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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Liberia

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: final**

**YEAR of report: 15 June** 2023

**Project overview**

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| --- |
| **Project Title:** Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** [**00119683**](http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00119683) |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** N/A | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) **(Convening Agency)** World Food Programme (WFP)United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Date of first transfer: 16th January 2020****Project end date: 15th January 2023** **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? Yes****Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? NO****Is the current project end date within 6 months?** **Yes** |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[x]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** * *Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization*
* *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.*
* *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** |
| **UN Women**  | **$2,087,727.83** | **$2,087,727.83** | **$2,037,727.83** |
| **UNDP**  | **$1,043,557.73** | **$1,043,557.73** | **$1,043,557.73** |
| **WFP** | **$865,236.92** | **$865,236.92** | **$865,236.92** |
| **TOTAL** | **TOTAL** | **$ 3,996,522.48** | **$ 3,946,522.48** |

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 96%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)**Implementing partners**To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? 4Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)*** |
| Rights and Rice Foundation | Civil Society | US$199,471.50 | The IP conducted awareness raising activities in communities with local and traditional leaders to promote women and youth participation in informal and semi-formal land disputes resolution structures in addition to awareness on the rights of women to own land. The IP also conducted trainings for women and youth and their rights to participate in semi-formal and informal structures for dispute resolution.  |
| National Center for the Coordination of Response Mechanisms (NCCRM) | Government | US$20,980.00 | The IP conducted a gender and HR assessment and trained early warning mechanisms at county and district levels |
| Liberia Peace Building Office (PBO) | Government  | US$75,000.00 | The IP strengthened the capacities of conflict early warning monitors, Multi-Stakeholders Platforms, Community Land Disputes Management Committee, Peace Huts and County Peace Committees through training on gender mainstreaming, the use of gender responsive indicators in early warning monitoring, land disputes and how to collect data related to these incidents |
| Institute for Research and Democratic Development - IREDD  | Civil Society |  | Supported the development of MSPs sustainability plans with grassroots organizations and partners at the local and sub-national level |
| Contours Limited | Civil Society | $28,500 | Conducted research and producedboundary maps in project counties using GPS |
| Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | Government | USD 40,000 | Apart from the indirect support the agency received, USD 40,000 was transferred directly to the agency. The agency provided environmental safeguard training to strengthen the capacity of community for early warning monitoring, and detect water pollution. The agency also procured handheld equipment and other laboratory testing equipment and tested domestic water sources for rejuvenation  |
| National Bureau of Concessions | Government | USD xxx | The agency set up call center to receive timely feedback on issues emanating from concessions areas.  |
| Volunteers for Sustainable Development in Africa (VOSIEDA) | Local NGO (Civil Society Organization) | USD 338,000 | The IP supported the strengthening of community resilience to create their own asset as alternate livelihood source. The IP strengthened the capacity of these vulnerable communities through training, transfers, provision of seeds, tools and equipment. The IP supported the institutional capacity strengthening of NBC, LLA, EPA, etc to effectively address the issues of land tenure, livelihood depletion, etc |

**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? **80%**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$3,200,000**Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$3,200.000** |
| **Project Gender Marker: 2****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management** |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**Does the project have an active steering committee?YesIf yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?1(one)Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with? (275 words max.)The project has remained engaged with relevant Government Ministries and Agencies such as the Liberia Land Authority (LLA), the National Bureau of Concessions (NBC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), The Ministry of Internal Affairs at the highest levels. These engagements range from providing support to holding strategic meetings and consultations on relevant aspects of the project implementation.  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Kofi Ireland, Women Peace and Security Program Officer, UN Women Liberia Country OfficeWith contributions from UNDP and WFPProject report approved by: Yemi Falayajo, Deputy Country Representative UN Women Liberia Country OfficeDid PBF Secretariat review the report: **Yes** |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

*- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*

*- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*

*- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*

*- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

*- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities** *(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners | Completed |
| Staff Recruitment | Completed |
| Collection of baselines | Completed  |
| Identification of beneficiaries | Completed  |

*Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (250 word limit):*

The Project has long since completed preliminary preparatory activities paving the way for full implementation. In early 2020, staffs were recruited and are now contributing to the achievement of results, a perception survey was completed, a baseline study was done, and a three-year annual work plan, M&E plan and Risk log developed.

*FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize* ***the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to****. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (550 word limit):*

Implementation of the project has come to an end with tremendous efforts towards the achievement of the overall results. Along these lines, several communities in the project counties now have easy access to land-related services and are participating in land governance and dispute resolution activities as a result of the establishment of several land governance and dispute resolution structures at the local community level. Most importantly, women, including young women, and youth are fully represented on these structures thereby increasing their access and ownership to land. A gender-responsive early warning and response tool for land conflicts and a gender-responsive Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) training manual and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed and is being used by actors in the land sector to support capacity development of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRM).

With the ADRM functioning, communities in the project counties are no longer resulting to violent demonstrations and vandalism as a means of settling disputes with concessions. This positive change in behaviour has enhanced peaceful co-existence in concession communities in the project counties and paved the way for the establishment of land governance structures such as the Community Land Development Management Committees, Women Peace Huts, and Multi-Stakeholders Platforms at the community level.

In addition, communities’ confidence and trust in the LLA to adequately and fairly intervene in potential disputes over land as well as concessions has significantly boosted with the presence of these structures. Similarly, coordination between the NBC, the NCCRM and the LLA has strengthened in the project counties with these government agencies aware of their separate but complementary roles in area of land governance and dispute resolution.

Forty-three customary communities led by traditional leaders, chiefs, elders, and women and youth have completed the mapping of their customary land and subsequent boundary harmonization and confirmatory surveys. Cornerstones, serving as evidence of boundary demarcation, have been erected in the 43 project communities while 8 of these communities received land deeds. This latest achievement has ended several years of conflicts over boundaries and has set the pace for communities to co-exist while making use of their customary land peacefully.

Concession-affected communities in the project counties are now benefitting from alternative livelihood interventions as a way of mitigating conflicts as well as restoring the much-needed income that was loss due to concession operations. This intervention has empowered especially women-headed households that can now take care of their families.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

**How many outcomes does the project have? 2**

**Outcome 1:** Authorities at national and local levels manage land allocation, registration and licensing processes in a more effective, transparent, and inclusive manner reducing conflict

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: 100%**

**Progress summary:** *(350-word limit)*

Customary land and subsequent boundary harmonisation and confirmatory surveys have been completed in the 43 project communities in the 4 counties leading to the erection of cornerstones as demarcation between communities. The boundary harmonization and confirmatory survey have led to the issuance of legally probated titled land deeds to the project-affected community replacing tribal certificates informally administered by local elders, but often challenged in courts of law. It has identified and clarified all existing boundary points between and amongst adjacent communities, including the disputed boundaries in the targeted counties. Communities have now increased confidence and trust in the LLA to adequately and fairly intervene in potential disputes over land as well as concession-community conflicts with the establishment of several land governance and dispute resolution structures such as the county land boards, community land management and development committees, and county land offices. This has enhanced the LLA and NBC’s capacity to monitor and address triggers of conflicts in a timely manner.

Women are now fully participating in land discussions and decision-making including dispute resolution and leadership processes as well as in community development and peacebuilding activities. Additionally, the project continues to support semi-formal and informal dispute resolution structures to enhance their capacities in the use of alternative dispute resolution procedures and engage women actively as a way of ensuring their participation. In addition, communities’ perception towards women rights to land ownership has positively shifted and they are now inheriting lands.

Two major national stakeholder consultative meetings were held in 2021 and 2023, respectively with all the major concession companies, relevant Government authorities (National and Sub-national), the affected communities, civil society organizations, etc. These engagements with concession companies have led to concession going into provisional MOU with the affected communities since in fact the concession agreements were signed at central level without considering the Free Prior Informed and Consent processes. These MOUs in addition to some of the benefits communities started receiving from some of the concession companies improved the relationship between the both parties and have reduced consistent tension between affected communities and concessions.

