

Peacebuilding Fund Project Progress Report (Update May_2023)



**PEACEBUILDING
FUND** 

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Thank you for taking the time to complete the PBF Progress report. For projects with more than one recipient, please consult among co-recipients prior to filling out the form to ensure collaboration on the responses. You can generate a print out of the blank form by clicking on the *print* icon on the top right corner of the page. If you have any questions or require technical assistance in filling out the form, please send an email to gabriel.velastegui@un.org

Click Next below to start

» Report Submission

Type of report *

- Semi-annual
- Annual
- Final
- Other

Date of submission of report *

2023-11-14

2023-11-14

Name and Title of Person submitting the report *

Madina Diallo

Name and Title of Person who approved the report *

Yvonne Forsén

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? *

yes

no

Did PBF Secretariat review the report? *

If there is no PBF secretariat in country, please select "Not applicable". If there is a PBF secretariat, you should normally ensure that they have an opportunity to review.

yes

no

Not Applicable

» Project Information and Geographical Scope

Is this a cross-border project? *

yes no

Please select the geographical region(s) in which the project is implemented *

If the project you are looking for does not appear in the following question, please make sure that you have selected the correct regions. A limited number of cross border projects span multiple geographic regions. For example, a cross border project between Niger and Chad spans both West Africa and Central & Southern Africa

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and the Pacific | <input type="checkbox"/> Central & Southern Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> East Africa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Europe and Central Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> Global | <input type="checkbox"/> Latin America and the Caribbean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle East and North Africa | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West Africa | |

Please select the title of the project for which you are submitting the report *

- 00130614/5/6: AILP : Appui aux Initiatives Locales de promotion de la Paix
- 00114134/5: Appui aux initiatives transfrontalières de dialogue communautaire avec les acteurs de la sécurité et de la justice pour la consolidation de la paix au Mali et au Niger
- 00129231/2: Building cross border peace and strengthening sustainable livelihoods of cattle herders and crop farmers in Sierra Leone and Guinea
- 00106947/8/9: Burkina Faso/Niger/Mali: contribution to the United Nations Strategy for the Sahel
- 00128878/9: Consolider la Cohésion Sociale transfrontalière entre la Côte d'Ivoire et la Guinée pour une meilleure compréhension et anticipation des risques et le renforcement de la confiance et de la collaboration entre les acteurs locaux
- 00119702/3: Cross border engagement between Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia to reinforce social cohesion and border security - Phase II
- 00125153/4: Gestion des conflits et renforcement de la résilience agro-pastorale à la frontière Mauritanie-Malienne
- 00113700/1: Jeunes et paix: "Une approche transfrontalière entre le Mali et le Burkina-Faso"
- 00120376/7/8: Programme d'appui à la prévention des conflits et de l'extrémisme violent dans les zones frontalières du Bénin, du Burkina et du Togo
- 00120162/4/5: Promotion d'une transhumance pacifique dans la région du Liptako-Gourma
- 00129587/8: Renforcer la gouvernance des zones frontalières pour consolider la cohésion sociale et prévenir les conflits
- 00129699/700: Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal
- 00140260_1_2: Programme d'appui à la prévention des conflits et de l'extrémisme violent dans les zones frontalières du Bénin du Burkina Faso et du Togo Phase 2
- 00119957_8: Femmes et gestion des conflits liés aux ressources naturelles
- 00133730_1: Projet transfrontalier d'appui au renforcement de la sécurité communautaire à la gestion et la prévention des conflits liés à la transhumance et la gestion des ressources naturelles
- 00140187_8: Projet relatif à la promotion de la gouvernance transfrontalière inclusive et au renforcement de la résilience des populations en vue d'atténuer les risques sécuritaires dans les espaces frontaliers
- Other, Specify

Please select the countries where this project is being implemented *

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cote D'Ivoire
- Gambia
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo
- Other, Specify

Project Start Date (Date of first transfer) *

2021-11-09

2021-11-09

Project end Date *

2024-05-07

2024-05-07

Has this project received an extension? *

- YES, Cost Extension
- YES, No Cost Extension
- YES, Both Cost and No Cost extensions
- NO, No Extensions

Will this project be requesting an extension? *

- YES, Cost Extension
- YES, No Cost Extension
- YES, Both Cost and No Cost extensions
- NO, No Extensions

Is funding disbursed either into a national or regional trust fund? *

- yes
- no

Recipients

Is the convening agency a UN agency or a non UN entity? *

- UN entity
- Non-UN Entity

Please select the convening agency recipient *

- UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- IOM: International Organization for Migration
- UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- WFP: World Food Programme
- UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- ILO: International Labour Organization
- WHO: World Health Organization
- PAHO/WHO
- UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- ITC: International Trade Centre
- UNDPO
- Other, Specify

Are there other recipients for this project? *

- No other recipients
- Yes, other UN recipients only
- Yes, other non-UN recipients only
- Yes, both UN and non-UN recipients

Please select other UN recipients *

Select all that apply

- UNDP: United Nations Development Programme IOM: International Organization for Migration
- UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization WFP: World Food Programme
- UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme ILO: International Labour Organization
- WHO: World Health Organization PAHO/WHO
- UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization ITC: International Trade Centre
- UN Department of Peace Operations Other, Specify

Implementing Partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date?

4

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

Other, Please specify

National CSO

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Talking Drum Studio Sierra Leone

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date *

86.869

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 175 words

TDS Sierra Leone is responsible for implementing Outcome 1 in Sierra Leone. The main activities are:

- **Participatory theater**
- **Town-hall meetings**
- **Sensitization of the cattle settlement policy in local language at community level**
- **Production and broadcasting of radio programs**
- **Set up and training of cross-border alert teams**

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

Other, Please specify

National CSO

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Talking Drum Studio Guinea

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date *

175000

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 175 words

TDS Guinea is responsible for implementing Outcome 1 in Guinea. The main activities are:

- **Participatory theater**
- **Town-hall meetings**
- **Sensitization of the cattle settlement policy in local language at community level**
- **Production and broadcasting of radio programs**
- **Set up and training of cross-border alert teams**
- **Re-dynamization and training of transhumance committees**

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

Other, Please specify

National CSO

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Organisation Guinéenne de Développement Communautaire (OGDC)

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date *

87835

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 175 words

OGDC is responsible for implementing Outcome 2 in the sub-prefectures of Banian in Guinea. The main activities are:

- **Support to IVS development**
- **Reforestation**
- **Support to IVS fencing**
- **Rice and vegetable culture**
- **Training of farmer-based organizations**
- **Support to farmers and cattle herders in setting up income-generating activities**

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

Other, Please specify

National CSO

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Action pour le Bien-être Familial (ABEF)

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date *

119657

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 175 words

ABEF is responsible for implementing Outcome 2 in the sub-prefectures of Hérémakonon and Songoyah in Guinea.

The main activities are:

- **Support to IVS development**
- **Reforestation**
- **Support to IVS fencing**
- **Rice and vegetable culture**
- **Training of farmer-based organizations**
- **Support to farmers and cattle herders in setting up income-generating activities**

Financial Reporting

» Delivery by Recipient

Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization

Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.

Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in **US Dollars**

For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even if different country offices are involved. You will have the opportunity to share a more detailed budget in the next section.

Recipients	Total Project Budget (in US \$) <i>Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars</i>	Transfers to date (in US \$) <i>Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars</i>	Expenditure to date (in US \$) <i>Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars</i>	Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget (calculated automatically)
WFP: World Food Programme	3078537 *	3078537 *	1991314.44 *	64.68 %
IOM: International Organization for Migration	1471463 *	1471463 *	1280757.46 *	87.04 %
TOTAL	4550000	4550000	3272071.9	71.9 1%

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **71.91%**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

Correct Incorrect

» Gender-responsive Budgeting

Indicate what **percentage (%)** of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? *

40

The dollar amount of the budget contributing to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) based on percentage entered above and total project budget is **US \$ 1820000**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

Correct Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *budget amount* allocated to GEWE in US Dollars *

1859678

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US \$ 1308828.76**. Is this correct? *

Correct Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *expenditure to date* on GEWE in US dollars *

913075.44

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. *

The templates for the budget are available [here](#)

PBF cross-border project financial report - November 2021-November 2023 FIN-18_4_56.xlsx



Project Markers

Please select the Gender Marker Associated with this project *

- Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
- Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
- Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Please select the Risk Marker Associated with this project *

- Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
- Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
- Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Please select the PBF Focus Area associated with this project *

- (1.1) Security Sector Reform
- (1.2) Rule of Law
- (1.3) Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
- (1.4) Political Dialogue
- (2.1) National reconciliation
- (2.2) Democratic Governance
- (2.3) Conflict prevention/management
- (3.1) Employment
- (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity
- (4.2) Extension of state authority/Local Administration
- (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Is the project part of one or more PBF priority windows? *

Select all that apply

- Gender promotion initiative
- Youth promotion initiative
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project
- None

Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee? *

- yes
- no

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

The Technical Committee members in Sierra Leone and Guinea meet quarterly. Over the last 6 months, the members met twice in December 2022 (Sierra Leone TC - 5 December 2022; Guinea TC - 8 December 2022), April 2023 (Sierra Leone TC - 5 April 2023; Guinea TC - 13 April 2023), July 2023 (Sierra Leone TC - 5 July 2023; Guinea TC - 13 July 2023) and October 2023 (Sierra Leone TC - 2 October 2023; Guinea TC - 10 October 2023).

