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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Liberia

**TYPE OF REPORT:** semi-annual

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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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:** 31 August 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: 84%     \*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: $582,631 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** 2**Project Risk Marker:** 0**Project PBF focus area:** 2.1 (Employment) |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: **Octavius T. Quarbo – Assistant Representative for Programme, Salif Massalay – Officer-in-Charge, Michael Vawah, Programme Associate**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.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**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 project is completing its cycle, through finalization of activities. As an initial twenty-four month project, implementation took off during the latter half of 2019, once preparatory activities and recruitments were completed. However, COVID-19 interrupted the processes of contracting services, and direct rollout of field-level activities.

Despite this setback, the project maintained engagements with beneficiaries, providing incentives for 120 project beneficiaries, through short-term, labour-intensive work done towards constructing irrigation superstructure for lowlands in four (sub) communities: Konia, Boi, Yealla, and Salala. Reflecting 10% of all beneficiaries, participants in the COVID-19 response, cash-for-work earned between $40 - $60 per month, cushioning the economic gap created in these communities.

On the overall, drivers of conflicts are being addressed. Through the development of community based plans in Zorzor and Salala, elders, women, and youth – supported by their respective local leadership and district-level, government-driven service provision institutions including the Police, Immigration, Land Authority, Ministry of Gender, Internal Affairs and Agriculture – have together carved out plans to guide their actions.

Additionally, livelihood opportunities are being provided through enterprises of rice, and vegetables. Poultry is under construction coupled with training being provided to beneficiaries. As challenged as delivery of contractual services have been, production of high-value vegetables, and rice have already begun with a direct project beneficiary being one of the eighteen FAO-supported farmers recognized by the President of Liberia during the National Agriculture Fair[[1]](#footnote-1) held in February 2021. Two-month long, residency-based capacity-development on improved poultry production – using the value chain approach – is being finalized at Obasanjo Farms, Liberia, using a private-sector delivery model. Through group-based trainings and mentorship sessions, both intra-community and inter-community level social cohesion is being enhanced and sustained.

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):

***None***

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

The project seeks to ignite key institutional, structural and societal level changes. Working with relevant ministries, agencies, and commissions (MAC), the Government of Liberia, has lifted in its programming, land issues from the gender and age perspectives. Both the Liberia Land Authority and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection are mainstreaming these in their sub-national levels engagements. Sector-led institutions like the Ministries of Agriculture, Youth and Sports, Labour, and Internal Affairs are all leveraging their spaces towards potential replication and scale-up of the project model. Through these collaborations, the various MACs have become more engaged and are now networking with each other and actively engaging various actors and projects for better coordination to achieve project results.

At the communities, structures are being reformed, as processes of community-based participatory planning ensue. Decision-making on use of land and other economic activities evolves to the point that – both horizontal/peer level: youth-to-youth; and vertical: structural inclusion of young people – are increasing. Additionally, local economies are improving and beneficiaries’ contribution to the wider development of their respective districts gains more traction.

In the larger Liberian society, the project strategically contributes to the mainstreaming of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus – having already catalysed and generated synergies with other HDP-like development interventions. Referencing this project, models of ‘creating livelihood opportunities towards peace sustenance’ are being recreated, particularly under Pillar Three: “Sustaining Peace” of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Being aligned to the Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), space for greater adoption of the HDP model widens; and the successes and challenges of this project continue to feed into lessons-learned.

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 has had and continues to have positive human impacts. In addition to the livelihood opportunities and voice decision-making space they are receiving, recognition and networking are increasing for beneficiaries beyond their communities. In February 2021, youths – representing project beneficiaries – participated and got Presidential recognition at the first National Agriculture Fair held in 13 years. See human interest story[[2]](#footnote-2).

**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:**

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

To strengthen existing peacebuilding and mediation structures to establish alternative dispute prevention and resolution for durable land and property conflict, staff members of the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) have been trained in conflict resolution mechanisms and land disputes. As a result of this training, the LLA in collaboration with partners trained 96 young men and women from Boi, Konia, Yealla, Gangolata, and Salayea (Lofa county) and Totota, Salala and Tumutu in (Bong county) about Liberia’s Land rights law with emphasis on private land, Government land, and customary land ownership. During these engagements, the LLA personnel also lifted issues of deeding customary land and improving women participation in land rights in Liberia.

