



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

<p>Project Title: Cross-Border Cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): Liberia: UNDP, IOM. Côte d'Ivoire: UNDP, IOM.</p>
<p>Project Contact: Côte d'Ivoire: Marie-Goreth Nizigama Address: PBF Secretariat Côte d'Ivoire Telephone: +225-07 01 44 19 E-mail: marie.goreth.nizigama@one.un.org</p> <p>Liberia: Eric A. Opoku Address: UNDP, Simpson Building, Telephone: +231-77-000-3839/770-181-007 E-mail: eric.opoku@undp.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, CBO): Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of Interior and Security, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Defense, Secretary – National Security Council, Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion, CSO, and CBOs Liberia: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia Immigration Service (LIS), Liberia National Police, County Development Authorities. Project Location: Côte d'Ivoire: Tabou, Tai. Liberia: Maryland, River Gee, Counties.</p>
<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project's scope and focus.</i> The project aims to increase cooperation and trust between Ivorian and Liberian border communities by strengthening border and human security, as well as mitigating potential intra- and inter-community conflict escalation and regional destabilization, through community engagement and cross-border socio-cultural contact for peaceful co-existence.</p>	<p>Peace-building Fund: USD 3,000,000 Aligned projects: UNOCI Assessed contribution Cross-border Project in Toulepleu and Danane: USD1,500,000; UNMIL Assessed contribution Cross-border Project in Nimba and Grand Gedeh (Bahrrow, Gayplay and Geunplay): USD 686,210 Government Input: Other: Total Project Cost: USD5,186,210 Proposed Project Start Date: 1 January 2017 Proposed Project End Date: 30 June 2018 Total duration (in months): 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score¹: 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i></p> <p>Project Outcomes:</p>	

¹ PBSO ensures the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment in PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1525, 1889, 1888, 1993 and 2122 and as introduced by the Secretary-General in his Security Council Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

1) Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.

2) Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (select one):
Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1. Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1);

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) HR; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2. Promote coexistence and peaceful coexistence of conflict (Priority Area 2);

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

3. Revitalize the economy and generate sustainable peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

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

4. Re-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4);

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state services/level administration; (4.3) Generation of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats).

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT


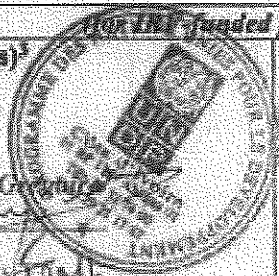



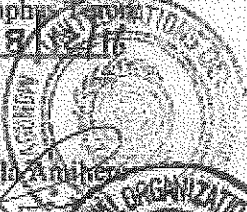



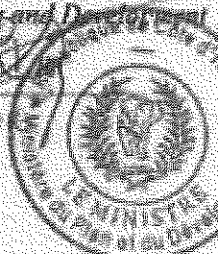





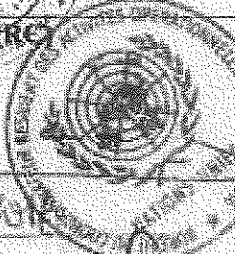

(for IRF-funded projects)	
Recipient UN Organization(s)	Representative of National Authorities
<p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Name of Representative: Luc Guehin Signature:  Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal: 06/12/2016 </p> <p>Name of Representative: Mme Dieneba Konate, OIC Signature:  Name of Agency: OIM Date & Seal: 06-12-2016 </p> <p>Liberia</p> <p>Name of Representative: Cleophas Tardieu Signature:  Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal: 09/12/2016 </p> <p>Name of Representative: Kabla Anahere Signature:  Name of Agency: IOM Date & Seal: 09/12/2016 </p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire:</p> <p>Ms. Niale Kaba. Title: Minister of Planning and Development Signature:  Date & Seal: 01/12/2016 </p> <p>Liberia:</p> <p>Hon Dr Henrique Tokpa Title: Minister of Internal Affairs Signature:  Date & Seal: 09/12/2016 </p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PSSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary General Signature:  Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal: </p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p>Mr. Habacar Cissé Signature:  Date & Seal: 06/12/2016  Country: Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Mr. St Hillo ES/SC/PC/DC/RR Signature:  Date & Seal: 8/12/2016</p>

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peace-building Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context

The UN has Peace keeping operations (PKOs) in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, as well as PBF investments following conflicts or instability: indeed, both countries are receiving PBF support through a Peacebuilding recovery facility programme. In Côte d'Ivoire, the current Priority plan's \$12 million allocated in 2015 aims at consolidating peacebuilding gains begun under the Fund's earlier investments of around \$20 million by reinforcing State capacity to deliver services and foster social cohesion, economic empowerment and intra-community dialogue. Additional PBF investments in 2012 supported SSR through UNOCI (\$500,000), and in 2014 PBF allocated \$1.5 million through the Gender Promotion Initiative. Liberia's current PPP programmes/projects focus on the rule of law, justice and security, reconciliation, youth and prevention of conflicts related to land management for a total amount of US\$15 million. Since the PBF engagement in Liberia in 2008, it has supported peacebuilding efforts in Liberia through the 1st Liberia Peacebuilding Priority Plan (2008 - 2010), the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme (LPP) (2011-2013) and the revised Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) (2013 - 2016), totaling about US\$50 million. The focus has been on contributing to national peace and reconciliation as well as security sector development and rule of law. Interventions under these included the Palava Hut initiatives; conflict resolution mechanisms; the "peace huts" (enhancing women empowerment); conflict sensitive management of land and natural resources; sustainable livelihoods and constitutional/legal reforms.

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been in place since the peace treaty of 2003, with the mandate to protect the responsibility of Liberian authorities, the civilian population from threat of physical violence, support the reform of security and justice institutions, carrying out the promotion, protection and monitoring activities of human rights and protect UN personnel. The UNMIL winding down and the Liberian government assuming full national security responsibility commenced on June 30th 2016, according to the Security Council Resolution 2239 (2015). UNMIL activities and PBF funded programmes have been especially important in addressing tension and incidents of violence in communities along the Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia border. These communities share many social-economic and cultural dynamics, with peace and security in one country influencing developments in the other country. Furthermore, in March 2014, the emergence and spread of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Liberia and Guinea has led to the closure of international land borders between Côte d'Ivoire and its two neighbours. The border closure has had a significant impact on the social cohesion among and between border communities, jeopardizing the regular flow of people and goods, and further impoverishing Liberian border communities.

In Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI was established by the Security Council as of April 4th 2004 with a mandate to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003. Following the 2010 Presidential election and the ensuing political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI has remained on the ground to protect civilians, provide good offices, support the Ivorian Government in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants as well as on security sector reform, and monitor and promote human rights. As in Liberia, UNOCI's drawdown has started as of June 30th 2016. Assistance

deployed towards stabilization and rehabilitation of border areas has enabled communities to access basic social services, and thus, regain some normality.

In light of the mission drawdown in both countries, upcoming legislative and local elections in Côte d'Ivoire in October and November 2016 and the 2017 Presidential and Representative Elections in Liberia, growing tensions between communities across borders including tension between indigenous and non-indigenous populations, the Presidents of both countries have called for increased social cohesion along the border. The joint high level meeting in Guiglo "Deuxieme reunion du Conseil Conjoint des Chefs coutumiers et des Anciens (CCCA)" in January 2016 brought together the two Heads of States and traditional leaders of the two countries to discuss and strategize towards addressing the rising cross border tensions. The meeting concluded that though there is improvement in the general security situation in the border area, continuous engagement between the two countries towards finding durable solutions for Security and socio-economic development will help consolidate peace and social cohesion between the border communities that share historical and cultural ties. The Final communique outlines decisions to be implemented by the two countries and this proposal is developed to contribute to peacebuilding in the border areas.

In partnership with the UN System (UNS) and the government, both UNOCI and UNMIL have contributed to programmes and projects to strengthen border security and social cohesion. However, spates of violence and tensions remain as Ivoirian families have been displaced by unidentified armed individuals from Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. Ivoirians currently living in Liberia dread returning home for fear of apprehension and reprisals in relation to atrocities committed during the civil war and persistent land disputes, while communities in Liberia have accused Ivorian refugees of illegally exploiting lands.

➤ **Findings of Joint Assessments on Border Security and Social Cohesion**

In order to assess and identify the main drivers of the conflicts, insecurity and instability in the region to inform this project, in September 2015 UNDP, IOM, and UNMIL conducted a rapid assessment in Liberia, engaging national institutions at the county and community levels, in Maryland and River Gee Counties. In parallel, joint assessment of Government/UN System was conducted in November 2015 in Côte d'Ivoire by UNOCI and agencies of the UN System as well as relevant government counterparts.

Following the two respective inter-agency joint assessments in each country, a joint meeting of the two countries was held in Harper (Liberia) to synthesise the commonalities between the two countries, as per the country assessments. Participants of the joint analysis included representatives of relevant UN Agencies, UNMIL, UNOCI, relevant Ministries and local authorities. The joint analysis highlighted the following as root causes of the cross-border tensions:

1) Poor Collaboration and Mistrust between security forces and the populations:

Growing distrust between the security personnel and community members along the borders is worsening the security situation. During the assessment, certain communities reported cases of abuse of power in various forms by some security personnel which has increased tensions and cynicism between them and the population. Besides harassment of civilians and extortion by the security personnel, other concerns indicated are inadequate and untimely responses by the security agencies when the population needs them; poor engagement

between the security agencies and the communities; and inadequate communication and cooperation between the two countries border officials.

Furthermore, the Ivoirian side of the border between the two countries was closed due to the EVD outbreaks in Liberia, though movement across the border continues informally. Border-crossing and related harassment by security personnel is another source of tension. Incidence of some Ivoirian security personnel, on the basis of false and unacceptable travelling documents of Liberians, intentionally detaining some women traders for hours in order to take advantage of them in the night (including rape in some cases) were reported during the assessment. The withdrawal of the official Liberian travelling document due to disagreement between the Liberian Revenue Authority (LRA) and the BIN on which institution should issue the document and collect related revenue, has further aggravated the situation of Liberian travelers, especially the traders. The absence of the legal travelling document thus leaves the Liberian travelers at the mercy of the Ivoirian security personnel. The need for streamlined crossing procedures between the two countries and respect for the rights of the citizens cannot be over-emphasized.

2) Access to Land:

Within and between the two countries, access to land for economic purposes such as farming, logging and mining, is a fundamental cause of most tensions and conflicts along the borders. Factors underlying these tensions as identified during the baseline assessment included land disputes between Ivoirians and Burkinabe communities on the Ivoirian side; and between Liberians and Ivoirian refugees on the Liberian side. The Burkinabe are alleged to be mercenaries who participated in the 2011 electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, and could neither be integrated among Ivoirians nor return to their country of origin. Consequently, they settled along the borders in Côte d'Ivoire, to farm, creating the tension over land. Furthermore, the cross-border land conflicts are partly due to unclear border delimitations and weak property laws, while some internal land conflicts are the result of the youth engaging in illegal mining on concessions, which the concession owners fight against. In effect, the struggle for land is essentially to generate income for survival. While this problem is partially addressed by the PRF programme in Côte d'Ivoire, for instance through awareness raising campaigns and workshops on land right laws, in Liberia the PBF/PRF supported the land reform process, which is still on-going, nevertheless, the conflict mapping exercise that was commissioned by the Peace Building Office at the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and ACCORD, identified land related security threat as significant. The project focuses on rebuilding ties and communication within and between communities, and will synergise with this current proposal that seeks to contribute to alleviating tensions along the borders between the two countries.

2) Unemployed Youthful Population

The high incidence of poverty and limited alternative means of income, especially among youth, remains a significant concern creating the potential for conflicts. Youth in these communities are found to have low education and life skills capacities due to limited opportunities for education, livelihoods and employment. This situation compels some of them to cross the border in search of other opportunities, which can lead to illicit activities such as prostitution, terrorism, trafficking of persons and goods. Some of the youth have also resorted to drugs (weed) cultivation and trade, as well as illegal mining. The result is

increasing tension between them and the community leaders, as well as security agencies, which is further threatening community peace and stability. These factors have contributed to some of the intra-community conflicts along the borders.

