

# **ENDLINE ASSESSMENT**





also helped to synchronise the transhumance calendar in border areas in Sierra Leone and Guinea. By-laws were meant to be institutionalised through the review and ratification of the *Cattle Settlement Policy* in Sierra Leone and the *Pastoral Code* in Guinea, which the project supported. Unfortunately, each policy experienced delays before it could be enacted. Still, even without the policies to work with, the project did well to popularise transhumance issues and the local by-laws that government them.

Of the conflicts reported through the endline survey, the vast majority were resolved. Farmers and herders in Sierra Leone and Guinea rely on different local platforms to resolve disputes. Many farmers and herders in Sierra Leone engaged as part of this assessment said they had not heard of the Cattle Settlement Committees in their chiefdoms. On the other hand, Transhumance Committees in Guinea are well-known and active in dispute resolution. Therefore, capacity building activities aimed at Transhumance Committees in Guinea are likely to have had a greater impact on improving dispute











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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

BMIS Border Management Information System

CSO civil society organisation

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

DISEC District Security Committee

FCS food consumption score

FFA Food Assistance for Assets



# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report outlines research and analysis conducted as part of an endline assessment for a project entitled: Building Cross-border Peace and Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods of Cattle Herders and Crop Farmers in Sierra Leone and Guinea. The intervention was funded by the United Nations (UN) Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and Talking Drum Studio (TDS), in partnership with key government partners from the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) and the Government of Guinea (GoG). The initiative addressed long-standing tensions between cattle farmers and herders in the border lying communities of Falaba in northern Sierra Leone and Faranah in central Guinea (Haute Guinée), which are intensifying with climate change, as water shortages undermine the viability of both herder and crop farmer livelihoods. With increasing numbers of cattle herders migrating into project communities in the recent years, there is the fear that conflicts could further escalate and be a source of instability in both countries without interventions such as this one. The project commenced in November of 2021. It was funded for USD 4,550,000 with an expected two-year duration that was extended via a six-month no-cost extension until May 2024.

## 2 ENDLINE SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The endline study that is connected to this report is a key project activity. It serves two key objectives: accountability and learning. The accountability objective aims to assess project progress in accordance with evaluation criteria developed by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): relevance, coherence, effectiveness, impact, efficiency, and sustainability<sup>6</sup>, as well as consideration of cross-cutting issues related to gender equality. Impact was primarily assessed based on data aligned to indicators and targets defined in the integrated results framework (IRF) using a mixed methods approach on both sides of the border. In considering of all evaluation criteria, the assessment also took care to ensure peacebuilding results were considered as a main line of inquiry, reflecting on the degree to which the project: mitigated risk factors associated with conflict, enhanced social cohesion, and facilitated cross-border cooperation in and around target areas. Further, the endline looked to determine if the intervention contributed to <sup>7</sup> that enables peace processes to become unblocked or if the project created larger or longer-term peacebuilding changes to occur.

The endline assessment considered all activities implemented under the project, including those that have been added/amended since the project designed, over the entire project period, including during the no-cost extension. The endline also took into consideration the context in which the project was implemented, including how external factors affected project performance. It also considered any policies and programmes that the project was directly or indirectly connected to 401-107(e)-11(va)-11(l)17(u)11(a)-

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Guinea and Sierra Leone by addressing recurring cross-border conflicts that occur between cattle farmers and herders. Support was provided to border-lying communities in the Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture to ensure they benefited from more accountable institutions and mechanisms that facilitate improved cross-border relations that in turn promote peaceful co-existence. A key element of the project was also to strengthen social cohesion between the Falaba District and the Faranah Prefecture by supporting climate-smart livelihoods and overall farmer-herder cooperation.

As per the project IRF, the project contributed to the following outcomes:

- *Outcome 1:* Border-lying communities in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture have and use inclusive fora that promote peaceful co-existence and resolve conflict between cattle herders and crop farmers.
- *Outcome 2:* Social cohesion, trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and farmer and herder cooperation.
- *Outcome 3:* Sierra Leone and Guinea have improved cross-border management capacities and are able to collect and use data to develop evidence-based policies that mitigate conflicts.

These project outcomes and their associated outputs were integrated into the theory of change outlined below in Text Box A.

