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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **Sierra Leone**

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

**mid year**

**YEAR of report: January - June 2021**

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title: *Mitigating localized resource-based conflicts and increasing community resilience in Pujehun and Moyamba districts of Sierra Leone***  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PRF00117938 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO WFP (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNDP** |
| **Date of first transfer: 01 October 2019**  **Project end date: 01 October 2021**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  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): WFP**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  WFP $ 1,664,000  UNDP $ 1,336,000  Total: $ 3,000,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 65 percent  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $ 1,839,268  Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $652,416 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: Medium**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by William Hopkins, PBF Project Manager (WFP) & Catherine Waliaula,  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

***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.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

Over the reporting period, partnerships with the Office of the Vice President, NAMATI and Fambul ToK International were reviewed and operationalized for the implementation of Outcome 1. NAMATI commenced activities to educate community stakeholders on land rights, land acquisition and investment regulatory frameworks. Fambul ToK International has finalized plans for the conduct of Multi-stakeholders’ Platform and Grievance Redress Committees in Pujehun and Moyamba in June 2021

For implementation of outcome 2 activities, partnership agreements were signed with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) Pujehun and Moyamba district offices to support youth and women Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) to develop small-scale irrigation systems in Inland Valley Swamps (IVS), targeting 60 communities. This included scaling up livelihood activities with catalytic funding. 1,868 young male (1,211) and women (657) livelihood participants each received a Cash Based Transfer of US$58 (total US$ 108,344) for constructing irrigation systems. For sustainable, youth-driven implementation of outcome 2, 22 Community Youth Contractors (03 female/18 Male) were interviewed and deployed to strengthen local capacities to implement agricultural livelihood activities. Improved vegetable and legume seeds were supplied to 30 FBOs to support nutrition-sensitive agricultural activities, and farmers trained in improved techniques. To strengthen Post-Harvest management capabilities, three high performing FBOs received agricultural processing machinery. Eight women groups were identified to establish poultry rearing enterprises.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):

**Under outcome 1, activities to be done: from June to October 2021**

* UNDP, through one of its implementing partners, Fambul Tok, will conduct a Multi-Stakeholder Platform meeting in Pujehun District in June 2021.
* Promoting lessons learnt on innovative approaches: this will be undertaken in close collaboration with UNDP Accelerator Lab in July 2021.
* Validation of the Land Degradation Assessment: in collaboration with the OVP, line ministries, community representatives and other stakeholders, a validation workshop will be conducted in July 2021.
* WFP and UNDP plan to develop a joint video documentary to showcase the integrated peacebuilding approach and its impact in targeted chiefdoms.

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. (1500 character limit):

***Social tensions reduced by enhancing sustainable livelihoods and food security***

* Livelihood support, particularly encouraging group work with active and meaningful participation of youth, has made a significant contribution toward reducing social tensions. Short-term employment opportunities and skills training have empowered young men and women to establish agricultural livelihoods. Elevating the position of youth in targeted FBOs and their communities have encouraged their active participation on other community development initiatives.
* The establishment of 60 FBOs and one agricultural cooperative in Lower Banta is evidence of the increased social cohesion catalysed by implementation of outcome 2.
* Agricultural livelihood support has entailed developing abandoned and unused Inland Valley Swamps to make them a highly productive agricultural asset in chiefdoms where accessing farmland was a key conflict driver.
* Empowering skilled young people as Community Youth Contractors has contributed toward transforming the perception of youth in agriculture and in their communities, encouraging young people to take on leadership roles.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

*“We waited for the PBF project in our community because we needed group support to help us work on our swamp which over the years has never been fully utilized nor developed. We are now working as a group with great hopes of much rice in our community.”*

**David B. William Chairman, Ngeihun FBO at Lower Banta, Moyamba District**

*“I have been in love with farming activities and I used to join other farmers in the neighbouring communities as part of their work group. I watched the way the farmers in Libbie (a nearby community targeted under the project) doing the swamp work, including making the headbund and drain which was never in my community. I wanted to do it in my community, but I did not have the knowledge.*

*This year, WFP & MAF selected me as a community youth contractor and trained me. Now I can use the tape rule, I can use the peg and make a headbund. I am so happy”*

**Mariatu French, Community Youth Contractor Nyandehun, Malen, Pujehun District**

**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.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Communities in Pujehun and Moyamba districts benefit from more accountable institutions and mechanisms that promote peaceful relations between communities and private companies.