(4) The situation of women

The assessment highlighted the particular vulnerability of women, due to traditional socio-cultural norms that typically exclude women from community decision making. This especially undermines their equal access to resources, limiting their access to land and other socio-economic and livelihoods opportunities. In the target areas, conservative traditional gender norms and cultural values are still prevalent. In practice, women carry the bulk of unpaid care work, as they are primarily responsible for their families' health and physical wellbeing. Women tend to carry out greater physical labor associated with unpaid care work (for example, fetching water for the household). These activities coupled with socio-cultural norms leave women extremely vulnerable to harassment, discrimination and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Women in these communities tend to typically have low capacity to meet these challenges, as they have low education, and are generally less aware of their rights and any remedies available to seek justice as well as measures that could be taken to protect themselves. Due to all those factors and socio-cultural norms and customs, women are particularly facing difficulties that hinder their empowerment.

5) Security of border communities

The assessment revealed that streamlining the numerous security entities such as "dozos", will be very important in strengthening border security, resilience and social cohesion in the West and South-west border areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. This is because militarization and securitization of the border areas constitutes a significant problem on its own for both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. Thus enhancing the capacity of main national security personnel in numbers, logistics and training in human rights and effective border management is a gap that needs to be addressed.

The above outlined conflict drivers, together with other factors beyond the scope of this project, have resulted in growing tensions and deterioration of social cohesion in and amongst the cross-border communities between Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia.

6) Physical Characteristics of the Borders and Recent Incidents of Conflicts - The findings of the assessments corroborate facts such as the long stretches of remote and porous border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, characterized by high incidents of often unregulated movements across the borders, which have implications for border security. Border communities in the region share social and conflict dynamics with peace and security in one country influencing developments in the other country. Commonalities they share include traditions, local languages, social norms and customs, extended family members on both sides of the borders, inter-marriages and cross border market exchanges. A case in point is recent growing tensions and incidents of violence in border areas leading to destabilization within the sub-region. Between, January and February 2015, successive attacks on Tabou and Taï (south west of Côte d'Ivoire) have led to the displacement of more than 4,000 people. The preliminary investigations indicate that these attacks were perpetrated by gangs of armed bandits from Liberia, looting villages looking for goods and foods, this appears as a result of the 2011 electoral crisis that spilt over into cross-border violence in Liberia's border

communities between 2012 and 2014. These are hindering stability, peace and social cohesion for socio-economic development.

In summary, the baseline assessments and information outlined above identified the underlying causes of these tensions to include: land disputes between Ivoirians and Burkinabe communities on the Ivoirian side; land disputes between Liberians and Ivoirian refugees on the Liberian side (due, in part, to unclear border limitations and property laws); gold panning practices; authority disputes between traditional village chiefs, informal security force causing disputes between communities by defending one side over another; and criminal activities (thefts and violent incidents) between Ivoirian and Liberian communities in hard-to-access and lawless territories along the border (Cavally islands) inhabited by a group of unidentified individuals, suspected to be ex-combatants.

➤ **Coherence with existing projects**

This cross-border project seeks to draw synergies with other relevant projects to create the needed conducive conditions to attain its maximum impact. Firstly, the project is in line with the national priorities of the Governments, ongoing support of the UN Country Teams and Missions in the two countries such as the PBF Priority Plan 1 and Government of Liberia (GoL) Plan for UNMIL Transition (GPUT) and Cote d'Ivoire UNCT Transition Plan (CUTP) that is being developed. These underscore the restoration of national reconciliation and social cohesion, reform of the security sector within the dynamics of post-conflict reconstruction of the country. The project would also complement the ongoing interventions aiming to enhance security agencies and civilians' relationship and collaboration for social cohesion and peaceful co-existence, taking cognizance of the role of youth and women. Finally, this project complements the efforts of the Government, with the commitment of technical and financial partners, developing educational policies and practices that build resilience to conflict. It will also capitalize on the PBF funded Project to support women's empowerment, peace and reconciliation community initiatives both in Côte d'Ivoire and in Liberia which officially end by the end of 2016. Specifically, women's organizations were actively engaged in conflict mediation by community leaders in existing peace committees and participated in income generating activities with the aim of reinforcing social cohesion and economic empowerment (Liberia).

In Côte d'Ivoire this project will be complementary to a EU/UNDP project focused on enhancing the relationship between police and population but that does not address other issues concerning enhanced relationship between the security forces and population.

In Liberia, the project will be in synergy with UNDP's Japan government funded Emergency Support to National Response to Ebola Viral Haemorrhagic Fever Epidemic project (US\$3.6m) that is strengthening the logistical capacity of the security task teams (BIN and LNP) in the eight counties sharing borders with neighboring Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. This is ensuring effective management of the country's borders. It also seeks to improve co-ordination among the security agencies and between the security agencies and the border communities, through community engagement and sensitization. The benefits on community policing and local level access to justice derived from the UNDP/UNMIL Joint Programme (2016-2019) on Strengthening the Rule of law in Liberia: justice and security for the Liberian people will also complement this project.

Furthermore, this project will benefit from collaboration with UNDP-ECOWAS-EU *Small Arms Project* (aimed at controlling small arms proliferation); and "Strengthening Policing and Arms Control Capacities of the Government of Liberia post United Nations Mission in

Liberia (UNMIL) drawdown project. Again, thanks to Japan government funding, UNDP is implementing the latter in collaboration with KAIPTC⁴.

Finally, this project will complement and scale up its impact through the UNMIL and UNOCI Assessed funding project “Cross-border cooperation between Cote d’Ivoire and Liberia for sustainable peace and social cohesion covering Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties in Liberia and Toulepleu and Danane on the Cote d’Ivoire side. The project seeks to foster social cohesion, promote peaceful co-existence amongst contiguous border communities and help to bring about improved bilateral cooperation and border stabilization. The UNOCI, UNMIL and the present PBF projects have been developed in synergy with each other and will be coordinating implementation to seize the opportunity to increase the impact and reach of the projects on both side of the borders This is especially important now that Cote d’Ivoire has opened its border with Liberia (early September), which had been closed since 2014 as a preventive measure against Ebola.

In Liberia, the need to enhance operational and technical capacity of security agencies has been identified as a key objective for the Government in the National Security Transition Plan 2015-2016, which took full responsibility for its security responsibilities from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) on June 30, 2016. The proposed intervention is further aligned with the GoL Agenda for Transformation (2012-2017) which highlights the importance of addressing border security and building public confidence in relevant security actors and the Mano River Union (MRU) Cross Border Security Strategy 2013 that promotes inclusive cross-border dialogue between communities and security actors to enhance regional stability. Specifically, the MRU was recently reactivated during a cross-border meeting of the Joint Border Security and Confidence-Building Units (JBSCBUs: community-based mechanisms for information-sharing and confidence-building) which took place in Toulepleu, after having remained dormant due to the closing of the border after the Ebola virus outbreak. The meeting participants recommended improving infrastructure and management of border checkpoints and strengthening security forces’ capacities regarding securing and managing the Ivorian-Liberian border. In addition, recommendations were made for increased government cooperation for more transparent and sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources in the border area, the reactivation of JBSCBU activities (including holding regular monthly meetings, strengthening the exchange of information regarding the security situation in the cross-border area, promoting peaceful resolution of land-related conflicts, supporting joint patrols and facilitating peaceful cross-border relations) and a more active participation in the implementation of regional initiatives to combat transnational crime threatening peace and security in the region. These existing mechanisms will therefore be targeted for specific capacity building initiatives as part of this project.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

⁴ Kofi Annan International Peace-Keeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

Table 1 – Mapping of Peacebuilding Activities and Gaps

Results in thematic areas	Funding sources (Government and Development partners)	Major Projects	Project Duration	Budget in USD	Description of gaps to fill
PROJECTS IN Cote d'Ivoire					
1) Building confidence, peaceful coexistence and the stabilization of the security situation for peaceful conflict resolution	PRF	1: Building trust between the population and the defense and security forces 2: Support the formulation and implementation of transitional justice mechanisms 3 To contribute to the consolidation of democracy, citizen participation and the strengthening of dialogue	2015-2017	5 000 000 USD	This program focuses on the inter-community tensions between the community and security forces. The current suggested project complements this initiative by extending its scope of intervention to make it cross border. It will thus address the tensions between the cross-border communities and the two security forces guarding the border by reinforcing existing joint border control coordination mechanism (Mano River Union)
2) Support the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts in CI	PRF	9.1: Local authorities, community and peace committees are equipped and coordinated 9.2: Knowledge of the rural population, village committees for land management and other stakeholders have improved on the 1998 Law on Rural Land Tenure 9.3 Inclusive and associative economic capacity of women's groups and vulnerable youth are strengthened	2015-2017	3 850 000 USD	This program covers part of the areas targeted under this project. This new project will build upon the results and existing community mechanism and extend the area of intervention by adding the cross-border dimension.
3) Reinforcing social and security dialogue	EU	10.1: Rehabilitating 118 police stations throughout the country. 10.2: Creating ethics committees for better management of police stations. 10.3: Capacity building of law enforcement police officials on human rights and conflict management.	1 phrase: 2011 – 2013 2 phrase: 2013- Present	4 000 000 Euro	This project only focuses on enhancing the relationship between police and population but does not address other issues concerning enhanced relationship between the security forces and population.

PROJECTS IN LIBERIA					
Community-based Conflict Management. Promotion of women as peace makers and nation builders	PBF	Increase community security and peace through enhanced leadership capacities of rural women as key stakeholders in generating a greater demand for justice and improved accountability to women's human rights in Liberia.	<i>project ends December 2016</i>	1 000 000	Peacebuilding initiatives in 17 targeted communities in areas relying on extractive and provided support for the establishment and institutionalization of Peace Huts, however, it did not link up with National Palava huts or address other women peace and national reconciliation processes
Women's Economic Empowerment: Building Peace, Promoting Prosperity	PBF	Promote economic empowerment of women, youth and other marginalized groups. The main focus is the concession areas that rely mainly on extractive industry, and border communities	<i>project ends Dec. 2016</i>	2 000 000	While the project improved women's economic status, it was limited to few women. Their political participation and decision making remain a challenge
National Youth Service Programme for Peace and Development (NYSP)	PBF	Support to the NYSP to reduce youth potential for violence' and promote national reconciliation, by enabling youth to become key actors in peacebuilding	<i>2013-2015</i>	1.500 000	While the project had a significant impact both among the youth and communities that benefited from the youth services (Education, Health ...) the impact could not be sustained at the end of the project.
Strengthening Local / Traditional Mechanisms for Peace at County and District level, including establishing County Peace committees (CPCs) and Early Warning Early response (EWER)	PBF	Strengthen and institutionalize on-the-ground capacity of Peace Committees to prevent, manage and resolve local conflicts within their communities and foster social cohesion.	<i>2013-2016</i>	1 500 000	The sustainability and full operationalization of County Peace Committees rely on external funding support which remains a significant gap
Support to Constitution Review Process in Liberia	PBF	Supports an inclusive and participatory constitutional reform process in Liberia	<i>2013-2016</i>		Legal framework is yet to be acted on by the legislature
Support to the establishment of a land disputes prevention and resolution system in Liberia	PBF	Supports the establishment and functioning of the Land Coordination Centers (LCCs).	<i>2013-2015</i>	2 000 000	Land conflict/disputes remain a serious threat to long-term community security and social cohesion. The land reform act is still under discussion at the legislature level. Land Coordination Centers established at the county level needs support for its continuing services
Strengthening, social, political, human, economic, community, health, and food security	Human Security Trust Fund	Human Security Initiative in the Most Neglected Communities with the Integration of Efforts by the UN Country Team in Liberia	3 years (2014-17)	2,499,900.27	The project is supported by other bilateral donors to meet the gaps and needs through the individual agencies. NOTE; however, the limitation of this

					project is that it does attempt to integrate formal and informal peacebuilding mechanisms between the formal security institutions and communities
An intervention under the Programme "EU Support to ECOWAS Regional Peace, Security and Stability Mandate" (ECOWAS-EU PSS) for the implementation of the "Pilot Weapons Collection Programmes" related to the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) component "Practical disarmament" in Member States.	European Commission (UNDP)	ECOWAS-EU Small Arms Project	3 years (2015-2017)	EUR 5,560,000	The project aims at sensitizing communities, strengthening operational and institutional capacities of relevant stakeholders as such National Commission, Security Forces and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on danger of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) proliferation, as well as encourages voluntary weapons surrender/collection in return for the implementation of community based development projects. This project is being implemented in seven countries, namely Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.
Strengthen (i) the Logistical capacity of Liberia National Police (LNP) and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN); and (ii) coordination and collaboration among security agencies and the border communities for enhanced border surveillance.	Gov't of Japan (UNDP)	Emergency Support to National Response to Ebola Viral Haemorrhagic Fever Epidemic (Enhanced Border Surveillance Project)	17 months	US\$3.6m	Provision of 18 vehicles; 160 motorbikes; 200 hand-held radio and 80 base radios; 2000 rain gears; 6 Dinghies; Solar panels; 16 tents; etc.

c) Rationale for this IRF

In light of the above, the rationale for this project is the need to address the prevailing cross border problems, challenges and capacity gaps along the border between Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia. In order to enhance the capacity, knowledge, dialogue among all relevant stakeholders, and opportunities to strengthen security, social cohesion and peace co-existence, along the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire borders. This is particularly critical in light of UNMIL's on-going drawdown process which might be effective in the coming months; the forth-coming elections in Liberia in 2017, as well as the closure of UNOCI in June 2017 remain a challenge, particularly in and along community borders.

