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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Liberia

**TYPE OF REPORT:** ANNUAL

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| **Project Title: “**Sustaining peace and improving social cohesion through the promotion of rural employment opportunities for youth in conflict-prone areas”**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00113990 |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** LMPTF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – Convening Agency)****International Labour Organization (ILO)****World Food Programme (WFP)** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 14 February, 2019**Project end date: 28** February 2021 **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[x]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** FAO $ 760,041ILO $ 405,699.81WFP $ 334,258.59**Total**  **$ 1,500,000**Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 60%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $750,000 (50% of the total budget amount)Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 50% of 897,656.28 |
| **Project Gender Marker: 2****Project Risk Marker: 0****Project PBF focus area: 3.1 (Employment)**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: **Octavius T. Quarbo , Salif Massalay, Michael Vawah**Project report approved by: **Mariatou Njie Dennis Zulu, Karla Hershey**Did PBF Secretariat review the report: **YES** |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

During the year under review, activities aimed at contributing to enhancing peacebuilding and social cohesion were conducted in all six communities in Salala District, Bong County (Tumutu, Salala, Frehlala , Totota), Salayea District (Gangloata and Salayea Town) and Zorzor District (Yealla, Konia and Boi), Lofa County. Activities include community-based participatory planning exercises, a training-of-trainers in the start-and-improve your own business (SIYB) programme, training and production work in enterprises of rice and vegetables. These activities were carried primarily out based on the review and approval of the project advisory committee (PAC) at its meeting held on January 29, 2020.

Additionally, the project technical team, based on findings from value chain analyses and baseline study conducted in October 2019 and validated in January 2020, effected adjustments to project activities, focusing on community preference for specific value chains. Similarly, findings from the scoping exercises validated in February 2020 on youth, gender and land related drivers of conflicts have informed the mapping and documenting of conflict profiles of the communities.

 Rice and vegetable activities to support livelihood interventions in project communities in Lofa and Bong counties continued in the field, whilst construction of irrigation systems and value addition facilities was gradually progressing. Two Community Based Participatory Planning exercises (CBPPs) have been conducted in Salala and Totota communities. Beneficiaries who participated in the SIYB training-of-trainers are now leading the conduct (stepping-down) of the training to a total of 85 (potential) entrepreneurs in the their respective communities.

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

*N/A*

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

N/A

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

Whilst there is still much to be realized in terms of making required impact, implemented activities are being felt by beneficiaries. Below is some of the feedback as stated by beneficiaries:

*“I am here because we are trying to develop and pull together our action plan for this town, so we can uplift it tomorrow. This approach of involving us will improve our lives and the lives of our children”* (Kizzelee Sulonteh, a farmer attending the Community-Based Participatory Planning exercise, Salayea, Lofa County)

*“In the past, when it came to the County Development Fund, no disabled people were included. We have not been counted and have lacked the right to information. This time around, I think it will be different”* (Sam K. Darkolon, chairperson of the Disabled People’s Association, Salayea, Lofa County)

During the community-based participatory planning which included activities such as the Glass Code approach of community inclusiveness and development initiatives as well as indoor discussions and analysis of community-related issues, participants were enthusiastic. One of the participants, Madam T. Allen said: *“I think this project is set to unleash possibilities and opportunities for all of us, especially the youth. It is amazing to see we, ourselves, working along with the partners to develop our own community action that involves a vision of where we want to be in the next 3 to 4 years.”*

Another participant, Yassah Mulbah, of the Totota said: *“We are targeting the year 2023 to stand on our own in vegetable and poultry production,”* emphasizing that their *“nursery containing cabbage, cucumber and pepper is just the beginning as chicken production is the next priority”*.

*“I can tell you for sure, our group will be the next food production heroes in this county by 2023,”* said Doris Flomo of Salala Town, as she worked on the lowland field. *“Food security also means peace security because hunger and palaver go hand-in-hand while food and peace sit side-by-side”*, she added.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

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

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

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

**Outcome 1: Young women and men have increased access to local conflict resolution mechanisms, with a focus on land disputes, and become active agents of peace.**

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

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

During the year under review, the communities of Salala (including Tumutu and Frehlala) and Totota benefited from access to peacebuilding and dispute resolution capacities. Through their youth, women, elders, representatives of socio-economic groups, and decentralized units of line ministries, agencies and commissions, these communities have been increasingly capacitated to undertake community-based participatory planning. Using a participatory approach to build social capital, safe spaces were created for joint decision-making. From these processes, it has been feed backed that some gaps of mistrusts have been bridged and community action plans (CAPs) are being developed in addition to those previously done in Zorzor and Salayea. These plans prioritize key elements of participatory planning and inclusive development and seek to enhance community resilience against conflict-related and other forms of shocks.