Work towards the aforementioned theory of change was pursued in partnership with key ministerial partners at GoSL and GoG, leveraging the significant experience and capacities of WFP, IOM, and TDS, based on their established histories and presence in Sierra Leone and Guinea. In Sierra Leone, WFP works across the country to strengthen the livelihoods of food insecure communities by promoting the production of nutritionally diverse foods, diversifying livelihood strategies, and rehabilitate degraded ecologies<sup>8</sup>. Likewise, WFP Guinea has worked to create productive assets and provides financial and technical support to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities through its integrated Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programmes<sup>9</sup>. For its part, IOM has been working in a number of different capacities in the two project countries, including in health and humanitarian border management operations in Sierra Leone<sup>10</sup>. In Guinea, the agency

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also undertake farming activities (and vice versa) across ethnic. A *Cattle Settlement Policy* was drafted in 2013 in Sierra Leone; however, it remains unfinished and its contents are not consistently reflected in chiefdom-level bylaws. The *Guinean Pastoral Code* developed in 1995 defines the general rules that govern the practice of cattle herding in the country, including the rights of herders in terms of animal mobility and access to pastoral resources, in addition to how disputes between breeders and farmers should be resolved. Though most disputes between farmers and herders are resolved amicably, some escalate into conflict and tension. In some instances, local and traditional institutions are often relied upon to resolve disputes before they become conflicts. Increased migration of cattle herders from other districts in Sierra Leone to Falaba and from other prefectures in Guinea to Faranah is putting more and more





group, which would not be possible with a rigid format. For focus groups, convenience samples were stratified to ensure heterogeneity of persons sampled. For instance, sex composition was be considered so that, as much as possible, representation of both males and females in qualitative data collection. Discussions will be generally made up of 8-10 persons. Like key informant interviews, FGDs were also semi-structured, with discussions flowing through a list of topics in a way that allowed the facilitator to probe and spend time on important topics as these arose.

### **5.3 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting**



necessary guidance to tackle issues related to conflicts between crop farmers and pastoralists, directly and indirectly supporting *Cattle Settlement Policy* *Pastoral Code*.

The project is also relevant in supporting other priorities the GoSL and GoG have set out. For instance, for instance, the project is aligned with the flagship programme Feed Salone, which aims to boost agriculture productivity to fuel inclusive growth, increase local food production, reduce hunger, and build resilient food systems<sup>19</sup>. Under the umbrella of Feed Salone, support given to farmers through the project is being implemented in accordance with the core mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS): rice intensification and livestock development<sup>20</sup>. In Guinea, the project is especially relevant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock put in place mechanisms for resolving farmer-herder conflicts

governance<sup>26</sup>

youth, are capacitated to ensure civic participation, social cohesion, security and equitable access to justice; development and implementation of development programs for productive sectors and promotion of value chains to ensure food and nutrition security; and, tools for planning and sustainable management of environment and natural resources are revised/elaborated and used to take into account climate change<sup>27</sup>. Finally, the project model and joint programming approach were designed to create coherent programmatic connections along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus<sup>28,29</sup>, focusing on the interlinkages between peace and development primarily through SDG 2 (Zero Hunger, Targets 2.1, 2.3, and 2.,



#### 6.4.1 Perceptions of Access to Natural Resources

This section examines Outcome Indicator 1a, which measures the proportion of farmers/herders who believe that these groups access farmland and water resources equitably. **Key Finding 6: Figure 1 shows that at the time of the endline the proportion of respondents that believe that farmers and herders control natural resources equally more than doubled since the baseline, increasing from 32 percent to 67.5 percent exceeding the project target of 55 percent. The percentage of beneficiaries that think that natural resources are controlled by mostly farmers or mostly herders went down between the baseline and endline. These findings suggest that the project's efforts to provide fairer and more equal access to natural resources had an impact.**

*Figure 1: Perceptions of Which Groups Have Most Access to Natural Resources*

The following table analyses perceptions of natural resource distribution by the country of the respondent. It indicates that the majority of endline respondents in both countries are most likely to say that farming/grazing land and water are shared equally among farmers and herders. Overall, respondents are more likely to say that water resources are equally distributed than farming/grazing land. Those in Guinea were also more likely to say that farmers have more access to land and water

	Female	Male

Finally, the survey also farmers and herders in their community have equal access to natural resources, farming/grazing land, and water resources, as shown in Figure 2 below. Endline respondents were more than twice as likely to agree somewhat or a lot that farmers and herders have equal access to water resources, with 93.8 percent of respondents saying this at the endline compared to 45.3 percent at the baseline.