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with. *

At the strategic level, national authorities are taking part in quarterly TC meetings where they monitor project progress and ensure that the project is implemented in a timely manner with the required level of quality. In Sierra Leone, representatives from the Ministries of Internal Affairs (leading ministry) and Agriculture (MoA) are active members of the TC, whilst outcome 2 activities are implemented in partnership with the MoA Falaba office, with regular technical oversight and monitoring by MoA HQ. In Guinea, representatives from the following ministries are part of the TC: Territorial Administration And Decentralization (leading ministry), Agriculture and Livestock, Environment and Sustainable Development and Security and Civilian Protection. At the implementation level, local authorities (traditional and governmental) are actively engaged and participating in activities in both countries. In Sierra Leone, the implementing partners interact with the Office of National Security, Falaba District Council, Local Unit Commander, representatives from the Immigration Office and paramount chiefs. In Guinea, the project team collaborates with the Faranah prefecture, the sub-prefects, decentralized authorities from the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment and the mayors of rural communes.

In January 2023, IOM Guinea organized a workshop with key government stakeholders, project partners, and relevant UN agencies at the Ministry of Administration. The main objectives were to present key achievements, to discuss planned activities for 2023 and reflect on the catalytic effects and joint actions contributing to the consolidation of peace in the border areas. The same month, IOM Sierra Leone met with the Falaba District Council to discuss the creation of the data analysis unit that will serve as a hub for information collection, dissemination, and capacity building.

To ensure more ownership from national and local authorities, the project team in Guinea facilitated the organization of an inter-ministerial monitoring mission (TC members and local authorities) in October 2023 to monitor and assess the implementation level of the project in the prefecture of Faranah (see section on monitoring).The same mission will be organized by the Sierra Leone project team in November 2023.

PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

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 rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities

Contracting of partners *

- Not Started Initiated Partially Completed
 Completed Not Applicable

Staff Recruitment *

- Not Started Initiated Partially Completed
 Completed Not Applicable

Collection of baselines *

- Not Started Initiated Partially Completed
 Completed Not Applicable

Identification of beneficiaries *

Not Started

Initiated

Partially Completed

Completed

Not Applicable

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

The following project preliminary activities were completed: recruitment of a Project Coordinator, partnership with Talking Drum Studio (TDS) Guinea and Sierra Leone, official launch of the project in both countries, set up of the technical committee and conduct of project's baseline. Under outcome 1, TDS Guinea and Sierra Leone conducted a conflict analysis of the communities targeted with livelihood support. Under outcome 2, WFP Sierra Leone recruited a field-based officer and formalized partnership with Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) while WFP Guinea recruited a field-based officer and contracted two local NGOs in Faranah prefecture to implement resilience building activities. Under outcome 3, IOM Guinea and Sierra Leone conducted a comprehensive border and migration assessment to capture strategic transhumance related data and evaluate the capacity of border infrastructure.

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 where evidence of contribution to outcomes is available if requested *

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION ONLY (550 word limit)

The project has contributed to structural and institutional change. We have noticed a significant reduction of cattle invasion in the sites supported in Guinea and Sierra Leone. Thanks to the sensitizations organized by TDS, the transhumance committees and community relays, a better adherence to the agricultural calendar was observed in the project sites. WFP also ensured that cattle herders and farmers take part together in the IVS development and rehabilitation activities. This approach was adopted as a way to foster rapprochement between the two groups and encourage potential initiatives in favour of social cohesion and communal development. Several joint border assessments took place to evaluate the operationalization level of the posts, the capacities of the personnel and the relations with the border communities. The implementation team will start monitoring in more details the impact of the border posts on community security. However, we have observed positive signs during monitoring visits. The project has contributed to more collaboration between the authorities of both countries. Following the joint border assessment undertaken by IOM Guinea and Sierra Leone in September 2023, the local authorities of both countries involved during the assessment decided to replicate this exercise on a quarterly basis to identify illegal crossing points and analyze the flux of people and merchandise in these points. Moreover, the mayors of the communes of Hérémakonon and Songoyah asked the project team to support their initiative to create a joint cross-border cooperation committees in Hérémakonon (Guinea) - Koindukura (Sierra Leone) and Songoyah (Guinea) - Walia (Sierra Leone).

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

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

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

How many OUTCOMES does this project have *

1 2 4 5 more than 5.

Please write out the project outcomes as they are in the project results framework found in the project document

Outcome 1: *

Border-lying communities in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture have and use inclusive fora that promote peaceful co-existence and resolve conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers

Outcome 2: *

Trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba district and Faranah prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation

Outcome 3: *

Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making

Outcome 1: Border-lying communities in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture have and use inclusive fora that promote peaceful co-existence and resolve conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers

Rate the current status of the outcome progress *

1. Off Track 2. On Track 3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

Progress summary

Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.

In Sierra Leone, the review of the Cattle Settlement Policy is ongoing. The policy was validated by the National Security Council Coordinating Group and Minister of Agriculture and Food Security during a workshop organized by FAO. However, the policy has not been endorsed yet by the line Ministries and Parliament. In Guinea, the endorsement of the Pastoral Code by the National Transitional Council is still pending. Despite the delay in the adoption of the cattle settlement policy, TDS Sierra Leone conducted the review of chiefdom bylaws in January 2023. A meeting was organized in Sulima and Mongo chiefdoms convening both chiefdom and district-level stakeholders followed by a validation meeting in Falaba town and Bongo Bendugu in February 2023. Community level sensitizations of the by-laws in local languages were organized by TDS Sierra Leone who came with the idea of translating the reviewed and updated by-laws in local languages (Yalunka, Kuranko and Fula). These translated messages were recorded on megaphones and distributed among all 20 sections in the two project chiefdoms of Sulima and Mongo. This innovative approach was appreciated by the Guinea stakeholders who requested TDS Sierra Leone to do the same in their communities. In Guinea, TDS based its media programming on themes related to the Pastoral Code to engage communities and other key stakeholders in Faranah.

TDS Sierra Leone and Guinea re-dynamized transhumance committees (named cattle settlement committees in Sierra Leone) by improving the gender and youth representation of the committees and training the members on conflict prevention and resolution approaches as well as early warning and responses. TDS Sierra Leone in collaboration with TDS Guinea is currently facilitating a knowledge exchange meeting between the transhumance committees of both countries to ensure peer-to-peer learning, contributing to greater ownership and sense of responsibilities from the members.

TDS Sierra Leone produced and broadcast through its partner radio stations 70 out of 80 episodes of Bush Wahala, a drama series exploring social cohesion issues pertaining to Falaba district. In Guinea, 10 radio shows were produced and broadcast in several languages on topics related to pastoralism, transhumance and the effects of climate change in the prefecture. Six round tables and three sensitization workshops in local languages were organized on social cohesion and transhumance related topics. Moreover, thanks to the partnership with Faranah radio stations, the project team was able to communicate around the project and its flagship activities.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.

TDS Guinea and Sierra Leone continue to stay attentive to gender and youth dynamics. During the different community engagement activities, TDS in both countries have consciously ensured a good representation of women, young people and persons living with a disability. At the implementation level, TDS Sierra Leone media team has increased the number of women in participatory theatre casts, going from 8 to 11 women out of 20 cast members. Moreover, women represent 50% of border alert team members in Sierra Leone. They continue to support the implementation team and partner organisations with coordination, mobilisation and communicate early warning signs to conflict. Community dialogues forums were largely attended by women and youth who now have a platform to share experience and challenges pertaining to their participation in local governance and development as well as in conflict resolution mechanisms. In March 2023 when IOM and TDS organized a cross-border meeting to celebrate International Women's Day with female herders, farmers and traders to discuss their experience and the challenges they face in their economic activities.

Following training in conflict analysis and management initiated by the IOM and facilitated by TDS a young leader platform was created in Guinea. This platform called Réseau de Acteurs pour le Développement de Faranah - RADEF (in english Network of Actors for the Development of Faranah) is comprised of young people from different youth structures operating in the urban commune of Faranah. Its motto fraternity-solidarity-innovation and its vision is to promote the development and coalition of young people in the city of Faranah. RADEF's mission is to promote and popularize the potential of young people and make them agents of development. TDS ensures a continuous support in building the capacities of the organization that is now organizing its own activities.

TDS Sierra Leone and Guinea will continue to support the capacity building of women and youth throughout the implementing phase of the project through community engagements and trainings. Sensitizations of the cattle settlement peace committees and transhumance committees on gender equality are ongoing to strengthen the role of women within these structures.

Outcome 2: Trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba district and Faranah prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation

Rate the current status of the outcome progress

*

1. Off Track 2. On Track 3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

Progress summary

*

Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.

WFP Sierra Leone in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and community leaders, provided support in the rehabilitation of 50.1 ha of Inland Valley Swamps (IVS) in 10 communities in Falaba district. Following the successful completion of this activity, 501 work participants received 30-day food assistance as a cash-based transfer totalling 130,761\$ to economically boost households and strengthen local markets.