Other key actions and lesson learned from these consultative meetings include, a). development of a clear term of reference for the Multi-stakeholder platforms, b). concession companies follow-up best practices for setting/hiring community liaison officer. For example, based upon lesson learned, GVL now doesn’t have a single individual as community liaison officer but set up a committee that is closer to the affected communities. The 7-persons committee members are appointed by the communities and endorsed by GVL. C). gradually moving the provisional MOUs to permanent MOUs with the communities, d). NBC to setup a community liaison department with expertise in various concessions, mining and legal areas. This department with the expertise will guide the communities in signing these MOUs as well as participation in future concession awarding process that will follow the FPIC process.

Furthermore, a study mission of community representatives and government to Ghana improved the capacity of NBC and the local platform to ensure transparency, accountability and grievance mechanisms are in place.

***Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:*** *(350-word limit)*

The almost three years of continued engagement with local communities has contributed to a positive change in the mindsets of the community members about women’s rights to land and property ownership. This has led to equal representation of women on the established CLMDCs in targeted communities, MSPs, and early warning structures. Women have assumed leadership roles and are leading discussions and decision-making processes.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.a% of members of the communities (disaggregated by sex, age) that coexist and express satisfaction on land allocation, registration, and leasing processes | 40% Men 20 % women 17% Youth | At least 60% of men, women, and youth by the end of the project (2022)  | 60% women, men, and youth between the ages 18 – 65 years by the end of 2022 | Achieved |
| Indicator 1.2Existence of an operational gender responsive monitoring system on land disputes | No | A gender responsive monitoring system on land disputes is in place.  | A gender responsive Monitoring system on land disputes developed and functional.  | Achieved  |
| **Indicator 1.3**% of community members (disaggregated by sex, and age) that feel that women’s rights to land are better respected | 30% Men; 30% women 26% youth  | At least 60% women, 60% men, 60% youth  | 72% males, 79% females and 66% youth between the ages 18 – 65 years. | Since the inception of the project, there has been sustained awareness in these communities. In addition, women are now fully participating in decision making processes on both governance and ADR. |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? 5**

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**Output 1.1:** Customary governance authorities and communities in targeted counties are aware of the LRA, existing land disputes resolution mechanisms, concession agreements, and their role as well an improved understanding of women’s and youth rights to land

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 1.1a**Number of community members (disaggregated by sex, age) with enhanced knowledge on LRA and existing land disputes mechanism, and women and youth rights to land | 0  | At least 500 (250 women and 250 men | 1630 males and 1964 females enhanced knowledge on the LRA. Of this number 30% are youths between the ages 18-35. | Vigorous awareness on this very important law including airing on local radio stations in various vernaculars and through visibility materials such as flyers, t-shirts, and posters. |
| **Indicator 1.1.b**% of community members (disaggregated by sex, age) that have improved understanding of existing concession agreements | 0 | At least 500 individuals (250 women and 250 men | 582 community members (261 males and 239 females). 30% of this # are youth between ages 17-35 have improved knowledge on existing concession agreements | 47 awareness sessions were held in the project counties. Over 200 copies of simplified concession agreements were shared with the communities  |

**Output 1.2:** County land offices and county land boards in targeted counties have the capacity, procedures and systems in place to formalize customary land in a way that reflects rights and needs of all community members

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 1.2a** Number of civil servants from LLA with enhanced knowledge on gender and land rights | **0** | At least, 50 (25 women and 25 men) | 59 (27 women and 32 men) 30 (M-16, F-14) LLA staff, 12 (M-5, F-7) PBO staff and 17 (M- 11, F-6) NCCRMstaff enhanced knowledge on gender and land rights. | The institutions showed strong interest in building the capacities of their staff members and nominated more than required. |
| **Indicator 1.2.b** Existence of gender responsive procedures for formalization of customary land  | No | Yes | Yes.These have been developed with support from other development partners and validated by the LLA. Final regulations are yet to be shared.  | Achieved  |
| **Indicator 1.2.c** Number of governance structures (CLO, CLB) established and functional  | No |   3    | 4 functional governance structures (1 per county) | The project’s support to the LLA has empowered them to decentralize their services and establish community structures.  |