This PBF cross border project is formulated in response to the second Joint Council of Chiefs and Elders Meeting (JCCEM), which, among other things, underlined the following issues:

- a) Social tensions, cross-border conflicts and security;
Land conflict among cross-border communities and the need to reinforce peace and security in the cross-border regions;
- b) Strengthening the social cohesion and reconciliation between cross-border communities, in particular, improving conflict prevention mechanisms to reduce tensions related to land conflicts between native and non-native communities which have led to violent incidents in the region.

Thus the project focus of strengthening internal and cross-border security and social cohesion as well as cooperation between the two countries, was developed in line with the PBF Priority area 2: "Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution." As outlined in the root causes (Sections 1 and 2 above), the problem of non-aligned border crossing procedures, the inadequate response and abuse of power of some elements of the security forces and the lack of communication and collaboration between the joint local border mechanisms together with the limited awareness of community members about border crossing procedures has led to an increase in instances of abuse and tensions.

Aimed at addressing identified challenges, the project will employ a consultative/participatory approach, involving key actors and stakeholders within and between the two countries in the decision-making processes, including planning and execution of project activities. Special attention will be paid to promoting and strengthening the role of women and youth in the community peacebuilding process.

These issues are equally relevant and pertinent in all the border counties, including Nimba and Grand Gedeh in Liberia and Toulepleu and Danane in Côte d'Ivoire. Therefore, as outlined in section "coherence with existing projects", in order to have significant impact and comply with the do-no-harm approach, this project seeks complementarity and creating synergy and mirroring with similar projects supported/assessed/funded by DPKO (UNOCI and UNMIL).

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

To reduce tension and prevent conflicts, improve communities' safety; and strengthen the relationship between communities and the security agencies in the border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, the expected outcome and related outputs and activities of the project are:

Outcome 1: Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.

Efforts under this outcome will aim to provide basic support to relevant structures and actors to function effectively, resolve internal conflicts, reduce tensions and internal divisions in border communities, while strengthening cooperation at all levels to increase trust among and between security agencies and communities, for collective cross-border peace and security.

Considering that tensions and instability on one side of the border affects the other side, project interventions here will seek to deepen internal and cross-border collaboration and institutionalize sharing of security and other relevant information among appropriate institutions at all levels, for mutual security and peace. Institutions targeted will include local authorities, traditional leaders and CSOs such as youth and women groups. This is particularly pertinent in the light of limited resources, and the need to ensure complementarity and efficient use of available human and material resources within and across the border. The following three outputs will be pursued towards the attainment of the above outcome:

Output 1.1: *Local authorities, security forces, border management agents and other key actors in border areas are trained and equipped on relevant issues/topics e.g. human rights, gender equality, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution.*⁵

The following activities will be undertaken to achieve the above output:

- Conduct a comprehensive baseline study including capacity and needs assessment of relevant institutions and Points of Entry (PoEs), taking into account the experiences and perceptions of the public and civil society;
- Contribute to strengthening operational capacity of key institutions and prioritized border PoEs in the two project border counties
- Conduct training of border management agencies and officials in human rights, gender, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution as well as in community border management

Output 1.2: *Relationships between security forces and communities including women, youth and vulnerable groups are enhanced through regular engagements and awareness campaigns on relevant issues: e.g. relevant laws, human rights, conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and other relevant topics.*

- Organize Dialogues between security agencies /forces and communities
- Organize awareness and advocacy campaigns through radio broadcasts and IEC materials
- Organize inter-community sports/cultural activities and peace/trust-building campaigns between security agencies/forces and communities

Output 1.3: *Cross border security is enhanced through regular dialogues, relevant information sharing among appropriate institutions, and joint patrols by relevant institutions.*

- Stakeholders' Engagement, Dialogue and Coordination in collaboration with relevant counterparts on each side of the border, through cross-border dialogues/meetings among community leaders, security agencies and relevant entities will be organised, alternating between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire
- Establish channels for regular information-sharing between relevant agencies in each country, especially along the borders
- Organise periodic joint patrols along the border between the two countries, while agreeing on how available resources and support will be harnessed to the mutual benefit of the two countries

⁵ Duly applying the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.

Under this outcome, existing local conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms linked to the JCCEM and the Mano River Union conflict resolution mechanism will be identified and strengthened. Interventions will also be made to enhance the relationships among institutions and promote cross border engagements through joint cultural activities to foster community cohesion and peaceful co-existence, in and between cross-border communities. Human rights monitoring at the country level and the application of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy will be given due focus in the project. The former will help strengthen the process and outcome of conflict prevention and resolution, while the latter helps monitor and enhance the human right performance of the security agencies. Support of relevant national and local institutions such as the National Human Rights Institutions and human rights CSOs will be sought as appropriate. The data and information arising from monitoring human rights will inform regular dialogues and employed in strengthening early warning mechanisms. In order to achieve this, the two outputs that will be pursued are:

Output 2.1: Local level and cross-border conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms strengthened to ensure effective institutional responsiveness, peaceful co-existence and stability at community level.

The project will assess the gap in terms of community conflict and prevention mechanisms and their contribution to early warning and early response. The findings of this assessment will help to strengthen community ownership of Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) mechanisms in border districts between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire and ensure that there is early action taken by relevant institutions and stakeholders to address the root causes of the changing risks they face, by pursuing the following:

- Identify and strengthen the existing community and conflict prevention and resolution mechanism
- Facilitate data/information collection and sharing between communities and relevant government agencies
- Facilitate early action by relevant institutions and stakeholders based on the analysis of collected data/information to prevent community level tensions and conflict.

Output 2.2: Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural activities.

- Set up of a joint committee to organize cross-border activities
- Organize cross-border trade fairs, in collaboration with the Mano River Union Committee, local media and other relevant national and regional bodies, to explore business and other related local economic development opportunities
- Support CBOs to organize cross-border cultural exchanges and sporting activities for law enforcement officials and communities
- Organize biannual joint visits and review meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) to assess progress of work.

Theory of Change:

IF the capacity including the attitude and behavior of security officials are enhanced to function effectively - maintain border security, peace and stability; and if border communities' capacity are strengthened to cooperate with all stakeholders towards peaceful co-existence and social cohesion, and to deal with internal, external and cross border disputes amicably;

THEN potential for armed conflicts and tensions are minimized, and greater confidence in the peace processes are attained, which contributes to peace, and stability in the Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia cross border area.

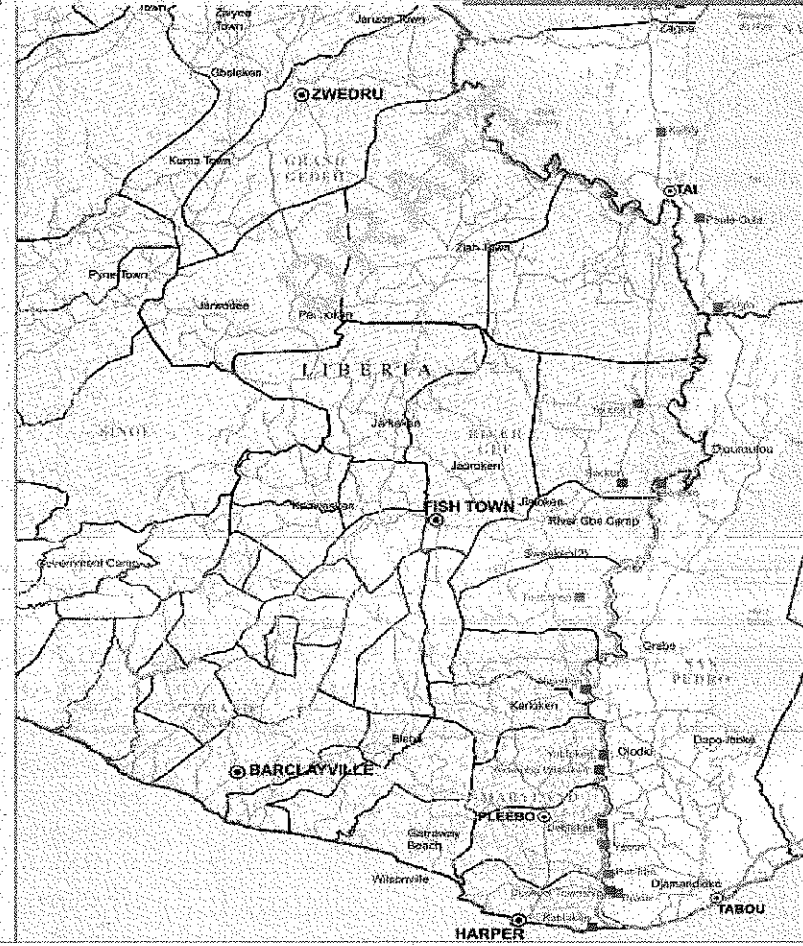
BECAUSE the communities and the security forces are better capacitated and committed to prevent and address tensions in a collaborative manner.

ALIGNING COMMUNITIES

COTE D'IVOIRE	LIBERIA	COTE D'IVOIRE	LIBERIA
Olodio	Yobloken Sukén	Grabo	Nyaaken Yangbadour
Prolo	Pedebo	Gnato	Saykliken Geeblaken Zloh Tarlah
Nero Village	Deke Town	Taï	River Gbeh/Glaro/Freetown
Tibeken	Libsuco	Zagné	Welbo
Bleron	Kablaken, Gyedebaken	Faital	Geeplaken
Dahioke Ranouinké		Gbinta	Logbato Kahnple
		Danipleu	Douleu
Deza	Butlo	Pékan-barrage	Totown
Nezobly	Kpeople	Tiobly	Tobli

The beneficiary communities were chosen based on the following criteria:

- **Level of security or insecurity** within a community or among adjoining communities
- **Ways of crossing border** (Path, road, Rivers). This is relevant in terms of designing joint patrols and other project activities
- **Possibility of enhancing social cohesion** by taking cognizance of the social and cultural ties between aligning border communities
- **Frequency and volume** of cross-border exchanges
- **Alignment and/or proximity** to a community in the neighboring country (i.e. do the Ivoirian communities reflect/mirror Liberian communities?)
- **Community accessibility** for implementation of project activities



- Chef-lieu de Région**
- Chef-lieu de Département
 - Chef-lieu de Sous-préfecture
 - Localité concernée au Libéria
 - Localité concernée en Côte d'Ivoire

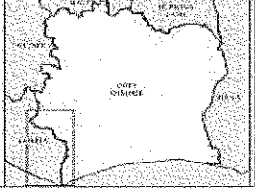
Partenaires d'exécution

Produit par:
 OCHA

Cette carte a été réalisée dans le cadre de l'appui humanitaire de la Côte d'Ivoire à partir du contrat n° 2812-015 du 04 juillet 2012. Elle peut être utilisée sans restriction (sauf mention contraire) par les agences partenaires UNHCR, OCHA et DRC.

Map Doc Name: CIV0109 THEM DRC Cross border V2 A3P 20130827.pdf
OSM ID: 20130827-01
Version Date: 2013-08-27
Projection/CRS: UTM
Scale: 1:100,000
Map data source(s): OpenStreetMap, OCHA, UNHCR, FIDELITY DYNAMICS, etc.