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

A validation session on the Land Degradation Assessment Report scheduled for December 2020 did not take place. In consultation with the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Lands, a new date is under consideration to ensure the validation is implemented within the third quarter. The session will bring together stakeholders in the land sector to review the report and commission the execution of the recommendations made therein.

Two Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meetings were held in Malen and Makpele Chiefdoms in Pujehun District. During the meeting at Ngadorhun in Malen Chiefdom, attended by representatives from all sections within the Chiefdom (9 females and 16 males) including the Socifin Agricultural company, the following key issues were highlighted:

* Security threats in the operational areas: In most parts of the chiefdom, farm guards and other military personnel are reported to harass community residents in their backyards in search of stolen palm fruits from the Socfin plantation.
* Disregard for cultural and societal norms and values: Farm guards and other contracted security personnel patrolling the Socfin plantation disregard the sanctity of sacred society (“Bondo”) bushes as they enter the women’s secret society bushes at will in search of palm fruits.
* Delineation of Socfin agricultural land boundaries: Residents are concerned about the delineation of farmland in the occupied areas among communities.
* Lack of clarity in the approach of dispensing justice: Community residents are not comfortable with the different ways justice is dispensed by the security and farm guards, and how arrests of those suspected of stealing fruits from the plantation are made.oint sistency over meting out he nces bushes d the followingccording to nd fufuhe arkets for small scale business. the
* The marginalization of some community members in decision-making processes: This is still a major concern as communities do not feel adequately consulted by the company in issues affecting them.

As a follow-up action, the meeting elected a five-member sub-committee as a working group to facilitate a two -day chiefdom stakeholders’ dialogue.

In the Makpele GRC meeting, key issues discussed included pending surface rents; lack of accountability for compensation funds by Chiefdom authorities which caused concern among women leaders and other community members; and marginalization of women in the decision-making and chiefdom developmental projects; communication gap between chiefdom authorities and community members. The GRC agreed to a chiefdom meeting with broad stakeholder participation to discuss urgent issues concerning the company and the community, their relations and payment of surface rents.

The project further supported the finalization of the highly anticipated Mines and Minerals Development Act 2021, which has been tabled in Parliament. Sierra Leone Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (SLEITI) held one monthly meeting; the project remained proactive in highlighting emerging issues in the extractive industries.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

In addition to capacity building activities offered to women, youths and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the operational areas, the project continues to ensure the active participation of women and youths in all facets of the project, community decision-making processes and community development.

**Outcome 2*: “Community Resilience is strengthened through reducing social tensions by enhancing sustainable livelihoods and improving food security in Moyamba & Pujehun”***

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** *On track with significant peacebuilding results*

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Through facilitating the formation of 60 FBOs who work together to aggregate and process their agricultural produce, social cohesion in Moyamba and Pujehun has been enhanced through collective working. With women and youth holding leadership positions in their FBOs and serving as CYCs, these groups are now playing key decision making roles in their communities. Profitable engagement in agriculture has now created livelihood opportunities for young males, who prior to the project were potential perpetrators of social unrest in their communities. Reflecting this positive change are far less reported incidences of violence within the four targeted chiefdoms. Food security in targeted communities improved, with the 31 FBOs supported in 2020 harvesting approximately 100MT of paddy rice (over 1,300 x 50 Kg bags of clean rice), in addition to cultivating nutritious vegetables. Livelihoods were enhanced through training youth and women farmers in improved agricultural practices, in addition to strengthening value chains through provision of agricultural machinery. By supporting women and youth to develop irrigation systems, community resilience to climate shocks has increased. Prior to the project, farmers in targeted communities exclusively farmed in rainfed uplands independently from one another, making their livelihoods and food security vulnerable to the effects of erratic rainfall, climate change and other shocks.