Complementarily, existing peacebuilding structures previously identified have been engaged. Amongst the findings from the engagements is the potential for these institutions to enhance ongoing peacebuilding efforts, given their retention of institutional memories. Associated challenges of low budgetary support have also been found; and to the extent permitted by the project scope, these structures will receive some support that could be catalytic and regenerating.

Whilst these activities conform to those considered during the project design, they build on findings from a study which profiled and analysed youth, gender and land related conflicts in the two counties. The study, which was validated in February of this year, reinforces the analytical basis upon which the project was designed. Amongst other things, it finds that existing peacebuilding structures provide relevant opportunities upon which the project can thrive. A small majority of survey participants considered conflict resolutions mechanisms in the community as effective (51 percent) or very effective (4 percent). Also, relying on qualitative data generated through semi-structured interviews, focus groups discussions and surveys – the study identifies land disputes, youth unemployment and the marginalization of youth and women as key challenges at the community-level.

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

The project has ensured equal engagement and participation of young men and women in all aspects of the project planning and implementation including decision making; ensuring that every activity is gender sensitive and youth inclusive. The project allocates 50 percent of its budget to GEWE. Young men and women are treated the same and women are being empowered through their engagement in the skills training programme for peace consolidation. Led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP), the project’s scope has been reviewed against existing gender inclusion policies toward ensuring that gender equality and women’s empowerment are adequately considered. Feedback from the Ministry’s technical lead confirmed that these have been accommodated considerably.

**Outcome 2: Rural young women and men have access to sustainable agricultural livelihoods addressing key drivers of conflict.**

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

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

During the year in review, categorized beneficiaries began farming activities along the value chains of rice and vegetables. Those selected for the component in poultry production in Totota (Bong) and Ganglota (Lofa) are readied for training on improved and sustainable poultry production. In Totota, Tumutu and Salayea youth have been trained, using hands-on farmers’ field school model, and mentored on production of high-valued vegetables (onion, cabbages, tomatoes, sweet pepper, lettuce) whilst irrigation systems are being constructed.

In Yealla, training on rice production has begun alongside production of rice on areas already constructed with irrigation super-structures. Remaining portions of the targeted 30 hectares (in Yealla, Boi and Konia) are yet under constructions due to COVID-19 related delays and associated demotivation of beneficiaries. In Salala and Frehlala, rice fields have been planted following the harvesting of demonstrations plots. Informed by findings of the comprehensive value chain analyses on rice, poultry and vegetables, baseline studies, and shocks imposed by COVID-19, some activities of production and value additions are being slightly remodelled accounting more for beneficiaries’ preferences and comparative advantages of communities.

Whilst these livelihood supports are being provided, beneficiaries using skills and experience generated so far, began solving problems and resolving implementation bottlenecks together using locally sourced materials/technology. In Totota and Tumutu, for example, beneficiaries reverted to using nearby water streams as source to irrigate their vegetables, whilst construction of boreholes and standardized irrigation schemes are ongoing. As major as irrigation is to vegetable production, not allowing said challenge to overwhelm them, stands out as an act of communal planning, strategizing and providing locally source solutions which are key to the sustainability of project interventions.

As part of support to building their entrepreneurial skills, a step down-process of the Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) programme began in November in Salala and Totota. This phase employs social cohesion aspects, with trainers already sensitized on the contribution of employment to peacebuilding. Beneficiaries who participated in the training-of-trainers earlier this year are now conducting training for a total of 85 entrepreneurs at the community-level. SIYB promotes business development and management skills with a focus on starting and improving small businesses as a strategy for creating more and better employment. Successful participants will be certified as SIYB Trainers enabling them to provide business training independently. At the same time, a needs assessment for strengthening social cohesion and peacebuilding through cooperative development is ongoing. Based on the findings of the assessment, capacities of new or existing agricultural cooperatives will be promoted.