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b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNO in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)		Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification). To be completed by agency and country
			CIV	LBR	
Outcome 1: Increased security and protection of border communities through enhanced capacity of local administration, security agencies and civil society, as well as increased intra-/cross-border community engagements.					
Output 1.1	Local authorities, security forces, border management agents and other key actors in border areas are trained and equipped on relevant issues/topics e.g. human rights, gender equality, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution.	IOM / UNDP	342,883.16 OIM: 94,217 PNUD: 248,666.16	554,053.96	Assist MEMIS and other decentralized structures in their operations and provide equipment, in addition to another project on SSR with UNOCI
Output 1.2	Relationships between security forces and communities including women, youth and vulnerable groups are enhanced through regular engagements and awareness campaigns on relevant issues: e.g. relevant laws, human rights (HR Due diligence), conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and other relevant topics.	IOM / UNDP	470,584 OIM 149,117 PNUD 321 467	323,953.80	Support the regional peace and security committees and complement the support of the European Union on this issue
Output 1.3	Cross border security is enhanced through regular dialogues, relevant information sharing among appropriate institutions, and joint patrols by relevant institutions.	IOM / UNDP	147,348 OIM	163,953.8	Support the Mano River mechanisms.

Outcome 1 TOTAL		960815,16	1 041 61,56		
Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.					
Output 2.1	Local level and cross-border conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms strengthened to ensure effective institutional responsiveness, peaceful co-existence, stability and development.	IOM / UNDP/	268,067 PNUD	193,953.8	
Output 2.2	Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural activities.	UNDP/IOM	172,987 OIM	165,953.8	
Outcome 2 TOTAL			441054	359907,6	
Direct Project cost - Sous Total			1,401,869.16	1,401,869.16	
Overhead 7%			98,130.84	98,130.84	
TOTAL			1,500,000	1,500,000	

**Table 3:
Project budget by UN Categories**

PBF PROJECT BUDGET (USD)						
CATEGORIES	IOM CIV	UNDP CIV	UNDP LRB	IOM LBR	TOTAL	
					CIV	LRB
1. Staff and other personnel	117,200	100,000	90,000	119,700	217,200	209,700
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	9,200	10,000	10,000	47,160	19,200	57,160
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	38,400	15,000	14,000	145,100	53,400	159,100
4. Contractual services	363,670	518,200	557,100	10,000	881,870	567,100
5. Travel	13,000	15,000	10,000	18,000	28,000	28,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			-	-		-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	22,200	49,999.16	29,999.16	220,810	72,200	250,810
8. Coordination		130,000	130,000	-	130,000	130,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	563,670	838,199.16	841,099.16	560,770	1,401,869.16	1,401,869.16
9. Indirect Support Costs*	39,456.9	58,673.94	58,876.94	39,253.9	98,130.84	98,130.84
TOTAL	603,126.9	896,873.1	899,976.1	600,023.9	1,500,000	1,500,000

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

Total project budget is USD5,186,210. USD3,000,000 million will be allocated by the PBF, equally distributed between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire (see above), \$1,500,000 will be allocated by UNOCI assessed contributions (see annex B) and \$ 686,210 will be allocated by UNMIL assessed contributions (see annex C). The discrepancy in allocations will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the joint work plan and unequal financial allocation towards mirroring border communities will be avoided.

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

IOM

Both IOM offices in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia are involved in migration and border management in support of the two governments over the past years. In Cote d'Ivoire, IOM, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Security and at the request of the Ivorian Government, provides technical assistance to support the development of a migration policy, discussed soon in Parliament, and the formulation of a new framework of migration and border management closely with the Ministry of Interior and Security. In Liberia, IOM has supported the Liberian government to enhance effective border management through a productive relationship with the Ministry of Justice, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN), the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Over the past few years and following the civil war in Cote d'Ivoire, IOM has carried out community stabilization activities, social cohesion and reconciliation initiatives as well as putting in place preventive measures against the spread of the Ebola virus by constructing health control points for travelers and sensitizing local border communities. There are three sub offices in the border areas with Liberia to respond to community initiatives. In Liberia, to respond to the EVD outbreak and prevent future cross-border threats of communicable diseases, IOM developed and has been implementing a Health and Humanitarian Border Management strategy encompassing air, sea and land Points of Entry (PoE). Currently, IOM is working closely with border management actors in the South-East to enhance surveillance capacity at the borders. These activities are supported by community-event based surveillance, which IOM is promoting through local community based organizations. IOM's strategy to implement Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) interventions is based on its extensive in-house technical expertise and strong relationships with government authorities at the national and local level. Based on such experiences with key stakeholders, IOM has learnt its lessons in implementing joint projects not only with governmental agencies but also with local communities and civil society organizations for effective and sustainable achievements.

UNDP

UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion. It has long standing experience and capacity as RUNO managing the PBF funds and will draw on its wide wealth of experience and expertise to support this project. UNDP has successfully managed a number of complex programmes and projects in the area of justice, security and national reconciliation, given its crucial role in assisting peacebuilding efforts in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire, and a long standing experience and capacity in managing PBF funds. The objectives under this project complements and ensures continuity in previous and on-going UNDP peace consolidation interventions/process of in

Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, by supporting the restoration of security and social cohesion rendered in vulnerable areas, especially, along the borders of the two countries, due to the post-election and post-war and Ebola crises. This is particularly relevant in the light of UNMIL and UNOCI draw downs. The UNDP's contribution to restoration of security, social cohesion and consolidation of peace in the two countries, led to the mobilization of both domestic and international partners to implement a set of targeted initiatives in the security sector, including restoration of state authority, social cohesion, reconciliation, access to justice and in SALW control, DDR and SSR. In Liberia, UNDP has been supporting national development agenda since 1977 to improve the lives of people especially the poorest and most vulnerable, by providing for them basic social services within the framework of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. A current UNDP/Japan funded Enhanced Border Surveillance Project (Emergency Support to National Response to Ebola Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Epidemic) has increasingly established itself as a critical intervention in the UN transitional programme, in the light of UNMIL drawdown. The project focuses on (i) strengthening the logistical capacity of the BIN and LNP, and (ii) enhancing co-ordination between the security agencies; and between the security agencies and the bordering communities, towards a common purpose of securing the country's borders against EVD, illicit trade, small arms proliferation and other activities that can destabilize the country and the sub-region. UNDP will rely on these rich experiences to support the project interventions, in collaboration with all relevant partners. As a trusted partner of Government, as well as key national and international partners, UNDP has a well codified set of Financial Regulations and Rules which define the authorities, responsibilities, accountabilities of staff members with respect to financial management, putting particular emphasis on the efficient and economic use of all resources administered by UNDP.

Table 4.1: Overview of RUNO funding in the Côte d'Ivoire

	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year : 2012-14	IOM	Japan, ECHO	3,200,000	
Current calendar year: 2015	IOM	Japan, Human Development Fund,	1,078,691	
Previous calendar year: 2013	UNDP	Japan, JICA, European Union, GEF, Government CIV, CPR TTF Conflict, GEF, Voluntary Contribution	2,150, 000	6,482,002 11 872 240,00
Current calendar year: 2014	UNDP	Japan, JICA, European Union, GEF, Government CIV, CPR TTF Conflict, GEF, Voluntary Contribution	2,150,000	9,722,240

	RUNO 1: NAME?	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UNDP	PBF	708,490	
Previous calendar year	UNDP	PBF	32,000	
Current calendar year	UNDP	Government of Japan	3.6m	
Current calendar year	UNDP	Government of Sweden	3.3m	
Current calendar year	UNDP Community-based Truth Telling	PBF:	656,665	
Current calendar year	UNDP (in partnership with KAIPTC)	Government of Japan	700,000	
Current calendar year	UNDP	European Union	Euro 5.56m (Jan. 2015 – Dec. 2017)	
Previous calendar year: 2014	IOM	USAID	31,922,747	
Previous calendar year: 2015 – 2016	IOM	USAID	6,000,000	
Current calendar year	IOM	USAID	1,065,996.24	
Current calendar year	IOM	USAID – CDC	481,874.40	

III. Management and Coordination

Being a joint cross-border project in two countries and in order to simply communication between the two implementing countries on one hand and PBSO on the other, clear management and communication lines – including identification of management leads – will be critical. Côte d’Ivoire is the lead country. In this regard, it is responsible for coordinating reports from the two countries for onward submission to PBSO, and facilitating the development of the cross-border project work plan and organization of cross-border meetings, which will be chaired on rotational basis every six months. At the country level, UNDP is the lead Agency and will play similar coordinating role. However, management decision-making of the entire project will be as elaborated in the organizational structure below.

To ensure coordination among PBF contributions and Assessed Funding Projects, below coordination mechanisms will also covered the Assess contribution projects. These include a joint work plan, joint progress reports and joint monitoring and evaluation framework.

Organizational Structure



At the apex of the project management arrangement will be the **Cross-Border Project Board (CBPB)**, which will deal with strategic and policy related issues. The CBPB will be composed of the JSC co-chairs of each country and the Country Representatives of Recipient UN Organizations (RUNO). The CBPB will meet three

times on rotational basis every six months in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. It will be chaired also on rotational basis by the hosting country of the Joint Cross-Border Project meeting. The meetings will be hosted by the PBF Secretariat, with the support of the Cross Border Monitoring Technical Committee. The Secretariat will support the preparation and organization of the meetings, including drafting the agenda and minute of meeting.

2

At the country level, the existing **Joint Steering Committee (JSC)** will continue to play its role and responsibilities, including providing strategic guidance for in-country activities, approve work plans (both quarterly and annually), and validate the project progress reports. Decisions taken at the national/country level would be discussed at the Cross-border JSC meeting for review and endorsement.

3

A **Cross Border Monitoring Technical Committee (CBMTC)** will be established at the cross border level to monitor the implementation and provide technical and quality insurance at the cross border output level. It will be composed of Secretariats of each country, the focal persons of RUNO and the Cross-Border Project Community Officers, including key stakeholders such as CSOs and NGOs.

Overall, its responsibilities will include:

i) review the progress reports and making recommendations to implementing partners;

ii) prepare technical recommendations to the cross border project board;

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

4

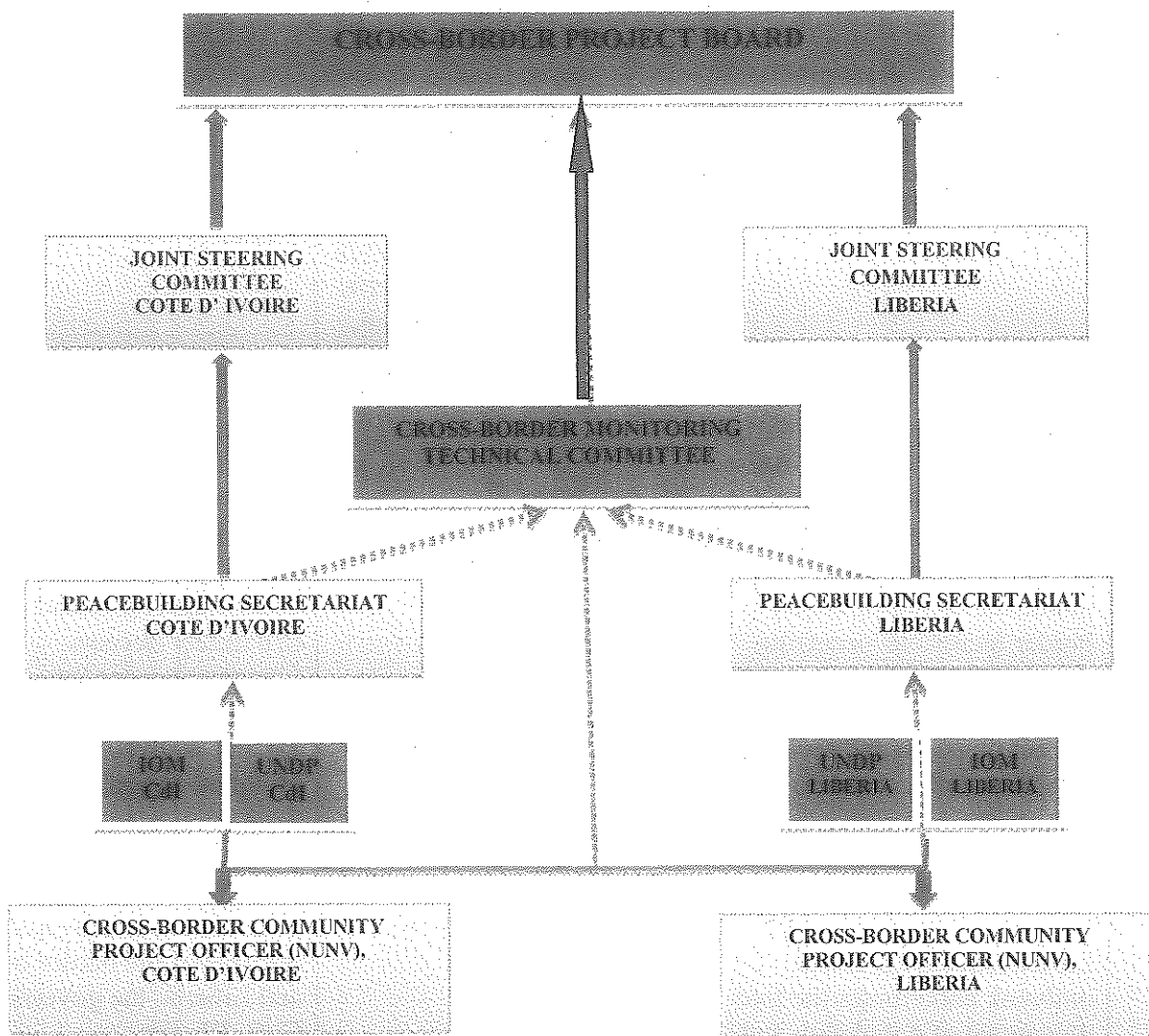
At the country level, the **PBF Secretariat** will continue to play its role and responsibilities, including providing support to the JSC and liaison with PBSO.


