 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Liberia & Cote d’Ivoire

**TYPE OF REPORT:** Annual report

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title: Cross Border Engagement between Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia to reinforce social cohesion and border security – Phase II****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00119703**  |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[x]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** IRF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **OIM Côte d’Ivoire** **PNUD Côte d’Ivoire** **IOM Libéria** **UNDP Libéria**  |
| **Date of first transfer:** 16th January 2020**Project end date: 17th** January 2022 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[x]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** **OIM Cote d’Ivoire :** $ 777 049,18**PNUD Cote d’Ivoire :** $ 722 950,82**IOM Liberia :**  $ 720 000,00**UNDP Liberia:**  $ 780 000,00 **Total: $ 3 000 000** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **82%**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: US $965,139.77Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $880,225 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2**Project Risk Marker:** Medium**Project PBF focus area:** Conflict/Prevention management |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Beneficiaries agencies’ focal points.Project report approved by: Agencies supervisors.Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes  |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**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):

As mentioned in the previous semi-annual report, all preparatory activities related to staff recruitment and contracting of implementing partners had already been completed successfully. To enable cross-border engagement, the local authorities of both countries issued a special travel waiver to freely allow participants in project locations engage in cross-border community exchanges, even though, the two countries main ports of entry remain officially closed. The last six months have been marked by the intensification of the implementation of cross-border activities, including meetings of the joint peace committees, civil-military meetings, socio-cultural activities, joint patrols, high-level meeting, and the rehabilitation and construction of administrative border posts in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties, and the dedication of a modern warehouse for cross border women traders in Loguatuo. Regarding the high-level meeting, Liberia's Minister of Internal Affairs, and his Ivorian counterpart in charge of the Interior and Security demonstrated in Sanniquellie on October 22 their leadership and above all their frank willingness to collaborate and to promote peace on their common border. Senior representatives of the sub-regional organizations such as ECOWAS, the Mano River Union (MRU), and the United Nations system, including the Resident Coordinator in Côte d'Ivoire and heads of IOM and UNDP agencies of both countries also took part. A joint high-level technical resolution seeking approved signatories from local authorities of the two countries has been developed to sustain the gains made by the joint cross-border project and to increase sense of national and local ownership in security governance.

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):

All project activities, except for the second high-level meeting and the final project evaluation, have been completed. Côte d'Ivoire will host this second high-level meeting scheduled for the first week of December 2021. All arrangements will be made to make a wide media coverage of this event. Besides, a film is being produced to depict a border crisis simulation exercise as a test for crisis management bodies in the rapid response to a massive population displacement held in Danané on October 23, 2021. This film will be widely disseminated through several channels such as national television, online press, and social networks. The simulation has put in place proper perspectives evaluated on reaction capabilities of various stakeholders, communities, and the speed of commitment of human and material potential in crisis.

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):

The mobilization, involvement and interaction shown by the project's stakeholders attest to the relevance of the project on the one hand and the progressive understanding of the issues of social cohesion, peace, and border security on the other. Indeed, following the numerous capacity building sessions organized for members of civil-military mechanisms, peace committees involving women's and youth associations, there is a change in attitude and a high level of collaboration between the communities and the security forces. For example, across the two countries, early warnings issued by local populations have increased from 27 in 2020 to 345 to date, of which 335 have been resolved by peace committees. This collaborative approach to community policing strengthens the sense of citizen participation and establishes a proactive relationship with communities to help prevent cross-border crime, identify potential conflicts and better address identified challenges. These collaborations have also led to promoting effective dialogues, joint problem solving and cooperation, with the participation of women, youth, and refugees at the community level. In addition, the resolution of these cases at the level of the community through dialogues using mediation have promoted peaceful coexistence, ensured the rights of people, particularly women and avoided the waste of resources and generational grudge between families. Often, cases taken to court takes long time to resolve, overwhelms the criminal justice system and results into grudge between families.

