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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

*Updated April 2024*

**COUNTRY:** Sierra Leone and Guinea

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

**YEAR of report:** 2024

**Project overview**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** *Building cross border peace and strengthening sustainable livelihoods of cattle herders and crop farmers in Sierra Leone and Guinea*  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00129231 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** N/A | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **WFP Sierra Leone (Convening Agency)**  **WFP Guinea**  **IOM Sierra Leone**  **IOM Guinea** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 5November 2021  **Project end date:** 4 May 2023  **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension?** Yes  **Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension?** Yes  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**   * *Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization* * *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.* * *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** | | WFP SL | 1,805,527 | 1,805,527 | 1,805,527 | | WFF GUI | 1,273,010 | 1,273,010 | 1,273,010 | | IOM-SL | 735,731 | 735,731 | 735,731 | | IOM-GUI | 737,732 | 735,732 | 735,732 | | **TOTAL** | **4,550,000** | **4,550,000** | **4,550,000** |   Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)  **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:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organization (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date during this reporting period*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (1500 characters)*** | | Talking Drum Studio (TDS) Sierra Leone | Civil society | 172 259,38 | TDS Sierra Leone is responsible for implementing Outcome 1 in Sierra Leone. The main activities are:   * Participatory theatre * Town-hall meetings * Sensitization of the cattle settlement policy in local langue at community level * Production and broadcasting of radio programs * Set up and training of cross-border alert teams | | Talking Drum Studio (TDS) Guinea | Civil society | 221 982 | TDS Guinea is responsible for implementing Outcome 1 in Guinea. The main activities are:   * Participatory theatre * Town-hall meetings * Sensitization of the cattle settlement policy in local langue 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 | | Organisation Guinéenne de Développement Communautaire (OGDC) | Civil society | 118 208 | 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 | | Action pour le Bien-être Familial (ABEF) | Civil society | 208 716 | 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 |   **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? 40%  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: 1,859,678  Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: 1,859,678 | |
| **Project Gender Marker:** 2  **Project Risk Marker:** 1  **Project PBF focus area:** conflict prevention and management | |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**  Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board?  The project has an active Technical Committee (TC) in Sierra Leone and Guinea. A (joint) steering committee was established with high-level representatives from line ministries from Guinea and Sierra Leone, UN implementing agencies and local authorities. However, after careful considerations and due to a series of different sensitive events taking place in both countries (new nominations, presidential elections and failed coup attempt in Sierra Leone), the PBF focal points from both countries advised the implementation team to postpone the project steering committee meeting to 2024.  If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?*(3000 characters)*  On 13 May 2024, the joint steering committee members from Guinea and Sierra Leone met in Freetown. Due to clashing agendas and challenging socio-political contexts in both countries, the project team and PBF focal points agreed to hold a final steering committee meeting to discuss the overall conduct of the project and findings of the endline assessment.  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 *(3000 characters)*.  At the strategic level, national authorities are taking part in quarterly technical committee meetings where they monitor project progress and ensure that the project is implemented in a timely manner with the required level of quality. The Technical Committee members in Sierra Leone and Guinea met twice in the last 6 months in December 2023 (Sierra Leone TC – 18 January 2024; Guinea TC – 13 December 2023), and March 2024 (Guinea TC – 6 March 2024). In Sierra Leone, representatives from the Ministries of Internal Affairs (leading ministry) and Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) are active members of the TC, whilst outcome 2 activities are implemented in partnership with the MAFS Falaba district office, with regular technical oversight and monitoring by MAFS 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, a workshop was organized in Conakry where government stakeholders, project partners, and UN agencies discussed project outcomes and strategic planning for 2023. From August 31 to September 1, 2023, IOM Guinea contributed to a workshop crafting legal instruments for border activities, aligning with the African Union Border Program. This included developing a Transhumance Cooperation Framework and supporting Guinea's National Border Commission. Moreover, the Advisor of Guinea’s Prime Minister accompanied by the PBF Coordinator visited the project sites in November 2024 as part of the monitoring of PBF projects. In April 2024, IOM facilitated a bilateral meeting in Freetown which highlighted significant progress in coordination between Sierra Leone and Guinea, discussing innovative conflict resolution mechanisms and project achievements. | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Madina Diallo, Project Coordinator, WFP Sierra Leone (lead agency)  Project report approved by: Yvonne Forsén, Representative and Country Director of WFP Sierra Leone (lead agency)  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes, the Peace Development Advisor of Sierra Leone reviewed it. | |

