**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** LIBERIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL** FINAL 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:**  IRF  PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** FAO/UNDP |
| **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):** 9th 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  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**  UNDP:$ 1,761,069  FAO : $ 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:  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: yes  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes and herewith attached to this report as an annex. | |

***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 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.

The Project constucted 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. Reconciliation, social cohesion and trust are being built and citizens and concessionaires now prefer dialogue and negotiation to violent demonstrations and protests that have characterized concession communities.

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):

The Project completed all activities including monthly meetings facilitated by NBC with Concessions’ Community Liaison Officers. 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 children 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 minimum health services to community residents which according to them is 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 chaos. The MSP Secretariat at the MSPs National Conference in Ganta, Nimba County, documented progress results presented by MSPs in their reports. For Zodua Land Management Committee (ZLMC) in Cape Mount, Sime Darby Plantation, Liberia (SDPL) has provided seventy (70) persons employment from Zodua Clan. Sixty-four of these numbers are males and 6 females. Each employee has six (6) dependents.

The MSP has worked to ensure that affected communities don't result to conflict to 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):

Prior to the intervention, communities around the SDPL operations engaged in violent demonstrations halting the operations of the Company, which was accused of unlawfully claiming their lands without putting in place any plan for compensation and alternative livelihoods. The intervention of the MSPs, established and strengthened by this project, led to most of the qualified citizens getting employment; and the provision of basic social services including healthcare and the construction of schools. These interventions are across most, if not all, of the affected communities around concession areas including Sinoe County, South-eastern Liberia, where the United Communities Initiative (UCI), one of the MSPs that actively engages the Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL), one of the companies, on its rights. An example of UCI’s achievement was the resolution of a conflict that almost led to a strike by citizens in Nomupoe Town, Sinoe County. Normal operations of GVL were stalled in Kpanyah Estate as a result of the potential strike. Some of the real human impact is captured by the project evaluation report.

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 establishment of the Community Development Fund Committee-CDC has not been done due to limited political interest and will. Although, the rainy season was a challenge but, the effective and well-coordinated implementation strategy enabled the team to carryout its tasks as per the Annual work plan.

The Six-monthly meetings of MSPs facilitated by NBC paved the way to address issues affecting communities under the palava hot dispute mechanism approach. This gathering resolved conflict that would have generated into violence; and addressed the benefits of the affected communities relative to corporate social responsibility of the Concessionaires. The establishment of four MSPs around Firestone Liberia, LAC, MNG Gold and AVESORO/Beae Mountain was milestone achievement. These newly established MSPs capacity was enhanced in peacebuilding, dispute mitigation, human rights and gender-based participation in community peacebuilding initiatives. This Leadership trainings were conducted by Institute for Research and Democratic Development (IREDD) for MSPs with emphasis on the Women Peace Hut strategy in dispute resolution.

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):

The alternative livelihood component (outcome 2) experienced delay due to challenges in accessing agricultural land in some of the target communities; namely- MooreTown;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 a virgin land with high vegetations. As a result, clearing and preparing the land for crops production took longer than expected due to high vegetations on the land. Crops cultivation coincided with the onset of the rainy season. Despite the rains the project worked with beneficiaries to plant crops on improved methods using ridges and mounds, to lower the impact of the rains on the crops.The project team in collaboration with the local authorities and the beneficiaries communities participated fully in the implementation of the project activities.

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

-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)?*

The project reached planned targets for most of its key performance indicators and the consultants established that the Programme has made significant progress towards most of its expected results are visible.

Two MSP meetings were conducted: PASADC in Grand Bassa County and SPMAC in Nimba County were monitored. During the meetings, it was discovered that some citizens have not received the compensation of 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, no remedy to this problem has been addressed by the concessionaires. These meetings also served as an early warning mechanism in order to prevent potential conflict and identify hot spots for intervention and settle grievances. Four concessions Firestone, Liberia, Liberia Agriculture Company LAC were monitored and verified for compliance with their respective agreements with the Government of Liberia. This was to ensure that commitments agreed by Concessionaires 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.

Theme for the 3rd Annual MSP National Conference in Ganta, Nimba County that was attended by close to 375 participants was “Strengthening Conflict Prevention via the Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms and Improved Alternative Livelihoods for Sustained Concession Affected Communities” During presentations by the MSPs, they called for funding support to continue their works in the affected communities. Concessionaires at this Conference considered MSPs as partners of a tripartite arrangement. They pledged improving their cordial working relationship with the affected communities. Communities and concession companies have agreed to identify contracts that could be awarded to the MSPs under the Local Content Policy of all concessions. GoL now needs to make sure that the 20% of the Social Development Fund is remitted to affected communities directly by concession operations. Five compliance monitoring (AML, LAC, EPO, Firestone & SDPL) were conducted in order to make follow-up issues that were pending for redress by the Concessionaires. NBC Training room was refurbished with modern sets of ICT materials, etc. All of these are human development initiatives in order to strengthen the capacity of NBC for future endeavours in the concession areas.