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):

Communication and collaboration between security forces of both countries and community dwellers have improved based on peacebuilding initiatives undertaken. The story illustrates an altercation by refoulement on Thursday, April 24, 2021, between Mrs. Felichor, president of the cross-border women traders of Grand Gedeh County (Liberia) and the Ivorian security forces on duty at the border post of Pekan village. Her group suspended its commercial activities towards Côte d'Ivoire for one month. This impeded relations between the people of the mirroring village of Bhai, where the traders’ president hailed from, and those of Pekan. The Liberian security forces expressed dissatisfaction about the maltreatment of their fellow citizen. The tension created by this incident had spread during the project meeting between Ivorian and Liberian defense and security forces. The Ivorian forces apologized and assured the lady and the businesswomen of measures put in place to ensure that neither she nor her colleagues are subjected to such treatment in the future. To address this further, the Ivorian and Liberian forces discussed the harmonization of travel documents to ensure free movement of people and goods. In September 2021, the lady was invited to a civil-military meeting in Toulepleu and she testified that the attitude of the security agents at the Pékan border post had changed completely. ***"I welcome this project which creates the conditions for a frank dialogue. Trust and mutual respect are being established through regular communication between ourselves and our defense and security forces”***. In addressing commitments to build on success stories of the project, the Liberia Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. Varney A. Sirleaf said that ***“The Government of Liberia is pleased with the project gains, and it has strengthened the capacity of localized structures and complimented efforts of national security apparatus in strengthening security, peace and social cohesion along our common borders. However, we are very concern with the sustainability and extension of interventions into other parts of the border counties. This is very important in the wake of porous and unmanned borders with limited infrastructures as Liberia go through Presidential and senatorial elections 2023”***.

**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/have 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: Increased trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track.**

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

Substantial progress toward the achievement of Outcome 1 was made during the implementation of the project. Collaboration and interaction between security forces and the civilian population, particularly the cross-border women traders along the two countries’ borders have been strengthened through regularly civil-military dialogues and events. Firstly, regular meetings of civil-military mechanisms at the internal and cross-border levels have increased trust and collaboration between stakeholders, including women, youth groups and security agents. To date, 36 internal meetings have been held by these mechanisms, including 16 county security council (CSC) meetings in Liberia and 20 civil-military cell (CMC) meetings in Côte d'Ivoire respectively. This was consolidated by 13 joint cross-border meetings between CSCs and CMCs. These community exchanges have reduced conflict and improved security in the border communities of both countries.

Secondly, border management practices of local authorities, security forces, and key government actors have improved resulting to the reduction of human trafficking, thereby promoting cross-border trade, and social cohesion, etc. The various training and capacity building activities have also increased women's participation and leadership in conflict resolution and mitigation processes in the project communities.

Finally, the development of infrastructures at the border points and communities have improved security and social cohesion in the project target areas. On the one hand, border agents have had their working conditions improved and on the other hand, their efficiency and interaction with the communities have been strengthened. In Liberia. Three (3) administrative border posts have been rehabilitated at Kenlay/Loguatuo, Buutuo, Bhai, and one fully constructed at the Tempo point of entry. This includes 4 hand pumps that also serve the border community and strengthen collaboration and community engagement. In Côte d'Ivoire, given the lack of buildings to be rehabilitated, the five (5) target border posts of the project (Prollo, Daobly, Pékan, Dohouba and Gbeunta) were instead equipped with lighting and patrol equipment such as motorcycles, tents, and camp beds, etc. (the complete list in the annex documents as evidence).

In addition, the joint and mixed patrol conducted over a fortnight and involving four departments in Côte d'Ivoire and two counties in Liberia, helped to restore the confidence of the local population in their forces. In fact, it created a good atmosphere that allowed the locals to interact with both countries joint security forces and brought a conducive working environment between them. It has also allowed both security agencies to assess the challenges at the border in terms of facilities and infrastructure.

**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)*

The various training and capacity building activities have increased women's participation and leadership in conflict resolution and mitigation processes in the project communities. For instance, capacity building for 30 women traders in Grand Gedeh on their rights and duties allowed them to protest the maltreatment that their Union President claimed to have suffered from Ivorian security agents at the Pékan border post. Their involvement and determination led the hierarchical chiefs of the border posts of Pékan and Bhai to discuss the harmonization of border control procedures. The newly constructed warehouse at the Loguatuo port of entry has provided a modern storage facility for cross-border traders, especially women who constitute most of the traders. The facility has reduced loss of vital income for women traders as their goods and produce are now preserved from spoilage and theft.

