

<b>Programme Title:</b>	Enabling Sustainable Livelihoods Through Improved Natural Resource Governance and Economic Diversification in the Kono District, Sierra Leone
<b>Country:</b>	Sierra Leone

## I. Joint Programme Information

### Joint Programme Information

**Programme title:**

Enabling Sustainable Livelihoods Through Improved Natural Resource Governance and Economic Diversification in the Kono District, Sierra Leone

**Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives**

Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication

    Create opportunities for decent jobs and secure livelihoods.

    Create better government policies and fair and accountable public institutions.

    Promote inclusive and sustainable business practices.

**UN Lead Agency:**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**UN Participating Organizations:**

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

**Local Partners:**

National Authorities: Ministry of Finance; Environment Protection Agency National Youth Commission; Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security; Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources;, Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone.

Local Authorities: Local City Councils; District Youth Council; Paramount Chiefs.

NGOs: Natural Resource Governance Institute; GIZ; IBIS; ActionAid; Network Movement for Justice & Development (NMJD); Campaign for Just Mining: Community Empowerment for Peace and Agricultural Development (CEPAD), MAFINDOR (Women’s Rights Organization based in Kono).

Private Sector: Sierra Akker Agric Co. Ltd, Sierra Leone Business Forum (SLBF), Koidu Ltd (Octea); SMEs

Research Institutions: Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLAR)

### Report submitted by

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**Reporting Period Ending:**

Sunday, April 23, 2017

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## III. Financial information

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**Detailed Financial Report:**

 [Copy of FINAL\\_Joint WorkPlan\\_Budget .xlsx](#)

## SDG-F Funds

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	976,000.00	604,281.00	536,406.00	528,096.00
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	524,000.00	262,318.00	317,713.00	317,713.00

<b>Total</b>	1,500,000.00	866,599.00	854,119.00	845,809.00
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## Matching Funds

Name of source	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
UNDP	654,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
FAO	496,000.00			

<b>Total</b>	654,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
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## IV. Beneficiaries

### Total number of direct beneficiaries to date:

1,741

### Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers	1,220	600	620	Beneficiaries receiving training on poultry and fish farming all have farming backgrounds
Entrepreneurs	0	0	0	
Civil servants/government	10	3	7	No direct targets set but some are benefiting from capacity building trainings
Indigenous	0	0	0	
Children				
Youth	450	70	380	Youths benefiting from skills trainings
Other 1				

<b>Total</b>	1,680	673	1,007
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<b>Beneficiary type - institutional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SMEs	0.00	
Cooperatives	0.00	
Government/municipal organizations	10.00	Collaborating and benefiting from capacity building trainings. This includes ministries, departments and agencies.
Private sector	5.00	Collaborating and benefiting from capacity building trainings
Community-based organizations	0	No direct targets set
NGOs	15	Collaborating, partnering and benefiting from capacity building trainings. This also includes civil society organizations
Other 1 please provide details	5	This includes media and local authorities benefiting from capacity building trainings
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	

### Indirect Beneficiaries – Breakdown

<b>Beneficiary type - individual</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Farmers	0	0.00	0.00	
Entrepreneurs	0	0.00	0.00	
Civil servants/government	0	0.00	0.00	
Indigenous	0	0.00	0.00	
Children	0	0.00	0.00	
Youth	0	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

<b>Beneficiary type - institutional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SMEs	0.00	
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations	5.00	District and city councils, MDA benefiting from capacity building trainings
Private sector	3	Mining companies benefiting from community relations awareness raising and capacity building trainings
Community-based organizations	14	Farmer based organizations benefiting from capacity building trainings
NGOs	0	No clear or significant benefit yet provided by project to this categories
Other 1 please provide details	4	Media houses benefiting from capacity building trainings
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	

**Any other information regarding JP beneficiaries\*:**

- One Training workshop for mining sector stakeholders in Kono district on Community Development Agreements Kono model 62 people trained- 49 M 13 F)
- One Training workshop for NGOs and CSOs on improved ability for advocacy to promote constructive dialogue with the extractive sector(CSOs-14, NGOs-4, Local councils&authorities-5, MDAs-2 and private sector-1)-35 people trained- 20M 10 F
- One Training workshop for 58 enumerators for collecting data on poultry base line survey( 20 M 38 F)
- One training workshop for enumerators to collect data on agribusiness capacity assessment of farmers in kono.
- Two missions with 3 representatives from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and District Youth Council on fish pond sites selection in all 14 chiefdoms.
- Training of Ministry of Fishery Technicians to provide technical support to the fish farmers during the initial stage of the project.
- One training of trainers workshop held for 48 youths (20 M, 28 F) on general fish pond management.