WFP Guinea in collaboration with the government technical services and its local partners supported the development and fencing of 50 ha of IVS (rice culture and fish farming) and the revegetation of degraded water catchment areas in the six supported sites totalling 15 ha. To assist herders and farmers during fencing work, reforestation, fodder production and IVS development, a total of 172 058,60 \$ were transferred to 1126 households, 53% of which are headed by women. In both countries, CBT was a catalyser for women economic empowerment, local development and most importantly social cohesion (see human impact section).

In both countries, the construction of solar powered irrigation systems is ongoing at 5 identified ranches in Falaba district and 6 ranches in Faranah prefecture. In Sierra Leone, twenty women with no prior formal education and from vulnerable crop farmers and cattle herders' households were trained by Barefoot Women, a women solar engineering association. The establishment of these ranches with provision of feed and solar powered irrigation systems will support the mitigation of disputes between herders and farmers through the containment of the cattle in fenced ranches.

In Guinea, 120 agro-pastoralists were trained in fodder production, and fast-growing nutritious grasses (*brachiaria ruziziensis* and *panicum maximum*) were planted on 60 ha of community fenced grazing areas. The same group was trained on the production of multi-nutritional blocks and straw treated with urea fostering collaboration between farmers and herders, as production requires the use of crop residues (rice and maize bran). It also encourages the production of better-quality cow dung to fertilise agricultural soils while limiting the growth of weeds and free roaming of cattle.

To foster more cooperation between cattle herders and farmers, WFP in both countries ensure to include both groups in its different activities. For instance, farmer-based organizations (FBOs) are composed of the two groups to build trust and create a space for dialogue and mutual understanding. A similar approach was adopted during the development of compost pits in IVS sites and syntropic farming pastures within the ranches in Sierra Leone. In addition, WFP in both countries is currently supporting through income-generating activities with the training of selected women and youth on soap production and food processing.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.

WFP's asset creation and livelihood strategy places great importance on gender equality and women's empowerment. From a total of 501 work participants in Sierra Leone, 49% are young women. From a total of to 1126 households supported in Guinea, 53% are headed by women. The cash transferred allowed them to initiate income generating activities which gives them greater financial independence. Some women testified that it makes them feel more valued in their community and reinforces their dignity. Moreover, twenty illiterate women from vulnerable cattle herders and crop farmers households in Sierra Leone were identified and trained in July 2023 on solar pumps management and maintenance in the five cattle ranches selected to receive solar irrigation machines. The training conducted by Barefoot Women allowed the participants to learn new technical skills that will allow them to improve the livelihood of their households and earn the recognition of their communities. Their graduation was celebrated on 31 July 2023 under the auspices of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and the PBF Peace and Development Advisor. Female farmers were also trained in the utilization and management of power tillers donated. Last but not least, 40% of leadership positions in the farmer-based organizations supported by WFP Sierra Leone are run by women.

Youths at higher risk were identified and selected to participate in asset creation activities, giving them an opportunity to build their knowledge and skills on improved agronomic practices. The Community Youth Contractor scheme is an initiative that engages with skilled, energetic youths selected by their communities to be trained to technically oversee livelihood activities in their communities. They serve as knowledge transfer channels, which increases community ownership and paves the way for long-term sustainability. During the reporting period, youth contractors benefited from a two-day refresher training on Technical Package on Rice Production (TPRP) to increase adaptation, adherence to improved rice production practices.

Outcome 3: Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making

Rate the current status of the outcome progress *

1. Off Track 2. On Track 3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

Progress summary

Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.

The identification of transhumance routes, gathering points, conflict-prone areas and pastoral infrastructure provided crucial information for informed decision-making. The different mapping exercises identified key points and deployed sentinels, monitoring over 100,000 animals and contributing to more timely information sharing and decision-making to prevent potential disputes and conflicts. Community engagement and sensitization as well as cross-border collaboration raised awareness on transhumance issues in both countries. In Sierra Leone, a data analysis unit was created at the Falaba District Council. The unit is currently operational and receives, on a daily basis data related to transhumance from deployed early warning focal persons. In Guinea, the data analysis unit reside at the office of the prefectural directorate of agriculture and livestock in Faranah. IOM equipped the unit with office and computer hardware as well as with solar panel to ensure continuous electricity.

The three newly constructed and rehabilitated border posts of Songoyah, Hérémakonon, Koindukura and Walia are fully operational thanks to the deployment of border agents (police, immigration, customs and anti-drug) and the reception of furniture (VHF radios and motorbikes), improving community safety and fostering more trust between security forces and border communities. On 3 November 2022, the project team organized a high-level visit to inaugurate the Hérémakonon and Koindukura border posts under the aegis of the Ministers of Interior of Sierra Leone and Guinea. In both countries, border personnel were trained on integrated border management, human rights, conflict management and on cross-border cooperation, equipping them with essential skills for effective border management. A total of four training sessions were conducted benefiting a total of 102 border agents. These efforts have led to noticeable improvements in border activities and cooperation. Since October 2023, joint patrols comprised of border staff from both countries are taking place.

Four cross border meetings brought together stakeholders from both countries including representatives from women groups, including herders, farmers, and cross-border traders from Songoyah, Hérémakonon, Banian, Walia and Koindukura focusing on harmonizing the transhumance calendar, coordination mechanisms and addressing the challenges faced by women in their agropastoral and commercial activities. These meetings serve as crucial platforms for stakeholders to address challenges and find common solutions through participation.

IOM contributed to the coordination of a high-level meeting on cross-border cooperation between Guinea and Sierra Leone in Conakry in November 2022. This meeting took place following the initiatives from both governments to organize joint awareness-raising activities for local cross-border communities to address transhumance-related challenges. IOM Sierra Leone and Guinea provided technical support in the development of the agenda and attended the meeting as observers. The next high-level meeting will take place in Sierra Leone (TBD).

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.

To promote gender equality and women's empowerment, the project implementation team facilitated the active involvement and engagement of women in cross-border management and conflict mitigation. Women were encouraged to participate and share their perspectives and experiences through gender-sensitive forums. Three cross-border meetings were conducted from 26-28 March 2023 in Guinea involving 84 participants, including representatives from various women groups in Songoyah, Hérémakonon, and Banian subprefectures. On 3-4 May 2023, the same meeting was organized in Mongo (Sierra Leone) with 60 participants (40 women and 20 men). These meetings aimed to address the challenges faced by women in agropastoral and commercial activities, cooperation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. During the meetings, participants discussed and identified several challenges, including transportation limitations, lack of knowledge regarding customs taxes, financial constraints, and inadequate understanding of cross-border cooperation. Other challenges included insufficient agricultural inputs, tools, water, and knowledge of product processing techniques. The project team will address these challenges in collaboration with WFP, through resource provision, capacity building, and fostering cross-border collaboration to support women's empowerment and create sustainable solutions for them.

The project also prioritized youth inclusion and responsiveness by actively involving young people in capacity building training and providing platforms for their voices to be heard. The project ensured their active participation in shaping cross-border management and conflict mitigation policies. On 22-24 March 2023, IOM organized a training in Faranah (Guinea) for 20 youth stakeholders (including 9 women) in conflict analysis and management. 17 young men and women also benefited from this training in Sierra Leone in May 2023. These trainees have been actively involved in the collection of transhumance-related data in collaboration with the Falaba District Council. The activity allowed the youth to improve their conflict management capabilities but also to gradually build trust and collaboration with security agents through active listening sessions and conflict analysis exercises within their localities. In June 2023, IOM in both countries organized in Hérémakonon-Koindukura a cross-border sport event that gathered the youth from border communities. The organized use sport as a rapprochement activity to strengthen and promote team spirit, peace, dialogue and cultural diversity between and within border communities.

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 the **outcome** level in the table below

- If an outcome has more than 3 indicators , select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

» Outcome 1: Border-lying communities in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture have and use inclusive fora that promote peaceful co-existence and resolve conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers

Outcome 1	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)

1.1	Proportion of farmers/herders who believe that herders and farmers have equal access to natural resources by groups (sex-disaggregated)	<p>32%</p> <p>Gender Female: 35.8%; and male: 29.7%</p> <p>Age Under 20 years: 16.7% 21 to 30 years: 33.5% 31 to 40 years: 38.9% 41 to 50 years: 16.3% 51 years and over: 17.3%</p>	55%	To be determined at the end of the project. However, this outcome has been advanced through engagement meetings, such as the on-air town hall meetings held, that ignited discussion around some of the existing tensions around scarce natural resources.	
1.2	Proportion of farmers/herders who agree somewhat or a lot that District/Prefecture and Chiefdom-level mechanisms/structures are working for all people equally	<p>Local government: 74.3%; traditional leaders: 96.0%; Transhumance Committees (only in Guinea): 70.4%</p>	80%	N/A	

1.3	<p>Proportion of respondents who raised issues where an outside party (community or government structures - e.g., traditional leaders, transhumance committee, police, etc.) helped with their dispute and who were somewhat or very satisfied with outcome of dispute resolution.</p>	68.1%	80%	<p>In Guinea, these committees are already set up and operational.</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, the transhumance committees also known as chiefdom level cattle settlement peace committees are now operational but at chiefdom headquarter level. Since its establishment in April, 2023, the committees have resolved a total of 13 cases between herders and farmers (8 in Sulima chiefdom and 5 in Mongo chiefdom)</p>	
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How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