5


To fulfill the role as **Cross-Border Project Community Officers**, two National United Nations Volunteers will be recruited by the project to coordinate the implementation at the community level. He/she will ensure synergies between agencies and activities implemented by RUNOs and liaise with his/her UNV counterpart across the border. The NUNVs will be under the supervision of the UN Lead Agency for each country. They will be part of the Cross Border Monitoring Technical Committee.

Organisational and Coordination Structure

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5




Direct Reporting Relationship


Collaborative Relationship

a) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

A number of scenarios may negatively impact the continued provision of services as envisaged in this cross-project initiative. These are political, social and managerial. These include are but not limited to:

Risks	Probability (high, medium, low)	Level of impact on the project implementa tion (high, medium, low)	Mitigation Strategy (responsible person or agency)
Due to delays in implementation of DDRR programme in Côte d’Ivoire and residual illegal possession of fire arms among border communities, security incidents, including cross-border incursions occurring along the borders between Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia might impact on peace and security efforts in both countries.	Medium	High	Systematic monitoring of political and security dynamics, including potential community violence, at national and border communities at local levels and their potential impact on the project to ensure that mitigating measures are taken in a timely fashion. Community leaders and CSOs will be invited by the in-country JSC to analyze risks when signs of unrest appear.
The closure of the border between Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia during the Ebola outbreak undermines the free movement of population and border officials, and obviously will negatively impact the implementation of this project.	Medium	High	The Cross-border Joint Steering Committee will advocate for the opening of the border between CI and Liberia, the government of Cote d’Ivoire.
In the forthcoming local and presidential pre- and post-electoral period in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia respectively, risks of violence may be higher particularly in the case of Liberia presidential elections to be held in 2017.			An inclusive and transparent electoral process, involving all relevant political parties and stakeholders, and intensive civic education on the roles and responsibilities of all actors, as well as mechanisms of conflict resolution, will be pursued. This will ensure clarity, minimize misinformation and misconceptions, and promote

			peace and stability.
Inadequate commitment and co-operation of government and private sector partners, as well as beneficiaries, to fulfil their roles and honour their obligations.	Medium	Medium	Awareness raising, engagement /dialogue with partners to solicit their full involvement and commitment to their roles and responsibilities, including release of land and space for relevant interventions.
Although there is no EVD case in the sub-region, WHO has indicated the possibility of relapses, as experienced before. It remains a threats should one occur and might intensify border closure measures that might adversely affect the project implementation.	Low	High	Enhanced EVD prevention, surveillance and early response mechanism put in place in the sub-region has proved effective in management of recent cases, and will hopefully prevent and spread to the scale witnessed before.
The progressive drawdown of UNMIL and ONUCI may create security challenges if national security institutions are not adequately equipped and deployed across the country.	Medium	Medium	Extensive planning and effort has gone into ensuring no lapse of security occurs as a consequence of the UNMIL and ONUCI drawdowns. For instance, the Statement of Mutual Commitment (GoL-UN), and the outcome of the UN Strategic Review Mission in Liberia and the transition working group in Côte d'Ivoire (CdI) are progressively working towards strengthening capacity of national security institutions, as part of Transition plans. Constant monitoring of security threats will be done, especially along the borders to ensure early detection and deployment of appropriate response and project implementation adjustments.
The persistent poor livelihood and socio-economic remain as critical sources of conflicts and tensions across and along the borders, and needs to be addressed holistically, with the normative peace promotion interventions, including respect for human rights.	High	<u>High</u>	Resource mobilization efforts will continue to be intensified towards addressing these conflict drivers, in order to complement other border security strengthening interventions, already funded, such as this project.

b) Monitoring & Evaluation:

The project will pay special attention to the efficient use of resources and the relevant orientation for the implementation of activities through monitoring and evaluation system. The objective is to ensure that the expected results are achieved. There will be a baseline and end line survey conducted (as needed).

The Project will ensure established functional management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels with particular attention to: i) efficiency in resource management; ii) the effectiveness of undertaken actions and the quality of the annual and final results; (iii) the ability to generate sustainable results and impacts, especially through the implementation of standardized and replicable processes, (iv) ensure annual planning, updating data, periodic reviews, joint field missions, documentation of good practices (v) synergies between the different components of the project, and with other PBF projects/ peacebuilding projects funded by other partners.

RUNOs will work together to prepare, through a participatory process, a common annual joint plan and a M&E plan for the project with a require budget.

Under the orientation of the 2 PBF Technical Secretariat (Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) the lead agency, in close consultation with all UN agencies focal points, will consolidate a periodic technical and financial report in line with PBF guidelines. The annual work plan and report will be approved by the Cross Border Joint Steering Committee before submission to MPTFO and PBSO.

The Peace building M&E framework of the priority plan, which includes analysis and synthetic tools for measuring the contribution of each individual projects to the PP indicators, will also include the measure of the cross border indicators on social cohesion in the areas covered by this project. A partnership could be developed with a national institution for data system. If possible, peacebuilding outcome monitoring would include some comparative data on areas or communities not supported, so as to better assess the impact of PBF support. Project monitoring and evaluation will cover the full (USD5,186,210) project using joint progress reports and one joint monitoring and evaluation framework.

a) Administrative arrangements

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS 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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

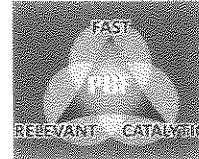
Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

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

ANNEXES

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



PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Cross-Border Cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion	
Recipient UN Organization:	Côte d'Ivoire : UNDP, IOM Liberia : UNDP, IOM	
Implementing Partner(s):	Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of Interior and Security, Ministry of Plan and Development, Ministry of Defense, Secretary – National Security Council, Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion, CSO, and CBOs Liberia: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Liberia National Police, County Development Authorities.	
Location:	Côte d'Ivoire: Tabou and Tai; Liberia: Maryland and River Gee Counties	
Approved Project Budget:	UDS 3,000,000	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 01 January 2017	Planned Completion: 30 June 2018
Brief Project Description:	The project aims to increase cooperation and trust between Ivorian and Liberian border communities through strengthening border security, as well as it intends to mitigate the potential conflict escalation and regional destabilization, contributing to improve community engagement, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.	
Project Outcomes:	Outcome 1: Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation. Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community	

	<p>dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.</p>
PBF Focus Area:	Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution
Gender Marker:	2
Key Project Activities:	<p>Outcome 1: Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.</p> <p><i>Output 1.1: Local authorities, security forces, border management agents and other key actors in border areas are trained and equipped on relevant issues/topics e.g. human rights, gender equality, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution.</i></p> <p>The following activities will be undertaken to achieve the above output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a comprehensive baseline study including capacity and needs assessment of relevant institutions and Points of Entry (PoEs), as well as on border crossing experiences of civil society at points of entry. • Contribute to strengthening operational capacity of key institutions and prioritized border PoEs in the two project border counties based on the study findings • Conduct training of border management agencies and officials in human rights, gender equality, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution as well as in community border management <p><i>Output 1.2: Relationships between security forces and communities including women, youth and vulnerable groups are enhanced through regular engagements and awareness campaigns on relevant issues: e.g. relevant laws, human rights, gender equality, conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and other relevant topics.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize Dialogue between security agencies/forces and communities • Organize awareness and advocacy campaigns through radio broadcasts and IEC materials • Organize inter-community sports/ cultural activities and peace/trust-building campaigns between security agencies/forces and communities

Output 1.3: *Cross border security is enhanced through regular dialogues, relevant information sharing among appropriate institutions, and joint patrols by relevant institutions.*

- Stakeholders' Engagement, Dialogue and Coordination in collaboration with relevant counterparts on each side of the border, through cross-border dialogues/meetings among community leaders, security agencies and relevant entities will be organised, alternating between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire
- Establish channels for regular information-sharing between relevant agencies in each country, especially along the borders
- Organise periodic joint patrols along the border between the two countries, and meetings for them to agree on how available resources and support will be harnessed to the mutual benefit of the two countries

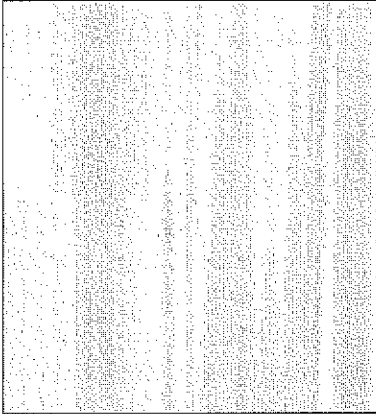
Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.

Output 2.1: *Local level and cross-border conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms strengthened to ensure effective institutional responsiveness, peaceful co-existence, stability and development*

- Identify and strengthen the existing community and conflict prevention and resolution mechanism
- Facilitate data/information collection and sharing between communities and relevant government agencies
- Support relevant institutions and stakeholders to take early action on the collected data/information to prevent tensions and conflict

Output 2.2: *Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural activities.*

- Set up of a joint committee to organize cross-border activities
- Organize cross-border trade fairs, in collaboration with Mano River Union Committee, local media and other relevant national and regional bodies, to explore business and other related local economic development opportunities

- 
- Support CBOs to organize cross-border cultural exchanges and sporting activities for law enforcement officials and communities
 - Organize biannual joint visits and review meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) to assess progress of work.