***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.*

*- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses*

**PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities*(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners | Completed |
| Staff Recruitment | Completed |
| Collection of baselines | Completed |
| Identification of beneficiaries | Completed |

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.)*(3000 characters):*

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 undertaking the 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 MAFS, 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.

*Describe overall project progress 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.*

**Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan?**

If no, please provide an explanation *(6000 characters)*:

Project progress summary *(6000 characters)*:

In October 2023, the project team initiated a 6-month no-cost extension request to PBSO. All the project activities conducted by WFP, IOM and TDS in Sierra Leone and Guinea were finalized by May 2024.

Outcome 1

In Sierra Leone, the review of the Cattle Settlement Policy is ongoing. The policy was validated by the National Security Council Coordinating Group and MAFS during a workshop organized by FAO. However, line Ministries and Parliament have not yet endorsed the Policy. In Guinea, the National Transition Council finally validated the Pastoral Code. The Guinea government still needs to approve it.

However, TDS Guinea strengthened the understanding of herders and farmers on the notions of grazing, transhumance and environmental protection in its different activities. 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 Mongo Bendugu in February 20223. 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. 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 encore 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 organised 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.

Outcome 2

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 across ten sites, (rice culture and fish farming) and revegetation of degraded water catchment areas across six supported sites totalling 15 ha. To assist herders and farmers during fencing work, reforestation, fodder production and IVS development, a total of USD172,058.60 was transferred to 1,126 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.

In both countries, the construction of solar powered irrigation systems was finalized 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, in readiness for them to provide solar maintenance support as a sustainability mechanism. 200 farming and cattle herding households were identified and registered to establish syntropic farms and fence the clustered cattle ranches. The establishment of these ranches with nutritious and abundant feed and solar powered cattle drinking 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 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. 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 supported women and youth to establish other alternative income-generating activities through training and provision of equipment for soap production and food processing.

Outcome 3

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, daily 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 equipment as well as with solar panels 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 provision 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. 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 to develop an agenda and attended the meeting as observers. The bilateral meeting took place in Sierra Leone in April 2024.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date *(3000 characters):*

**Under outcome 1** - 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 nearly 50% of border alert team members (3 females, 5 males) 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.

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. 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.

**Under outcome 2 -** From a total of 501 work participants in Sierra Leone, 49% are young women. Out of 1,126 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. Moreover, twenty 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 in 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. Finally, 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.

**Under outcome 3 -** 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. These meetings aimed to address the challenges faced by women in agropastoral and commercial activities, cooperation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

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. In March 2023, IOM organized a training in Faranah 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 a cross-border sport event in Hérémakonon-Koindukura that brought together youth from border communities to strengthen and promote team spirit, peace, dialogue and cultural diversity between and within border communities.

Is the project 1+ year in implementation?

**FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:**

**Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results?**

*Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.*

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results *(6000 characters)*:

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results, or submit them as additional attachments.

*Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework.*

*Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.*

**Under outcome 1** – The project effort to provide fairer and more access to natural resources was proven to be successful. The approach of the different project implementing partners to bring together herders and farmers in the different activities – meetings, sensitization and land work created more mutual understanding. By the end of the project, the proportion of respondents that believe that farmers and herders control natural resources equally more than doubled since the baseline, increasing from 32 percent to 67.5 percent - exceeding the project target of 55 percent. The percentage of beneficiaries that think that natural resources are controlled by mostly farmers or mostly herders went down between the baseline and endline.