**V. Joint Programme Progress**

<b>Expected Results (Outcomes &amp; outputs)</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Difficulties</b>	<b>Expected deliverables</b>
JP Outcome 1: Inclusiveness, accountability and transparency in Natural Resources Management (NRM)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In general, the project has been affected by the impacts of the protracted Ebola outbreak that started in May 2014, and was officially declared over only 18 months later in November 2015.</li> <li>• During this monitoring period, the project has been affected by resignation of the substantive National Project Manager.</li> </ul>	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.1: Enhanced capacity for improved monitoring of environmental and social compliance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS equipment and software procured</li> <li>• Partnership with Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESN) to facilitate GIS capacity enhancement for officers of the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</li> <li>• ECAS portal has been finalized and is expected to be launched by the end November 2017. The second phase of the project is to link the portal at the Environmental Protection Agency headquarters to the regional offices and may require support from UNDP.</li> <li>• Annual Work Plan (AWP) revised with EPA and agreement made to include Environmental Rating and Disclosure (ERD) activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased inflation rendered the budgeted amount for the contract with CIESN inadequate as the contract between EPA and UNDP was in local currency while that between EPA and CIESN was in dollars.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESN) enhanced the GIS capacity of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to adopt and implement the Environmental Cadaster Administration System (ECAS) project.</li> <li>• Trained EPA senior staff now serve as Trainer of Trainers (TOT) for lower rank EPA staff in the use of ECAS to broaden access to information</li> <li>• This has gradually enhanced EPA electronic documentation; increased effectiveness and accountability of the management of environmental licenses; and enhanced the efficiency of the administration system in knowledge management, revenue collection, access to information, improved monitoring and social compliance.</li> </ul>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.2: Strengthened dialogue and engagement between development stakeholders and the extractive sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 institutions (14-CSOs, 4-NGOs, 5-Local council's authorities, 2-MDAs and 1-private sector and 3- local media houses) trained on improved ability for advocacy to promoted constructive dialogue with the extractive sector. This lead to the development of an advocacy plan by the Kono Civil Society Network who will undertake advocacy for transparency and accountability in mining and a cleaner and safe environment in Kono district. This lead to the signing of a Community Development Agreement (CDA) with the mining company (Koidu Limited) in the district at that time.</li> <li>• Natural Mining Agency (NMA) working with Kono Civil Society Network Advocacy to advocate on indiscriminate mining, cleaner and safe environment in Kono district as a product of the signing of the CDA.</li> <li>• Establishment of a dialogue platform to discuss utilization of revenue (190,000\$) for community development from OCTEA mining Company meant to be paid by the end of the year.</li> <li>• ECAS portal has been finalized and is expected to be launched by the end November 2017. The second phase of the project is to link the portal at the Environmental Protection Agency headquarters to the regional offices and may require support from UNDP.</li> <li>• Effective community participation in the Tankoro and Gbensseh Chiefdoms in needs/ issues identification, CDA management and implementation, conflict resolution, effective engagement processes based on the CDA legal framework.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More needs-based training for CSOs to be facilitated.</li> <li>• Advocacy activities carried out by the civil society network based on their advocacy plan</li> </ul>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1.3: Inclusive community development processes facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a dialogue platform to discuss utilization of revenue (190,000\$) for community development from OCTEA mining Company meant to be paid by the end of the year.</li> <li>• ECAS portal has been finalized and is expected to be launched by the end November 2017. The second phase of the project is to link the portal at the Environmental Protection Agency headquarters to the regional offices and may require support from UNDP.</li> <li>• Effective community participation in the Tankoro and Gbensseh Chiefdoms in needs/ issues identification, CDA management and implementation, conflict resolution, effective engagement processes based on the CDA legal framework.</li> </ul>		Kono CDA development and signing completed
JP Outcome 2: Livelihoods of vulnerable groups improved through economic diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market assessment of local economy ongoing with field mission completed.</li> <li>• FAO completed a baseline study for fishponds and poultry farm activities</li> </ul>		Baseline survey report on poultry to be validated soon Baseline report for fishpond completed and validated