**Output 1.3:** Community Land Development and Management Committee **(**CLDMCs) are established in targeted counties and have the capacity to initiate the formalization and recognition of their land rights

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.3.a. Number of CLDMCs operational and effective in implementing their functions  | 0 | 10 by 2021 | 10 CLDMCs established in Grand Cape Mount, Sinoe, Maryland and Nimba counties. | Achieved |
| **Indicator 1.3.b.** Number of members (Women and men) from the CLDMC with enhanced knowledge on formalization of customary land  | 0 | 100 women and 100 men | 147 (W-62, M-85) have a good understanding on Customary land formalisation | This number constitutes the total members of the 10 CLMDCs. The member is not up to 200, therefore the indicator cannot be achieved. |

**Output 1.4:** Early warning and response mechanism is engendered and integrates land disputes related data

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 1.4.a.** Land related incidents are systematically monitored by the PBO/LLA in coordination with MSPs, CLDMCs | No | Yes | Yes | The NCCRM through its early warning monitors (MSPs, CLMDCs, etc.) produces regular briefs on land related incidents |
| **Indicator 1.4.b.** Existence of land disputes related data in the EWRM  | No | Yes | Yes | The NCCRM has established a data base that is tracking land disputes related and recording data.  |

**Output 1.5:** Institutional capacity of LLA/EPA/NBC/SPRC is strengthened to effectively prevent conflicts driven by the depletion of livelihood opportunities and environmental hazards

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 1.5.1.b** Number of LLA/NBC/EPA staff members trained on FPIC principles, prevention of the different environmental hazard, and rights of local communities disaggregated by sex and age | 0 | 80 from LLA | 80 persons trained on FPIC principles and UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights including members of the NBC, LLA, EPA, MGCSP, MOA, CSO and PUNOs | Achieved |
| **Indicator 1.5.1.b.** Percentage of existing water sources in concession areas rejuvenated/cleaned through community platforms leadership | 0 | 20% | 35% | Based on the persistence of women on the leadership committee, the number was increased |
| **Indicator 1.5.1.c.** Number of NBC/LLA/EPA staff members trained on counteracting livelihood depletion in targeted concessions areas disaggregated by sex and age. | 0 | 50 | 51 staff members from NBC, EPA and MGCSP with enhanced knowledge on counteracting livelihood depletion.  | Achieved |

**Outcome 2:** Existing semi-formal and informal land dispute resolution mechanisms are strengthened, more sustainable and able to reduce conflict in a more effective and gender responsive manner

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: 100%**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

Violent protest and vandalism over land disputes have significantly reduced in the project counties due to the establishment of alternative dispute resolution structures which are proving to be very effective in resolving land disputes. Members of these structures are trained and handling disputes in a more inclusive, gender responsive and transparent manner.

Government staff from LLA, NBC, EPA and MOA capacities strengthened to effectively prevent conflicts driven by the depletion of livelihood opportunities and environmental hazards. 80 government staff (F-22, M-58) at national level were trained on FPIC principles and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Additionally, 51 local government staff including MSPs (F-22; M-29) trained on land use to improve land quality for improved agricultural production and mitigate conflicts driven by the depletion of livelihood opportunities and environmental hazards.

Concessions affected communities are realising improved livelihoods through the adoption of alternative livelihoods opportunities subsequently broadening their sources of income. Farming interventions in six communities: Konjah and Gohn Zodua (Cape Mount County), Korsene, Torkopa and Yarsonoh communities (Nimba County), and Tambo (Maryland County) supported through the project has increased communities’ ability to properly utilized their lands. The project has achieved this through trainings for farmers on best agricultural practices and climate smart agriculture to improve production and increase yields, business development and entrepreneurship trainings and provision of farming equipment to communities.