As part of the capacity development support for NBC, about 40 staff of NBC were trained in various areas (M&E, Financial, Procurement & Assets Management.

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

**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 two Multi Stakeholder Platforms in Bomi and Nimba. In Bomi, the project worked with affected communities around the Sime Darby Plantation, and as for Nimba, the concession affected communities around the Acelor Mittal Mining Company. The Multi Stakeholder Platforms are Grievance Plat Forms for ensuring peaceful co-existence between communities and concessions through amicable resolution of emerging disputes. These platforms supported implementation through constructive engagement between beneficiaries and FAO whenever dissatisfaction arose. Local authorities and the decentralized offices of the Ministry of Agriculture through its County Agriculture Coordinators demonstrated ownership and participation. The Concessionaires especially Sime Darby was very cooperative for supporting project beneficiaries in land preparation (using earth moving equipment in high vegetation).

Improved seeds (assorted vegetables, rice and cassava cuttings) were provided to beneficiaries. The project ensured access to two equipped storage facilities (rice mills, Destoner, rice thresher and motorized cassava grater). The project enhanced the capacity of beneficiaries through trainings (rice, poultry and vegetable production); Communities in Zolowee-Nimba and Gbar-Bomi now have access to improved poultry production unit for the production of meat and eggs. Capacity for beneficiaries to produce cassava was enhanced through trainings conducted by the Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI); over 10 hectares of cassava has been planted in Bomi (Moore Town) and Nimba (Gbarpa, Seygeh).

A three month no-cost extension (July-September 2019) was approved to facilitate the completion of activities mainly construction. During that period, unspent balances for construction as mentioned in the evaluation report, were fully utilized; two storage facilities were completed and equipped with post-harvest technologies, and drying floors. Cassava and rice planting was completed, 240 women were trained in Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology and business management, 100 beneficiaries (50-women) (50-men) were trained in the usage and operations of agro processors, consultative meetings were conducted with stakeholders, beneficiaries and the Multi Stakeholder Platform to establish management teams for the two storages. Two integrated model gardens (5hectares each) in Bomi and Nimba established, equipped with boreholes for drinking water and for irrigation purpose.

The project improved access to agricultural land, reduced tension between communities and concessions; this was possible because young women and men engagement in alternative livelihoods through agriculture production reduced their idleness and vulnerability. However, the project did not attract additional funding as mentioned by the evaluation report, but lessons learnt has been used to strengthen the formulation of other project as the LMPTF funded “Sustaining the Peace