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 2.1: Local economy diversified through value chain development, increased entrepreneurship, economic productivity, and improved service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market assessment of local economy completed and final report disseminated to stakeholders.</li> <li>• 454 youths (408 males and 46 females) recently graduated from training on business and entrepreneurship skills in Kono. This graduation ceremony was witnessed by the SDG-F Secretariat mission team from New York.</li> <li>• 441 youths with 30% female are expected to graduate in different skills at the beginning of the first quarter in 2018.</li> <li>• Community involvement and participation in a dialogue platform to discuss utilization of revenue (\$190,000) for community development from OCTEA mining Company meant to be paid by the end of the year. Community people are now even advocating for drawback OCTEA mining Company for over four (4) years.</li> <li>• ECAS portal has been finalized and is expected to be launched by the end November 2017. The second phase of the project is to link the portal at the Environmental Protection Agency headquarters to the regional offices and may require support from UNDP.</li> <li>• 26 institutions (14-CSOs, 4-NGOs, 5-Local council's authorities, 2-MDAs and 1-private sector and 3- local media houses) trained on improved ability for advocacy to promoted constructive dialogue with the extractive sector. This lead to the development of an advocacy plan by the Kono Civil Society Network who will undertake advocacy for transparency and accountability in mining and a cleaner and safe environment in Kono district. This lead to the signing of a Community Development Agreement (CDA) with the mining company (Koidu Limited) in the district at that time.</li> </ul>		

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 2.2: Aquaculture and poultry enterprises established to increase income, improved food and nutrition security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO completed identification and selection of sites for establishment of 8 poultry farms and 24 fish ponds</li> <li>• Facilitated the strengthening of 8 youth groups and 24 youth groups to manage the poultry and fish ponds respectively.</li> <li>• MOUs signed with land owners who provided land for the poultry and fish farms.</li> <li>• With supervision from a resident supervisory engineer, construction of 3 poultry houses has been completed and the remaining 5 almost at the completion stage now.</li> <li>• With technical support from the ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, 24 fish ponds has been constructed, limed and fertilized, awaiting stocking.</li> <li>• Agribusiness Consultant hired and capacity need assessment of farmers in Kono district conducted and report awaits final validation.</li> <li>• Baseline survey on the status and prospects of poultry farming in kono district conducted and draft report sent to Lead Technical Officer for clearance.</li> <li>• Conducted training for 48 youths (25M, 22W) in basic fishpond management. The trainees are expected to replicate the training to their group members (beneficiary fish farmers) so that they will all have general knowledge on the management of fish ponds.</li> <li>• Established strong linkage between the implementing partners and the beneficiary communities through series of district stakeholder meetings.</li> <li>• Constructed, limed and fertilized 24 earthen fishponds in the 14 Chiefdoms, and waiting to be stocked with fingerlings</li> <li>• Procurement plans have been initiated for inputs needed to stock the eight (8) poultry houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communities suggested by the stakeholders for the establishment of the 24 fish ponds are far apart from each other and the road networks to these sites are seriously challenging, posing serious issue for project team to access areas especially during the rains.</li> </ul>	<p>Construction of first 8 poultry farms almost completed and 24 fish ponds constructed, limed and fertilized, awaiting stocking with fingerlings.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement, M&E, knowledge management, communication & advocacy processes facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Steering Committee (NSC) was held on the 19th October 2017 to update stakeholders about the visit of the SDG-F secretariat and the need for no cost extension of the project.</li> <li>Live radio programs have been done by the project team in Kono on the four main local radio stations in Kono on the project activities in June and September and by the National Minerals Agency in September on two occasions on the Community Development Agreement activities</li> </ul>		Next NSC will be held after getting feedback from the SDG-F Secretariat on the proposed no cost extension
JP Output 3.1: Stakeholder engagement ensured throughout project implementation	<p>Project quarterly NSC and PMC meetings facilitated in Freetown and Kono respectively to update committee members on progress made and reviews on AWP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project stakeholder meetings including local authorities, local councils and MDA have been facilitated in Kono to take decisions on key project activities. This involved allocation of poultry and fish ponds around the district, site selection, shortlisting and interviews of youths for youth skills trainings.</li> </ul>		
JP Output 3.2: Results based management processes facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AWP revised in collaboration with NSC and PMC, to reflect changing needs of stakeholders and include ERD-activity.</li> </ul>		