Organize biannual joint visits and review meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) to assess progress of work

Annex B IRF Revised Results Framework										
Country name: Ivory Coast and Liberia										
Project Effective Dates: 01 January 2017 – 30 June 2018										
PBF Focus Area:										
2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):										
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;										
IRF Theory of Change: If the capacity of the security officials is strengthened to maintain border peace, security and stability; and if border communities' capacity are enhanced to cooperate towards social cohesion, and to deal with internal, external and cross border disputes amicably; THEN potential for armed conflicts and tensions are minimized, and greater confidence in peace processes are attained which contributes to peace and stability in the Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia cross border area; BECAUSE the communities and the security forces are better capacitated and committed to prevent and address tensions in a collaborative manner.										
Outcome 1: Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.			Outcome Indicator 1 a: % of community members from the identified target zones indicating improved community safety and security (data disaggregated by age, sex, target zone and county) Baseline: TD Target: TD	- Baseline and end of project perception surveys			X		X	

		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b Outcome Indicator 1b: % of local authorities and traditional leaders who report having contributed to the peaceful resolution of conflicts Baseline: TD Target: TD</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1c: % community members from the identified target zone indicating an increase in confidence in security actors (data disaggregated by age, sex, target zone and country) Baseline: Current confidence of the population in the security agencies is low due to harassment and their alleged engagement in illicit activities as per assessments conducted. Target: Increased level of confidence in security agencies in 20 communities.</p>	- Baseline and end of project perception survey		X	X	X	X			
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<p>Output 1.1 Local authorities, security forces, border management agents and other key actors in border areas are trained and equipped on relevant issues/topics e.g. human rights, gender, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution.</p> <p><i>Output 1.1: Local authorities, security forces, border management agents</i></p>	<p>The Capacity of institutions and PoEs is enhanced, based on the findings of the needs assessment Baseline: 10 Target: Capacity of at least 20 Ports of Entry (PoEs) enhanced, based on assessment findings.</p>	<p>- Pre and post training evaluations of PoEs - Findings of the initial assessment needs conducted</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Milestone 1: After 6 months, staff/officers from 5 PoEs have been trained and equipped on issues identified as gaps Milestone 2: After 12 months, staff/officers from 10 PoEs have been trained and equipped on issues identified as gaps 18 months: staff/officers from 20 PoEs have been trained and equipped on issues identified as gaps</p>
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<p><i>and other key actors in border areas are trained and equipped on relevant issues/topics e.g. human rights gender equality, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution</i></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of stakeholders trained. Baseline: 0 Target: At least 200 community leaders and security officers trained.</p>	- Reports from the training activities	X		X			X	<p>After 6 months: 40 community leaders and security officials have received training on relevant issues and topics After 12 months: 100 community leaders and security officials have received training on relevant issues and topics After 18 months: 200 community leaders and security officials have received training on relevant issues and topics</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 The number of conflicts resolved peacefully by border actors have increased Baseline: TD Target: TD</p>	- Local authorities, peace committees and EWER mechanisms' records (link with CARE international project)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of institutions equipped and trained to</p>	- Proofs of order and delivery - Training	X	X					<p>After 6 months, 8 institutions have received additional</p>

		<p>use the new equipment Baseline: Most border post lack the needed equipment to operate efficiently. Target: 16 institutions (Local leaders, Local government Offices, Police and Border security agencies/forces) capacitated in the use of equipment</p>	<p>sessions reports</p>									<p>equipment needed to operate efficiently. After 12 months, 16 institutions have received additional equipment needed to operate efficiently.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2 <i>Relationships between security forces and communities including women, youth and vulnerable groups are enhanced through regular engagements and awareness campaigns on relevant issues: e.g. relevant laws, human rights, gender equality, conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and other relevant</i></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of dialogues and socio-cultural activities, involving security forces and populations held in target zones Baseline: 0 Target: 116 Community and cross-border dialogues between security Agencies/Forces and communities organized.</p>	<p>- Activity reports filled out by event organizers s received by program coordinators</p>		X	X	X	X	X			<p>6-month milestone: security agencies and community groups including at least half of women and youth groups, have engaged in 40 activities including awareness raising campaigns to improve their ongoing relationship. 12-month milestone: security agencies and community groups have engaged</p>

<p>in 80 activities including awareness raising campaigns to improve their ongoing relationship. 12-month milestone: security agencies and community groups have engaged in 116 activities including awareness raising campaigns to improve their ongoing relationship.</p>																<p>After 6 months: 4 radio broadcasts and 2000 IEC materials have been produced and disseminated to improve the relationship between security agencies and communities</p> <p>After 12 months: 12 radio broadcasts and 4000 IEC materials have been produced and disseminated to improve the relationship between</p>
<p><i>topics.</i></p>																

												security agencies and communities After 18 months: 18 radio broadcasts and 8000 IEC materials have been produced and disseminated to improve the relationship between security agencies and communities
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of joint outreach initiatives supported Baseline: 0 Target: 8 sporting/cultural activities including 2 cross-border; 15 joint clean-up for peace & trust-building activities	- Activity reports kept by event organizers as passed on to program coordinators		X	X	X	X	X			After 12 months: 4 sporting / cultural activities, including 1 cross-border activity and 7 joint clan-up for peace and trust building activities have been organized After 12 months: 6 sporting / cultural activities, including 1 cross-border activity and 12 joint clan-up for peace and trust building activities have been organized After 18 months: 8 sporting / cultural activities, including

	<p>Output 1.3 <i>Cross border security is enhanced through regular dialogues, relevant information sharing among appropriate institutions, and joint patrols by relevant institutions.</i></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of cross-border security agencies/Forces engagement sessions Baseline: 0 Target: 12 joint cross-border engagement sessions</p>	<p>- Session reports kept by program coordinators</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>1 cross-border activity and 15 joint clan-up for peace and trust building activities have been organized</p> <p>After 12 months, cross-border security agencies and forces have participated in 8 cross border engagement sessions to increase information sharing</p> <p>After 18 months, cross-border security agencies and forces have participated in 12 cross border engagement sessions to increase information sharing</p> <p>After 12 months, 8 joint patrols have been organized in cross border communities</p> <p>After 18 months, 12 joint patrols have been organized in cross border communities</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of joint patrols organized Baseline: 0 Target: 12 joint patrols</p>	<p>- Patrol records communicated to Program coordinators</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>After 12 months, 8 joint patrols have been organized in cross border communities</p> <p>After 18 months, 12 joint patrols have been organized in cross border communities</p>	

		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of regular meetings held by the coordination platforms Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Joint coordination forums	- Meeting and coordination forum reports				X	X	X		After 12 months, 2 joint coordination forums uniting the coordination platforms have been held After 18 months, 3 joint coordination forums uniting the coordination platforms have been held
Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.		Outcome Indicator 2 a % of community members from the identified target zones indicating reduction in tensions and enhanced inter-community conflict prevention (data disaggregated by sex, age, target zone and county) Baseline: 0 Target: 30%			X		X		X		
		Outcome Indicator 2 b % of community members from the identified target zones indicating an increased level of confidence and social cohesion within			X		X		X		

	<p>Output 2.1: <i>Local level cross-border conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms are strengthened</i></p>	<p>and between communities (data disaggregated by sex, age, target zones and county) Baseline: 0 Target: 30%</p>							
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of existing local EWER mechanisms (including peace committees) identified/established and functional in target areas Baseline: Some communities have established peace committees, while others do not have any. Target: Establish/strengthen EWER mechanisms including peace committees in all 24 project communities.</p>	<p>- Activity reports from EWER mechanisms (to be obtained from Care International's YPI project team)</p>		X	X	X	X		<p>6-month milestone: a mapping of existing EWER mechanisms has been established, gaps have been identified for the development and implementation of training programs, and communities with no such peace committees have been identified. 12-month milestone: 18 EWER mechanisms have received training in relevant themes identified as gaps or have been established in communities where</p>

											no such committees existed. 18-month milestone: 24 EWER mechanisms have received training in relevant themes identified as gaps or have been established in communities where no such committees existed.
		Output indicator 2.1.2: Number of conflicts resolved peacefully by local peace committees Baseline: TD Target: TD	- Peace committee activity reports (liaise with Care International YPI project team)								
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of training sessions organized capacitate the field monitors and county focal points on EWER mechanisms Baseline: 0 Target: 28 participants in total (26 monitors and 2 county focal points in total)	- Pre and post training evaluations - Training session reports		X	X	X	X			9-months milestone: 13 monitors and 1 county focal point have received trainings on EWER mechanisms 12-months milestone: 26 monitors and 2 county focal points have received trainings on EWER

												mechanisms
	Output 2.2 Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural and economic activities	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Setting up and operation of Joint Committee, facilitating cross-border activities Baseline: No baseline. Target: Joint Committee to facilitate organization of cross border activities set up..	- Reports from the kick-off workshop to do the joint work plan and to set up the Joint Committee	X								3-month milestone: A joint Committee has been set up to stabilize and strengthen cross border cohesion through the organization of cross-border activities
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of cross border trade fairs and cultural activities organized Baseline: 0 Target: 4 cross-border trade fairs and sporting/cultural activities	- Activity reports kept by event organizers and communicated to Project coordinators		X	X	X	X				12-month milestone: 2 cross-border trade fairs/ cultural activities have been organized 18-month milestone: 4 cross-border trade fairs/ cultural activities have been organized
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of CBOs, including women and youth based CBOs, involved in cross-border cultural exchanges and sporting activities. Baseline: 0 Target: 20	- Activity reports kept by activity organizers and communicated to Project coordinators		X	X	X	X				12-month milestone: 10 CBOs have organized cross-border cultural exchanges and sporting activities 12-month milestone: 20 CBOs have organized cross-border cultural

											exchanges and sporting activities
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.4 Biannual joint visits and review meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire). to assess progress of work and Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	- Meeting reports		X		X		X		<p>6-month milestone: 1 joint visit has been organized to assess progress of work 12-month milestone: 2 joint visits have been organized to assess progress of work 18-month milestone: 3 joint visits have been organized to assess progress of work</p>
		<p>Number of human rights and gender equality monitoring reports provided to EWER mechanisms Baseline: 0 Target: Reports provided to at least 8 EWERs</p>	<p>- Human rights and gender equality monitoring reports - EWER Meeting reports</p>		X	X	X	X	X		<p>9-month milestone: report on the situation of human reports produced for 4 communities and shared with EWER 12 month milestone: report on the situation of human reports produced for 4 communities and shared with EWER</p>

Annex C: UNOCI ASSESSED FUNDING

NATIONS UNIES
Opération des Nations Unies
en Côte d'Ivoire



UNITED NATIONS
United Nations Operation
in Côte d'Ivoire
Amended version August 2016

Proposal for the Allocation of UNOCI Assessed Budget for IOM and UNDP Programming in Support of Mandate Implementation in the Area of Cross-Border Cooperation

<p>Project title: Cross-Border Cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion</p> <p>November 2016- June 2017.</p>	<p>Project location: Côte d'Ivoire: Toulépleu and Danané border to Bahrtown, Gayplay and Geanplay in Liberia</p>
<p>Project description</p> <p>This project seeks to address prevailing problems, challenges and capacity gaps in order to enhance the capacity, knowledge and dialogue among all relevant stakeholders, as well as opportunities for growth and development, along the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, especially in light of the closure of UNOCI in June 2017 and the UNMIL drawdown (completed on 30 June 2016) and upcoming elections in Liberia in 2017.</p> <p>Background</p> <p>In its Resolution 2284 of 28 April 2016, the UN Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's withdrawal plan for UNOCI and extended the mandate of the Mission for a final period until 30 June 2017. The Council requested UNOCI "to work closely with the UNCT and its component United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to accelerate preparations for the closure of UNOCI by reinforcing programmatic cooperation for the transition of remaining mandated responsibilities, wherever relevant. It also seeks the scaling up the activities and programming of the UNCT, including assistance on peace consolidation, to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the capacity of its institutions, particularly as regards refugee returns, security reforms, human rights, and social cohesion" (para. 20). The present proposal seeks to respond to the Council's request by allocating funding from the Mission's assessed budget to strengthen programmatic cooperation in support of mandate implementation in the area of cross-border cooperation and to scale up related programming by IOM and UNDP.</p> <p>Justification</p> <p>Different border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia have experienced continued tension and incidents of violence. Some armed attacks are rumoured to be carried out by unidentified armed individuals from Liberia and within the Ivorian border community residents, and have caused the displacement of many families, destruction of livelihoods and added to the breakdown and disintegration of communities. This does not merely indicate weak border security but also growing tensions between</p>	

communities as well as between indigenous and non-indigenous populations.

Despite the implementation of reconciliation and social cohesion initiatives to reduce tensions, the communities are still ethnically and politically divided. The majority of Ivoirians who remain in Liberia apprehend a return for fear of reprisals in relation to the atrocities committed during the civil war as well as persistent land disputes. Assistance deployed to work towards stabilization and rehabilitation of border areas has nevertheless enabled communities to access basic social services, and thus, regaining some normality.

In spite of such efforts, in March 2014, the emergence and spread of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Liberia and Guinea has led to the closure of international land borders between Côte d'Ivoire and its two neighbours. In addition to the existing post-electoral crisis in 2011, the border closure has caused a significant impact on the livelihoods of border communities. The border closure has thus significantly weakened the socio-economic development of affected communities, further exacerbating the existing tense environment.

With the goal of improving security, mitigating and preventing conflict, and strengthening social cohesion and peace in border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, the preparation of a joint project between the two countries was launched in 2014 and the process of formulating a cross-border project between the two countries was re-activated in 2015. Since then border assessments were carried out on both sides and a joint project has been developed and will soon be submitted to the Peace Building Office (PBSO) in New York for support. However, the 1.5 million dollars that will be secured through the PBSO is limited (Tabou and Taïi) in comparison with the needs in targeted communities, and the additional 1 million dollars sought through this proposal would allow for the extension of activities across both borders' problematic areas (Toulépleu and Danané). Specifically, instead of the initial 12 communities for which interventions have been planned, 20 communities will be included in the project.

