 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Liberia & Cote d’Ivoire

**TYPE OF REPORT:** FINAL report

**YEAR of report:** 2022

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| **Project Title: Cross Border Engagement between Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia to reinforce social cohesion and border security – Phase II****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00119702-PBF/IRF-346 Cote D'Ivoire and 00119703 \_PBF/IRF-347 Liberia** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[x]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** IRF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **OIM Côte d’Ivoire** **PNUD Côte d’Ivoire** **IOM Libéria** **UNDP Libéria**  |
| **Date of first transfer:** 16th January 2020**Project end date:** 15**th** January 2022 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[x]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** **OIM Cote d’Ivoire :** $ 777 049,18**PNUD Cote d’Ivoire :** $ 722 950,82**IOM Liberia :**  $ 720 000,00**UNDP Liberia:**  $ 780 000,00 **Total: $ 3 000 000** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **94%**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: US $965,139.77Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $880,225 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2**Project Risk Marker:** Medium**Project PBF focus area:** Conflict/Prevention management |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Beneficiaries agencies’ focal points.Project report approved by: Agencies supervisors.Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes  |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

The implementation of the second phase of the cross-border project between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, which started on 16 January 2020, took place in an international health crisis context marked by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the movement restriction measures taken by governments around the world, and particularly those of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, to combat the spread of the disease, the project was implemented within the allotted time without needing to resort to an extension. This shows the commitment and value placed on the project by the high authorities in both countries. Indeed, as already reported in the progress reports, the special dispensations issued by the local administrations with the approval of the central authorities facilitated the implementation of the cross-border activities that were essential for the success of the project. At the end of the intervention, the project's planned indicators were all met and a number of them were exceeded. The project's performance was praised by stakeholders from both countries at the final project review ceremony in Abidjan on 14 and 15 January 2022. This performance was also confirmed by the final evaluation of the project conducted by three independent consultants, one of whom was the international lead consultant and two national consultants.

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):

The project activities have been finalised. However, several actions to promote and make visible the project's interventions are underway in order to present the project's achievements to stakeholders, partners and populations. These include the production of institutional films on the results of the project and on the changes in the lives of the population, highlighting the various mechanisms and frameworks for exchange put in place to strengthen social cohesion and collaboration between the Defence and Security Forces and civilians, including all the initiatives developed on both sides of the common border. These important 5-minute audiovisual communication materials in full HD 4K format, will be disseminated to the project's partners in line with the project's accountability objectives and overall communication and outreach strategy. In addition, the video on crisis simulation (SIMEX) currently being validated will also be disseminated via social networking channels and screened at community level with the support of local implementing partner organisations.

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):*

***"We have always been aware of the security challenges and social cohesion issues that plague our relationship with our brothers in Liberia, and we have been trying to address them as we can. But the cross-border engagement project has provided the framework for this and has given us community leaders and tradition keepers the opportunity to come together with the blessing of the administrative authorities at the central and regional levels of both countries. In addition, throughout the project, our leadership and degree of responsibility have been strengthened, as we have received from the project teams the necessary support and guidance in setting up and running the joint peace committees, which we will work to make viable and sustainable,"*** said the spokesperson for the traditional chiefs of Danané, Gbato Myamain. Thus, among the changes brought about by the project is the appropriation of mechanisms and platforms for dialogue by community leaders. In addition, there is regular coordination and communication between communities and local authorities. This collaborative approach to fostering interactions between security forces, local actors and communities strengthens citizens' sense of participation and establishes a proactive relationship with communities to help prevent cross-border crime, identify potential conflicts and better respond to identified challenges. This collaboration has also promoted effective dialogues, joint problem solving and cooperation, with the participation of women, youth and refugees at the community level. In addition, the resolution of these cases at the community level through mediated dialogues has promoted peaceful coexistence, ensured the rights of individuals, especially women, and avoided waste of resources and generational resentment between families. Often, cases brought to court take a long time to resolve, overburden the criminal justice system and generate resentment between families.