## Cross-cutting issues

How has the JP addressed during the reporting period (please provide concrete actions):

### 1) The **sustainability** of the JP work. (200 words)

Institutional sustainability is ensured through active involvement of key stakeholders in targeted activities, including Local Councils and Government institutions (National Minerals Agency, the National Youth Commission, Kono District and City councils, Kono Youth Council, Local Authorities, the Environmental Protection Agency and other MDAs.

### 2) The promotion of **women's empowerment and gender equality**. (200 words)

Despite the challenges of traditionally low female participation in development programmes, low level literacy and numeracy skills among women, and early marriage by female youths, the project strategically

targeted and ensured the enrolment and retention of female up to 10% in the training and graduation in entrepreneurship and business skills. Up to 30% of female were also engaged in vocational training with Government Technical and Vocational Center. The vocational training enabled adolescent girls to earn income and build crucial life skills. The programme makes a continuous effort to encourage the active inclusion of women in meetings and workshops, and provide them with opportunities to benefit from project interventions. Targets for selection of beneficiaries for skill building and training (including for fishpond and poultry-related activities, as well as for other skill building and training activities) were set on the basis of selecting 50% both sexes to promote equality. These women whose main livelihoods are farming and petty trading were empowered with skills that aid them in taking care of household poultry and be fully represented in the project implementation and monitoring activities.

### 3) The engagement in **public-private partnerships**. (200 words)

Public private partnerships are central to the programme. A partnership was established with Sierra Akker Farms (a private enterprise) for the establishment of poultry farms, and Njala University for training of youth farmers on poultry and fish farming. Micro-finance institutions have been approached to make loans available in order to support the establishment/strengthening of SMEs. The programme also actively engages the Kimberlite diamond mining company Koidu Ltd/Octea Holdings for activities related to the CDA process.

## Communication and Advocacy

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### **Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication actions that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?:**

Yes

#### **Please describe communication activities developed as part of the JP. :**

Some of the communication activities developed as part of the JP include:

- Display of panels and banners at key project locations, and events (e.g. workshops, trainings).
- Labelling of SDGF and partner logos on all documents, reports, information Education and Communication materials generated by the programme.
- Sharing of key results of the project with external stakeholders (other NGOs and donors, wider CA network) publicizing the contribution of the SDGF and its partners.
- Press releases and media/communications produced acknowledging the contribution of the SDGF and partners.
- Radio sensitization programmes to mention the collaboration of the SDGF, Spanish government held in Kono in June and September by the project team and NMA on the local radio stations.

#### **Please provide concrete gains on how the the JP communication and advocacy efforts have increased awareness on SDGs.:**

. Past Workshops and trainings conducted helped stakeholders and beneficiaries to learn a lot about project document and the package attached to it.

. Previous radio discussions in the project implementation district have influenced and motivated youths to take active part in the implementation.

. The just concluded graduation ceremony of about 450 youths in entrepreneur skills and auto-mechanic all dressed in SDG-F T-shirts have also increased awareness about the project in the district.

### JP twitter handle:

@

Other social media channels managed by joint programme (Instagram, Google+, You Tube...):

## One UN Coordination and Delivering as One

The SDG-F is based on the principles of effective development cooperation, inclusion and participation and One UN coordination.