Aligning Communities

<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</i>		<i>LIBERIA</i>	
Département	Localités/communautés	Localités/communautés	COUNTY
Danané	Gbinta	Logbato Kahnple	NIMBA COUNTY
	Danipleu	Douleu	
Bin Houyé	Deza	Butlo	
Toulepleu	Pekan barrage	Totown	
	Nezobly	Kpeape	
Toulepleu	Tiobly	Tobli	GRAND GEDEH
	Bakoubli	Towabli	
		Kola town	

This new project, "Cross-Border Cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion", draws from dynamic bi-lateral peace and development discussions between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, assessments carried out in the two countries, and directly responds to the findings and recommendations of the Second High Joint Council of Chiefs and Elders Meeting (JCCEM) in Guiglo, Côte

d'Ivoire on 16-18 January 2016 and the joint UN/Government assessments.

The project will employ a consultative/participatory approach, involving key actors and stakeholders within and between the two countries in the decision-making processes, including planning and execution of project activities as outlined under identified outcomes. Special attention will be paid to promoting and strengthening the role of women and youth in community development.

Alignment with UNOCI's mandate and responsibilities

In its Resolution 2284 (2016), the UN Security Council tasks UNOCI with supporting the Government "in addressing border security challenges, notably with Liberia, consistent with its protection of civilian's mandate, and to this end, to continue to coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)" (para. 15 (c)).

It also recommends that UNOCI support the Ivoirian security forces to protect civilians in the event of a deterioration of the security situation that could risk a strategic reversal of peace and stability in the country, taking into account UNOCI's reduced capabilities and areas of deployment;

Transition – ensuring continuity

The present proposal for the allocation of UNOCI assessed budget seeks to support IOM and UNDP in scaling up their capacities with a view to ensuring continuity after the Mission's closing, in line with the UNCT Transition Plan. IOM and UNDP will integrate the proposed project in their existing programming and will seek to mobilize the necessary resources for the continuation of activities after the end of UNOCI's mandate.

In addition, the proposed activities are designed to strengthen the capacities of implementation partners at the national and local levels. This will contribute to the longer-term sustainability of the proposed interventions and eventually facilitate a full transition to national partners.

Linkage with One-UN Programmatic Framework (OPF 2017-2020)

The proposed intervention is linked to Outcome 1 of the OPF: "By 2020, national institutions implement public policies reinforcing governance and social cohesion to reduce inequalities". In particular, the project is aligned with Output 1.3 of the OPF, which calls for regional authorities and local institutions to have the necessary technical competencies to prevent and peacefully manage and resolve conflicts.

Justification for partner agency selection / comparative advantage

The IOM in Côte d'Ivoire has been involved in migration and border management in support of the Government these past years. In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Security and at the request of the Ivorian Government, the IOM has been providing technical assistance to support the development of a migration policy, which will be discussed soon in Parliament. It is also participating in the formulation of a new framework for migration and border management in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Security. Over the past few years and following the civil war in Côte d'Ivoire, IOM has carried out community stabilization activities, social cohesion and reconciliation initiatives as well as putting in place preventive measures against the spread of the Ebola virus by constructing health control points for

travellers and sensitizing local border communities. There are already three sub-offices in the border area with Liberia to respond to community initiatives. Currently, IOM is working closely with border management actors in the Southeast to enhance surveillance capacity at borders. These activities are supported by community-event based surveillance that the IOM is promoting through local community-based organizations.

UNDP has been successfully managing a number of complex programmes and projects in the area of justice, security and national reconciliation, and given its crucial role in assisting peacebuilding efforts in Côte d'Ivoire. The objectives under this project are closely linked to a continuation of the previous UNDP interventions in the process of consolidating peace in Côte d'Ivoire by supporting the restoration of security and social cohesion rendered in vulnerable areas due to the post-election crisis. UNDP's contribution to the global process to support the restoration of security, social cohesion, and the consolidation of peace after the election crisis of 2011 has led to the mobilization of both domestic and international partners in the implementation of a set of targeted initiatives in the areas of security and the restoration of state authority, social cohesion, reconciliation, access to justice and in SALW, DDR and SSR. UNDP will rely on these rich experiences to support the project interventions, in collaboration with all relevant partners. It has a well codified set of Financial Regulations and Rules which define the authorities, responsibilities, accountabilities of staff members with respect to financial management, putting particular emphasis on the efficient and economic use of all resources administered by UNDP.

Objective and expected outcomes

The project seeks to reduce tension and prevent conflicts, improve communities' safety and strengthen social cohesion in the border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, particularly through:

1. Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.
2. Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.

Gender marker (gender disaggregating / gender perspectives)

This project has a gender marker of 2, meaning it has gender equality as a significant objective, namely by ensuring the equal participation / engagement of both men and women in all project processes, including the planning and implementation of activities and evaluation phases.

Budget, personnel requirements, material (budget summary/ justification and material description): Please see below.

Responsible UNOCI Section / Focal Point : | Civil Affairs

Implementing agencies: UNDP and IOM

Lead agency and fund management: Mr. Luc Gregoire, UNDP Country Director
luc.gregoire@undp.org

Project Activity Budget

Output number	Output	Responsible agency	Cost	Activities	Budget/Activity
Outcome 1: Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.					
Output 1.1	<i>Local authorities, security forces, border management agents and other key actors in border areas are trained and equipped on relevant issues/topics e.g. human rights, gender, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution.</i>	IOM / UNDP	350,000	<p>Conduct a comprehensive baseline needs assessment on capacity gaps at Points of Entry (PoEs)</p> <p>Strengthen operational capacity of prioritized border PoEs in the two border counties</p> <p>Training of border management agencies and officials in advanced humanitarian border management</p>	<p>50,000 USD</p> <p>200,000 USD</p> <p>100,000 USD</p>
Output 1.2	<i>Relationship between security forces and communities including women, youth and vulnerable groups enhanced through regular engagements and awareness campaigns on relevant issues: e.g. relevant laws, human rights, conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, etc.</i>	IOM / UNDP	230,000	<p>Capacity building workshops</p> <p>Development and implementation of an awareness raising campaign</p> <p>Stakeholders' Engagement, Dialogue and Coordination on rights and protection issues, ensuring representation of all relevant stakeholders such as youth, women, mobile populations, etc.</p>	<p>30,000 USD</p> <p>80,000 USD</p> <p>120,000 USD</p>
Output 1.3	<i>Cross border security is enhanced through regular dialogues, information sharing and joint patrols.</i>	IOM / UNDP	110,000	<p>Stakeholders' Engagement, Dialogue and Coordination in collaboration with relevant counterparts through cross-border dialogues/meetings among community leaders, security agencies and relevant entities will be organized, alternating</p> <p>Establish channels for regular information-sharing between relevant agencies along the borders.</p> <p>Organize periodic joint</p>	<p>40,000 USD</p> <p>50,000 USD</p> <p>20,000 USD</p>

				patrols along the border	
				Material support (supplies needed, etc.)	
Outcome 1 TOTAL			690,000		
Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.					
Output 2.1	<i>Local level cross-border conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms are strengthened</i>	IOM / UNDP	160,000	Identify and strengthen the existing community and conflict prevention and resolution mechanism	Capacity building of 100 representatives of existing committees (50 x 4 x 6 days) including DSA and trainers = 90,000 USD
				Facilitate data/information collection and sharing	70,000 USD
Output 2.2	<i>Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural and economic activities.</i>	IOM / UNDP	400,000	Set up of a joint committee to organize of cross-border activities.	25,000 USD
				Organize cross-border trade fairs, in collaboration with Mano River Union Committee, local media and other relevant national and regional bodies, to explore business and other related local economic development opportunities	50,000 USD
				Support CBOs to organize cross-border cultural exchanges and sporting activities for law enforcement officials and communities.	125,000 USD
				-Organize biannual joint visits and review meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire). to assess progress of work and	
				Provide inputs, materials and resources to women and youth associations to embark small-scale socio-economic activities such as VSLA, petty trading, small businesses and entrepreneurship	200,000 USD
Outcome 2 TOTAL			560,000		
General and Administration Costs					
General and Administration Costs TOTAL			151,869.16		50,000
Overhead 7%			98,130.84		
TOTAL (USD)			1,500,000		

Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	COST (US\$)
1. Consultants	278,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	360,000
4. Contractual Services	600,000
5. Travel	12,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	250,000
TOTAL (USD)	1,500,000

Annex D: UNMIL ASSESSED FUNDING

NATIONS UNIES
Opération des Nations Unies
au Liberia



UNITED NATIONS
United Nations Operation
in Liberia

Amended version September 2016

Proposal for the Allocation of UNMIL Assessed Budget for UNDP and FAO Programming in Support of Mandate Implementation in the Area of Cross-Border Cooperation

Project title: Cross-Border Cooperation between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion	Project location: Bahrtown, Gayplay and Geanplay in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties respectively, corresponding to Toulépleu and Danané in Côte d'Ivoire
October 2016- June 2017.	

Project description

This project seeks to implement cross border initiatives in the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border intended to foster social cohesion, promote peaceful co-existence amongst contiguous border communities and help to bring about improved bilateral cooperation and border stabilization. This is especially important now that Cote d'Ivoire has opened its border with Liberia (early September), which had been closed since 2014 as a preventive measure against Ebola.

Specifically, the project will seek to implement the MRU cross-border security strategy; support to joint border security and confidence building measures, including working with civil society organizations; strengthen the capacities of law enforcement agencies (transnational crime units, etc.) to address cross-border threats to internal security; as well as support the implementation of recommendations emerging from the 16-18 January 2016 second meeting of the Joint Council of Chiefs and elders in Guiglo, Côte d'Ivoire with respect to peace consolidation, stability and security, especially with regards to facilitating community level engagement. These called for among others, peaceful co-existence, strengthening cooperation towards conflict resolution and peace consolidation; stability and security in the cross-border areas; enhancing the participation of chiefs and elders as well as youth and women in cross-border peace building and development initiatives, including dialogue building; revitalizing economic activities that generate immediate peace dividends; conducting regular cross-border meetings and sharing of security information. The project is timely especially in light of the closure of UNOCI in June 2017 and the UNMIL drawdown (completed on 30 June 2016) and upcoming elections in Liberia in 2017.

Background

In its Resolution 2101 of 21 September 2015, the SC outlined options for United Nations field missions to utilize assessed funding for engaging in programmatic activities, especially collaborative arrangements with United Nations country team partners in tasks to support the mandates of the missions. This is considered an important strategic initiative for United Nations peace operations, providing an added tool for missions to more effectively pursue political progress and wider mandate delivery. Pursuant to this guidance, funding for such programme delivery was included in budget submissions for 2016/17 for a number of peacekeeping missions, including UNMIL and subsequently reflected in approved funding for the year. These resources provide an opportunity to strengthen mandate implementation, through an alternative to traditional modalities, and to foster effective cooperation with a range of partners in the implementation of programmatic activities. While mandate delivery should remain the primary intent, the advancement of United Nations integration, as well as transition to other partners, will also be important benefits.

This project is framed within the above guidance and seeks to respond to the Council's request by allocating funding from UNMIL's assessed budget to strengthen programmatic cooperation in support of mandate implementation in the area of cross-border cooperation and to scale up related programming by UNDP and FAO in Liberia. This will complement a similar project designed across the border in Côte d'Ivoire between UNDP and IOM where the Council has requested UNOCI to work closely with the UNCT and its component United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to accelerate preparations for the closure of UNOCI by reinforcing programmatic cooperation for the transition of remaining mandated responsibilities, wherever relevant, and scaling up the activities and programming of the UNCT, including assistance on peace consolidation, to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the capacity of its institutions, particularly as regards refugee returns, security reforms, human rights, and social cohesion.

An assessment mission (SAM) visited Liberia from 29 August to 8 September which, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2239 (2015), focused on developing options for the possible withdrawal of UNMIL and transition to a successor presence, following the successful conclusion of the security transition on 30 June 2016, and taking into account the parameters provided by the Council, specifically the security situation in the country and the ability of national actors to maintain stability. The SAM found that much work was already being done between the mission and the UNCT to identify common peacebuilding priorities that could be tackled together during the final phase of the mission and continued at programmatic level by the relevant APPs post-UNMIL. This project is one such initiative.