Such community led and driven interventions have not only enhanced their livelihoods but also promoted social cohesion unity, gender equality and inclusivity. Kou Boikaleh, the chairlady of the Korsene farmers group alludes to the fact that in their group meetings time is allocated to address constraints faced by women and youth including conflicts over land and land ownership and gender-based violence, this also provides an additional avenue to contribute to resolutions for any existing injustices in the community

The project has supported the Government nationally determined commitment of the CoP26 to address the adverse effect of climate change through building the capacity of local communities. Training of trainers was provided for 15 people (F-6, M-9) from six communities in Grand Cape Mount County to properly use forest residues and agricultural wastes (including rice and coconut husk, dried palm branches, and sugar cane straws) for economic production, which is a cleaner and an environmentally friendly alternative to charcoal production. Indeed, this contributes to the effective management of agricultural wastes and to the mitigation of the devastating effects of deforestation resulting from the current practice of using forest trees for charcoal production. About 1,091 persons (mostly women and youth) have a sustainable livelihood source.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

Women, men, and youth are involved in alternative dispute resolution processes, livelihood interventions and community mapping processes. These processes are now gender and youth responsive.

Women peace huts are predominantly women led and driven community structures supporting peacebuilding efforts in their communities. Engagement of such structures in land dispute resolution processes ensures that the interests and rights of women are not only heard but also protected. Women are also respected as part of decision-making processes over land and other social matters. Strengthening the capacities of these women in areas of numeracy and literacy, public speaking and participation also builds on their confidence to go for leadership positions in the communities.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.a.** Number of land disputes resolved in targeted counties by semi-formal mechanisms (CLDMCs, SPRC, MSP, etc.) | 0 | 10 | Seven land conflicts resolved so far one between Seeni community, Grand Cape Mount county and Mano Hills concessions company; one in Nimba county between the concession affected communities and NRI company – Communities now receiving their dues; and 4 others between community members in Berseken community and Barakken peace huts in Maryland County (2) and in New Sodoken community and Tuzon peace hut in Sinoe (2)  | Process ongoing |
| **Indicator 2.b.** % of community members (disaggregated by sex) that feel that their land disputes are being resolved more effectively and transparently  | 23%  | 50% | Progress on this indicator to be evaluated by end of Project Perception survey |  |
| **Indicator 2.c.** Number of semi-formal mechanisms in targeted counties that are financially sustainable (MSP, CLDMCs, peace huts)  | 0 | 9 | Seven Peace huts received a small grant and are now implementing their sustainability plans 2 MSPs  | Achieved |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 2 have? 4**

**Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators**

**Output 2.1:** Existing Semi-formal land dispute resolution bodies (CPC, CLDMC, SPRC, peace huts, multi-stakeholders’ platform) have strengthened capacity to resolve disputes in a sustainable gender and youth responsive manner

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.1.a**. Number of members from existing semi-formal land dispute resolution bodies with strengthened skills and knowledge on Gender mainstreaming and gender responsive conflict prevention, and mediation | 0 | 200 (100 Women and 100 men) | 250 persons including 150 women and 100 men have enhance knowledge in conflict resolution. | The unexpected increase in the number of CLDMCs established |
| **Indicator 2.1.b.** Number of semi-formal mechanisms in targeted counties with capacity to resolve land dispute cases in a gender sensitive manner  | 0 | At least 6 (MSPs, CLDMCs, peace huts) | 7 peace huts5 CLMDCs3 MSPs | The capacity building targeted all of the PHs, CLDMCs and MSPs in the project counties. |
| **Indicator 2.1.c** Number of successful actions in follow up to agreements made at MSPs between concessionaries and communities in the targeted counties | 0 | At least 15  | 2 actions have been done NRI has given the CACs in Nimba compensation to an amount of USD 37,000 and committed further to giving retirement benefits for the retirees GVI in Sinoe county have commitment to supporting livelihoods interventions with CACs in the county | Follow ups are still ongoing in other places and have not been completed. |