1 2 3 **4** 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1

Output 1.1

Cattle Settlement Policy (Sierra Leone) and Pastoral Code (Guinea) updated, validated, disseminated and implemented at national and district/prefecture level

Output 1.2

District Cattle Committee and Prefecture-level committees are strengthened and more inclusive in their composition

Output 1.3

Chiefdom by-laws strengthened, and community members capacitated to manage, mitigate and resolve conflicts between to cattle herders and crop farmers

Output 1.4

Annual and quarterly events held to strengthen cross-border decision-making and dialogue

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» **Output 1.1**

Output 1.1: Cattle Settlement Policy (Sierra Leone) and Pastoral Code (Guinea) updated, validated, disseminated and implemented at national and district/prefecture level	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

1.1.1	Validated Cattle Settlement Policy and Pastoral Code by Government of Sierra Leone and Government of Guinea, respectively	0	2		<p>Sierra Leone: In the absence of the validated national cattle settlement policy, TDS in collaboration with chiefdom stakeholders of Sulima and Mongo reviewed and validated chiefdom level bylaws. These bylaws have been further translated into local languages (Fula, Kuranko and Yalunka) and are now being disseminated through megaphones across the two project chiefdoms</p> <p>Guinea: Pastoral Code needs to be approved by the Transition National Council.</p>	
1.1.2	Number of district and prefecture-level committee members supported	0	30 district and prefecture-level committee members supported		No support provided at the moment as the Cattle Settlement Policy has not yet been validated.	This support will be provided upon the validation of the policy.

1.1.3	<p>Local institutions (police and security actors, district security committee, district cattle settlement committee, local authorities, local courts, etc.) at chiefdom and community level trained on validated policy</p>	0			<p>Sierra Leone: TDS-SL identified and trained 40 cattle settlement peace committee members in Sulima and Mongo chiefdoms (73% male and 27% female). The members of these committees are local authorities, the security apparatus, herders and farmers. They were trained on early warning signs, conflict resolution, common ground approach and their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>The delay in the validation of the cattle settlement policy prompted TDS-SL to engage WFP to repurpose the cattle settlement policy with chiefdom level cattle settlement bylaws.</p>
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» Output 1.2

<p>Output 1.2: District Cattle Committee and Prefecture-level committees are strengthened and more inclusive in their composition</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
<p>1.2.1</p>	<p>Number of district and prefecture-level committee members supported</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>30 district and prefecture-level committee members supported</p>		<p>TDS Sierra Leone has supported the re-dynamization of the chiefdom level cattle settlement peace committees</p>	
<p>1.2.2</p>	<p>Number of border alert teams set up</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>4</p>		<p>In total, 5 border alert teams have been set up in both countries: 2 in Sierra Leone and 3 in Guinea</p>	

1.2.3	Number of episodes of radio drama produced and broadcast	0	80 episodes of radio drama produced and broadcast, 16 community participatory theatre tours conducted		Sierra Leone: 70 episodes of Bush Wahala produced and broadcast, 3 participatory theatre performances conducted. Guinea: 20 radio shows produced and broadcast, 2 TV spots, 8 participatory theater performances conducted with a total of 2186 participants (1050 women and 300 youth)
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» Output 1.3

Output 1.3: Chiefdom by-laws strengthened, and community members capacitated to manage, mitigate and resolve conflicts between to cattle herders and crop farmers	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

1.3.1	Number of chiefdom by-laws strengthened to manage, mitigate and resolve conflicts (in Sierra Leone)	0	2 (1 per chiefdom)		Sierra Leone: 4 workshops held in total	
1.3.2	Number of district and prefecture-level committee members; chiefdom/transhumance committee members, and community members capacitated to manage, mitigate, and resolve conflicts between cattle herders and farmers		200 total (60 chiefdom/transhumance committee members and 140 community members)		Guinea: 75 transhumance committee members (25% women and 47% youth) have been trained on conflict analysis techniques and the common ground approach (conflict resolution approach)	
1.3.3					Sierra Leone: 40 cattle settlement committee members were trained (29 male and 11 female participants between 21 to 25 March 2023)	

» Output 1.4

<p>Output 1.4: Annual and quarterly events held to strengthen cross-border decision-making and dialogue</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
<p>1.4.1</p>	<p>Annual summit planned, held, and attended by key stakeholders</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2 (1 per year) only in Sierra Leone</p>		<p>On 23 February 2023, TDS Sierra Leone conducted the annual peace summit in Koindukura. The summit convened a total of 50 participants (39 men, 11 women) from the leadership of both Sierra Leone and Guinea. During the summit, a peace agreement was unanimously developed by stakeholders from both Guinea and Sierra Leone signed</p>	<p>The last annual peace summit will take place next year towards the end of the project as a closing event.</p>

1.4.2	Quarterly cross-border community dialogues planned, held, and attended by key stakeholders	0	8 (4 per year)		2 cross-border meetings were organised in December 2022 and May 2023 convening a total 239 stakeholders (29% female and 71% male) from both Guinea and Sierra Leone. 1 special cross-border meeting was organized as part of the celebration of Women's Day gathering 100 women (farmers, traders, herders)	The remaining cross-border dialogue forums will take place in the next reporting period.
1.4.3						

» **Outcome 2: Trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba district and Faranah prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation**

Outcome 2	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
2.1	Proportion of farmers/herders who say they agree somewhat or a lot that they trust in groups they traditionally have been in conflict with has increased	herders: 76.5% and farmers 63.6%	herders: 85% and farmers: 80%	N/A	To be determined at the end of the project

2.2	Proportion of farmers/herders reporting that representatives of their social group have equal input into local natural resource management (sex- and age-disaggregated)	31.3% Gender females: 35.7%; and males: 28.8% Age 20 years and under: 16.7% 21 to 30 years: 33.1% 31 to 40 years: 38.5% 41 to 50 years: 15.3% 51 years and over: 13.5%)	60%	N/A	To be determined at the end of the project
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2.3	Proportion of farmers/herders who agree somewhat or a lot working together satisfies their respective interests (sex- and age-disaggregated)	76.2% Gender females: 72.9%; and males: 78.1% Age 20 years and under: 89.4% 21 to 30 years: 69.7% 31 to 40 years: 75.5% 41 to 50 years: 90.7% 51 years and over: 84.8%	90%	N/A	To be determined at the end of the project
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How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

1 2 **3** 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2

Output 2.1

Establishment of community pastures infrastructure to protect farmland and reduce likelihood of crop destruction and associated community tension

Output 2.2

Establishment of solar-powered irrigation systems to minimize competition over water resources

Output 2.3

Farmers and herders are trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices including post-harvest management and dairy value chain to build social cohesion

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» **Output 2.1**

Output 2.1: Establishment of community pastures infrastructure to protect farmland and reduce likelihood of crop destruction and associated community tension	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

2.1.1	Number of households benefiting from community pastures	0	200 herder households in Sierra Leone 100 herder households in Guinea		<p>Sierra Leone: 501 households</p> <p>Guinea: 1126 households</p> <p>50.1 hectares of inland valley swamps to mitigate conflicts between cattle herders and crop farmers. The fencing of the IVS sites (10 in Sierra Leone and 6 in Guinea) is completed.</p> <p>Revegetation of water catchment areas completed in both countries.</p> <p>Sierra Leone: the provision of fast-growing herbs completed.</p> <p>Guinea: 120 cattle herders have been trained. The nutritious herbs are cultivated on the 60 ha and the first seed production is currently being harvested.</p>	
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2.1.2	Number hectares established as community pastures	0	30 hectares		<p>Guinea: 60 hectares of communal land were identified and are being fenced by the herders (with their own funding). The forage species sown in 2022 were planted and the first seed production is currently being harvested.</p> <p>Sierra Leone: 5 cluster ranches from five target communities with a combined area of 10 hectares (2 hectares per site) have been selected for the establishment of the syntropic pastoral agroforestry system.</p>	
2.1.3	Number of illiterate women from vulnerable households on solar pump maintenance	0	20 women		Sierra Leone: 20 women were identified and trained solar pumps management and maintenance.	Guinea: this activity will take place in early 2024.

» Output 2.2

Output 2.2: Establishment of solar-powered irrigation systems to minimize competition over water resources	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
2.2.1	Number of households benefiting from solar-powered irrigation	0	200 herder households in Sierra Leone 100 herder households in Guinea		<p>Sierra Leone: Preliminary activities completed (procurement and contracting process), construction work is ongoing.</p> <p>Guinea: technical study realised by Guinean national water supply service for the installation of 6 solar-power irrigation system, construction work is ongoing.</p>	
	Guinea: The supplier recruitment process encountered difficulties. The supplier was selected during the rainy season, when the target sites were inaccessible for drilling machines.					