**Outcome 2: Reduced tensions through addressing main grievances, including land disputes, between the target communities of the cross-border areas.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track.**

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

The strengthening of conflict prevention and resolution platforms has promoted effective dialogue, joint problem solving and cooperation, with the participation of women, youth, and refugees, at the community level. The training of members of peace and conflict prevention committees continued during the reporting period, increasing from 272 people trained to 583, including 182 in Liberia and 401 in Côte d'Ivoire. In order to ensure the sustainability of these committees and their sensitization and mediation activities, committee members were selected based on their leadership and responsibilities within their respective communities. The CPCs' interventions in both countries have enabled community members to identify and resolve problems and conflict triggers. A total of 74 committees (41 CPPCs and 23 CPCs) have been established/consolidated from which 11 joint committees formed to address cross-border conflicts and concerns. To date, out of 345 registered conflict cases (126 in Côte d'Ivoire and 219 in Liberia), 335 have been resolved peacefully through the peace committees with more than 200 related cases on cross-border disputes.

Peaceful exchanges between cross-border communities through joint social, cultural, and economic initiatives have also enhanced peaceful coexistence. Women and youth have been the main beneficiaries of these activities. For example, a trade fair brought together 10 groups of women traders from cross-border communities of both countries to showcase and market their goods and products. The youth were mobilized in soccer tournaments for three months, from July to September 2021. These tournaments were real moments of spreading the message of peace but especially of community rapprochement.

**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)*

Most of the needs expressed following the consultations undertaken by the implementing partners with the project's target communities in relation to the rehabilitation of community infrastructure relate to women's needs, particularly the facilitation of cross-border trade and commerce, access to drinking water, maternal and child health care, etc. Positive spin-offs have already been recorded in the communities benefiting from the rehabilitations. In fact, a warehouse constructed in Loguatuo, a border town in Nimba County provides storage facility for 200 cross border women traders who have been facing serious challenge with storage of their goods and produce, often causing these commodities to perish and leading to loss of vital incomes. By allowing traders to buy and sell huge quantity of goods without fear of storage and loss, the facility contributes to increased volume of cross border trade. In addition, the rehabilitation of the water pumps has resulted in the immediate reduction of disputes around water points that usually lead to conflicts among women and the reduction of diarrhea in children caused by contaminated river water. Lastly, since the delivery room of the Toyebli maternity hospital has been renovated and equipped with beds, almost ten deliveries have been recorded that would have required the evacuation of these patients to other health centers far away. This health center is also used by Liberian women from mirroring villages such as Kayhay who no longer have to travel long distances to give birth in the Zwedru district of Liberia.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)* Monitoring of activities implemented by CSO partners in Grand Gedeh and Nimba Counties, to assess progress and check compliance.
* Monitoring mission of the indicators, quality control and final reception of the basic community infrastructures rehabilitated by the implementing partner organizations in Danané, Toulepleu and Taï.
 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?NoMonitoring, inspection and review of quality materials and milestone work done at each site in Nimba – Kenlay/Loguatua and Buutuo | Evaluation budget (response required): 50 000$If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:The recruitment of consultants for the final evaluation is ongoing. Two national consultants will be contracted, one for each country, headed by an international consultant. Prior to the final external and independent evaluation, the project team will also conduct a final perception study on all the project areas starting in November 2021, targeting the results and output indicators. |
| **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:Federal Republic of Germany. Signed in November 2019 3, 636 000 £ |
| **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)* | To expand coverage of the project activities by air, ECOWAS Radio repositioned its transmitter and engaged 10 community radio stations to relay and/or rebroadcast its thirty (30) minutes radio program titled “Issues from the Border”, as well as 12 episodes of a radio drama series and jingles in French, English, and the local vernaculars, which highlights border peace, security, and COVID-19 awareness as well as post-election violence prevention. This has increased the number of communities covered and people reached thereby enhancing broadcasting on cross border peace, social cohesion, security, and development.The project also produced and distributed IEC materials including T-shirt, jackets, flyers, and bumper sticker. The distribution of these IEC materials is helping to increase awareness, knowledge and understanding of the public on project interventions and contributing to occasioning behavioral change and promoting peaceful co-existence in project communities. |

**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:

$30,000

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
2. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[x]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[x]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[x]  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.*)