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

The project's contribution to strengthening ties between communities on both sides of the border is undeniable. As an example, the resolution of a conflict arising from the management of a raft, among many others, illustrates this: "Gbouagleu in Côte d'Ivoire, in the department of Zouan Hounien, and Bongaplay in Liberia, in the county of Nimba, are two mirror villages separated by the Nuon River through which many travellers and traders pass. In a concerted effort, the inhabitants of these two villages have built a raft that is used to carry goods across the river and whose resources are to be shared. However, the sharing of the funds generated by this facility is often a source of friction. In order not to damage their cohesion and living together, they decided to call on a private operator who promised the populations of the two villages an equitable income. But alas, the operator did not keep his promise and, worse still, refused to hand over management, threatening to arrest anyone who opposed him. As the operator is an Ivorian national, the Liberian population interpreted his attitude as collusion with the inhabitants of Gbouagleu. Before things could escalate, the joint conflict resolution committee established in the area took up the matter and brought it to the attention of the administrative authorities, in particular the Sub-Prefect of Banneu in charge of the district. It took the help of several senior officials and sons of the diaspora of the said village to make the concerned person listen to reason because his behaviour is an obstacle to social cohesion and border security. To seal the newfound understanding, celebrations involving the inhabitants of Bongaplay were organised in Gbouagleu”.

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

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

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

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

**Outcome 1: Increased trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas**

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

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

The degree of achievement of result 1 was measured through the cross-measurement of two effect indicators in the end-of-project perception survey. The percentage of community members in the identified target area indicating that they trust security actors and civil-state mechanisms in their ability to prevent conflict is 96%, while the percentage of security agents and local authorities in the identified target area indicating collaboration between security actors and community members is 97%. As we can see, the increase in confidence within the communities has led to an increase in collaboration. As a reminder, these rates were 67% and 77% respectively at the end of the first phase. Indeed, collaboration and interaction between the security forces and the civilian population, particularly cross-border traders along the borders of the two countries, has been strengthened through regular civil-military dialogues and events. First, regular meetings of civil-military mechanisms at the internal and cross-border levels have increased trust and collaboration between stakeholders, including women, youth groups and security officers. Secondly, the border management practices of local authorities, security forces and key government actors have improved, leading to a reduction in human trafficking, thus promoting cross-border trade and social cohesion, etc. The various training and capacity building activities have also increased women's participation and leadership in conflict resolution and mitigation processes in the project communities. Finally, the development of infrastructure at border points and in communities has improved security and social cohesion in the project target areas. On the one hand, the working conditions of border agents have been improved and on the other hand, their efficiency and interaction with the communities have been enhanced. In Liberia. Three (3) administrative border posts have been rehabilitated at Kenlay/Loguatuo, Buutuo, Bhai, and one fully constructed at the Tempo entry point. This includes 4 handpumps that also serve the border community and strengthen community collaboration and engagement. In Côte d'Ivoire, given the lack of buildings to rehabilitate, the five (5) target border posts of the project (Prollo, Daobly, Pékan, Dohouba and Gbeunta) were instead equipped with lighting and patrol equipment such as motorbikes, tents, cots, etc. (the full list is attached as an annex). (The full list in the annex serves as evidence). In addition, the joint and mixed patrol conducted over a fortnight and involving four departments in Côte d'Ivoire and two counties in Liberia, helped to restore the confidence of the local population in their forces. In fact, it created a good atmosphere that allowed the local population to interact with the joint security forces of the two countries and provided a conducive working environment between them. It also allowed the two security agencies to assess the challenges at the border in terms of facilities and infrastructure.

