**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** LIBERIA

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

**date of report:** 15 NOVEMBER 2019

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| **Project Title:** Strengthening Conflict Prevention through Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms and Improved Alternative Livelihoods in Concession Areas. **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 108368 |
| **PBF project modality:**[x]  IRF [ ]  PRF  | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):** UNDP & FAO**List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**National Bureau of Concessions (NBC); Presidential Special Review Commission (PSRC); Ministries of Internal Affairs; Mines and Energy; Agriculture; and Finance and Economic Planning; Educare; IREDD; and Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI).  |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1):** 9 January 2018**Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2)** 18 Months + 3 Months (No-Cost Extension) |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**[ ]  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):** UNDP:$ 1,761,069FAO : $ 1,000,000      : $            : $     Total: $ 2,761,069.00 *\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account***How many tranches have been received so far:** 2 |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Robert Dorliae, Project Manager (UNDP) and John Yakpa, NPC (FAO)Project report approved by: Voilet Baffour-DRR/P (UNDP) and Mariatou Njie (Ms.), Rep., (FAO)Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: YesAny comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: This report was submitted late - after the deadline.Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Terminal Evaluation is ongoing |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

The Project ended on 8 Oct. 2019 following a 3-month No-Cost Extension. The National Bureau of Concessions (NBC) led and coordinated implementation of the project activities involving other partners such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME) and Special Presidential Review Committee (PSRC). Seven new MSPs were established in concessions affected communities, bringing the total number to 15. Further, support was provided to three MSPs for their legal registration; the NBC was logistically facilitated (procurement of 1 vehicle); and a video documentary completed. The MSPs were actively involved in conflict mitigation through the resolution 25 conflicts in the affected communities, thus promoting social cohesion.

A No-Cost Extension that granted the Project an additional three months enabled the completion of pending activies under Outcome 2. Under this component, the Project constructed two storage facilities with drying floors in Nimba and Bomi equipped with post-harvest technologies, and handed them over to the communities. Further, four improved poultry units were constructed; farming inputs procured and distributed; and beneficiaries trained on improved crop and poultry production, Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) management, and the use and operations of agro processors. Consultative meetings were held with stakeholders, beneficiaries and MSP to establish management teams for the storage facilities.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date**:

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The Multi Stakeholders Platforms (MSPs) have been an innovative approach for peacebuilding and social cohesion. They worked to ensure effective prevention and resolution for concessions land related conflicts. With a total membership of 300 (200 men and 100 women), these platforms have helped resolve differences amicably, preserving agreements between all parties through MOUs and consensus. As an agent of change and immediate representation of affected communities, MSPs ensured cordial and effective working relationship with various companies.

The alternative livelihoods component of this intervention engaged stakeholders and worked with communities, through MSP dialogues to prevent and mitigate conflicts. The MSPs helped to increase awareness among affected communities on the importance of finding other livelihood opportunities through agriculture; and not to be wholly reliant on direct employment by the concession companies. This improved the level of participation in project interventions, and a change in perception about concessions among young men and women.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

During the latter part of the third quarter, the Project completed all activities including NBC's facilitated monthly meetings with Concession's Community Liaison Officers in attendance. In Maryland, Cavalla Progressive Communities Committee (CPCC) and the Cavalla Rubber Corporation (CRC), all vacancies were shared with the affected communities in order for skilled and educated youth to apply. This was done with the intervention of the MSPs in the affected communities. All operations and development processes have been carried out through an approved MoU for all Social Development Agreements (SDA).

CRC is providing minimun health services to community residents which, according to them, costs far less than what Plebo Health Post charged. Seven (7) MSPs out of fifteen (15) existing MSPs reported on series of conflict resolutions that had the propensity to result into choas. The MSP Secretariat at the MSPs National Conference in Ganta documented progress results presented by MSPs in their reports. For instance, SDPL has provided seventy (70) persons employment from Zodua Clan (64 men and 6 women) according to ZLMC in Cape Mount. Each employee has six (6) dependents. The MSP has worked to ensure that affected communities do not resort to conflict that could affect the activities of the Concessionaires.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Since 2018, communities around the SDPL operations have on several occasions planned to demonstrate by halting the operations of the Company. They claimed that their land was forcefully taken from them without putting in place any plan for compensation. They had claimed that SDPL has denied them employment, health care, and farming opportunities as it is with other concession-affected communities.