2.2.2						
2.2.3						

» Output 2.3

Output 2.3: Farmers and herders are trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices including post-harvest management and dairy value chain to build social cohesion	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

2.3.1	<p>Number of farmers/herders trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices (including provision of appropriate supplies)</p>	0	<p>1,000 total (500 Sierra Leone and 500 Guinea)</p>		<p>Sierra Leone: 501 farmers provided onsite training on improved agronomic practices including climate smart techniques 10 Community Youth contractors & Ministry of Agriculture Extension staff trained on technical package on rice production facilitated by JICA 20 lead farmers (10female/10male) trained by Ministry of Agriculture - Irrigation division on water management practices</p> <p>Guinea : 790 farmers and 120 herders trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices (including provision of appropriate supplies)</p>	
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2.3.2	Number of farmers/herders trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices (including provision of short-duration seeds and fertilizer, and tools)	0	1,000 total (500 Sierra Leone and 500 Guinea)		<p>Sierra Leone: 10 community youth contractors trained on improved agronomic practices. In coordination with government counterpart, 501 farmers were trained in the Technical Package for Rice Production and governance on farmer-based organizations.</p> <p>Guinea: 790 farmers received training on improved agriculture practices, short-duration seeds and fertilizer, and tools</p>	In the next reporting period, herders will on syntropic pastoral agroforestry systems and on the production of hay during the rainy season.
2.3.3	Representation of women and youth in composting enterprises (activities)	N/A	50% women 75% youth		<p>Sierra Leone: 249 women engaged in composting activities. Training on soap production and food processing will start in November 2023.</p> <p>Guinea: training on soap production is ongoing.</p>	

» Outcome 3: Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making

Outcome 3	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
3.1	Proportion of farmers/herders who agree somewhat or a lot that border officials have adequate capacities	49%	80%	The training of border officials in Guinea and Sierra Leone on border management is ongoing.	To be evaluated at the end of the project
3.2	Proportion of farmers/herders who agree somewhat or a lot that border officials are trusted to treat everybody fairly in a conflict (sex- and age-disaggregated)	58% Gender Females: 59.80% Males: 57% Age Under 20 years: 62.5%; 21 to 30 years: 62.2% 31 to 40 years: 57.6% 41 to 50 years: 54.6% 51 years and over: 43.8%	80%	The border posts were officially inaugurated in November 2022. Border officials (customs, police and anti-drug) Monitoring activities is regularly taking place.	To be evaluated at the end of the project
3.3	Proportion of people who agree somewhat or a lot that military and police are trusted to treat everybody fairly in a conflict	Military: 42.1%; Police: 40.7%	Military: 55% Police: 60%	N/A	To be evaluated at the end of the project

How many outputs does outcome 3 have?

1 2 **3** 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 3

Output 3.1

Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making

Output 3.2

Key border check points are rehabilitated and technical and operational capacities of law enforcement agencies are improved

Output 3.3

Cross-border transhumance bilateral consultations and dialogues are enhanced

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» Output 3.1

Output 3.1: Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

3.1.1	Empowered data analysis units conducting data recordings and producing reliable transhumance data for evidence-based decision making.	0	6 (3 IOM Sierra Leone, 3 IOM Guinea)		2 (1 unit in Sierra Leone and 1 unit in Guinea)	<p>Guinea: Creation of this unit at the prefectural directorate for agriculture and livestock finalized. IOM provided computers, a printer and a projector as well as solar panels for continuous power within the unit.</p> <p>Sierra Leone: IOM has created a data analysis unit at the Falaba District Council and at focal location points for reliable transhumance data generation to enhance evidence-based decision making.</p>
3.1.2	Number of security agents trained and knowledgeable to effectively undertake quality data collection, transhumance mapping and accountable for data collection standard.	0	20 (10 in Guinea / 10 in Sierra Leone)		25 people including 10 enumerators, 15 community alert agent in Guinea were trained	

3.1.3	Communities and populations sensitized on transhumance related issues engage in conflict mitigation efforts	0 in Guinea/ 0 in Sierra Leone	5 meeting in total reaching a total of 300 community members (150 in Guinea/150 in Sierra Leone)		5 meetings organized by IOM Guinea and IOM Sierra Leone reaching a total target of 500 people in Guinea and 150 people in Sierra Leone	IOM Guinea- A local radio discussion broadcasted a series of five radio programs focused on various aspect of transhumance exploring the related issues in depth. For IOM Sierra Leone, the remaining sensitization on transhumance related issue and conflict mitigation will be accomplished within the next coming months.
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» Output 3.2

Output 3.2: Key border check points are rehabilitated and technical and operational capacities of law enforcement agencies are improved	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
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3.2.1	Point of entrees (POEs) rehabilitated that support sustainable conflict mitigation process, provide increased protection to border communities	0	4 (2 in Guinea, 2 in Sierra Leone)		4 completed	
3.2.2	POEs equipped with standardized equipment that have eased their mobility, communication and information sharing challenge.	0	30 (15 motorbikes for IOM Guinea, 15 motorbikes for IOM Sierra Leone) and 15 VHF radios per each country		Guinea: 36 VHF radios, and 22 motorbikes (including 3 motorbikes for the transhumance committee for liaison with POEs when conflict happens) delivered. Sierra Leone:15 motorbikes delivered 15 VHF radios to be delivered	
3.2.3	Increased knowledge from integrated border management training sessions	0	6 including: 3 sessions /50 personnel on the Guinea side 3 training/ 50-personnel on the Sierra Leone side		IOM Guinea: 2 training/51 border agents (6 women) IOM Sierra Leone: 2 training/50 border agents	Training completed by IOM Guinea and Sierra Leone

» Output 3.3

Output 3.3: Cross-border transhumance bilateral consultations and dialogues are enhanced	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
3.3.1	Number of cross-border meetings organized channeled through cross-border cooperation mechanism	0	4 (2 in Sierra Leone, 2 in Guinea)		4 completed	
3.3.2	High-level consultative meetings between Sierra Leone and Guinea resulting in evidence driven policy solutions on transhumance issues	0	2 (1 in Guinea, 1 in Sierra Leone)		1 meeting completed	One meeting to be organized by the end of the project
3.3.3	Local solutions provided by districts council after monitoring and evaluation missions	0	4 (2 in Sierra Leone, 2 in Guinea)		2 joint monitoring evaluation between IOM Guinea and IOM Sierra Leone took place in October 2022 and September 2023	2 completed

How many outputs does outcome 4 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 4

.....

PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues

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

.....

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)	Event Description	Tentative Date	Location	Target Audience	Event Objectives
.....

Event 1	Annual peace summit	February or March 2023	Koindukura (Falaba district, Sierra Leone) bordering Hérémakonon sub-prefecture (Faranah préfecture, Guinea)	Chiefs, religious leaders, cattle herders, youth, women groups, farmer-based organizations, national and local authorities, the security forces and the media	To ensure more coherence in the project implementation, the team decided to postpone this event to early 2024. The event would be more impactful if this is organized as a closing ceremony for the border communities. The first Annual Peace Summit took place earlier this year and resulted in the formulation of 10 recommendations (which will be shared in the upcoming report). The second summit will be a higher-level event where national and local leaders from both countries will be invited to pledge their support, make recommendations and develop monitoring mechanisms. The event will be aired on the two partner radio stations.
Event 2					
Event 3					
Event 4					

Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries, etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
- ii. The impact of the project in their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

This is an optional question. You may leave it unanswered if not relevant

Human Impact	Key Stakeholder	What were the challenges they faced prior to project implementation? (350 words)	What has been the impact of the project on their lives? (350 words)	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words)

<p>1</p>	<p>Transhumance committees (Guinea) Cattle settlement committees (Sierra Leone)</p>	<p>Most of these committees were inactive. Women and youth representation in transhumance committees (Guinea) and cattle settlement committees (Sierra Leone) was low. Conflicts, when settled are often in favour of herders while farmers are inadequately compensated.</p>	<p>Thanks to the intervention of TDS, the committees were re-dynamized through the inclusion of women and youth. The newly reconstituted were trained on conflict analysis, prevention and resolution to ensure more participation in the resolution of disputes in their communities.</p>	<p>The President of the Hérémakonon transhumance committee said the following: “Thanks to this workshop, we understood that we have a role beyond what we thought before today. We are called to establish a climate of peace and cohabitation between breeders and farmers. [...]” On the complementarity between transhumance committee and community relay and the recognition of the role of women and young people, the President of the Songoyah transhumance committee said: “Thanks to this training, we learned that we members of the transhumance committee have a very important role to play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts between farmers and breeders and to achieve this we must work with community relays who will send us alert messages. In addition to this, include women and young people in the process while giving them a leading role in transforming conflicts between breeders and farmers.”</p>
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<p>2</p>	<p>Crop farmers and cattle herders</p>	<p>Farmers often face challenges in accessing high-input machinery, such as power tillers, which results in farming being overly labour-intensive. Consequently, farmers struggle to meet their true production capacity due to the limitations imposed by the labour-intensive nature of their work. Most of their crop damage issues were being resolved by local authorities, causing them significant financial expenses, time delays, and unnecessary tension between herders and crop farmers.</p>	<p>The availability of agricultural machinery, such as power tillers, has played a vital role in supporting both groups and individual farmers to enhance their rice production. By utilizing power tillers, farmers can effectively prepare the land, till the soil, and carry out various agricultural tasks more efficiently. This has significantly reduced the labour and time required for these activities. As a result, farmers can cultivate larger areas of land and increase their overall production capacity. The use of agricultural machinery has proven to be a valuable resource, empowering especially female farmers to optimize their farming operations and achieve higher yields in rice cultivation. The project has fostered cooperation between herders and farmers, bringing them together to work closely and collaboratively in the IVS and revegetation activities. This close partnership has resulted in the ability to address and resolve their issues directly and swiftly, without the need for involvement from local authorities. As a result, tensions in the project sites between these two groups have significantly reduced.</p>	<p>“This year has been a game-changer for me as a farmer in Messendinkuday. Unlike previous years where I couldn't cultivate my entire farm, I've already hired the group's power tiller twice to plough the entire land, maximizing my cultivation area. After harvesting, I plan to hire the group's thresher, supply by WFP, to efficiently separate the rice grains from the stalks. What's truly exciting is that the money I pay for these services goes directly to my farming group, of which I am a member. This collaborative effort and investment not only benefit me but also contribute to the growth and development of our group. It's a transformative time to be a farmer in Messendinkuday, embracing modern farming techniques and experiencing the positive impact of mechanization on our productivity and unity as a community.” Adama Samura, Messendinkuday, Sulima chiefdom, Falaba district. “The crop farmers and a few of us cattle herders are now part of the same farming group, enabling us to collaboratively address our challenges without the need for external authorities. They visit our ranch to</p>
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collect cow dung for their compost enterprise, and in return, they cultivate nutrient-rich vegetables that we happily purchase from them. The project has provided us with unforeseen benefits, greatly assisting us in ways we never imagined.” Ibrahim Jawara, cattle herder and farmer in Koindukura, Sulima chiefdom, Falaba district.