**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, has shown 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 are members of the MSPs have demonstrated their commitment to overcome challenges in land acquisition in some communities. The Ministry of Agriculture through the District Agriculture Officers (DAOs) is actively involved with the project through provision of extension services to beneficiaries. For instance, through the intervention of the County Legislative caucuses of Bomi and Nimba, Sime Derby provided machines to support the community in clearing 5 hectares in Behsao for cassava production. |
| **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 is tracked and closely monitor. |
| **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 thrust of the assignment was to undertake an end of project evaluation of the Strengthening Conflict Prevention through the establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) and improved alternative livelihoods for concession affected communities to assess outcomes/results achieved in the course of its implementation. The evaluation focused on assessing the project’s relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, cross-cutting issues (human rights, gender and youth) and initial impact vis-à-vis the qualitative and quantitative objectives initially planned. Specifically, the consultancy assessed, measured and identified: results obtained, changes that have taken place, the role played by local authorities, the critical challenges facing concession communities, distil lessons learned and proffer recommendations.  The Terminal Evaluation report has been finalised and has been circulated to UNDP, FAO and PBF. |
| **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.  It is also worth noting that though, some of the Concessionaires have not yet honored their pledges directly to the project, they have 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)* | As recounted above, 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 pave the way inorder to have them doing business with the concession companies. This is intended to enable the MSPs to provide some basic services to the concessions, earn some revenue and thus make them self-reliant and 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 as the project has phased out. The facilities will be used to store farm produce to prevent losses, so the farmers can have enough time to sell. Similarly, the agro machines will be used to enhance agricultural production and productivity. The Ministry of Agriculture and local community leaders, women groups and youth leaders that have been fully engaged in the implementations, have demonstrated commitment and have taken ownership. This will help ensure that activities continue even after the project ends and will bring about 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 are urging to support 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. In order to address this risk, the MSPs will be legitimazed so that they legal status that will enbele these structures to conduct legal businesses with the Concessionaiares. |
| **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 and primary target for this training was women leadership of the MSPs for 4 concessions affected communities which included Firestone and LAC. The training also benefit 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 have 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. The project deliberately took steps to ensure gender mainstreaming in its activities and to address issues of youth, women and human rights. There were a number of activities that specifically targeted women, including the Peace Huts, while others, such as the composition of MSPs executive, incorporated efforts to ensure female participation in the project activities. Interviews indicated these efforts improved women’s understanding of their legal rights and to their participation in community decision-making process. |
| **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 works closely with the MSPs formed by UNDP to resolve challenges relating to land accessibility for the livelihood component of the project that the formers 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 1.1  # of additional MSPs established and functional | October 2017  - 3  (07) | 15 MSPs established and functional | October 2019; 15 MSPs have now been formed. | Progress of 5 MSPs on concession and land dispute resolution monitored by NBC. | 5 August , 2019 |
| Indicator 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 training was conducted in September 2019 | 2 September , 2019 |
| Indicator 1.3  % of peacebuildingn curricula integrated by UNDP, WIPNET and NBC | October 2018  45% | 100 | These figures have been collected based on the percentage, increment, and confidence and participation level of women during MSP meetings and conferences have been significant and impressive. | Full skill training was conducted for the additional 5 MSPs established. Each MSP has 50% of women's participation. |  |
| Output 1.1  Multi-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. . | 5 August |
| 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 which was overwhelmingly attended. | The training was conducted in September and key participants were present. The target for this indicator was on target. The Peace hut structure capacity was enhanced in carrying conducting peace dispute mitigation. | 2 September , 2019 |
| Output 1.2  Enhanced 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 | 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 and impressive. | Full skill training was conducted for the additional 5 MSPs established. Each MSP has 50% of women's participation. | 1 August , 2019 |
| Indicator 1.2.2  # of national MSP meetings | October 2017 - 0 | 2 national dialogues | One national conference for about 300 MSP members, Concessionaires and other stakeholders was held in September |  | September 31, 2019 |
| Output 1.3  Institutional capacity of the National Bureau of Concession strengthened to effectively address land concession disputes | Indicator 1.3.1  Level of oversight performance of NBC technical secretariat | October 2018  80% | Monitor and coordinate 1 PBF project; progress reports submitted on time | There is great improvement as regards quality and timeliness of report submission by NBC. |  | October 15, 2019 |
| 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. | RDF which is an NGO was asked to link NBC to their system that is based at Mines and Energy but it was not possible for both systems to interface since NBC has an advanced sytem. | August 31, 2019 |
| 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 communities | At least 5% increment in change of attitude in targeted communities | The 5% to be achieved may take time since this is at the outcome level. When all activities contributing to this outcome are sustained we will begin to see increment in behaviorial change |  |
| Indicator 2.2  Change in the capacity of HH to replace, increase, and improve their productive assets affected by concessions activities | Weak capacity/potential | Strong/improved capacity | Positive improvement has been demonstrated but not strong enough for resilience | As productive activities continue, and beneficaries become entrepreneurs, their vulnerabilty would be reduced considerably; this would boost their resilience and enhance their capacity/potential. |  |
| Indicator 2.3  proportion of women in concession communities with recorded reductions in productive losses | 0 | 25% | 17% | The capacity of women and youth have been enhanced to reduce productive losses but due to delay in some activities of the pace of progress slow but anticpate an acceleration in the coming months | June 2020 |
| Output 2.1  Rice, cassava vegetable and poultry productivity enhanced in two concession-affected communities | Indicator 2.1.1 |  | 1 | 1 baseline study conducted |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Existence 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 women) | Baseline survey report available  100 beneficiaries (50 men and 50 women)trained | - | - |
| Output 2.2  Quality of milled rice, cassava and vegetables improved | Indicator 2.2.1  # of women accessing new agro-processing facilities in concession areas | 0 | 720 women | 720 women | - | - |
| Indicator 2.2.2  # of mini storage facilities | 0 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1  # of women who are reporting increase in income generation | 0 | 25% | 15% | Sales from production has not begun | June 30,2020 |
| Indicator 2.3.2  # of women reporting increment in business skills | 0 | 720 | 720 | - | - |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1  # of sites  identified for poultry  production | 0 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 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:Outcome1: 100% and Outcome2: 100%

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: $500,000 and 350,000 of this amount has been allocated by UNDP and FAO respectively.

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)