From Nov. - Dec. 2018, the MSP with support from MIA and NBC reached an agreement with SDPL and the communities in Bomi and Cape Mount to conduct a participatory mapping for Bomi and Cape Mount Counties. A consultant firm was hired by the Company to conduct the survey involving community youth, elders and MSP members and leadership. The survey conducted a participatory mapping which encompassed 17 affected communities to determine the number of hectares developed by SDPL. The United Communities Initiative (UCI), an MSP around GVL in Sinoe County, initiated negotiations between GVL and the citizens in Nomupoe to halt their strike action that disrupted normal operations at Kpanyah Estate. Accordingly, the Director General in consultation with UNDP organized and dispatched a team to the affected area, where the coomunity was demanding that the Company signs a Social Development Agreement, pay land rental fees that had not been remitted for the past eight years; and an adult educational program.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

The six monthly meetings of MSPs facilitated by NBC paved the ways for issues affecting communities and the MSPs to be discussed in the Palava Hut approach for dispute mechanism. This gathering resolved conflict that would have generated into violence, and addressed issues for the benefit of the affected communities and corporate social responsibility of the Concessionaires. The establishment of four MSPs around Firestone Liberia, LAC, MNG Gold and AVESORO/Beae Mountain was a significant achievment.

The establishment of the Community Development Fund Committee-CDC was not done due to limited political will.

The alternative livelihood component (outcome 2) experienced delay due to challenges in accessing agricultural land in some of the target communities; namely- Moore Town;Behsao and Gbah (Bomi) and Gbapa, Zolowee, Makinto, Seihy-Geh, and Sippi Towns (Nimba). To mitigate this, lawmakers from both counties (Bomi & Nimba) got involved to engage the concessions and communities. When the land was finally made available through the intervention of the Ministry of Agriculture and the MSPs, the latter of which was instrumental to engage communities and stakeholders to mitigate this challenge, it was virgin land with high vegetation. As a result, clearing and preparing the land for crop production took longer than expected. Crop cultivation coincided with the onset of the rainy season. Despite the rains the project worked with beneficiaries to plant crops through improved met

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

-Newspaper links

-Link to public Awareness

-Newspaper clipping on MSP national Conference

-Map for MSP locations

-Financial Report

-Acroynms

* 1. **Result progress by project outcome**

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Increased citizen engagement, including meaningful participation of women in concessions management for conflict mitigation

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

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

Two MSP meetings conducted in PASADC in Grand Bassa County and SPMAC in Nimba County were monitored. During the meetings it was found that some citizens had not received compensation for their crops; and pit latrines have not been constructed. It was also observed that the water way was polluted by the Concession companies. The concerned companies were immediately informed for redress but at the time of writing this report, the problem had not been addressed by the concessionaires. These meetings also served as an early warning mechnanism to prevent potential conflict and identify hot spots for intervention and settle grievances.

Four concessions were monitored and verified for compliance with their respective agreements with the Government of Liberia. This was to ensure that commitments agreed by Concesionaires are met and checked by the MSPs.

Three MSPs have gained legal status; namely: SPMAC in Nimba, SAPAD in Bomi and PASADC in Grand Bassa Counties respectively. Legitimazation of 12 other MSPs , which include those that were recently established, was in progress.

The 3rd Annual MSP National Conference was convened in Ganta, Nimba County and attended by about 375 participants. During presentations, the MSPs called for funding support to continue their works in the affected communities. Concessionaires at the Conference considered MSPs as partners in a tripartite arrangement. They pledged to maintain the cordial working relationship with the affected communities. Further, the communities and concession companies agreed to identify contracts that could be awarded to the MSPs under the Local Content Policy of all concessions. GoL was also called upon to ensure that 20% from the Social Development Fund was remitted to affected communities directly by concession operations. Compliance monitoring was conducted to follow-up issues pending redress by the Concessionaires.

The NBC Training room was reburbished and installed with modern sets of ICT materials and other items. This was part of capacity strenthening for the NBC to improve its handling of future engagements in the concession areas. Further, 40 staff of NBC were trained in various areas (M&E, Financial, Procurement and Assets Management.