<p>3</p>	<p>Songoyah/Walia border communities</p>	<p>The Songoyah/Walia border communities experienced several challenges due to the poor and insufficient border infrastructure and the absence of border agents. These communities were vulnerable to insecurity as unauthorized individuals could illegally cross the border. Smuggling, illicit trade and the movement of illegal goods proliferated as a direct consequence of inadequate control and measures in place.</p>	<p>To tackle these challenges, the project prioritized the implementation of more effective border control and security measures, resulting in a safer and more secure border environment. Critical border infrastructure, such as checkpoints and border posts, were both constructed and rehabilitated. These physical structures provided a foundation for monitoring and regulating border movements. Consequently, it became increasingly difficult for unauthorized individuals to cross the border unnoticed, significantly bolstering regional security. Furthermore, the project placed a strong emphasis on enhancing the capabilities of border agents and law enforcement agencies. This involved equipping them with essential tools and equipment to enhance mobility, communication, and information exchange. This empowerment enabled border agents to perform their duties more effectively, conducting regular patrols, enforcing border regulations, and responding promptly to security incidents. The heightened technical and operational</p>	<p>The project's initiatives in enhancing border infrastructure, fortifying border control measures, and empowering border agents have markedly enhanced the safety and security of the Songoyah border region, fostering smoother cross-border trade, and bolstering socio-economic progress in the border areas. Mr. Konaté from Hérémakonon village testifies: " With this newfound sense of security, I am eager to invest in our community's future. I believe it's the perfect time to build more infrastructure, including houses and shops, right here at the border post. This will not only benefit us, the local residents, but also encourage more cross-border trade and economic activity, ultimately leading to greater prosperity for everyone in the area. In Walia, a community member Madam Sundu Kamara said that, with the presence of the border post and border personnel, their movements would be more guaranteed unlike in the past. The police and customs officers assigned to the Songoyah/Walia/Koindukura border post are delighted to see that their presence reassures the citizens and</p>
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capacities of these agents played a crucial role in improving border management and control, ultimately reducing security risks and ensuring the safety of border communities. The project's efforts in promoting efficient border control and security measures had a positive and tangible impact on the border communities. The heightened security environment instilled a sense of safety and stability, directly benefiting residents by improving personal safety and minimizing the risks associated with unauthorized border crossings. Additionally, this conducive setting facilitated legal and regulated cross-border activities, encouraging economic exchanges and stimulating socio-economic development in the region.

encourages them to settle down and develop their activities in the area. A police officer Mansaré at Songoyah post said that: "As a police officer stationed at the Songoyah border post, it's incredibly rewarding to see how our presence has made a positive difference in the community. The increased security measures have not only made the border safer, but they've also provided a sense of reassurance to the local residents. One of the most fulfilling parts of our job is being able to help resolve conflicts related to transhumance. Knowing that the community feels more secure allows them to approach these issues with a calmer and more cooperative attitude. It's heartening to witness how our presence has contributed to resolving conflicts and promoting harmony in this border area. I'm proud to be part of a team that's had a tangible impact on the lives of these citizens, creating a safer and more peaceful environment for everyone. It's a testament to the positive outcomes that come from effective policing and engaging with the community."

4

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had (650 words)

Under outcome 1, the participatory theater performances organized by TDS Sierra Leone and Guinea have proven to be useful in evoking transhumance-related issues at community level. This creative approach to foster perception, attitude and behavioural change was particularly appreciated by communities who now understand the importance of peaceful cohabitation and resolution of conflicts. The following example is an illustration of the positive impact of this activity on attitudes and behaviours and how community members after understanding the importance of peace and social cohesion can positively influence their peers and become "change agents" in their environment. In Songoyah, a participant in the participatory theater performance explained to the project team that one day her husband got into conflict with a herder whose cattle devastated his field. The husband wanted to seek justice by taking revenge, but his wife, who participated in the theater performance dissuaded him to take action and explained the role of the transhumance committee in resolving this type of issue. She raised awareness with her husband who was convinced to go to the transhumance office. The transhumance committee handled the case and solved it amicably to everyone's satisfaction. Under outcome 2, it was observed that CBT was fostering local development and social cohesion. Sierra Leone - Cash transfers represented an opportunity for financial autonomy especially for female participants. In some sites, the CBT beneficiaries used this money to engage in petty trade as an additional source of income. Guinea - Beneficiaries bought food but the cash was also used to contribute to the development of their villages. For example, the community of Manikolia (Banian sub-prefecture) built a school and covers the salary of the teacher. Located 500m from the village, the Manikolia elementary school has 2 classrooms and accommodates 52 pupils (including 23 girls), is the fruit of a synergy between farmers and breeders. It was built thanks to a cash transfer received. With this elementary school, the village of Manikolia has taken a step towards resilience and building lasting peace between community members. The community of Tinterba (Songoyah sub-prefecture) built a youth center and expanded the village school with 3 classrooms due to the increased number of students since the introduction of the school feeding program in the village. The community also supported the construction of a canteen. In Djibendo (Banian sub-prefecture), the community rehabilitated a health center and cover the remuneration of a community health worker.

You can also upload upto 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc.) to illustrate the human impact of the project

OPTIONAL

File 1

OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

File 2

OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

File 3

OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

You can also add upto 3 links to online resources which illustrate the human impact of the project

OPTIONAL

Link 1

OPTIONAL

<https://share.wochit.com/654ccfc54dfbf92b69578856>

Link 2

OPTIONAL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zky8y7f-ZXc>

Link 3

OPTIONAL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGO1BVkijBA&t=43s>

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How we worked: *

Please select up to 3.

- Enhanced digitization
- Innovative ways of working
- Mobilized additional resources
- Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- Strengthened capacities
- Partnered with Civil Society Organizations
- Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will
- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- Strengthened partnerships with UN Agencies

Please explain

Please limit your response to 350 words.

integrated approach to tackle conflicts between herders and cattle farmers through capacity strengthening on conflict analysis, management and resolution, climate-smart agriculture, data analysis and border management.

Please explain

Please limit your response to 350 words.

This project is implemented by IOM and WFP in Sierra Leone and Guinea. Joint and cross-border activities are regularly organized contributing to a more coherent and harmonized intervention.

Please explain

Please limit your response to 350 words.

Who are we working with (in addition to the implementing partners) *

- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies
- Partnered with local civil society organizations
- Partnered with local academia
- Partnered with sub-national entities
- Partnered with national entities
- Partnered with local volunteers

Please explain (If IFIs)

Please limit your response to 350 words.

Please explain (If UN Agencies)

Please limit your response to 350 words.

This project is implemented by IOM and WFP in Sierra Leone and Guinea. Joint and cross-border activities are regularly organized contributing to a more coherent and harmonized intervention.

Leave No one Behind

Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative *

Mandatory

- Unemployed persons
- Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- Indigenous communities
- Persons with Disabilities
- Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- Women
- Youth
- Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- People living in and around border areas
- Persons affected by natural disasters
- Persons affected by armed conflicts
- Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

PART IV: Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance

» Monitoring

Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *

Please limit your response to 350 words.

During the reporting period, several monitoring activities took place. In December 2022, the PBF Secretariat in Guinea undertook a monitoring mission in Faranah with the objective to:

- **Exchange with beneficiaries and other implementing actors to gather their opinion and their degree of satisfaction with the quality of the services rendered and their expectations ;**
- **Observe the immediate effects of the project ;**
- **Make recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the and take corrective measures if necessary.**

In January 2023, TDS, WFP and IOM in Guinea organized a midterm monitoring and evaluation mission to assess the level of implementation. In Sierra Leone, the implementation team also carried this activity in February 2023.