During the period, WFP received catalytic funding to scale-up livelihood support under the PBF project, targeting an additional 30 communities with IVS development and empowering eight Mother Support Groups to establish poultry rearing enterprises. With complementary funding, WFP is also providing market access to the 31 communities initially supported in 2020, enabling them to sell their surplus rice which in turn will be distributed under the National School Feeding Programme.

In February 2021, WFP, MAF and community stakeholders identified 29 additional communities whose livelihoods had been negatively affected by private-sector activities to develop abandoned IVS. Given potential for tension in Malen chiefdom, the highest proportion of communities were selected in this area, followed by Upper Banta chiefdom. High risk youth and women participants were identified through a community-driven approach and registered using a digital platform. Farmer groups were supplied with agricultural working tools.

To identify high potential youth with the ability to train their peers and galvanize collective agricultural work, the targeted 29 communities were asked to nominate a prospective CYC. The nominees were appraised by a WFP and MAF panel, with 22 (19 males; 3 females) CYCs selected. CYCs in turn received 5-days training in irrigation system development at the MAF Kenema Lambayama Training Centre and were awarded certificates. To incentivize the adoption of improved agronomic practices for rice, WFP and MAF agreed during an inception workshop that the third and final payment to farmer participants should be paid *after* planting of rice is completed rather than upon completion of irrigation structures. The progress of development was closely monitored by WFP and MAF through joint monthly assessments. In May 2021, WFP in collaboration with the local NGO Pure Heart Foundation completed the first disbursement of cash to 1,868 young male and women participants.

Concurrently to IVS development, WFP and MAF also supported 1,857 farmers to rehabilitation irrigation systems developed in 2020. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, which curtailed the ability of WFP and MAF to monitor and provide technical oversight to work, in addition to restrictions on group farming work, many irrigation structures required improvement and strengthening for long-term sustainability.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

With livelihood participants entirely comprised of women and youth, outcome 2 has championed the key role that these groups have to play in agriculture and community development.

IVS development activities are extremely labor intensive, entailing felling of trees, removal of thick vegetation and construction of structures. Without the inclusion of youth and women, development of these productive assets could not have been possible. Encouraging harvests derived from supported IVS has given women and youth recognition in their communities.

With catalytic funding, WFP is now supporting eight Mother Support Groups (MSGs) in targeted communities to establish poultry enterprises to produce eggs. This activity not only economically empowers women, it also contributes to improving maternal and childhood nutrition through increased consumption of nutritious eggs. Supporting and training women to cultivate vegetables has also provided an important income stream.