The Presidential Special Review Committee reviewed 20 concession agreements/contracts. Findings of the view will be submitted to the president for apprepriate action.

**Outcome 2:** Improved alternative livelihoods for concession-affected communities for human security.

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

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

The project worked closely with the MSPs (Sustainable Partnership for Mining Affected communities in Nimba, and Community Action for Peace and Development in Bomi), the Ministry of Agriculture through the County Agriculture Coordinators (CACs), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the local chiefs and districts commisioners, and other relevant stakeholders including Sime Darby to improve alternative livelihoods opportunities for concession-affected communities. Within the No-Cost Extension period, construction of two storage facilities with drying floors was completed in Makinto, Nimba County and Moore Town, Bomi County, equipped with post-harvest technologies (2 rice mills, 2 De Stoner, 2 rice threshers, and 2 motorized cassava graters). These were handed over to the communities.

Improved cassava cuttings were procured and delivered to beneficiaries in Bomi and Nimba and planted on 10 hectares. Six metric tonnes of improved rice seeds were procured for Bomi and Nimba, and 10 hectares pf upland (individuals) rice farms planted in Moore Town (Bomi).

Two improved poultry units were constructed, one in Gbah, Bomi County; and one in Zolowee, Nimba County. Additional, construction of two poultry units was initiated in Moore town (Bomi) and in Sippi town in Nimba, to be completed before the end of December 2019. Assorted inputs (tools, seeds, and fertilizers) were procured and distributed. Five hundred-sixty (560 ) beneficiaries (200 women and 360 men) were trained on improved crop and poultry productions. In addition, 240 women were trained on Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology and business management. 100 beneficiaries (50 women and 50-men) were trained on the usage and operations of agro processors.

 Consultative meetings were held with stakeholders, beneficiaries and MSP to establish management teams for the two storage facilities in Bomi and Nimba. Two integrated model gardens (5 hectares each) in Bomi and Nimba were established, and equipped with boreholes for drinking water and irrigation.