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

Under this outcome, inclusion is of high priority as access to skills, under-utilization of the young workforce, skills mismatches and the availability of opportunities were challenges to be addressed. Furthermore, the absence of gainful and stable employment opportunities combined with long-term unemployment threatened social cohesion that the project promotes. The project encouraged gender equality through equitable participation for all. Women and men have equal participation in implementation and leadership. The farmer field school introduced improved social cohesion, participation and inclusion.

Aspects of women’s empowerment have been prioritized at all levels of the project, progress is being recorded in the level of retention. In Salayea, for example, 139 of the 255 beneficiaries are women. Whilst initial enrolment was at 50 percent, this increase in the female composition of the group working on vegetable production suggests a greater appreciation.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)M&E activities were conducted including a baseline survey, post distribution monitoring to ensure that inputs distributed to beneficiaries were properly utilized by the right beneficiaries. Agriculture technicians assigned in the field conducted routine monitoring visits to determine whether project planned activities were on track. However, a planned joint monitoring visit by RUNOs and government counterparts was called off due to COVID19 measures put in place by government. In addition, the LMPTF-PBF Secretariat conducted a monitoring visit, aside from the Evaluability exercise conducted in January 2020. The purpose of this visit was to monitor progress of implementation through the identification of its strength and weaknesses, which helped the project to improve delivery. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **Yes** Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? A perception survey to gauge the level of change in perception (if any is attributable to the project intervention) is underway. Questionnaires have been drafted and are being finalized to be administered later this month.  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): **$30,000**If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: Given the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation and other bottlenecks, a no cost extension is being sought. If this is granted by PBSO, implementation duration and evaluation timetable will be adjusted accordingly.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. Not yet | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | A six-month No-Cost Extension has been initiated given, amongst other things, the severity of COVID-19’s impact on project implementation. These activities include: Community-based participatory planning, start-and-improve your own business, pace of construction of civil and irrigation facilities, value addition services, cooperative development trainings.  |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1****Young women****and men have increased****access to local conflict****resolution mechanisms,****with a focus on land****disputes, and become****active agents of peace.** | Indicator 1.1% change inperceptions amongyouth, women and local leaders of their own ability to prevent, reduce and cope withconflict and promote peace | 0 | at least 20%increase in perceptionchange | December 31, 2020 | 0% |   |
| Indicator 1.2A % change in thenumber of land related conflicts and disputes in the project areas. | 57.8% | At least 25%reduction in land related disputes andConflicts. | December 31, 2020 | 0% | Data to be collected during end-line evaluation  |
| Output 1.1**Land, youth****and gender related drivers of conflicts are mapped and documented** | Indicator 1.1.1# of land, youth and gender related conflict drivers mapped anddocumented | There is oneexisting report on thedrivers of conflict inconcession affected | at least 1 report on land, youth andgender conflict driversidentified anddocumented | December 31, 2019 | 100% | None |
| Indicator 1.1.2# of updatedconflict profile | There is anexisting conflict profile | 1 updatedconflict driver profile | December 31 2019 | 100% | None |
| Output 1.2**Young women****and men and their****communities have****enhanced peace-building****and conflict resolution****capacities** | Indicator 1.2.1# of communitybased participatoryplanning conducted | **0** | At least 4Community Based Planning Processes inLofa and Bong Counties | December 31 2019 | 100% | None |
| Indicator 1.2.2# ofpeacebuildingstructuresstrengthened | 3 | At least 1 ineach county includingthe LLA | February 2021 | Peacebuilding structures only identified. Process of strengthening them to commence in December 2020, with activities being normalized amidst COVID-19 |  COVID-19 affected process |
|  | Indicator 1.3# of socio-culturalactivities, communitymobilization andawareness raising campaign conducted | **0**  | At least 2 in eachcounty | June 2019 | 6 | This activity has been conducted. |