It was also noticed that conflict between farmers and herders is decreasing. 41 percent of all households had experienced some sort of dispute or conflict between farmers and herders in the year leading up to the survey. Only 8.6 percent said the same at the endline. In Sierra Leone, those beneficiaries reporting a conflict in the last year dropped from 41.4 percent to 6.1 percent, where experiences with conflict among Guinean beneficiaries decreased from 40.7 percent to 11.3 percent.

Thanks to the different capacity building efforts carried to strengthen local conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms and to popularize chiefdom bylaws and transhumance-relation data, beneficiaries are increasingly satisfied with the outcome of their dispute. Endline respondents were satisfied with the outcome of their dispute (over the target of 80 percent); 73.0 percent said they were very satisfied and 27 percent said they were somewhat satisfied. This is up considerably from the baseline, at which time just over two-thirds (68.1 percent) of all respondents, who reported having a conflict resolved with the help an outside party, said they were either very or somewhat satisfied with how their conflict was resolved.

**Under outcome 2** – The project fostered cooperation between herders and farmers, bringing them together to work closely and collaboratively in activities such as trainings, Inland Valley Swamp (IVS) development and cultivation and revegetation activities. Qualitative data from the endline indicates that the different project activities conducted collectively by herders *and* farmers improved social cohesion, in addition to the added value of engaging in mutually beneficial agricultural activities. This is turn helped improve communication and understanding between the two groups. For instance, 67.2% of farmers who responded to the endline agree that herders can be trusted against 63.6% of the baseline respondents.

This collaborative work approach also led to more engagement and dialogue between the two groups to address and resolve their issues directly and swiftly, without the need for involvement from local authorities. There was a big increase between the baseline and endline in the proportion of survey respondents in both countries who believe that it is possible for farmers and herders to work together to solve conflicts over natural resources. Almost all endline respondents agree – either strongly or somewhat – that this is the case. In addition, males and females equally agree to the possibility for farmers and herders to work together to solve conflicts about natural resources.

Moreover, income-generating activities including rice and vegetable cultivation, soap making and food processing lead to not only more collaboration and synergies among cattle herder and farmers households, in particular women, but also contributed to increasing food security. The endline evaluation reported that key impact of the project on farmers’ lives was increased food consumption. Participants in communities in Sierra Leone and Guinea both indicated that they either increased the number of meals they are consuming or increased the amount of food they were consuming in each meal. Indeed, it was a consistent finding across all farmers groups sampled during qualitative data collection in both Sierra Leone and Guinea that their consumption of food had increased since before the start of the project. Qualitative research also indicated that food diversity was also reported to have increased among farmers.

Another social cohesion and peacebuilding results came from the Food assistance For Assets (FFA) approach adopted by WFP Sierra Leone and Guinea to address immediate food needs and other necessities through cash-based transfers (CBT). While project beneficiaries indicated in the endline using cash for food and other necessities as intended, in some cases, cash was invested in assets such as cattle, capital for small businesses, and petrol water pumps for vegetable cultivation during the dry season. There were also some notable cases of investment in community infrastructure in Guinea, where communities used CBTs to help construct public amenities. For instance, in Tinterba community CBT was pooled by recipients to build a community structure for meetings and a school (where there are six teachers, five of whom are volunteers from the community). In Djibendo, community members use CBT funds to build a health centre and school.

**Under outcome 3** – IOM Guinea and Sierra Leone intervened in areas that was deeply affected by poor infrastructures with border posts that were either non-existent or that lacked facilities and equipment necessary to carry out border patrols and gather intelligence to collect data, measure the impact of transhumance migration to insecurity and report them adequately. The three newly constructed border posts (Guinea - Songoyah, Hérémakonon and Sierra Leone - Koindukura) and the rehabilitation of the Walia border post (Sierra Leone) considerably improved the security situation. The different transhumance mapping exercises generated information that filled a gap in available transhumance movement data. This included successfully collecting data on transhumance flow patterns and routes/corridors between the border area situated along Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture, as well as movement periods, corridors, and the origin, profiles, and destination of transhumance activity. The study provided transhumance stakeholders knowledge on transhumance activities and protocols, offering an important evidence base on its impacts on the cross-border communities along the corridors. Government agencies improved their capacity to address transhumance issues, and dedicated committees oversaw cross-border consultations.