**Outcome 3:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

**Outcome 4:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

* 1. **Cross-cutting issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit) | The national government through the National Bureau for Concessions (NBC), the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the County Legislative Caucuses, have all demonstrated ownership and commitment to the project by taking leadership on coordination and implementation of the project. NBC's consistent engagement with concessions on various issues led to the reinforcement of cooperation within the tripartite arrangement. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, through the local government authorities including the chiefs and district commissioners, also showed interest in the implementation of the project. From these engagements, communities are now willing to give up their land once the issue of Hard Carbon Stock and other International Protocols on land use are settled. Chiefs who were members of the MSPs demonstrated their commitment to overcome challenges in land acquisition in some communities. The Ministry of Agriculture through the District Agriculture Officers (DAOs) was actively involved with the project through provision of extension services to beneficiaries.  |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?*  | The M&E plan guided the monioring of the project's activities. The quarterly monitoring, spot visits and site assessments which were done during the implementation period were all part of the Quality Assurance. There is a need to carry out further quarterly monitoring even now that the Project has ended which will be led by NBC. This will ensure that results of the project are tracked and closely monitored. |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)* | The Terminal Evaluation first draft report has been submitted by the Consultant, and circulated to UNDP, FAO and PBF for their comments. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | Up to the closure of the Project on 8 October, 2019, pledges has not been fulfilled by concession companies through the Liberia Agriculture Companies Association (LACA) particularly the rubber and palm companies. Sime Darby Plantations, Liberia (SDPL) Concession Company pledged US$93,699; Equatorial Palm Oil (EPO) Concession Company - US$62,000; Cavalla Rubber Corporation (CRC) Concessions Company - US$462,000 and other companies together - US$128,800, giving a total of US$347,200. Although some of the Concessionaires are yet to honour their pledges directly to the project, they provided in-kind contribution to the MSPs. For instance, through effective engagement and collaboration, Sime Darby Company has built an office for the PAC MSP in Grand Cape Mount and provided them with a borehole fitted with a water pump. SDPL has also given palm hauling contracts to the Zodua Land Management Committee. The ZLMC now carries out its own recruitment of citizens interested in working with the transport system of the MSP.  |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)* | The formalization of the MSPs will ensure that they continue engaging with the concessionaires beyond the project duration, to safeguard the interest and benefits of all stakeholders especially the communities.  |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)* | The registration of the MSPs as legal entities will them do business with the concession companies. This will enable them provide some basic services to the concessions, earn revenue and make them self-reliant to sustain their operations. Moreover, the affected communities will be equipped with storage facilities and agro machinery that will be used for crops value addition, which will enable their continuous activities after the end of the project. The facilities will be used to store farm produce to prevent losses, as well as allow farmers enough time to sell. Similarly, the agro machines will be used to enhance agricultural production. The Ministry of Agriculture and local community leaders, women groups and youth leaders that have been fully engaged in the implementation. This will help ensure that activities continue even after the project ends through community ownership. |
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | There is a need for an effective advocacy and dialogue among stakeholders, especially Concessionaires and Development Partners who have indicated interest in supporting the MSPs to get them registered as legal entities. This is to enable the MSPs to provide meaningful services through assistance provided by the Concessionaires for their operations, and thus be more self-reliant, as part of the sustainability plan. However, this must be done cautiously to ensure there woulsd be no conflict of interest or political intereference of the MSPs.  |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | Over the reporting period, IREDD provided leadership training for MSP's officials with the primary target being women leadership from MSPs in 4 concessions affected communties including Firestone and LAC. The training also benefitted none MSP women from the affected communities. The women were taught about their role in land use procedures and opportunities in the wake of the passage of the Land Rights Act.The training highlighted their involvement in concession conflict mitigation, alternative livelihoods development and promotion of social cohesion. Similarly, previous trainings enhanced the capacity of MSPs and none MSPs members to influence decisions making. They were trained on how to use women’s peace huts for gender empowerment. This was also part of the peacebuilding mechanism and social cohesion aspect of the agricultural component of the project which ensured women's participation. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Internal coordination between UN agencies was enhanced to avoid duplication, and ensure complementarity through their respective components of the project. Along this line, for instance, FAO worked closely with MSPs formed by UNDP to resolve challenges relating to land accessibility for the livelihood component of the project that the farmers faced. |