**Outcome 3:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 4:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)  Implementation of project activities has continued to be closely monitored by various agencies, including WFP, UNDP, OVP and the Office of the President. During the reporting period, a high-level delegation of senior government officials visited the project locations in Pujehun and Moyamba districts.  In February 2021, the President visited Malen chiefdom and underscored the need for peace between Scofin and the host community. A similar visit was paid to Makpele Chiefdom.  The Office of the Vice President led by the Vice President himself visited project locations in Moyamba in April 2021.  Livelihood activities have been intensively monitored by WFP and its partner MAF. WFP undertakes monitoring missions monthly to track progress of implementation against the plan, identify challenges encountered and adjust accordingly. WFP systematically debriefs MAF on its findings and then monitors the implementation of remedial measures. MAF Block Extension Supervisors monitor agricultural activities on a weekly basis, whilst CYCs provide unprecedented daily oversight at the community level. WhatsApp groups have been established both by WFP and MAF and by the CYCs to discuss project progress and collectively overcome barriers faced. WFP operates its toll-free Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism throughout the project, with beneficiaries able to report any challenges faced directly to WFP, with all issues thoroughly investigated.  The livelihood component has attracted keen interest from district and local stakeholders, including Ward Councillors and customary leaders. Ward Councillors in Malen and Lower Banta have taken it upon themselves to actively monitor the project and report challenges to WFP and MAF.  In March 2021, the WFP Representative and Country Director monitored project sites in Lower Banta, whilst in May 2021 a delegation including the United Nations Resident Coordinator visited two sites in Lower Banta. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  No |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No | Evaluation budget (response required):  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  The project is scheduled to end in October 2021. However, the implementing agencies would like to request a 6-month extension to faciliate completion of pending activities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and concomitatnt containment measures. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount:  NORAD US$1 million  Government of Japan US$100,000  **Total US$1,100,000** |
| **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)* | Project implementation was delayed, for most of 2020, owing to unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances. A key challenge was the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent containment measures which necessitated postponement of activities that required congregation of beneficiaries and stakeholders, travel and active coordination with the government and other partners. This led to the interruption and delay of various activities under Outcome 1 including the awareness raising, convention of Grievance Redress Committees and Multi-Stakeholders Platforms and capacity building for women groups and relevant government institutions.  Further, the COVID-19 outbreak and movement restrictions to curtail the spread of the virus had a negative impact on the implementation of agricultural livelihood activities. Although agricultural livelihood support continued throughout the COVID-19 outbreak, the pandemic resulted in delaying seasonally timebound activities that had ramifications on results and long-term sustainability.  Planned agricultural livelihood activities are designed to be undertaken by farmers working in groups, and thus contribute toward strengthening social cohesion and peaceful relations in targeted communities. However, in March 2020, agricultural group work in Sierra Leone was strongly discouraged in order to break the transmission of COVID-19. Whilst WFP and MAF were able to continue planned activities, farmers were instructed to only work in small groups no larger than 10 individuals. Although irrigation system development activities continued albeit at a slower pace, restrictions on group work fragmented group dynamics and weakened the formation of strong Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs).  Furthermore, as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP’s Financial Service Provider (FSP) Ecobank Sierra Leone indicated that it was not able to disburse Cash Based Transfers to participating farmers to protect its staff and in adherence to national regulation which banned inter-district movement. To address this constraint, WFP had to formalize a new partnership with a local NGO, Pure Heart Foundation, which delayed the first tranche of payments to farmers. This demotivated farmers, further slowing the pace of work.  Restrictions preventing group work and delays in disbursing CBTs resulted in irrigation systems being developed behind schedule and out of alignment with the seasonal calendar. Consequently, rice to be cultivated during the rainy season was planted late, being harvested well into the dry season when nutritious vegetables had planned to be cultivated. As a result, WFP and MAF were unable to support farmers to engage in nutrition-sensitive agriculture as planned.  Whilst all supported farmer groups harvested encouraging quantities of rice, yields were far below potential due to the non-provision of fertilizer by WFP’s partner, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). Under its partnership agreement with WFP, MAF had agreed to supply all supported FBOs with short-duration seed rice and fertilizer. However, in 2020, the Government of Sierra Leone approved a policy shift in the provision of agricultural inputs, transferring this responsibility away from MAF to private-sector agribusinesses. Whilst the policy shift has been ratified, it is yet to be operationalized. Consequently, supported farmers did not receive any fertilizer – key to achieving higher yields when using short-duration rice seed – discouraging the newly formed groups from immediately rehabilitating their irrigation systems for immediate recultivation.  Owing to the foregoing, the project proposes a 6-month No-Cost Extension to allow completion of outstanding activities.  Under Outcome 1, the extension will enable the completion of the following outstanding activities: Awareness-raising on the land regulatory framework; Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms, Community Accountability Structures, and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms; and capacity building for women groups and relevant government institutions.  To ensure long-term sustainability of agricultural livelihood investments, WFP thus proposes the following changes:   1. Extension in time of the project from October 2021 to April 2022. This will enable WFP and MAF to support targeted FBOs to strengthen their governance and group cohesion, contributing toward long-term sustainability. WFP and MAF will also be able to support farmers to engage in nutrition-sensitive agriculture during the dry season, increasing food availability and the incomes of women and youth. WFP will also build linkages between FBOs and markets, including selling produce to private companies and to the National School Feeding Programme; and to buy inputs from newly established agribusinesses. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