The full swing of project activities started on a low pace, adjusted due to the state of emergency initially declared by the Liberian Government on movements restrictions. The project contributed to support training and peaceful humanitarian intervention with focus on the COVID-19 awareness to local border communities on prevention and control measures in collaboration with local authorities, communities’ leaders, the County Health Teams, and statutory joint security actors at the strategic crossing points including bye-passes in border towns sharing boundary with Ivory Coast in project locations. The production of essential and conflict sensitive materials, awareness messages, and locally produced nose masks and hand-washing equipment have immensely contributed to trust and confidence amongst host communities, security actors and local authorities to champion the prevention and spread of COVID-19 within border communities. On December 11, 2020, during the handover of these essential COVID-19 Response materials, the Statutory Superintendent of Buutuo District stated, ***“Today is a very special time and not just words only, but we have seen first-hand the action and this action is about something durable meant to move and buttress or boost the anti-virus campaign activities that the COVID-19 is affecting the entire world. The coming of IOM/UNDP with COVID Response materials and hand-washing equipment, we have decided as your leaders serving you not to just receive these items but to invite you as direct beneficiaries to prove to the world indeed that the presence of the United Nations here not just by saying but that funding they gave to requisite organisations such as the UNPBF is being put into use and today you have seen it. We hold heartedly receive these items and will monitor and supervise the use of them”***

As border communities strive to fight and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, what remains critical is the adverse eruption of normal farming activities; livelihoods and income of single parents in trade activities affecting particularly women, girls, and youth in project communities. Single parents, and teenage girls between 13 -19 years who earned for themselves prior to the corona outbreak have exhausted their savings during the sit-down-home restrictions. The lack of basic skills and the inability of these women, girls, and youth to feed themselves and restart petty businesses has eventually exposed them to perpetrators; crimes and violence, and more particularly women to sexual gender-based violence in hard-to-reach border communities with no security presence or basic infrastructures.