Between 24 and 27 October 2023, the Guinea project team facilitated an inter-ministerial monitoring mission in Faranah prefecture. The participants consisted of TC members (national level) and their counterparts at the prefecture level. The objective of this field-visit was to assess the overall project implementation level, changes brought by the intervention but also identify challenges, lessons learned and good practices. The results of the visit were presented to a selection of key stakeholders (mayors, transhumance committee members, security forces, community relays, youth organization etc.) on 30 October in Faranah.

Do outcome indicators have baselines? *

If only some of the outcome indicators have baselines, select 'yes'

yes

no

Please provide a brief description *

Please limit your response to 350 words.

WFP SL contracted an independent international consultant to conduct the project's baseline. The consultant worked in close collaboration with the project technical teams across Sierra Leone and Guinea to benefit from their specialised knowledge and ensure that data collected meets the needs of the project. The baseline relied on a mixed methods approach, setting quantitative baseline indicators and informing targets, as well as qualitatively examining the causes of conflict between herders and farmers, the presence and effectiveness of mechanisms put in place to prevent and address conflicts, the remaining challenges to promoting peace, etc. Quantitative surveys were administered to project beneficiaries by trained enumerators while key informant interviews and focus group discussions were carried out by the consultant. Data collection took place throughout the month of May 2022.

Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) *

Please limit your response to 350 words.

The sources of evidence come from monitoring and data collection visits. Reports available upon request.

Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives? e.g. perception surveys *

yes

no

Please provide a brief description

Please limit your response to 350 words.

The project's baseline used a quantitative survey that targeted direct beneficiaries from the project – 500 farmers in each country, and 200 herders in Sierra Leone and 100 herders from Guinea. The survey sought to define baseline values for outcome level indicators for each of the three outcomes, as well as to deepen understanding of underlying conflict dynamics that could be prevented and addressed in project areas. A perception survey was also carried in Guinea during the midterm monitoring and evaluation mission in January 2023.

Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms?

- yes
- no

Please provide a brief description

Please limit your response to 350 words.

Implementation of project activities have been closely monitored by WFP and IOM teams, MAFS and CSOs. WFP's dedicated Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) also enables beneficiaries to provide feedback directly to WFP, thus empowering beneficiaries to report on project activities.

» Evaluation

Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation?

- yes
- no
- Not Applicable

Evaluation budget (in USD):

Response required

180000

If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track? (Preparations)

Please limit your response to 350 words.

If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track: preparations (350 word limit):

WFP Sierra Leone will initiate the recruitment process of the independent consultant that will be in charge of conducting the endline evaluation in Guinea and Sierra Leone. This activity is planned for the month of April 2024. Moreover, it is worth mentioning the conduct of an independent impact evaluation by two research organizations (3ie and ISDC) in collaboration with PBSO. The research team is planning a scoping mission on 27 November 2023 in Sierra Leone and on 4 December 2023 in Guinea. The objective of the mission is to acquire more information from counterparts at WFP, IOM, and TDS on the details of project implementation. The meetings will confirm the value and feasibility of an impact evaluation and allow the researchers to seek input from WFP, IOM, and TDS counterparts on the scope of the evaluation exercises, e.g., the sites to be included, sample sizes corresponding to each approach, and actors to include.

Please mention the focal person accountable for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF, name and email.

Yvonne Forsén, yvonne.forsen@wfp.org

» Catalytic Effect

Catalytic Effect (financial): Indicate funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. (y/n) *

yes

no

If yes, how many additional grants or donors has the project leveraged? *

4

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. *

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

USAID Sierra Leone

Amount in USD *

40000

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. *

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

IMF (Guinea)

Amount in USD *

59479

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. *

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

USAID Guinea

Amount in USD *

11110

1

2

3

4

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

Republic of Korea

Amount in USD *

9350

Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur? *

- No catalytic effect
- Some catalytic effect
- Significant catalytic effect
- Very Significant catalytic effect
- Don't Know
- Too early to tell

If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system *

Please limit your response to 350 words.

1. Based on the success of the ongoing cross-border project, under the PBF Gender Promotion Initiative 2023, IOM-UNCDF-TDS elaborated a project concept note and submitted. This project aims to promote an inclusive and sustainable approach to peacebuilding by highlighting the adaptation measures to climate change implemented by local communities and encouraging the adoption of sustainable economic activities that generate synergies between farmers and herders, with the goal of enhancing cooperation and reducing sources of tension. By emphasizing the importance of climate change adaptation, the project recognizes the challenges faced by communities and seeks to empower them to address these issues effectively. It seeks to create an environment where farmers and herders can work together towards common goals, fostering mutual understanding and collaboration. Through the promotion of sustainable economic activities, the project aims to support the long-term well-being of the communities involved, while also contributing to the broader objective of peace and stability in the region.

2. Following training in conflict analysis and management initiated by the IOM and facilitated by TDS a young leader platform was created in Guinea. This platform called Réseau de Acteurs pour le Développement de Faranah - RADEF (in english Network of Actors for the Development of Faranah) is comprised of young people from different youth structures operating in the urban commune of Faranah. Its motto fraternity-solidarity-innovation and its vision is to promote the development and coalition of young people in the city of Faranah. RADEF's mission is to promote and popularize the potential of young people and make them agents of development. TDS ensures a continuous support in building the capacities of the organization that is now organizing its own activities.

Sustainability

Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?

Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project.

Please limit your response to 350 words.

Sustainability: Does the project have an explicit exit strategy? Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350 word limit)

On 31 October 2023, the Guinea project team organized a capitalization workshop in Faranah. This participatory activity brought key project stakeholders. The workshop' objective was to identify actors and intervention areas but also to formulate recommendations for the exit strategy. This participatory brainstorming highlighted the necessity to strengthen the capacities of transhumance committees and community relays to ensure more autonomy; technical services for a better support and monitoring of activities beyond the project; security services in training new personnel (training of trainers). Moreover, the mayors of the communes of Hérémakonon and Songoyah asked the project team to support their initiative to create a joint cross-border cooperation committees in Hérémakonon (Guinea) - Koindukura (Sierra Leone) and Songoyah (Guinea) - Walia (Sierra Leone). A similar exercise will be conducted in Sierra Leone in the next reporting period.

Under outcome 1, TDS Guinea and Sierra Leone are strengthening community-based dialogues and conflict prevention and management mechanisms using community engagement activities. The establishment and training of cross-border alert teams to document and report transhumance activities between the two countries will continue to provide information on potential conflict triggers to the respective government and security institutions beyond the project duration. TDS in both countries are currently organizing a "peer-to-peer" learning exchange session between some members of the Guinean transhumance committees and the cattle settlement peace committees. They will also support the cross-border cooperation committees.

Under outcome 2, WFP Sierra Leone is working closely with the MAFS for continuity of support beyond the project. The establishment and training of community youth contractors in supported communities will serve as a knowledge transfer channel and support the retention of improved agricultural practices at the community level. WFP is also strengthening the capacities of farmer-based organizations by strengthening their governance and business management capacities.

Under outcome 3, IOM is building the commitment of communities and local and national government. The organization in both countries will gradually reduce its involvement and presence in the next months to guarantee more agency from government authorities. For instance, border post maintenance will be assured by the respective governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea. Moreover, following the joint border assessment undertaken by IOM Guinea and Sierra Leone in September 2023, the local authorities of both countries involved during the assessment decided to replicate this exercise on a quarterly basis to identify illegal crossing points and analyze the flux of people and merchandise in these points. This government-led initiative, that IOM will support over the next months, is an illustration of the ownership of the authorities to strengthen cross-border cooperation.

Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?

Please limit your response to 350 words.

As part of the project, TDS Guinea and Sierra Leone re-dynamized transhumance committees. These committees are responsible for the prevention and resolution of conflicts between cattle herders and farmers and community sensitizations. In the last monitoring visit of the Guinea PBF Secretariat, recommendations were made to establish income-generating activities as a mean to ensure their financial empowerment. However, no budget lines were designed for such support.

The creation of joint cross-border cooperation committees involves several capacity-building needs, which were not anticipated in the project budget. Firstly, training programs should be implemented to equip committee members with skills in effective collaboration, conflict resolution, and facilitation of dialogue among diverse stakeholders. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives should focus on enhancing their knowledge of cross-border issues, legal frameworks, and best practices in peacebuilding efforts. Training in project management and organizational skills will be crucial for efficient operations. Furthermore, workshops on data collection, analysis, and reporting would strengthen their ability to monitor progress and assess the impact of their initiatives. Lastly, communication and negotiation skills training will be essential for effectively engaging with government agencies, community leaders, and international partners. These capacity-building efforts will strengthen the committees' effectiveness in promoting sustained peacebuilding efforts in the border areas. During the remaining period, IOM and TDS will conduct these additional training with available budget.

Monitoring and Oversight Activities

Please describe any key event related to monitoring and oversight. Please click next if no activities have yet taken place.