Project beneficiaries living in border areas noted (in focus groups) that their experiences with border agents had improved. They indicated that instances of being hassled and asked for bribes had decreased and the overall demeanour and conduct of the border staff had become more professional. Regarding the communities’ trust in security authorities, 63.4 percent of all endline respondents agree somewhat or a lot that that military are trusted to treat everybody fairly if conflicts arise, above the project target of 55 percent and up from 42.1 percent at the baseline. Likewise, trust in police to treat everybody fairly rose between the baseline and endline, from 40.7 percent to 63.4 percent among all respondents.

**PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments, provide an update on the achievement of key outcome and output indicators in the table below.**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* If the outcome has more than 5 outputs, please select 5 of the most relevant outputs per outcome, and provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 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 Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1  Proportion of farmers/herders who believe that herders and farmers have equal access to natural resources by groups (sex-disaggregated) | 32%  Gender  Female: 35.8%; and male: 29.7%  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% | 55% | 67.5%  Gender  Female: 66%  Male: 68.9%  Age  Under 20 years: 51.4%  21 to 30 years: 67.1%  31 to 40 years: 68.5%  41 to 50 years: 58.1%  51 years and over: 61.3% |  |
| Indicator 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 | Local government: 74.3%; traditional leaders: 96.0%; Transhumance Committees (only in Guinea): 70.4% | 80% | Local government: 79.1%; traditional leaders: 98.9%; transhumance committees (only in Guinea): 98.4% | Cattle settlement committees in Sierra Leone were not existent when the baseline study was conducted. |
| Indicator 1.3  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. | 68.1% | 80% | 100%  73% said they were very satisfied and 27% said they were somewhat satisfied. |  |

**Output 1.1: Cattle Settlement Policy (Sierra Leone) and Pastoral Code (Guinea) updated, validated, disseminated and implemented at national and district/prefecture level**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1.1  Validated *Cattle Settlement Policy* and *Pastoral Code* by Government of Sierra Leone and Government of Guinea, respectively | 0 | 2 | 0  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    Guinea: Pastoral Code was validated by the Transition National Council. However, the President of Guinea did not yet promulgate the code. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2 Number of district and prefecture-level committee members supported | 0 | 30 district and prefecture-level committee members supported | Sierra Leone: A total of 40 district and 30 prefecture level committee members received training support from TDS-SL on “Conflict resolution and management”, “Common Ground Approach”, “Early warning signs” and “Role and responsibilities”. These training supports came through, after validation of the chiefdoms by-laws. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.3  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 | 0 | 40% | Sierra Leone: In the absence of a validated CSP, 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.  Guinea: Despite the delay in adopting the adoption of the Pastoral Code, TDS increased herders, farmers and other stakeholders in the understanding of the concepts of grazing, transhumance and environmental protection through its various media and sensitization activities. | 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. |

**Output 1.2: District Cattle Committee and Prefecture-level committees are strengthened and more inclusive in their composition**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.2.1  Number of district and prefecture-level committee members supported | 0 | 30 district and prefecture-level committee members supported | TDS Sierra Leone has supported the re-dynamization of the chiefdom level cattle settlement peace committees |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2 Number of border alert teams set up | 0 | 4 | 5  In total, 5 border alert teams have been set up in both countries: 2 in Sierra Leone and 3 in Guinea |  |
| Indicator 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  16 participatory theatre performances conducted.  Guinea: 20 radio shows produced and broadcast, 2 TV and 2 radio spots  14 participatory theater performances conducted with a total of 2739 participants |  |