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the 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. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**Increased citizen engagement in concessions management for conflict mitigation | Indicator 1.1Level of perception on effectiveness of MSP’s from all stakeholders (communities and companies most notably) in preventing concession violence | October 2017 - 10%( The MSPs have intervened and resolved conflicts in these concession's communities that did not result into volience.  |  increase in perception change (to be confirmed after conducting baseline) | October 2019; 15 MSPs have now been formed.  |  There was no perception survey conducted but the commitment of the MSPs to resolve, prevent and mitigate conflict gave rise to this percentage. Moreover, the level of commitment from the Concessionaires for MSPs to be established in order to serve as conduits to mitigage and resolved conflicts. | 1 October , 2019 |
| Indicator 1.2Proportion of participants in MSP discussions who are women  | October 2017 – 34 women | 30% of participants are women | October 2019: Training for MSPs with special focus on women carried out by IREDD (a CSO) in August. NBC and the CSO reviewed the content and approach of the training. A meeting was set up in ordder to have a very clear understanding of the training module.  |   |  |
| Indicator 1.3Peacebuilding curricula integrated by UNDP, EDUCARE WIPNET and NBC | October 2017 to be confirmed.  |  | The training was conducted and the report is available |  |  |
| Output 1.1Multi-stakeholder Platform established and strengthened in four counties. | Indicator 1.1.1# of additional MSPs established and functional  | October 2017 - 3 | 15 MSPs established and functional  | Progress of 5 MSPs on concession and land dispute resolution monitoted by NBC. These MSPs were monitored based on the urgency and follow-up actions were made on a quarterly bases. This was meant to ascertain and ensure that cardinal issues are timely addressed in order to mitigate conflict.  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2# of women in MSPs trained on peacebuilding measures and acquire leadership skills to counter concession conflicts  | 34 out of 80 members | Target: 74 members (At least 40 women from the 4 MSPs actively participating in the trainings). | Training by IREDD was carried out based on NBC's approval. The Peace hut structure capacity was enhanced in carrying conducting peace dispute mitigation.  |  |  |
| Output 1.2Enhanced functionality of existing Multi-Stakeholder Platforms | Indicator 1.2.1% of women indicating increased confidence to engage concession companies directly on land use issues  | October 2018 45%  | 100 women  | Full skill training was conducted for the additional 5 MSPs established. Each MSP has 50% of women's participation. | These figures have been collected based on the percentatage, increment, the confidence and participation level of women during MSP meetings and conferences have been significant.  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of national MSP meetings | October 2017 - 0 | 2 national dialogues  | 1 national conference for about 300 MSP members, Concessionaires and other stakeholders was held in September  |  |  |
| Output 1.3Institutional capacity of the National Bureau of Concession strengthened to effectively address land concession disputes | Indicator 1.3.1Level of oversight performance of NBC technical secretariat | October 2018 80% |  Monitor and coordinate 1 PBF project; progress reports submitted on time | Achieved. There is great improvement as regards quality and timeliness of report submission by NBC.  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2# of CIMS concession agreements and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment active and updated  | Baseline: 1 (CIMS developed but needs to be functional) | 1 (strengthened and upgraded incorporating Cadastre and local network) |  NBC has been linked to Revenue Development Foundation (RDF) an NGO consulting firm to help transfer its system onto a platform that does not charge yearly subcription fee.  |   |  |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2**Improved alternative livelihoods for concession affected communities for human security | Indicator 2.1 Level of change in attitude of young men and women to participate in violent demonstrations  | 0 | 10% increment in change of attitude in targeted in the targeted communities |  | The 10% to be achieved may take time since this is at the outcome level. When all activities contributing to this outcome are implementaed we will begin to see changes | December 30, 2019 |
| Indicator 2.2Change in the capacity of Household to replace, increase, and improve their productive assets affected by concessions activities | Weak capacity/potential | Strong/improved capacity | Alternative livelihoods opportunities have been created throug crops & poultry productions, to strenghten and improve household capacity, results will be visible when farmers begin to sell vegetables, cassava, and poultry products. | Land preparation for crops production took longer than expected, due to constraints in accessing the land. Clearing, de-stumping, the land with high vegetation were challenging and factors for delayed implementations | 1 October 2019 |
| Indicator 2.3proportion of women in concession communities with recorded reductions in productive losses | 0 | 25% | 7% | As mentioned in 2.2, productive activities have just began due to delay caused by preparaing a virgin land with high vegetation, however, post-harvest technologies including storage and drying floors have all been put in place to mitigate post-harvest losses |  1 October 2019 |
| Output 2.1Rice, cassava vegetable and poultry productivity enhanced in two concession-affected communities | Indicator 2.1.1 |  | 1 | 1 baseline study conducted |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2Existence of baseline survey report on constraints faced by farmers # of men and women provided with training in the use of agro-processors  | 0 | 100 beneficiaries (50 men and 50 woen) | Achieved. 100 beneficiaries trained in  | Without the storage facilities the training could not start. Now that the facilities have been completed and will be equipped in Jully, training is expected to commence. 100 beneficiaries for this training have been identified. |  November 20 2019,  |
| Output 2.2Quality of milled rice, cassava and vegetables improved | Indicator 2.2.1# of women accessing new agro-processing facilities in concession areas | 0 | 720 women | 300 | Awareness and sensitazations need to be done to encourage more women participation in agriculture as alternative livelihood to sustain themselvesn | July 31, 2019 |
| Indicator 2.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1# of women who are reporting increase in income generation  | 0 | 25% | Will be determined when the beneficiaries start to sell vegetables, gari, and poultry products (meat & eggs) | The VSLA rules allow 30 women in a group; as such 8 groups were established and trained, amount to 240 women trained on VSLA methodologies and small business management | 31 December 2019 |
| Indicator 2.3.2 # of women reporting increment in business skills  | 720 | 240 | 0 | Beneficiaries were busy on land preparation for productive activities | 31 December 2019. |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

* 1. **Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures**

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization:

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: Two.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far:98%

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):  N/A

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: $850,000

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress **(expenditures/ commitments to date),** using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)