**PART IV: 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:** Increased trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas  | **Outcome Indicator 1.a**% of community members in the identified target area indicating trust in security actors and civil-state mechanisms in their ability to prevent conflicts (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 67% | 90%  | 90% |  **96%** | The progress indicator is calculated through an internal follow-up evaluation during the high-level meeting (see Excel file)  |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.b**% of security agents and local authorities in the identified target area indicating collaboration between security actors and community members (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 77,5%%  | 90%  | 90% | **97%** | Idem |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.c**Number of conflicts per year resolved by civil-military collaboration mechanisms in respective countries (CMC and CSC) and between the two countries | 5 | 10 | 10 | **30** | 12 resolved by CMC in Côte d’Ivoire &18 CSC in Liberia |
| **Output 1.1** Existing civilian-security services collaboration mechanisms are strengthened  | **Indicator 1.1.1**Number of civil-military collaboration mechanisms (CMC and CSC) established or enhanced  | 8 | 8 | 8 | **7** | 5 in Côte d’Ivoire &2 in Liberia |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**Number of regular CMC and CSC joint meetings between mirroring communities | 0 | 6 | 6 | **13** | 7 in Côte d’Ivoire & 6 in Liberia |
| **Indicator 1.1.3**Number of participants to the regular CMC and CSC meetings in respective countries, including women, youth, and refugees (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 40 | 60 | 60 | **136** | 50 (30 men and 20 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 86 (58 men and 28 women) in Liberia |
| **Indicator 1.1.4**Number of early warning reports registered to and addressed by civil-military collaboration mechanisms (CMC and CSC)  | 0 | 20 | 20 | **29**  | 18 cases have been reported to and resolved by the CSC in Liberia.  |
| **Indicator 1.1.5**Number of security forces and community members who are ready to address the challenges related to a crisis situation at the border.  | 0 | 40 000 | 40 000 | **82 000** |   |
| **Output 1.2**Improved capacities of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors for border management with a view to preventing conflicts. .  | **Output Indicator 1.2.1.** Perception assessment pre- and post- project of relevant authorities regarding capacities for border control and conflict prevention | 0 | 2  | 2 | **2** |  |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.2**Number of border and administrative units rehabilitated and equipped to ensure basic service delivery  | 4 | 10 | 8 | **9** | 5 in Côte d’Ivoire & 4 in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.3**Number of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors with improved knowledge on border management and conflict prevention. | 560 | 800 | 800 | **910** | 350 people trained out of 240 expected178 (136 men and 42 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 172 (144 men and 28 women) in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.4**Number of organized joint patrols | 4 | 8 | 8 | **8** | Involved 4 administrative departments in Côte d'Ivoire and 2 counties in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.5**Percentage of authorities (disaggregated by sex) who perceive a strengthened cooperation on cross border security | 30% | 70% |  | **94%** | The progress indicator is calculated through an internal follow-up evaluation.  |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.6**Number of high-level meetings held | 2 | 4 | 3 | **3** | 1 High-level meeting of relevant authorities of both countries (Liberia & Cote d’Ivoire) has been convened in Sanniquellie, Liberia. The second high-level meeting will be held before the end of December 2021.  |
| **Outcome 2:**Reduced tensions through addressing main grievances, including land disputes, between the target communities of the cross-border areas  | **Outcome Indicator 2.a**Number of disputes and conflicts registered by local authorities to local peace committees (CPPCs and CPCs) during the Project period  | 0 | 20 | 200 | **350** | Cumulatively, the CPPCs & CPCs identified and/or received 345 cases, including 219 cases in Liberia and 126 in Côte d'Ivoire |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.b**% of disputes and conflicts resolved peacefully by local peace committees (CPPCs and CPCs) | 60% | 90% | 80% | **90%** | 335 cases (199 in Liberia and 116 in Côte d'Ivoire) have been mediated and peacefully resolved by the peace committees |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.c**% of community members in the identified target area indicating increased cooperation and social cohesion among cross-border communities and enhanced conflict prevention mechanisms at community level (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 70% | 90% | 90% | **88%** | The progress indicator is calculated through an internal follow-up evaluation  |
| **Output 2.1** Strengthened conflict prevention and dispute resolution platforms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation, including women, youth and refugees, at community level. | **Output Indicator 2.1.1**Number of committees (CPPCs and CPCs) established/consolidated and sustainable  | 16 | 32 | 70 | **77** | 26 in Liberia (14 in Grand Gedeh and 12 in Nimba)51 in Côte d’Ivoire |
| **Output Indicator 2.1.2**Number of participants trained and able to resolve and prevent conflicts with increased knowledge and experiences (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 0 | 120  | 120 | **642** | 401 in Côte d’Ivoire & 241 (151 men and 90 women) in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 2.1.3**Number of participants to the regular CPPCs and CPCs meetings in respective countries, including women, youth, and refugees (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 60 | 120 | 120 | **534**  | 310 (275 men and 135 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 224 (135 men and 89 women) (in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 2.1.4**Number of functional Joint Committee between mirroring that facilitates cross-border cooperation and social cohesion. | 2 | 8 | 8 | **9** |  |
| Output 2.2Increased peaceful exchanges between cross-border communities through joint social, cultural and economic initiatives.  | **Output Indicator 2.2.1**Number of basic cross-border infrastructures (water pumps, small ferryboats, motorized canoes) facilitating cohesion and community engagement rehabilitated  | 4 | 10 |  | **49** | 49 basic cross-border infrastructures (water pumps, 2 small ferryboats, 2 motorized canoes) facilitating cohesion and community engagement rehabilitated 41in Côte d’Ivoire & 8 in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.2**Assessment of perceptions of women regarding an improved socio-economic participation and enhanced knowledge on SGBV issues  | 0 | 1 | 1 | **1** |  |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.3**Number of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials produced on peaceful co-existence and social cohesion prior to the 2020 elections in both countries.  | 14 | 24 | 20 | **32** | 12 sets of IEC on elections and COVID-19 developed and disseminated12 signposts on peaceful co-existence and social cohesion |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.4**Number of awareness-raising activities organized through radio broadcasts | 0 | 12 |  | **32** | 12 episodes through ECOWAS Radio repositioned its transmitter and engaged 10 community radio stations to relay and/or rebroadcast In Liberia.20 episodes with 5 community radio stations in Côte d’Ivoire. |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.5**Number of organized cross-border sport, cultural, and economic activities. | 4 | 10 | 10 | **12** | Target already reached but others are also scheduled by IPs in the next semester |