**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 Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 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 |  |
| Indicator 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 | 0 | 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)  A total of 6 trainings were conducted.  Sierra Leone: 40 cattle settlement committee members were trained (29 male and 11 female participants between 21 to 25March 2023)  From 7-12 November 2023, TDS-SL provided training to a total of 91 members (male: 64%, female: 36%) Transhumance and cattle settlement committee members from Guinea and Sierra Leone.This activity consisted in a training and peer-to-peer learning. The committee members shared their experience in the two countries. This was followed up by training on pastoralism conflict management and Common Ground Approach |  |

**Output 1.4: Annual and quarterly events held to strengthen cross-border decision-making and dialogue**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.4.1 Annual summit planned, held, and attended by key stakeholders | 0 | 2 (1 per year) only in Sierra Leone | Sierra Leone: 2 (1 in 2023 and 1 in 2024)  1On 23 February 2023 and 2nd March, 2024, TDS Sierra Leone respectively conducted the first and second annual peace summit in Koindukura. The two summits convened a total of 160 participants (male: 71%, female: 29%) from national, district and chiefdom leadership of both Sierra Leone and Guinea. As a result of the summit, 10 measures for the consolidation and sustainability were unanimously agreed by all parties (stakeholders from Guinea and Sierra Leone). |  |
| Indicator 1.4.2 Quarterly cross-border community dialogues planned, held, and attended by key stakeholders | 0 | 8 (4 per year) | All 8 cross-border meetings have been organised in September 2022, December 2022, and June 2023. The meeting convened a total of 239 (Male: 170, Female: 69) participants (29% female and 71% male) from both Sierra Leone and Guinea  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. |

**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 Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 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 |
| Indicator 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% | 67.5%  Gender  Female 66%  Male: 68.9%  Age  20 years and under: 59.7%  21 to 30 years: 67.2%  31 to 40 years: 68.6%  41 to 50 years: 58.3%  51 years and over: 71.5% |  |
| Indicator 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% | 95.1%  Gender  Female: 95.4%  Male: 94.8%  Age  20 years and under: 95.8%  21 to 30 years old: 94.7%  31 to 40 years old: 95.3%  41 to 50 years old: 94.3%  51 and over: 96.1% |  |

**Output 2.1: Establishment of community pastures infrastructure to protect farmland and reduce likelihood of crop destruction and associated community tension**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.1  Number of households benefiting from community pastures | 0 | 200 herder households in Sierra Leone  100 herder households in Guinea | Sierra Leone: 501 households  Guinea: 1126 households  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.  Revegetation of water catchment areas completed in both countries.  Sierra Leone: the provision of fast-growing herbs completed.  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. |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number hectares established as community pastures | 0 | 30 hectares | 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.  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. |  |
| Indicator 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 : 12 women were trained to solar pump maintenance by the supplier. | Guinea: this activity will take place in early 2024. |

**Output 2.2: Establishment of solar-powered irrigation systems to minimise competition over water resources**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.2  Number of households benefiting from solar-powered irrigation | 0 | 200 herder households in Sierra Leone  100 herder households in Guinea | Sierra Leone: 200 households  Guinea: 120 cattle herder households |  |

**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**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.3.1  Number of farmers/herders trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices (including provision of appropriate supplies) | 0 | 1,000 total (500 Sierra Leone and 500 Guinea) | 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  Guinea : 790 farmers and 120 herders trained on climate-smart agriculture and breeding practices (including provision of appropriate supplies) |  |
| Indicator 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) | 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.  Guinea: 790 farmers received training on improved agriculture practices, short-duration seeds and fertilizer, and tools | In the next reporting period, herders will on syntropic pastoral agroforestry systems and on the production of hay during the rainy season. |
| Indicator 2.3.3  Representation of women and youth in composting enterprises (activities) | N/A | 50% women  75% youth | Sierra Leone:249 women engaged in composting activities. These women were trained on soap production and food processing.  Guinea: 790 farmers, including 50% of women and 75% of young were trained in compost, honey, soap production and vegetable processing |  |