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

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

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

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

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

The intended effects of achieving this outcome were evident throughout the implementation of the project. Capacity building of members of the conflict prevention and resolution platforms promoted effective dialogue, joint problem solving and cooperation, with the participation of women, youth and refugees, at the community level. CPC/CPPC interventions in both countries have enabled community members to identify and resolve problems and triggers of conflict. For example, the post-project perception survey in which beneficiaries in both countries participated shows that 88% of community members in the target area report that cooperation and social cohesion have increased between cross-border communities and that conflict prevention mechanisms have been strengthened at the community level, compared to 70% at the beginning of the project. In addition, the percentage of disputes and conflicts resolved peacefully by local peace committees CPC/CPPC stands at over 97% of reported cases. (see results framework). This is evidenced by the words of the Prefect of the department of Tabou on the contribution of the project at the level of her district: ***"One of the direct results of the project that I can safely say is the increasing number of conflicts settled at the community level without recourse to mediation by the prefectural body or referral to the court. As Prefect of the department, I congratulate the actions of the peace committees and I am happy to note the early handling of conflicts and disputes at the community level; this also relieves my colleagues and me. Of course, through the reports that are made to us, we closely follow the different cases dealt with in order to ensure that they are settled peacefully and fairly. I would like to thank the donor and its representatives once again for this project to promote the existential values of security and peace.”*** In order to consolidate this achievement and encourage the members of the peace committees, the local implementing partners are continuing their engagement with the target communities. Indeed, after the closure of the project on 15 January, they undertook various awareness-raising and field monitoring activities to remind the population of the need to maintain and perpetuate the various mechanisms and committees set up to strengthen social cohesion, security and peace. The end of the project activities does not mean the end of their commitment. In this regard, the head of the Joint Security and Confidence Building Unit in Toulepleu/Zwedru of the Mano River Union, one of the project partners, said: ***"Our people on both sides of the border have understood the value and importance of continuing to talk to each other and to use the Joint Peace and Conflict Prevention Committees to resolve any differences between them. It is in this respect that we are pleased to have been part of this project, which has allowed us to work within the framework of our missions as one of the operational bodies of the Mano River Union.”***

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

Most of the needs expressed following the consultations undertaken by the implementing partners with the project's target communities in relation to the rehabilitation of community infrastructure related to women's needs, particularly the facilitation of cross-border trade and commerce, access to drinking water, maternal and child health care, etc. Positive spin-offs have already been recorded in the communities benefiting from the rehabilitations. In fact, a warehouse constructed in Loguatuo, a border town in Nimba County provides storage facility for 200 cross border women traders who have been facing serious challenge with storage of their goods and produce, often causing these commodities to perish and leading to loss of vital incomes. By allowing traders to buy and sell huge quantity of goods without fear of storage and loss, the facility contributes to increased volume of cross border trade. In addition, the rehabilitation of the water pumps has resulted in the immediate reduction of disputes around water points that usually lead to conflicts among women and the reduction of diarrhea in children caused by contaminated river water, as reported by the local partners and actors and retirated by the community members during field visits. Lastly, since the delivery room of the Toyebli maternity hospital has been renovated and equipped with beds, it has been reported that ten difficult cases of deliveries have been admitted at the hospital whereby they wouldn’t have been served prior to the work done owing to the previous limited technical capacity of the hospital and would have been redirected to farther hospitals or health care centers.This health center is also used by Liberian women from mirroring villages such as Kayhay who no longer have to travel long distances to give birth in the Zwedru district of Liberia. Cf report attached, page 4-5