|  | Indicator 1.4# of dialogue and capacity building for peacebuilding organized | **0**  | Young womenand men participating inat least 4 peacebuildingdialogues | February 2021 | 0 | Due to late inception of project, activities were adjusted to the first half of 2020. However same has still not be conducted due to COVID19. Planning process to resume shortly with situation quite normalized  |
| **Outcome 2****Rural young****women and men have****access to sustainable****agricultural livelihoods****addressing key drivers of****conflict**  | Indicator 2.1% of targeted youthwith access tosustainable agriculturallivelihoods | 16% | At least 50% oftargeted youth (male:50% and female: 50%) | February 2021 | 20% - i.e. is at least 240 beneficiaries are having access to livelihood activities accounting for those who commenced farm work in Salayea, Totota, Tumutu and Salala  | Livelihood activities not implemented at full-scale pending kick off of poultry production and expansion of rice and vegetable production  |
| Indicator 2.2% of participantswho expect their future economic situation to be better than their present economic situation | 0% | At least 50% oftargeted youth (male:50% and female: 50%) | December 2019 |  20% - Some productive livelihood activities have picked up in five of the six communities. Once all pick up at full-scale, meeting the target would be much more realistic | To be fully determined when livelihood activities hit full-scale  |
| Output 2.1**Young women****and men have enhanced****access to market-based****entrepreneurial skills****training and business****development services** | Indicator 2.1.1# of livelihoodactivities youthengaged in for self-reliance | 2 (rice and vegetable)  | At least threeagriculture-basedlivelihood (rice,assorted vegetablesand poultry products) | February 2021 | 2 (rice and vegetable)  | Third livelihood activity (poultry production) to be added when project hits full operations at communities  |
| Indicator 2.1.2# of trainingmanuals adapted to local context | 0 | 1 TOT workshopAt least 2 (SIYBand Farmer Field andLife Schools Facilitator’sGuide)  | December 31, 2020 | 3 | 1 SIYB ToT Guide1 SIYB Stepdown guide1 FFS Guide  |
| Indicator 2.1.3# of mentorship and business management training conducted | 0 trainings;  | Target: At least 2 inLofa and Bong | January 2021 | 0 | Activity has not started and will be implemented in January once trainer candidates have been certified.  |
| Indicator 2.1.4# of capacity building training conducted | 0 | At least 2 inBong and Lofa. | February 2021 | 2 - Capacity building on improved vegetable production held in Salayea;Capacity building on rice production held in Salala and Yealla (Zorzor)  | Capacity building on poultry and rice and vegetable for other communities pending  |
| Indicator 2.1.5# of financialorganizations receivingtechnical support | 0 | At least 2financial organizationsper county | December 31, 2020 | 0 | Activity has not started. Comes after training on cooperative development which is planned for January 2021  |
| Indicator 2.1.6# of products competitive in the market against imported products | 0  | At least 3products (rice, assortedvegetables and poultryproducts) | December 31, 2020 | 1 - Maize produced from Totota try-out phase sold at local market generating L$40,000. | Once production is at full-scale with value addition, products competitive to imported ones will be available on local markets  |
| Indicator 2.1.7# of market network established measured by % of farmers linked to buyers | 24.37%  | At least onefunctional marketnetworking targeting 50% |  February 28, 2020 | 0 | Given the need for supply consistency, establishment of market networking would effectively begin when production and value addition hits full-scale  |
| Indicator 2.1.8 # of agro-processing centersestablished | 0 | 1 equippedcenter | February 2021 | 0 -  | Establishment of agro-processing Center follows full-scale production which has not begun especially in Zorzor that is earmarked for such activity |
| **Output 2.2: Youth farmers’****have enhanced capacity to****manage their agricultural****cooperative effectively** | Indicator 2.2.1# of local partnersengaged indeveloping/supportingyouth agriculturalcooperatives identified | Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) is the only existing partner involve with cooperative development | At least 2 |  December 2020 | 1 | CDA has been engaged. Short-term consultant to support cooperative development being hired |
| Indicator 2.2.2# of financial institutions identified/assessed | 0 | At least 2 inBong and Lofa | February 2021 |  | 0 - Identification and assessment of financial institutions to follow with the recent normalization of activities amidst COVID-19 |
| Indicator 2.2.3My.COOP training package adapted and available in the local language | 0 | My.COOPtraining packageavailable in the twoselected counties | February 2021 | 0 - Cooperative Development Agency has been engaged. Short-term consultant to support cooperative development being hired |  |