Justification

Different border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia have experienced continued tension and incidents of violence. Several armed attacks on Ivoirian security personnel and installations, in close proximity of its border with Liberia, have been carried out by unidentified armed individuals, some allegedly residing in Liberia, and with the complicity of Ivoirian border communities and have caused the displacement of many families, destruction of livelihoods and added to the breakdown and disintegration of communities. This does not merely indicate weak border security but also growing tensions between communities and security apparatuses as well as between indigenous and non-indigenous populations.

Despite the implementation of reconciliation and social cohesion initiatives to reduce tensions, the communities are still ethnically and politically divided. The majority of Ivoirians who remain in Liberia are apprehensive about return for fear of reprisals in relation to their opposition to the current administration, particularly during the 2010-2011 electoral crisis, as well as persistent land disputes. Assistance deployed to work towards stabilization and rehabilitation of border areas has nevertheless enabled communities to access basic social services, and thus, regaining some normality. The outbreak and spread of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Liberia and Guinea in March 2014, led to the closure of international land borders between Côte d'Ivoire and its two neighbours⁶. This negatively impacted informal cross-border trade, predominantly by women, whose integrative dimension had been evident.

With the goal of improving security, mitigating and preventing conflict, and strengthening social cohesion and peace in border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, the preparation of a joint project between the two countries was launched in 2014 and the process of formulating a cross-border project between the two countries was re-activated in 2015. Since then border assessments were carried out on both sides and a joint project has been developed, drawing on bilateral peace and development discussions between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, and will soon be submitted to the Peace Building Office (PBSO) in New York for support. However, US\$1.5 million that will be secured through the PBSO is limited (to communities in River Gee and Maryland Counties) in comparison with the geographical scope of need. Therefore, the additional US\$687,000 sought through this proposal through the UNMIL assessed contributions will facilitate the broadening of activities across both borders' problematic areas (Toulepleu and Danané, for Côte d'Ivoire and communities in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties for Liberia)⁷. Specifically, instead of the initial 12 communities for which interventions have been planned, 20 communities will be included in the project, with an additional 8 through this project.

In addition to the post-electoral crisis, the border closure caused a significant impact on the livelihoods of border communities, who were already marginalised. It also significantly weakened the socio-economic development of affected communities, further exacerbating the existing tense environment. The resultant effects such as youth unemployment have become major threat to peace and security in Liberia and across the border which, unless addressed, could present a severe challenge to long-term peace and stability. In connection with this, the President of Liberia has called for a stronger focus on vocational and technical training for those whose educations had been sabotaged by years of conflict.⁸

The need for an in-depth appreciation of the socio-economic development drivers in border communities, with a particular focus on stimulating growth in value chain sectors that are labour intensive, cannot be over-emphasised. It will also contribute to the promotion of social capital, reconciliation and social cohesion, with the ultimate aim of improved border stabilization, and help define targeted cross-border socio-economic interventions and strengthen value chains for intended beneficiaries, including women, youth and other vulnerable populations. This would empower border communities and help them move from the informal to formal sector and provide better access to market opportunities, skills-building, and other forms of cultural exchange at the border.

⁶ It should be noted that with much diplomatic engagements and owing to the full eradication of Ebola, the border was re-opened in early September 2016.

⁷ Specific communities to be confirmed following a rapid assessment

⁸ <http://www.reuters.com/article/liberia-sirleaf-idUSL5N0JA43B20131125> - Brussels, Nov 25 2013

The project will seek to address these priorities and will employ a consultative/participatory approach, involving key actors and stakeholders within and between the two countries in the decision-making processes, including planning and execution of project activities linked to the intended outcomes as defined in the results and resources framework. In doing so, special attention will be paid to promoting and strengthening the role of women and youth in community development.

Alignment with UNMIL mandate and responsibilities/RBB

UNMIL's support to border stabilization and enhanced cooperation between the Governments of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire is set out in Security Council resolution 2239 (2015), including through implementation of the shared border strategy, as well as in addressing the root causes of conflict and tension. UNMIL's mandate also calls on the Mission to support longer-term recovery from the impact of the Ebola outbreak. This emphasises political good offices and advocacy strategies and, through the assessed contributions, support to programme interventions that deliver mission mandated tasks which include empowering communities to increase social cohesion and prevent the recurrence of conflict. The project also relates to the outputs for RBB Component 1.3, relating to strengthening national capacity in border areas, and border stabilization. RBB Component 3.3 also emphasizes the criticality of conflict management, national reconciliation and social cohesion. In addition, the National Reconciliation Roadmap and the Liberia Peacebuilding Priority Plan recognize conflict management in the peace consolidation process.

The present proposal for the allocation of UNMIL assessed budget seeks to support UNDP and FAO in scaling up their capacities in the target locations with a view to ensuring continuity after the Mission's closing, in line with the UNCT Plan in support of UNMIL Transition. FAO and UNDP will integrate the proposed project in their existing programming and will seek to mobilize the necessary resources for the continuation of activities after the end of UNMIL's mandate. In addition, the proposed activities are designed to strengthen the capacities of implementation partners at the national and local levels. This will contribute to the longer-term sustainability of the proposed interventions and eventually facilitate a full transition to national partners.

Linkage with the UNDAF/One-UN Programme (2013-2017)

The proposed activity is aligned to the UNDAF in terms of streamlining peacebuilding, national reconciliation and longer term development goals of Liberia. Pillar 1.2 of the UNDAF commit to "an improved, coherent and inclusive mechanism for national reconciliation operationalized at national, regional, county and local levels". The Agenda for Transformation's pillar 1 to which this is aligned seeks to "ensure long-term peace and stability through managing tensions in society to reduce the risk of future conflict, increasing social cohesion and ensuring that the principles of human rights are upheld".

The proposed intervention is also aligned with Pillar II (of both the UNDAF and the AFT) which focused on sustainable economic transformation, with a specific attention to improved sustainable natural resource utilization and food security, as well as private sector development, specifically, improved equal access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities in an innovative and competitive manner for both rural and urban areas. Furthermore, this project will complement other cross-border projects that are on-going and directly 'mirror' a similar project developed in

Côte d'Ivoire between UNDP and IOM, also benefitting from assessed contributions, and that between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire that is supported under the Peace building Fund. This will provide an opportunity to align the UNOCI and UNMIL assessed contributions' cross-border projects so that they mirror each other's work, ensuring that investments on both sides of the border complement each other to avoid potential for suspicion and disgruntlement which can foment rapidly where communities perceive unbalanced investments.

Justification for partner agency selection / comparative advantage

UNDP has been successfully managing a number of complex programmes and projects in the area of justice, security and national reconciliation, including enhancing the capacity of security agencies in Liberia's border counties and their relations with border communities, including two Japan-funded post-Ebola projects, and an additional programme to address the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. UNDP will rely on these rich experiences to support the project interventions, in collaboration with all relevant partners. It has a well codified set of Financial Regulations and Rules which define the authorities, responsibilities, accountabilities of staff members with respect to financial management, putting particular emphasis on the efficient and economic use of all resources administered by UNDP.

FAO will contribute its expertise in assessing socio-economic value chains. FAO is traditionally the lead organization on social protection safeguards regarding agricultural trade, rural employment, and value chain-related issues. UNDP's expertise is manifest in areas of socio-economic stabilization, which includes peacebuilding, crisis prevention, and recovery. The selected partner agencies, through these proposed human security activities, would complement the implementation of UNMIL's stabilization and reconciliation mandate, through their focus on border security, stabilization, and regional cooperation.

Objective and expected outcomes

The project seeks to reduce tension and prevent conflicts, improve communities' safety and strengthen social cohesion in the border areas between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, particularly through:

3. Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation
4. Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges

Gender marker (gender disaggregating / gender perspectives)

This project has a gender marker of 2, meaning it has gender equality as a significant objective, namely by ensuring the equal participation / engagement of both men and women in all project processes, including the planning and implementation of activities and evaluation phases. Women engaged in cross-border trade are a particular stakeholder group for this project.

Budget, personnel requirements, material (budget summary/ justification and material description): Please see below.

Responsible UNMIL Section / Focal Point:

Ms. Freida M'CORMACK Regional & Inter-Mission Cooperation Liaison Officer, Field Support Team – Office of the SRSG

Implementing agencies: UNDP and FAO

**Lead agency and fund management: Mr. Cleophas Torori Deputy Country Director, UNDP Liberia
cleophas.torori@undp.org**

Project Activity Budget

See below

Output number	Output	Responsible agency	Cost	Activities	Budget/Activity
Outcome 1: Increased confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross border mechanisms, as well as increased intra-/cross-border cooperation.					
Output 1.1	<i>Relationship between security forces and communities including women, youth and vulnerable groups enhanced through regular engagements and awareness campaigns on relevant issues: e.g. relevant laws, human rights, conflict resolution, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, etc.</i>	UNDP/UNMIL	121,915	<p>Conduct capacity building workshops in targeted communities focusing on issues such HRs, SGBV, youth unemployment, land rights, immigration laws</p> <p>Development and implementation of an awareness raising campaign on above issues</p> <p>Support the work programme of the Joint Council of Chiefs and Elders by holding one joint meeting to review progress against JCCEM Jan 2016 recommendations</p> <p>Procure basic materials and supplies for the 2 Counties (Nimba & Grand Gedeh) to coordinate JCCEM activities</p>	<p>29,100 USD</p> <p>20,00 USD</p> <p>54,295 USD</p> <p>18,520 USD</p>

Output 1.2	<i>Social cohesion, dialogue and peace-building in cross-borders areas promoted</i>	UNDP/UNMIL	131,871	Community sensitization on peaceful co-habitation, using Focused Group Discussion and community engagement techniques	34,784 USD
				Training of Community Leaders in Conflict prevention and dispute resolution mechanisms in target communities	23,087 USD
				Procurement of needed basic material and supplies, etc.)	74,00 USD
Outcome 1 TOTAL			253,786		
Outcome 2: Improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in cross border communities through cross border community dialogues and reinforcing of cooperation between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened by cross-border cooperative socio-economic stabilization and cultural exchanges.					
Output 2.1	<i>Local level cross-border conflict prevention and conflict resolution joint mechanisms are strengthened</i>	UNDP/UNMIL	136,100	Identify and strengthen the existing community and conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms working with County Security Councils	including DSA and trainers 48,810
				Strengthen existing channels such as Toulepleu-Toe Town JBSCBU for regular information-sharing between relevant agencies along the borders, including organizing periodic joint patrols along the border	48,310 USD

				Support CBOs to organize cross-border cultural exchanges and sporting activities for law enforcement officials and communities.	38,980 USD
Output 2.2	<i>Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural and economic activities.</i>	FAO	228,682	<p>Conduct an assessment for deeper appreciation of the dynamics of socio-economic development and potential cross-border value chains and their implications on border community social security and cohesion;</p> <p>Organize cross-border trade fair, in collaboration with MRU, local media and other relevant national and regional bodies, to explore business and other related local economic development opportunities</p> <p>Provide inputs, materials and resources to women and youth associations to embark small-scale socio-economic activities such as VSLA, petty trading, small businesses and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Establish Joint committee to advance cross-border activities, including biannual joint visits and review</p>	<p>82,369</p> <p>85,125</p> <p>25,150</p> <p>36,038</p>

				meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) to assess progress of work and	
Outcome 2 TOTAL			364,782		
Outcome 3: Project effectively managed, cross border coordination enhanced and partnerships strengthened					
Output 3.1	<i>Project effectively coordinated and monitored</i>	All	22,750	Support to joint field monitoring visits, communication and outreach	<i>DSA for joint staff monitoring visits</i> 7,250
				Establish Joint committee to advance cross-border activities, including biannual joint visits and review meetings (one in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) to assess progress of work and	<i>Costs for facilities and supplies, costs for 2 joint visits</i> 15,000
Outcome 3 Total			22,750		
General and Administration Costs including audit					
GMS 7%			44,892		
TOTAL (USD)			686,210		

Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	COST (US\$)
1. Consultants	22,667
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	180,207
4. Contractual Services	183,690
5. Travel	228,112
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	71,534
TOTAL (USD)	UDS 686,210