In addition to these, the youth groups have been pre-engaged towards the holding of community-level dialogues that will help strengthen peacebuilding mechanisms. These interventions come on the foundation of socio-cultural campaigns held in all project communities. Resulting from these campaigns and capacity building of all communities to lead processes of community-based participatory planning (CBPPs), increased awareness on drivers of conflicts and practicable measures to address them, have been realized. Using participatory approaches during these peacebuilding and dispute resolution capacity building sessions, local actors – women, elders, leaders, representatives from various socio-economic groups and government-led sub-national structures, have helped provide civic and spaces for project beneficiaries and other youth members – as indicated during follow-up engagements/feedback sessions.

In addition to the peacebuilding elements, the plans have been recently revisited to accommodate activities that increase community resilience. This comes from the fact that these communities – though partly mitigated with economic incentives – have all undergone enormous stress imposed by COVID-19 pandemic. As a requirement for group planning, periodic review has been encouraged; and with the strengthened capacity, these are expected to continue in each community as and when necessitated by conflict and/or other forms of shocks.

Premising all of these on the scoping exercises which profiled and analysed youth, gender and land related conflicts in the Bong and Lofa counties. Findings from this study reinforced the analytical basis upon which the project was designed. Amongst other things, it found that existing peacebuilding structures provide relevant opportunities upon which the project can now thrives.

Together, these undertakings have and continue to contribute towards increasing access to local conflict resolution mechanisms, with a focus on land disputes, and helping youths become active agents of peace.

**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)*

Support to the LLA Gender Unit to facilitate the implementation of the Gender Policy and the LRA, and the planned validation of the Gender Integrated Strategy provides a legal basis for inclusion of women. The provisions in these documents advocate for gender equality, inclusion and equal participation of women in land processes and thus fostering their rights to land.

Ensuring financial sustainability of women peace huts promotes financial freedom for women and allows them the confidence and time to participate in other community engagements. Women peace huts play a significant role in peace building, and if financially empowered will continue to participate in conflict resolution within the existing mechanisms.

Women economic empowerment achieved through support to women led community based structures such as peace huts, and creating a conducive policy environment through gender responsive policies and legal frameworks promotes inclusion of women and gender responsiveness in land governance and decision-making processes. The consolidation of these interventions do not only create synergy, but also maximize the peace dividends to be accrued from the implementation of these activities.

**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:**

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

To improve youth access to sustainable agricultural livelihoods, two community-based asset creation for integrated lowland productivity and behavioural change communication trainings of trainers were conducted. 96 project beneficiaries participated in lowland rice and vegetable production trainings.

To strengthen the development and standardization of products such as rice, vegetable and poultry as well as establish market networks for these products, a need assessment was conducted in the project communities. The objective of this assessment is to know the number of local products competitive in the market against imported products and the means through which these locally produced products can be standardized as well as securely reaching the markets. However, it was predominantly found that farmers are finding it difficult to get their farm produce to markets due to couple of challenges including bad road condition especially during the rainy season, the lack of requisite harvesting materials, lack of secured areas to put their produce for sale after harvesting, and the lack of training in harvest and post- harvest technologies. Most vegetable harvested by farmers are placed in bags and by the time it reaches the market, most of them lost their identity thereby depreciating their values.

To address these issues, the project provided training in making traditional (local) baskets for vegetable. These local baskets are helping to secure and safely get the produce to the markets. In addition, the erection of two market stalls (one in Bong and one in Lofa) is underway. The market stalls will enable farmers to preserve their produce while they are being sold and not taking it from one point to the other which easily caused them to be damaged. The local leaders and communities have located the sites for the market stalls. For example, in Bong county, the local leaders have identified the Salala Checkpoint which is situated between two of the vegetable farming groups in Tumutu and Totota. Based on different levels of consultations – with beneficiaries, local leaderships, and actors - the communities have selected this site because vehicles coming from the opposite directions make a brief stop for security checks and passengers and pedestrians normally make purchases.

Bringing the communities of Tumutu and Totota together for marketing purposes, for example, provides them a platform to increase inter-district/municipality social cohesions. Converging on a daily basis in Salala, they, working with their colleagues in Salala Town – which is a few minutes from the proposed spot – would together lead the engagements with non-project members towards collectively act as ‘agents of peace’.

**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 ensures equal participation of young men and women in decision making and implementation making sure that every activity is gender sensitive.

Under the current residency-based, practice-driven two-month long training in poultry production ongoing at Obasanjo Farms, Liberia, four of ten, representing 40% of the trainees are females.

Blending youths with middle-age colleagues in Yealla/Zorzor and Gangloata, both gender and inter-generational gaps are being filled in with the project interventions. Particularly in Yealla and credited to this approach, the level of organization of the group has been excellent, when compared to other sub-communities in Zorzor.