**Outcome 3: Sierra Leone and Guinea collect and use data to develop evidence-based cross-border policies that mitigate conflicts**

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.1  Proportion of farmers/herders who agree somewhat or a lot that border officials have adequate capacities | 49% | 80% | 78.2% |  |
| Indicator 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% | 82.8% |  |
| Indicator 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% | Military: 63.4%  Police: 73.4% |  |

**Output 3.1: Migration data including transhumance movement along the Sierra Leone/Guinea borders is collected and analyzed for improved decision/policy making**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 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) | 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.  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. |
| Indicator 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) | Guinea: 18 from the ministry of agriculture and 15 community alert agent  Sierra Leone: 11 border management personnel and 14 from community alert agents |  |
| Indicator 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. |

**Output 3.2: Key border check points are rehabilitated and technical and operational capacities of law enforcement agencies are improved**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.2.1  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 | The construction of two (Hérémakonon and Songoyah) border posts in Guinea was completed in August 2022.  The construction on the Sierra Leone side was completed in October 2022. The rehabilitation of the Walia border post was completed. |
| Indicator 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: 15 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 | Guinea: The project was able to purchase and donate a larger quantity of radios/motorbikes than originally anticipated. The project benefited from cost savings on the materials enabling them to procure a greater quantity and provide enhanced communication equipment to the border agents. |
| Indicator 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: 3 training/68 border agents (8 women)  IOM Sierra Leone: 2 training/50 border agents | Training completed by IOM Guinea and Sierra Leone |

**Output 3.3: Cross-border transhumance bilateral consultations and dialogues are enhanced**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 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 |  |
| Indicator 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) | 2 meetings completed |  |
| Indicator 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 |  |

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (e.g., 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).

**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:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key stakeholder | What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max) | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max) |
| **Outcome 1:**  Transhumance committees (Guinea)  Cattle settlement committees (Sierra Leone) | 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. | Thanks to the intervention of TDS, the committees were re-dynamized through the inclusion of women and youth. Members of the newly reconstituted committees were trained on conflict analysis, prevention and resolution to ensure more participation in the resolution of disputes in their communities. | 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.’’* |
| **Outcome 2:**  Crop farmers  Cattle herders | Farmers often face challenges in accessing agricultural machinery to enhance labour efficiency, 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. | 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, particularly alleviating the labour burden among women. 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. | “*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 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. |
| **Outcome 3:** Songoyah/Walia border communities | 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. | 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 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. | 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 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."* |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had *(4000 characters)*:

**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**, In many cases, it was observed that CBT was fostering local development and social cohesion. Here are some examples: **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. Other FBOs opened a bank account and saved the money received by the members. Some FBO members provided loans to other members. Furthermore, the Koindukura, Yendeya, Messendikuday and Kambaya FBOs purchased other agricultural machines such as motor pumps to irrigate their IVS sites and other lands used for vegetable growing. The purchases of these different machines would support the continuation of activities beyond the project duration. **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 500 metres 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. The village chief explains the reasons that motivated the members of his community: "*Our children used to spend all their time working in the fields or looking after the animals, because there was no school in the village"*. With this elementary school, the village of Manikolia has taken a step towards resilience and building lasting peace between community members. "*Here, no one will say that this is a school for farmers and herders. It's a school where all the children in the village can study and acquire knowledge that they can put to good use in the village,"* says enthused Karfa Cissé, a local herder.

The community of Tinterba (Songoyah sub-prefecture) built a youth centre and expanded the village school with 3 classrooms due to the increased number of students[[1]](#footnote-2) 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 centre and cover the remuneration of a community health worker. In Kémaya (Hérémakonon sub-prefecture), Tinterba and Djibendo, CBT was also used to purchase motor pumps to irrigate lands.