Actions	Description
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	N/A
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	N/A
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Poultry and fish farming activities, missions, steering committee and project management committee meetings are jointly undertaken by UNDP and FAO.
Other, please specify:	

### What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? :

The project is being coordinated through National Steering Committee and local Programme Management Committee, whose members include both UNDP and FAO and who meet on a regular basis to assess progress made and review work plans and budgets.

## National Ownership: Paris, Accra and Busan Commitments

The SDG-F strengthens the UN system's ability to deliver results in an integrated and multi-dimensional manner by supporting the Joint Programme modality and by bringing together United Nations Agencies and national counterparts in a collective effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of results of JPs and advance towards the SDGs.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Government (specify national/local)	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Service Provision	At national level ministries are part of the project NSC and at local level the councils and local government agencies are part of the PMC. Government contribution is part of the project budget Eg the EPA.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Private Sector	Fairly involved	Service Provision	Sierr Akker Farms, Micro Finance Institutions, Technical Vocational and Education Training Centers and master trainers Sierra Akker Farms with support in feed production and trainings for poultry activities training centers and master trainers will provide skills trainings to youths and MFIs have been approached to help provide loans to graduate trainees to strengthen or start businesses.
Civil Society	Fully involved	Other <b>Please specify:</b> Capacity Building	Civil Society are involved in advocacy training for constructive engagement and dialogue with extractive sector, implementation of advocacy plan on issues in the extractive sector.
Academia	Fairly involved	Service Provision	Njala University provided training for fish farming and poultry establishment, CIESIN Columbia University will support GIS capacity enhancement

\* Implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs

**Please briefly describe the current situation of the government, private sector and civil society on regards of ownership, align:**

The project is being implemented through government agencies such as Natural Mineral Agency (NMA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), local councils and in collaboration with the private sector. Civil society is part of the project monitoring mechanism and the private sector is involved in carrying out some of the project activities like training for youths, establishment of poultry farms, supply of the poultry stocking items etc. The government is very much in support of and claims ownership of the project as it is implement through its agencies with work plans and budgets approved by them.

**Please briefly provide an overall assessment of the governance and managerial structures :**

The project is fully receiving support from the National Steering Committee (NSC) and Project Management Committee (PMC). The National Steering Committee ensured that a project stayed on course and achieved the desired benefits through championing the project within the organizations. The committee helped secure buy-in at all levels of the organization and helped drive project branding. Government partners who are directly benefiting from the project (e.g. the EPA and NMA) are more actively supportive than other members of the NSC and PMC. The PMC members, civil society and local authorities demonstrate substantial ownership of the programme, by following up on meeting action points and pushing partners to meet time lines. In this way, the project becomes an extension of enterprises, rather than a time-consuming obligation that gets in the way of regular operations.

## VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 1	• End poverty in all its forms everywhere :Youths will be trained and provided with livelihoods opportunities that will contribute to reducing poverty on the youths.
Goal 2	• End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: The project is working with youth farmers to construct , establish and manage fish ponds and poultry thereby contributing to food and nutrition security
Goal 16	• Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: The project is working for improved accountability and transparency in natural resource governance. This will contribute to promoting peace in the mining communities of the project and help to generate income that will be reinvested in the development of the communities.

## VII. Additional Information

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### Additional Comments:

The project requires an extension in order to complete its aim and objectives. PMC will be unable to complete this project during the normal project life cycle period because it couldn't find a qualified person to replace the substantive National Project Manager who had resigned. Also, the delay in remittance of the second tranche fund had considerable impact on the execution of. During the proposed no-cost extension period, the project will utilize these funds to (complete the poultry and fish ponds, training, meeting, etc.). There will be no change in the project's originally approved scope of work and the project goals will be hopefully complete during the proposed extension period.

### Attachments

#### Performance Monitoring Framework \*:

 [Performance Monitoring Framework-SDGF Kono Project- Report4.docx](#)

#### NSC and/or PMC Minutes \*:

 [NSC Meeting Minutes- 19 Oct 2017-Final Draft.doc](#)

#### Publications and reports generated by the JP \*:

 [Cleaned\\_Justification for No cost Extension final Revised \(003\).docx](#)