| Indicator 2.2.4# of TOT workshops conducted; | 0 | 2 TOTSworkshops | February 2019 | **0** | Due to delay caused by project management challenges in identifying a consultant, the activity was adjusted for second half of 2020. With short-term consultant to support cooperative development being hired, activities to kick off in Dec. 2020  |
| Indicator 2.2.5Number of youth groups trained in the formation of cooperatives using the My.COOP training package | 0 | 6 youth andwomen groups trained |  February 28, 2021 | 0 | Consultant not yet hired; ToT not held; Activity to be rolled out once the ToT has been conducted  |
| Output 2.3**Thirty (30)****hectares of integrated****community lowland for****rice and vegetable****production rehabilitated****and developed through****employment-intensive****techniques** | Indicator 2.3.1# of hectaresidentified and selected | 0 | 30ha in Lofa andBong | September 2018 | 100% - 30 hectares of lowland have been identified in Bong and Lofa and are under development with irrigation system being constructed | None  |
| Indicator 2.3.2% of participantswho report feelingcomfortable working alongside a member of other social group | **0**  | at least 50% oftargeted beneficiaries(male:50%, female:50&)  | February 2021  | 0% | Data to be obtained from Perception Survey and/or end-line evaluation  |
| Indicator 2.3.3# of farm implements sets, planting materials and agro processors distributed to beneficiaries | 0 | 1.Assorted handtools and rain boots(cutlass, regular hoe,axe, shovel andsharpening files): 1000pieces2.Rain boots:1,000pieces3.Planting materials(assorted rice andvegetable seeds):Rice seed (NL-19, S8):12.5Mt4.Vegetable (assorted):5oKg5. Implements1. Power tiller: 82. Leveler: 3o locallymade | October 2018 | 90% | None |
| Indicator 2.3.4# of irrigation schemes rehabilitated and developed | 0 | 8 simpleirrigation technology |  December 2020 | 65% - Four irrigation schemes are being developed for lowland rice cultivation in Yealla (site two), Konia (sites one and two), and Boi (all in Zorzor, Lofa County).  | Additionally, for vegetable production in Tumutu (Bong) and Salayea (Lofa), boreholes have been constructed, pending one in Totota as irrigation support.  |
| Indicator 2.3.5: #of post-harvest facilities constructed | 0 | 2 in Lofa andBong |  February 2021 | 25% - Construction of post-harvest facilities (model garden) ongoing in Totota. One for Zorzor pending completion of irrigation superstructures and commencement of full-scale production  | Challenges with contractor’s capacity to deliver. Contract management approaches being used to remedy situation  |
| Indicator 2.3.5# of training conducted for rice and vegetable measured by % of youths trained  | 19.21% | 4 in Lofa andBong targeting 50% of youth  | January 2021 | 2 - Formal training activity (including theoretical and practical modes) on vegetable production has been done in Salayea; Hands-on training on rice production has been held in Salala and begun in Yealla targeting 20% of beneficiaries.  | Other trainings on value addition for rice and vegetable to be held in December 2020 including components of both theory and practice pending |
|  | Indicator 2.3.6Number of trainings conducted on asset creation on integrated lowland productivity and behavioural change communication to improve youth participation in agriculture | 0 | 6 training (3 inLofa and 3 in Bong) | January 2021 | 0 | Activity was revised to be conducted in the second quarter of 2020 but was obstructed by COVID19. With situation being normalized, activities to follow in January 2021  |
| **Output 2.4****Poultry****production and****productivity improve** | Indicator 2.4.1# of sitesidentified for poultryproduction | 0 | 4 sites in 2counties | June 30 2018 | 50% - Two sites identified in Totota (Bong) and Ganglota (Lofa) due to beneficiaries preference, relying on findings from value chain analyses and baseline studies | Of the six pre-selected communities, preference for poultry production were confirmed in two. Implementation to continue there!  |
| Indicator 2.4.2# of raw materialidentified locally | **0** | At least 3 local raw materials (maize,beans andsupplements) | June 2018 | 1 - Maize production identified locally in Bong County;  | Initial consultations/market exploration found (Soy) Beans to not be an ideal feed option; hence, not much is available from local production  |
| Indicator 2.4.3# of birds andassociated poultrymaterials distributed to beneficiaries | 0 | Day-old chick: 5,000Feed: 16.5 Mt  | February 2021 | 0% -  | Procurement conducted, with delivery pending the construction of facilities which has been delayed due to contractor’s challenged capacity. Said challenges are being addressed using contract management approaches  |
| Indicator 2.4.4# of training conducted measured by % of youth trained  | 3.4% | 4 trainings inLofa and Bong targeting 50% |  February 2021 | **0% -** Plan to begin implementing activity (through ToT) disrupted due to COVID-19 restrictions. Rescheduled for December 2020 – January 2021  | Two trainings to be conducted in the two poultry production communities (Totota and Ganglota) following ToT |