance related issues engage in conflict mitigation efforts.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 / 0 Target: 5 / 300</p>	Activity report, field mission report, project report		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.1.5: Organize information sharing campaign on transhumance corridor.</u> 				
	<p>Output 3.2: Key border check points are rehabilitated and technical and operational capacities of law enforcement agencies are improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.2.1: Construction of at least 4 border posts with equipped facilities</u> 	<p>Output indicators 3.2.1 : POEs rehabilitated that support sustainable conflict mitigation process, provide increased protection to border communities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (2 in Guinea, 2 in Sierra Leone)</p>	Baseline, follow-up survey and end line survey, collected at beginning, mid-way and at the end of the project	Activity report, field mission report, project report	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.2.3: Provision of equipment for mobility, communication and information exchanges</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3: POEs equipped with standardized equipment that have eased their mobility, communication and information sharing challenge.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (motorcycle), 30 (VHF police radio set with base station)</p>	Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly	Activity report, field mission report, project report	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity: 3.2.4 Organize integrated border management training sessions of immigration and border officials</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.4: Number of personnel reporting benefits from the capacity building program</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 sessions /50 on the Guinea side, and 3 training/ 50-personnel on the Sierra Leone side.</p>	Activity report, field mission report, project report,		

	<p>Output 3.3: Cross-border transhumance bilateral consultations and dialogues are enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Activity 3.3.1: Develop and support mechanism for cross border coordination within two countries</u> - <u>Activity 3.3.2. Organize bilateral consultation meetings on ECOWAS transhumance protocol in conjunction with local quarterly dialogues for</u> - <u>a3.3.3 Joint monitoring and evaluation by two countries district councils</u> 	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1. number of cross-border meeting organized channeled through cross-border cooperation mechanism.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly</p>	
		<p>Output indicator 3.3.2. High-level consultative meetings between Sierra Leone and Guinea resulting in evidence driven policy solutions on transhumance issues.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (regional level)</p>	<p>Activity report, field mission report, project report</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.3. local solutions provided by districts council after monitoring and evaluation missions</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Survey including focus group discussions and interviews, collected quarterly</p>	

Annex D: Project budget (MPTFO)

For MPTFO Use

Totals							
	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	Recipient Agency 4	Recipient Agency 5	Recipient Agency 6	Totals
	WFP SL	WFP GUI	IOM SL	IOM GUI	\$ -	\$ -	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 439,009.50	\$ 150,033.50	\$ 185,940.00	\$ 185,940.00			\$ 960,923.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 203,422.45	\$ 203,422.45	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00			\$ 416,844.90
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 107,076.50	\$ 107,076.50	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00			\$ 284,153.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 521,559.00	\$ 341,559.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00			\$ 1,163,118.00
5. Travel	\$ 61,382.00	\$ 43,702.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00			\$ 155,083.99
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 262,609.51	\$ 262,609.51	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 525,219.01
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 92,349.82	\$ 81,325.82	\$ 286,659.08	\$ 286,659.96			\$ 746,994.67
Sub-Total	\$ 1,687,408.77	\$ 1,189,728.77	\$ 687,599.08	\$ 687,599.96			\$ 4,252,336.57
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 118,118.61	\$ 83,281.01	\$ 48,131.94	\$ 48,132.00			\$ 297,663.56
Total	\$ 1,805,527	\$ 1,273,010	\$ 735,731	\$ 735,732			\$ 4,550,000

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown								
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	Recip Agency 4	Recip Agency 5	Recip Agency 6	TOTAL	Tranche %
	WFP SL	WFP GUI	IOM SL	IOM GUI	0	0		
First Tranche:	\$ 1,263,869.16	\$ 891,106.84	\$ 515,011.71	\$ 515,012.37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,185,000.09	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 541,658.21	\$ 381,902.93	\$ 220,719.30	\$ 220,719.59	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,365,000.04	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 1,805,527	\$ 1,273,010	\$ 735,731	\$ 735,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,550,000	