Monitoring and oversight activities	Name of the Event	Summary	Key Findings
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Event 1	PBF field-visit in Faranah prefecture (Guinea) 12-22 December 2022	<p>As part of its monitoring missions to ensure the quality of the implementation of these projects, the PBF secretariat organized a field monitoring mission from December 12 to 22, 2022. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with beneficiaries and other implementation stakeholders to gather their opinions and their degree of satisfaction with the quality of the services provided and their expectations • Observe the immediate effects of the project • Make recommendations to strengthen the implementation of projects and take corrective measures if necessary 	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Banian committee with a motorcycle, as has been done in other sub-prefectures to avoid frustration • Continue to build the capacity of members of transhumance committees and support them in raising awareness and providing feedback at the level of the villages concerned. • Equip border posts • Continue the dynamic committed and focused on Peacebuilding actions • Consider Income Generating Activities (IGAs) for transhumance committees to provide them with the means to better play their role in conflict management and strengthen their sustainability, which seems quite fragile. • Encourage implementation partners (OGDC, ABEF) to emphasize peacebuilding issues during IGAs and encourage beneficiaries to make the link between their IGA and these issues of conflict management and prevention
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Event 2	Mid-term evaluation mission January 2023 in Guinea and February 2023 in Sierra Leone	<p> Objectives: • Determine the level of performance of the project, to identify constraints • Draw lessons learned • Formulate recommendations to facilitate the achievement of the expected results </p> <p> Findings: • The project has had an immeasurable impact on the management of conflicts between farmers and breeders: the use of gendarmerie services has decreased completely, amicable settlements involving sector heads and members of transhumance offices are now the rule that promotes. These results are felt even outside the project areas. • Raising awareness about equal rights between men and women, especially in transhumance committees, seems to have had positive results. Indeed, the results of the joint mission show a substantial positive improvement in social cohesion. • However, the beneficiaries of the project say they are satisfied with the support received because it would have contributed to the strengthening of peace and social cohesion in the project area extended to all the villages of the targeted sub-prefectures. The majority of them believe that this support responded to their needs/concerns. However, they consider this support insufficient given the importance of the project and the majority believe they are requesting an extension. • Local authorities in the project area are delighted with the positive impacts. Among the positive outcomes of the project, the village leaders/transhumance </p>	<p> Recommendations: • Develop/establish conflict resolution principles for all transhumance committees in the different project intervention areas. For example, the same types of conflicts must have the same resolution methods in the project intervention areas. • Establish and make functional spaces for sharing and formal exchanges between the different actors involved in implementing and coordinating the project. These spaces would make it possible to share the difficulties encountered and to propose consensual solutions to the difficulties encountered. • Establish cross-border transhumance committees to streamline the management of conflicts involving people from both countries. • Improve the frequency of meetings with the various project stakeholders (the transhumance committees must work in advance before the season to take precautions to avoid conflicts) and increase contacts with farmers and breeders to reduce reluctance. • Develop inclusive income-generating activities between farmers and breeders. • Develop exchanges between farmers and breeders (harvest residues for organic fertilizer) • Raise awareness of the risks and threats posed by bush fires, which are still recurring in the area and a source of conflict. </p>
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committee cited in particular the strengthening of peace and social cohesion, the improvement of the living conditions of the beneficiaries and the learning of new farming techniques. • Conflicts between herders and farmers have reduced considerably thanks to the implementation of project activities. The merit goes to the alert and transhumance committees revitalized in the different localities which do work appreciated by the authorities and the communities. The members of these committees are accepted and recognized by community members as being real peace actors, even if the latter say they need more resources to increase their efficiency (motorcycles, coats, boots, operating costs, etc.) • Participatory theaters and Popular Expressions Tribunes (TEP) have made it possible to strengthen ties in communities and strengthen living together. What is also important to note is that thanks to these project activities, key actors from other districts and villages who are not initially target localities of the project were affected by the awareness raising which contributed to improve conflict management and relations between farmers and breeders, as well as between communities and authorities in these localities • Cross-border meetings and the establishment of border posts have made it possible to strengthen fraternal ties between the Guinean and Leonese communities who maintain better relations

and better manage their conflicts. • Thanks to TEPs, communities better understand the law on land and better manage conflicts linked to the acquisition and transfer of land. Women's rights regarding land are increasingly recognized by communities • The programs produced are not listened to by the vast majority of the communities for which they are intended because they do not have enough listening time during broadcast hours and the majority do not have radio sets. However, in urban areas, the broadcasts are listened to and appreciated even in certain localities of Dabola and Dinguiraye which experience practically the same realities as Faranah.

<p>Event 3</p>	<p>First annual peace summit 23 February 2023</p>	<p>In February 2023, an annual peace summit was held in Koindukura convening 50 stakeholders from Sierra Leone and Guinea to discuss issues raised in the different cross-border community dialogue forums, participatory theater performances and sign a peace agreement for a more cohesive and peaceful co-existence at the border.</p>	<p>The following 10 peace initiatives were highlighted: 1. Strengthen and enforce the implementation of the chiefdom bylaws 2. Leaders and or cattle settlement committees must always practice fair judgment of cattle related cases between cattle herders and crop farmers. 3. Cattle ranches also known as ‘warrehs’ should not be constructed near to any farmland(s), they must be situated miles away from farmlands, approximately 2- 3 miles off. 4. Rice farmers are encouraged to cultivate short duration (3-4 months rice) instead of the long duration (6-9 months rice to avoid crops being destroyed by cattle when they are released from the ranches/warrehs around January 10, according to the bylaws. 5. All town chiefs are strongly advised to always inform citizens and their respective section chiefs about new settler(s) or cattle owner(s) in their respective villages and towns. 6. June 10th— January 10th cattle containment period to be reviewed based on the effect of climate changes (a period that will suit both farmers and herders). 7. Barbed wires for fencing cattle ranches and or farmlands should be made available at an affordable cost for farmers and cattle herders to buy in their respective communities. 8. Short duration/early variety seed rice to be made available for farmers to purchase and cultivate in their respective communities instead of the long duration rice. 9. Sulima and Mongo Chiefdoms should form joint crop farmers-herders</p>
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cattle settlement committees respectively to address conflicts/cases between cattle herders and crop farmers. 10. That anyone person(s) intending to farm in any particular area must always communicate in advance the proposed farm site(s) to the chieftom authorities before start of work. This is applicable to all person(s) (Sierra Leoneans and Guineans) intending to farm along or across the border regions.

<p>Event 4</p>	<p>Joint border assessment (IOM Sierra Leone and Guinea) 21-25 September 2023</p>	<p>The overall objective of the joint assessment of entry points between Guinea and Sierra Leone is to strengthen cross-border cooperation and contribute to economic development, health security and security stability in the region by improving efficiency, security and management capacity of entry points between the two countries. Findings: • Strong involvement of the authorities • Very strong mobilization of participants • Sharing of experience between participants • Strengthening ties of cooperation between participants • Enthusiasm and perfect commitment of the participants during this activity • Very good appreciation from the participants on the initiative taken by the IOM • Low knowledge of participants and the community about data collection</p>	<p>Recommendations: • Strengthen the capacity of agents to collect data • Increase the number of days for entry point assessments • Jointly raise awareness among cross-border communities in Guinea and the Sierra Leone on the benefits of cross-border collaboration • Build a joint police-customs and equipped post at the Kaliyereh entry point</p>
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Event 5	Inter-ministerial field visit in Faranah prefecture (Guinea) 24-27 October 2023	<p>As part of its support program for the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the technical committee members organized an inter-ministerial mission to monitor and evaluate the activities carried out since the project inception. The participants of the field visit included representatives of the Ministries mentioned above and the decentralized services of the said Ministries at the prefectural level.</p> <p>Objectives: • Evaluate the quality of the project implementation • Observe any changes brought by the project intervention • Provide recommendations to improve the implementation • Identify challenges, lessons learned and good practices</p>	<p>Recommendations: • Continue joint awareness raising among populations, administrative and cross-border security authorities on peaceful cohabitation and cross-border cooperation • Build and equip joint police-customs posts at the formal entry points of Banian and Sandenia • Deploy agents in sufficient quantities at border crossings • Strengthen continuing training for police/customs officers • Expand the communication radius of radio stations • Build housing for customs and police personnel in Hérémakonon and Songoyah • Strengthen the capacity of technical services (Directorate of Microprojects, Environment and Sustainable Development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide police and customs personnel with fraud detection equipment • Provide the immigration section of the Faranah Central Police Station with computer equipment • Expand project activities in the CRs of Banian and Sandénia • Expand the project to other border sub-prefectures (Marella, Bambaya, Tiro and Kobikoro) • Involve other technical services (Health, Commerce and Fisheries) in project activities • Train and support women and youth groups for the creation of Income Generating Activities in the project areas • Support the continuing training of community relays and transhumance committees • Increase the number of motorcycles for transhumance committees and support their operation • Provide farmers and breeders with barbed wire and fences
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Establish and support the Guinea-Sierra Leone joint coordination committee • Build common infrastructure (market, health center and schools) in the borders • Increase nurseries and sites to be reforested • Improve cultivation techniques for forage crop varieties, especially for Panicum maximum • Materialize and mark transhumance corridors • Support border communities in obtaining identity documents • Involve the focal points at the central level in the development of the terms of reference (TOR) of the activities

Event 6			
Event 7			
Event 8			

Final Steps

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