To ensure that group livelihood activities could continue to be implemented during the COVID-19 outbreak, farmers were encouraged to work in smaller groups, practice social distancing, regularly wash hands and working tools and wear facemasks. WFP provided handwashing stations, soap, and face masks for this purpose.

Cash disbursements to farmers were made in accordance to WFP’s Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for safe distributions during the COVID-19 outbreak.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: 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** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Communities in Pujehun and Moyamba districts benefit from more accountable institutions and mechanisms that promote peaceful relations between communities and private companies. | Indicator 1.1  Outcome Indicator 1 (a): Level of perceptions in all chiefdoms that believe that companies in their area respond (always or sometimes) to the needs of communities. | 45 per cent of baseline survey respondents in all chiefdoms believe that companies in their area always (4 per cent) or sometimes (41 per cent) respond to the needs of communities. | 55 percent in all chiefdoms. |  | Indicator to be measured at the end of the project |  |
| Indicator 1.2  Outcome Indicator 1 (b): Level of trust between communities and Community Development Committees. | 30.3 per cent of survey respondents said that trust between people in their area and the Community Development Committee is either very high (5 per cent) or somewhat high (25.3 per cent) | 45 percent of survey respondents |  | Indicator to be measured at the end of the project. |  |
| Indicator 1.3  1 (c): Level of trust between communities and Grievance Committees | 11.9 per cent of survey respondents said that trust between people in their area and the Grievance Committee is either very high (0.6 per cent) or somewhat high (11.3 per cent). | 30 percent of survey respondents. |  | Indicator to be measured at the end of the project. |  |
| Output 1.1  Land acquisition and land use processes are more inclusive and aligned with policy frameworks. | Indicator 1.1.1  Land conflict and degradation analyses for 4 targeted chiefdoms completed to identify common ground for dialogue | Land conflict analysis in the four chiefdoms of the two districts | 4 conflict and land degradation analyses completed |  | Land degradation Assessment concluded, and report finalized. Presentation made to the OVP and other high-level stakeholders. Validation proposed for July 2021. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of community stakeholders (disaggregated by gender and age) trained on existing regulatory framework on land acquisition. | 0 (no records of recent trainings on regulatory frameworks in the four target chiefdoms) | 200 community stakeholders (50 per chiefdom) |  | Stakeholder education the National Land initiated in the two project districts. |  |
|  | 1.1.3: Developing a simplified checklist to guide land acquisitions | Output Indicator 1.1.3a: Simplified checklist developed  Baseline: 0  Target: 2 simplified checklists developed and operationalized  Output Indicator 1.1.3b: Number of community members trained on use of simplified checklist (disaggregated by gender)  Baseline: 0  Target: 200 community members trained | Simplified checklist produced.  Checklist validated for adoption  Plans for implementation of training finalized | Revised checklists validated and adopted  At least 100 community members trained |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4: Promoting Lesson Learned from this Innovative approach of Community and Private sector Partnership | Output Indicator 1.1.4: # of policy initiatives for SLEITI and VGGT adopted based on international best practices  Baseline: 0  Target: 2 policy initiatives | Reports produced from VGGT and SLEITI platforms  Finalization of reports ongoing | Lessons learnt incorporated in government policy |  |  |
| Output 1.2  Infrastructure for mediation and dialogue strengthened to manage conflicts within and between communities and companies. | Indicator 1.2.1  Percentage of community members that had a conflict in the last two years felt that it was resolved very fairly | 33.1 per cent per cent of survey respondents who had been in a land dispute in the last two years believed that was the resolution to the dispute was very fair. | 40 percent of survey respondents |  | Not yet available |  |