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)* Monitoring of activities implemented by CSO partners in Grand Gedeh and Nimba Counties, to assess progress and check compliance.
* Monitoring mission of the indicators, quality control and final reception of the basic community infrastructures rehabilitated by the implementing partner organizations in Danané, Toulepleu and Taï.
* Field missions to support the independent consultants in collecting data for the final evaluation
 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?NoMonitoring, inspection and review of quality materials and milestone work done at each site in Nimba – Kenlay/Loguatua and Buutuo | Evaluation budget (response required): 50 000$If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:The report of the final independent evaluation of the project is currently being validated. Three consultants have been selected for this purpose. The evaluation process was carried out in three main phases. First, a kick-off meeting between the consultants and the reference group clarified the expectations and objectives of the evaluation. Second, the reference group commented on the draft report produced following the collection and analysis of secondary and primary data. Finally, presentation sessions in French and English on the conclusions, findings and recommendations were conducted by the consultants. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:Federal Republic of Germany. Signed in November 2019 3, 636 000 £ |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | To expand coverage of the project activities by air, ECOWAS Radio repositioned its transmitter and engaged 10 community radio stations to relay and/or rebroadcast its thirty (30) minutes radio program titled “Issues from the Border”, as well as 12 episodes of a radio drama series and jingles in French, English, and the local vernaculars, which highlights border peace, security, and COVID-19 awareness as well as post-election violence prevention. This has increased the number of communities covered and people reached thereby enhancing broadcasting on cross border peace, social cohesion, security, and development.The project also produced and distributed IEC materials including T-shirt, jackets, flyers, and bumper sticker. The distribution of these IEC materials is helping to increase awareness, knowledge and understanding of the public on project interventions and contributing to occasioning behavioral change and promoting peaceful co-existence in project communities. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19: $ 150,000
2. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
3. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[x]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[x]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[x]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