**Under outcome 3**, the intervention has led to an increase in cross-border cooperation, fostering stronger ties between communities on either side. This newfound collaboration has not only enhanced security thanks to the organization of joint patrols along the border (since October 2023). This collective effort has proven instrumental in maintaining a safer and more secure environment in border areas. The joint patrols deter unauthorized border crossings but also create a sense of unity and shared responsibility between border agents from both countries. This collaborative effort stands as a testament to the positive ripple effects that can be achieved through strategic initiatives and cooperative efforts.

You can also upload up to 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, PowerPoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and/or provide links to online resources (OPTIONAL).

**TDS Guinea videos, spots and radio shows**

**WFP video**

[Solar pump maintenance training video](https://share.wochit.com/654ccfc54dfbf92b69578856) and [Tweet](https://twitter.com/WFPS_Leone/status/1714003489821434056?s=20)

**IOM Guinea videos**

1. [Strengthening Relations: Cross-Border Projects in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGO1BVkijBA&t=43s)
2. [Women farmers building fences for peace](https://youtu.be/zkY8y7f-ZXc?si=eFgbYQ4a5ZQdNIDU)

**IOM Guinea articles**

Link 1: [J’ai décidé de construire ma maison à côté du poste de frontière](file:///C:\Users\ekallon\Downloads\1)%09https:\guinea.iom.int\stories\jai-decide-de-construire-ma-maison-cote-du-poste-de-frontiere) ("I have decided to build my house next to the border post")

Link 2: [Restoring trust between security forces and border communities.](https://guinea.iom.int/stories/retablir-la-confiance-entre-les-forces-de-securite-et-les-communautes-frontalieres)

Link 3: [Le combat des femmes maraichères dans le conflit agro-pastoral](https://guinea.iom.int/stories/le-combat-des-femmes-maraicheres-dans-le-conflit-agro-pastoral) ("The struggle of women market gardeners in the agro-pastoral conflict")

**Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.**

How we worked:(please select up to 3) *(3000 characters in each selected option)*

Enhanced digitization [please explain]

Innovative ways of working[[2]](#footnote-3) [This project was developed and implemented using an 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]

Mobilized additional resources [please explain]

Improved or initiated policy frameworks [please explain]

Strengthened capacities [Capacity strengthening was one of the main intervention strategies under the different outcomes of the project. In both countries, TDS strengthened the capacities of the ]

Partnered with local/grassroots civil society organizations [WFP Sierra Leone and Guinea partnered with the national organization Talking Drum Studio for the implementation of the peacebuilding activities. In Guinea, WFP partnered with two local organizations - Organisation Guinéenne de Développement Communautaire (OGDC) and Action pour le Bien-être Familial (ABEF) for the implementation of its livelihood activities in Faranah prefecture. Following an activity facilitated by TDS with youths, a new young leader platform was created. This platform called Réseau de Acteurs pour le Développement de Faranah - RADEF (in english Network of Actors for the Development of Faranah]

Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will [please explain]

Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [This project was developed and 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.]]

Who are we working with (in addition to the Implementing Partners) *(3000 characters)*:

☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

☐ Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]

☐ Partnered with local civil society organizations [please explain]

☐Partnered with local academia [please explain]

☐Partnered with sub-national entities [please explain]

☐Partnered with national entities [please explain]

☐Partnered with local volunteers [please explain]