These have all contributed towards ensuring increased level of age and gender inclusion and representativeness.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes! Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Referencing the ILO-mapping exercise conducted at the start of the project, FAO undertook a baseline study, focusing on outcome two.  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): $30,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: End-line evaluation consultants have been hired by FAO to lead the process. Inception engagements to follow. Thereafter, data collection, analyses, report writing would ensue and then presentation/submission of findings.  |
| **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: UAE $2.5 million  |
| **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)* | Project implementation accelerated once COVID-19 situation normalized. However, with second tranche yet to be received, commitments to service providers weakens to the detriment of delivery of contractual services.  |

**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:

*$14,070 – used on incentivising technicians and youthful community members working on the development of irrigation superstructures in the lowland*

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

*No cost extension of six months was provided to allow for completion of activities, due to slowdown caused by COVID-19.*

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[x]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  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.*)

120 youths were provided livelihood sources in four communities. This way, the economic burden was lessened, whilst intra-community social cohesion was strengthened, leading to a more united effort towards containing the spread of the virus.

**PART V: 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 | 51% | at least 20%increase in perceptionchange | December 31, 2020 | 0% | Perception survey has not been undertaken. Now underway. Findings to inform update  |
| 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; however, with field-deployed staff in two counties and several monitoring missions undertaken, there has been no reported incidences of land disputes  |
| 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 | 0 | At least 1 ineach county includingthe LLA | August 2021(based on NCE) | Peacebuilding structures identified with participants trained on land and conflict resolution mechanism  |  |
| **Output 1.3** | 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. |
| **Output 1.4** | Indicator 1.4# of dialogue and capacity building for peacebuilding organized | **0**  | Young womenand men participating inat least 4 peacebuildingdialogues | February/August 2021 | 0 | Activity to be conducted  |
| **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 | 50% - i.e. is at least 600 beneficiaries are having access to livelihood activities accounting for those who commenced production activities in Zorzor, Salayea, Totota, Tumutu and Salala  | Livelihood activities have not fully commenced, especially for those focused on poultry production (Totota and Ganglota) that are completing two-month long practical/residency-based training at Obasanjo Farms  |
| 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 |  45% - Except for poultry, all productive activities have picked up in the six communities. Once poultry commences, meeting the target would be much more realistic | Delay in delivery of contractual services – training and construction  |
| 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/August 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 | 6 – trainings targeting 80 beneficiaires done in each community  | Activity has been delivered  |
| 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 ongoing | Capacity building on poultry and rice and vegetable for other communities ongoing  |
| 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 June 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 | Maize produced from Totota try-out phase sold at local market generating L$40,000. | Once production is at full-scale with value addition in final three-month period, 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 | Water melon and other high-value vegetables produced in Tumutu sold at National Agricultural Fair  | Given the need for supply consistency, establishment of market networking would effectively be concluded in final three months of project, 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 ongoing in Zorzor  |
| **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 consultant to support cooperative development hired with ToT set for June 2021  |
| 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 hired; ToT next, after which activity will be rolled out  |
| 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 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 | 80% - three irrigation schemes have developed for lowland rice cultivation in Yealla (site two), and Konia (sites one and two) 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 | 50% - Construction of post-harvest facilities (model garden) ongoing in Totota (Bong). One for Zorzor (Lofa) ongoing given that full-scale production has commenced  | Challenges with contractor’s capacity to deliver. Contract management approaches, including, change of contractor effected in Totota; Zorzor’s has been tied to development of irrigation superstructure and commencement of productive activities which are all now on course  |
| **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 | 25% - procurement concluded; birds and feed available;  | Procurement conducted, with delivery pending the completion of construction of facilities which resumed with contract award to a new contractor, given the underperformance of initial contractor; completion of ongoing two-month training would facilitate delivery of procured items;  |
| Indicator 2.4.4# of training conducted measured by % of youth trained  | 3.4% | 4 trainings inLofa and Bong targeting 50% |  February 2021 | **25% -** Plan to begin implementing activity (through ToT) disrupted due to COVID-19 restrictions. Rescheduled for December 2020 – January 2021  | Residency-based, practice-driven ToT ongoing for participants of Totota and Ganglota ongoing at Obasanjo Farms, Liberia Limited; rollout to respective communities to follow;  |

1. <http://www.fao.org/liberia/news/detail-events/en/c/1377306/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.fao.org/liberia/news/detail-events/en/c/1377306/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)