| 1.2.2: Strengthening mechanisms to increase transparency and accountability of community development funds | Output Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of local platforms (CDCs, Grievance Committees, and MSPs) with inclusive membership (minimum of 30 per cent women)  Baseline: variable across CDCs, Grievance Committees, and MSPs  Target: 30 per cent of CDCs, Grievance Committees, and MSPs have membership of 30 per cent women | Baseline and endline surveys | Re-composition of committees to include women. |  |  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3  # of district-level MSPs meetings held on quarterly basis | **0** | 2 MSP meetings quarterly |  | Two Grievance Redress Committee meetings were held in Malen and Makpele in preparation for an MSP meeting in Pujehun District in June 2021 |  |
| Output 1.3  Strengthen the capacity of government, security sector, local leaders, and companies to be more accountable to communities | Indicator 1.3.1  Percentage of Local Police Partnership Board (LPPBs) meetings held on a monthly basis | 0 (no record of recent LPPBs meetings held in the 4 target locations) | 40 percent of LPPBs. |  | 100 LPPB and SLP members from Lower and Upper Banta Chiefdoms capacitated in Human Rights, SGBV, and conflict resolution |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Number of company staff from respective company community relations units trained in conflict mediation (disaggregated by gender). | 0 (no record of company staff trained in conflict mediation) | 20 company staff trained in conflict mediation and human rights. |  | 36 participants drawn from private companies in project areas (16) and communities (20) have increased capacities in Business and Human Rights facilitated by HRS-SL. |  |
| Output 1.3.1: Strengthen the capacity of SLEITI and VGGT | Indicator 1.3.1: Number of SLEITI and VGGT coordination meetings held | Baseline: 0  Target: 6 SLEITI and VGGT meetings. |  |  | 4 meetings held  Guidelines incorporated in government processes |  |
| **Outcome 2**  Social tensions reduced by enhancing sustainable livelihoods and food security | Indicator 2.1  Level of perception of the reduction of resource-based disputes | 57.8 per cent of survey respondents reported that they believe that the level of resource conflicts in their communities is either very high (26.7 per cent) or somewhat high (31.1 per cent). | Indicator to be measured at the end of the project. |  | Not yet available. |  |
| Indicator 2.2  Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head | Measures of the FCS captured by the baseline survey were 12.6 per cent with poor FCS and 65.8 per cent with borderline FCS in Moyamba district (**78.4 percent total**) and 57.2 per cent with poor FCS and 37.8 per cent with borderline FCS in Pujehun district (**95 percent total)** | Reduction of both poor and borderline FCS in both districts by 80 per cent. | Indicator to be measured in June 2020 | Moyamba, 7.5 percent with poor FCS and 44 percent with borderline (total = 51.5 percent); Pujehun, 4 percent poor FCS and 63 percent borderline (total = 67 percent). **Moyamba =65 percent reduction;** **Pujehun = 70 percent reduction.** |  |
| Output 2.1  Promote climate-smart agriculture practices, agricultural value chain strengthening and livelihood opportunities | Indicator 2.1.1  Percentage of community action plans developed with participation of women |  | 100% community action plans developed with minimum of 50 per cent female representation |  | 2 out of 4 CAPs developed with minimum 50 percent women |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number of farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture practices (disaggregated by gender) |  | 800 farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture. | In line with seasonal calendar, farmer training in climate-smart agriculture to commence in June 2020. | 219 farmers (99 women) trained in climate-smart practices |  |
| **2.1.3: Support communities to diversify and increase their livelihood opportunities** | Indicator 2.1.3: Percentage of targeted community members reporting non-agricultural livelihoods as their primary source of income | Baseline: 60.3 per cent of survey respondents indicated that their households relied on non-agricultural livelihoods as their primary source of income | Target: 80 per cent |  | Not yet available. |  |