**Output 2.2:** Communities including Women and youth in targeted counties have the capacity and skills to participate in formal and informal land dispute mechanisms

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.2.a.** Percentage of women and youth in targeted districts that participate in the CLDMCs and MSPs | 0 | At least 25% by the end of the project | 50% | The intensive trainings and awareness conducted in these counties heightened the desire of women and youth to get involved with MSPs and CLMDCs  |
| **Indicator 2.2.b**. Number of rural women and youth with enhanced knowledge and skills to influence in MSPs, and CLDMC’s decisions | 0 | 200 | 200 (50 in Nimba, 50 in Grand Cape Mount, 50 in Sinoe and 50 in Maryland) | Achieved |

**Output 2.3:** Government agencies in charge of implement the LRA and LGA, development partners and CSOs is strengthened

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.3.a.** Number of meetings organized to improve coordinated implementation of the LRA/LGA | 0 | 12 (quarterly basis) | 13 meetings since the inception of the project | Achieved. These include Technical Committees meetings as well as Steering Committee meetings. |
| **Indicator 2.3.b**. Number of successful agreed actions/plans arising from coordination between donors, Government and CSOS | 0 | At least 1 | **1** | Achieved |

**Output 2.4:** Enhanced Multi Stakeholder platform capacities to find agreeable solutions, propose alternative livelihoods and address the effects of environmental hazards

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.4.1.a.** Number of community members (disaggregated by age and sex) with alternative livelihood and environmental hazards management (e.g. rice productivity; charcoal production). | 60 (30 men and 30 women) | At least 200 (100 women and 100 men) | 1,091 persons (F-783, M-552) of this number 42% are youth between the ages 18-35. | Communities huge interests and demand for enrolment in the program |
| **Indicator 2.4.1c**Percentage of target population (disaggregated by sex) expressing satisfaction on identifying and addressing livelihoods and environmental hazards’ concerns through MSPs and CLDMCs as relevant | 0 | At least 80% | 80% of the targeted population has expressed their satisfaction on how they can address their livelihood and environmental needs. | Achieved  |

**Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each outcome and its respective outputs**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.) YES

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Event Description*** | ***Tentative Date*** | ***Location*** | ***Target Audience*** | ***Event Objectives (150 word limit)*** |
| y Endline Evaluation of Project | February 2023 | MonroviaNimbaGrand Cape MountSinoeMaryland | All project stakeholders | To determine whether the implementation was in line with project document and ascertain the impact |
| End of project Perception Survey | Jan. 2023 | NimbaGrand Cape MountSinoeMaryland | Community members | To ascertain change in perception towards women’s land rights |
| Video Documentary | Dec. 2022 | NimbaGrand Cape MountSinoeMaryland | Project stakeholders | To document impact of project |

**Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

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| Key stakeholder | What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max) | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max) |
| Women Groups | Conflict over family land and who has rights over the land | The project helped to resolve the long-standing conflict. | Ms. KouDolakeh, from Korsein Town, Nimba County expresses how a traumatic land conflict between a mother and her son was resolved after a long period of disunity and bad blood between them. *“The conflict was over family land that divided the family and went to court. It was intractable. The case was finally resolved recently by the Land Management Committee in Korsein and everybody was satisfied”.* |
| Community residents | Conflicts over land | The project helped to resolve the long-standing conflict. | Residents of Korsein Town, Nimba County attest that the joint project is enhancing peace, unity, and development among them while gender equality, women’s inclusion, and land dispute resolution are becoming the reality of everyday life. According to the citizens, land conflict, particularly in post-war years, has had no respite and the people have felt the brunt of what they are calling “a big problem that was dividing us.” Joshua Daindah a resident express that “*Land conflict was a big issue here. Whenever it arose people used to rush there, fighting would erupt, and it was not easy. But now we have a land management committee set up by UN Women and others. Whenever there is land conflict, the committee investigates it and amicably solves the problem. We thank the UN for this project”.* |
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In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had. (650 word limit):