**LNOB – Leaving 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

Children

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**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list key monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *(3000 characters)*:  Implementation of project activities have been closely monitored by WFP and IOM teams, MoA 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. Project monitoring has been implemented through monthly field-based monitoring by WFP and IOM and systematically documented in back to office reports, daily monitoring of livelihood activities (outcome 2) by district-level MoA technical staff and WFP’s field-based Programme Associate. To enhance field monitoring of livelihood activities, WFP established a dedicated WhatsApp group comprised of WFP and MoA staff where photographs of project progress can be shared, challenges communicated and way forward established.  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.  Between 20 and 22 November 2023, the PBF Coordinator and the Prime Minister’s adviser visited the prefecture of Faranah to monitor and assess the project activities in the sub-prefectures of Hérémakonon, Songoyah and Banian. A radio interview was also organized to explain the role of the PBF and the project’ results. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  If yes, please provide a brief description *(3000 characters)*:  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.  If not, explain why not and when they will be available *(3000 characters)*:  Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) *(3000 characters)*:  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  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 M&E mission in January 2023 as well as during the endline evaluation in March and April 2024.  Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms?  If yes, please provide a brief description *(3000 characters)*:  Implementation of project activities were closely monitored by WFP and IOM teams, MAFS and CSOs. WFP’s dedicated Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) also enabled beneficiaries to provide feedback directly to WFP in a transparent and confidential manner, thus empowering beneficiaries to report on project activities. Border alert teams also played a role in channelling information and escalating any issues or challenges observed at community-level. |
| **Evaluation:** Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? | Evaluation budget included in the project budget (response required): 180, 000 dollars (overall budget for baseline and endline evaluations)  If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above $1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track? N/A  Please describe the preparations *(3000 characters)*:  WFP Sierra Leone initiated the recruitment process of the independent consultant that will be in charge of conducting the endline evaluation in Guinea and Sierra Leone. This activity took place between March and April 2024. The report was submitted to PBSO and PBF focal points in Sierra Leone and Guinea for their input.  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 organized 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 confirmed 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. Between 27 May and 7 June 2024, the research team conducted data collection mission in Faranah prefecture and Falaba district.  Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF:  *William Hopkins,* [william.hopkins@wfp.org](mailto:william.hopkins@wfp.org%20%20%20) |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):**  Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources to date?  If yes, please indicate name of funding agency and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. | **Sierra Leone**  USAID 40 000 USD  **Guinea**  IMF 59 479 USD  USAID 11 110 USD  Republic of Korea 9 350 USD |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes?  If yes, please select the relevant option below:    Some catalytic eﬀect  Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-ﬁnancial) catalytic eﬀect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so *(3000 characters)*:  *Outcome 1 and 3* - 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 is 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.  *Outcome 2* - The system of workers groupement (farmers and herders) strengthened trust between people and social cohesion. The establishment of community savings and credit groups contributed to the social development of some of the project sites. For example, the inhabitants of Djibendo (Songoyah sub-prefecture) built a school and a health post on their own that the community manages autonomously. Other schools and youth center were built in Manikolea (Banian sub-prefecture) and Tinterba (Songoyah sub-prefecture) as a result of cash-based transfers and village savings schemes. |
| **Sustainability:** Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains, including any mechanisms, platforms, networks and socio-economic initiatives supported, beyond the duration of the project *(3000 characters)*:  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 strengthened 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 worked 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 organisations by strengthening their governance and business management capacities.  **Under outcome 3,** IOM is building the commitment of communities and local and national government. The organisation in both countries gradually reduced 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, supported by IOM, is an illustration of the ownership of the authorities to strengthen cross-border cooperation. In April 2024, IOM supported the launch of a mixed cross-border committee between the two countries, ensuring a better coordination between the two countries in the management of conflicts and sustainable development in border areas. | |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(3000 characters)*:  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 secretariate in December 2022, 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 mixed cross-border cooperation committees between the two countries 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. | |

**Monitoring and Oversight Activities[[3]](#footnote-4)**

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| **Key Monitoring and Oversight Event** | **Findings and Summary** |
| PBF field-visit in Faranah prefecture (Guinea)  *12-22 December 2022* | 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:   * 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   Recommendations:   * 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 |
| Mid-term evaluation mission  *January 2023 in Guinea and February 2023 in Sierra Leone* | 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   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 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.   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. |
| First annual peace summit  *23 February 2023* | 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. 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 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 chiefdom 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. |
| Joint border assessment (IOM Sierra Leone and Guinea)  *21-25 September 2023* | 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   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 |
| Inter-ministerial field visit in Faranah prefecture (Guinea)  *24-27 October 2023* | 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.  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   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) * 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 * 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 |

1. From 171 to 202 students between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023. There are more than 50 students in first year. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Where innovation is defined as **a product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful.** Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but includes here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)