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

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

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

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(If any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:** Increased trust between state institutions and target communities of the cross-border areas  | **Outcome Indicator 1.a**% of community members in the identified target area indicating trust in security actors and civil-state mechanisms in their ability to prevent conflicts (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 67% | 90%  | 90% |  **96%** | The progress indicator is calculated through an internal follow-up evaluation during the high-level meeting (see Excel file)  |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.b**% of security agents and local authorities in the identified target area indicating collaboration between security actors and community members (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 77,5%%  | 90%  | 90% | **97%** | Idem |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.c**Number of conflicts per year resolved by civil-military collaboration mechanisms in respective countries (CMC and CSC) and between the two countries | 5 | 10 | 10 | **30** | 12 resolved by CMC in Côte d’Ivoire &18 CSC in Liberia |
| **Output 1.1** Existing civilian-security services collaboration mechanisms are strengthened  | **Indicator 1.1.1**Number of civil-military collaboration mechanisms (CMC and CSC) established or enhanced  | 8 | 8 | 8 | **9** | 5 in Côte d’Ivoire & 4 in Liberia |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**Number of regular CMC and CSC joint meetings between mirroring communities | 0 | 6 | 6 | **13** | 7 in Côte d’Ivoire & 6 in Liberia |
| **Indicator 1.1.3**Number of participants to the regular CMC and CSC meetings in respective countries, including women, youth, and refugees (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 40 | 60 | 60 | **136** | 50 (30 men and 20 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 86 (58 men and 28 women) in Liberia |
| **Indicator 1.1.4**Number of early warning reports registered to and addressed by civil-military collaboration mechanisms (CMC and CSC)  | 0 | 20 | 20 | **29**  | 18 cases have been reported to and resolved by the CSC in Liberia, while 11 in Côte d’Ivoire |
| **Indicator 1.1.5**Number of security forces and community members who are ready to address the challenges related to a crisis situation at the border.  | 0 | 40 000 | 40 000 | **82 000** | Awareness sessions for more than 40 000 people from 77 communities in the two countriesSIMEX in Danané: 82 000 inhabitants touched indirectly |
| **Output 1.2**Improved capacities of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors for border management with a view to preventing conflicts. .  | **Output Indicator 1.2.1.** Perception assessment pre- and post- project of relevant authorities regarding capacities for border control and conflict prevention | 0 | 2  | 2 | **2** | 1 in each country |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.2**Number of border and administrative units rehabilitated and equipped to ensure basic service delivery  | 4 | 10 | 8 | **9** | 5 in Côte d’Ivoire & 4 in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.3**Number of local authorities, security forces, border management officials and key government actors with improved knowledge on border management and conflict prevention. | 560 | 800 | 800 | **910** | 350 people trained out of 240 expected178 (136 men and 42 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 172 (144 men and 28 women) in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.4**Number of organized joint patrols | 4 | 8 | 8 | **8** | Involved 4 administrative departments in Côte d'Ivoire and 2 counties in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.5**Percentage of authorities (disaggregated by sex) who perceive a strengthened cooperation on cross border security | 30% | 70% |  | **94%** | The progress indicator is calculated through an internal follow-up evaluation.  |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.6**Number of high-level meetings held | 2 | 4 | 3 | **4** | 2 meetings organized The first one held in Sanniquellie involved high authorities such as ProDoc signatory ministers as well as senior representatives of UN agencies and sub-regional organizations. The second held in Abidjan was less solemn but involved high authorities from both countries |
| **Outcome 2:**Reduced tensions through addressing main grievances, including land disputes, between the target communities of the cross-border areas  | **Outcome Indicator 2.a**Number of disputes and conflicts registered by local authorities to local peace committees (CPPCs and CPCs) during the Project period  | 0 | 20 | 200 | **366** | Cumulatively, the CPPCs & CPCs identified and/or received 345 cases, including 219 cases in Liberia and 147 in Côte d'Ivoire |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.b**% of disputes and conflicts resolved peacefully by local peace committees (CPPCs and CPCs) | 60% | 90% | 80% | **97%** | 356 cases (219 in Liberia and 137 in Côte d'Ivoire) have been mediated and peacefully resolved by the peace committees |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.c**% of community members in the identified target area indicating increased cooperation and social cohesion among cross-border communities and enhanced conflict prevention mechanisms at community level (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 70% | 90% | 90% | **88%** | The progress indicator is calculated through an internal follow-up evaluation  |
| **Output 2.1** Strengthened conflict prevention and dispute resolution platforms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation, including women, youth and refugees, at community level. | **Output Indicator 2.1.1**Number of committees (CPPCs and CPCs) established/consolidated and sustainable  | 16 | 32 | 70 | **77** | 26 in Liberia (14 in Grand Gedeh and 12 in Nimba)51 in Côte d’Ivoire |
| **Output Indicator 2.1.2**Number of participants trained and able to resolve and prevent conflicts with increased knowledge and experiences (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 0 | 120  | 120 | **642** | 401 (258 men and 143 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 241 (151 men and 90 women) in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 2.1.3**Number of participants to the regular CPPCs and CPCs meetings in respective countries, including women, youth, and refugees (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country) | 60 | 120 | 120 | **534**  | 310 (275 men and 135 women) in Côte d’Ivoire & 224 (135 men and 89 women) (in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 2.1.4**Number of functional Joint Committee between mirroring that facilitates cross-border cooperation and social cohesion. | 2 | 8 | 8 | **9** | In addition to the 9 enlarged joint committees per zone regrouping several localities, there are specific joint committees between all the mirror villages |
| Output 2.2Increased peaceful exchanges between cross-border communities through joint social, cultural and economic initiatives.  | **Output Indicator 2.2.1**Number of basic cross-border infrastructures (water pumps, small ferryboats, motorized canoes) facilitating cohesion and community engagement rehabilitated  | 4 | 10 |  | **49** | 49 basic cross-border infrastructures (water pumps, 2 small ferryboats, 2 motorized canoes) facilitating cohesion and community engagement rehabilitated 41 in Côte d’Ivoire & 8 in Liberia |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.2**Assessment of perceptions of women regarding an improved socio-economic participation and enhanced knowledge on SGBV issues  | 0 | 1 | 1 | **1** | Done in Côte d’Ivoire by UNDP |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.3**Number of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials produced on peaceful co-existence and social cohesion prior to the 2020 elections in both countries.  | 14 | 24 | 20 | **38** | 12 sets of IEC on elections and COVID- developed and disseminated12 signposts on peaceful co-existence and social cohesion |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.4**Number of awareness-raising activities organized through radio broadcasts | 0 | 12 |  | **32** | 12 episodes through ECOWAS Radio repositioned its transmitter and engaged 10 community radio stations to relay and/or rebroadcast In Liberia.20 episodes with 5 community radio stations in Côte d’Ivoire. |
| **Output Indicator 2.2.5**Number of organized cross-border sport, cultural, and economic activities. | 4 | 10 | 10 | **12** | Target already reached but others are also scheduled by IPs in the next semester |