In Maryland county, the south-eastern region of Liberia, similarly women are pleased with the project. Ms. Wleetibo Dennis when questioned on how this project impacted on her and her community responds, “*In the past, women never owned land here but today, women, men, and youth can sit together with the elders and decide issues on land ownership”.* At the Dorrobo Peace Hut (Maryland County), Eliza Diop was emphatic about her happiness with the project. *“It is now clear that women have the right to participate in land discussions, and that the customary land will be used by our children when we die tomorrow, then customary land is not for sale anymore”.*

You can also upload upto 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, PowerPoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (*350 word limit)*1. Joint Monitoring visit with UN Women, WFP and LLA conducted in Nimba, Maryland and Sinoe Counties.
2. A Joint monitoring visit conducted in by the Resident Coordinator of the UN, the PBF Secretariat, UN Women Country Representative, UNDP, the Liberia Land Authority, CSO and other local authority of the Grand Cape Mount.
3. A joint monitoring visit was conducted by UN Women and LLA

 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesIf yes, please provide a brief descriptionA baseline study was conducted from the inception of the project. This study identified appropriate and correct baseline for most of the outcome indicators that were not known during the project proposal drafting.Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? YesIf yes, please provide a brief description (350 word limit) The project completed its baseline study and Perception survey in 2020. A livelihood assessment was completed in October 2021. A needs capacity assessment of county level Early warning monitors was completed by PBO in September 2021. Gender analysis of Public Procurement and Concession spaces completed in 2021. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?NO. An evaluation is being organized and will commence at the end of the project during the first quarter of 2023. | Evaluation budget (response required): End of Project Perception Survey USD 57,950 (2023)Endline Evaluation USD 70,000 (beginning Dec. 2022)If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(350 word limit)*: The end of project perception survey will commence beginning December 2022. The End line Evaluation will be conducted in the first quarter of the 2023. Currently recruitment of consultants is ongoing for both activities. TORs have been drafted, advertised and CVs collected. These CVs are being reviewed by a panel and interviews will commence soon. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** The Liberia Land Management ActivityIntegrated Land and Resource Governance Project | Name of funder: Amount:USAID thru ECODIT US$9.4MUSAID thru LANDESA US$5M  |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur?***Please select***[ ] No catalytic eﬀect[ ] Some catalytic eﬀect [x] Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect [ ] Very Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect [ ] Don't Know[ ] Too early to tell | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-ﬁnancial) catalytic eﬀect i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system (*Please limit your response to 350 words)*Use of ADR promotes amicable resolution of conflicts between community members thus mitigating backlash and animosity that would in the past occur from rulings from court cases in the past Negotiations with concessions companies have enabled some communities to get their promised as previously committed by the companies, this has reduced demonstrations and violent conflicts thus promoting peace Boundary harmonisation processes have allowed communities to understand the scope of their land thus mitigating boundary conflicts within communities. Long term this will lead to issuance of deeds for customary land that will promote land tenure security for communities and a sense of ownership that breeds peace within and among the communities  |
| **Sustainability:** Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350-word limit)The LLA and other relevant Government agencies have leveraged the support from this project to decentralize services and establish their presence in the four counties. They have also adopted the use of community structures such as the Community Land Development Management Committees, Peace Huts, MSPs and etc. in their operations as a means of assuring communities take ownership of the processes. The government agencies have also ensured that the appropriate tools are developed and their staff trained while the offices were fully equipped. With the presence of these staff and community structures, the LLA is confident that peacebuilding efforts of this project will not only be sustained but will be replicated to other counties.       |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(350 word limit)*Despite the efforts by the LLA to decentralize land governance and dispute resolution, it has been noticed that these structures are understaffed basic provision of services are to the local population are in adequate. In addition, this methodology of involving communities in decision making processes with regards to land governance is still new and require continuous trainings and awareness. Logistics continues to be a challenge hampering effective service delivery.  |