*Figure 2: Agreement That Farmers and Herders Have Equal Access to Natural Resources*

Qualitative research conducted during the baseline on access to natural resources indicated that most interviewees and focus groups participants stated that water resources are scarcer than 5-10 years ago. Endline research participants also indicated that water scarcity is a problem and that climate change exacerbates this problem. However, they did not indicate that this water scarcity is accelerating; in other words, water scarcity is still a problem, but not one that is increasing in its magnitude. This is likely



**construction of solar-powered irrigation systems was yet to be completed when fieldwork for this assessment was being carried out in the all of the five identified ranches in Falaba District and six ranches in Faranah Prefecture; though this was finished by the time the project ended.** Delays in the completion of this part of the project largely resulted from changes to how this activity would be carried out. Initially, the water points were to be hand-dug. But after consultation with partners such as World Vision it was decided that a drilled boreholes were necessary, so as to be able to reach deeper reservoirs of water that would last throughout the year.

	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline

**the year leading up to the survey. Only 8.6 percent said the same at the endline<sup>36</sup>. In Sierra Leone, those beneficiaries reporting a conflict in the last year dropped from 41.4 percent to 6.1 percent, where experiences with conflict among Guinean beneficiaries decreased from 40.7 percent to 11.3 percent.**

*Figure 3: Households That Have Experience Conflict in The Last Year*

Qualitative research also suggests significant decreases in conflict between farmers and herders was reported by project participants in all communities in both countries<sup>37</sup>. Although qualitative estimates varied somewhat between communities, there was an overall noticeable trend to significantly decreasing conflict. In general, focus group participants both farmers and herders estimated that the total number of conflicts decreased from about 30-40 annually per community to 1-5 cases per year per community. The most frequently cited reason (during interviews and focus groups) for the reduction in conflict was the greater knowledge among within communities about the transhumance calendar that requires



resolution of that conflict) said they went to traditional leaders as part of the dispute. Only 7 percent of disputes reported in Sierra Leone were resolved by Cattle Settlement Committees. By contrast, it was Transhumance Committees in Guinea that were involved in resolving almost half (48.5 percent) of disputes reported in the last year, up from 25 percent at the baseline.

Qualitative research carried out for the assessment indicated that the project had successfully improved the capacities of Cattle Settlement Committees and Transhumance Committees, providing training and equipment to them. In Sierra Leone forty Cattle Settlement Committee members were trained on conflict analysis techniques and conflict resolution approach, while in Guinea 75 Transhumance Committee members were trained on the same thing. TDS Sierra Leone in collaboration with TDS Guinea also facilitated a knowledge exchange meeting between the transhumance committees of both countries to assist with peer-to-peer learning, contributing to greater ownership and sense of responsibilities from the members. Committees have also been provided with motorbikes – one to each committee – to facilitate transportation of their members.

**Key Finding 9: Still, qualitative data indicates that there is a higher overall awareness about the committees in Guinea than in Sierra Leone. Many farmers and herders in Sierra Leone engaged as part of this assessment said they had not heard of the Cattle Settlement Committees in their chiefdoms. Generally, the committee is not well-known or highly utilised as a community level dispute resolution mechanism in Sierra Leone; as evidence of this, few of the farmers and herders interviewed in the country indicated that they had gone through the committee to assist with dispute resolution. On the other hand, Transhumance Committees in Guinea are well-known and active in dispute resolution.** This is mostly likely due to the fact that in such committees in Guinea were already functioning before the project – albeit without formal training and with fewer resources – whereas in Sierra Leone the committees were not at all functional until the project resurrected these structures through trainings and other forms of capacity building. Further, qualitative research indicates that these committees work at different levels in their respective countries. In Guinea, Transhumance Committees operate at the sub-prefecture level and sometimes have community representation, meaning that they take on all scales of disputes – including relatively minor ones. In Sierra Leone, Cattle Settlement Committees operate at the chiefdom level and generally are generally called to tackle more major disputes that involve violence (or the threat of it), as well as large-scale damage to crops. Therefore, capacity building activities aimed at Transhumance Committees in Guinea are likely to have had a greater impact on improving dispute resolution than those activities strengthening Cattle Settlement Committees in Sierra Leone. Nevertheless, the work of other local leadership structures in Sierra Leone – encouraged through project activities – picked up the slack where the Cattle Settlement Committees were not active.

#### 6.4.5 Satisfaction with Disput0912 0 612S-14(rde)-11(r)25(s2è)-112 0 6(i)7I2S-14(rdi(D)-6(i)7(th)7( )

**Key Finding 10: According to qualitative data, the higher overall levels of satisfaction related to the dispute settlement are said to be the result of the project's efforts to build the capacities of both community stakeholders and community members to manage, mitigate, and resolve conflicts between cattle herders and crop farmers.** Key to this were efforts to popularise chiefdom bylaws through workshops, ensuring that these were discussed and known by both local authorities and farmers/herders, so that dispute resolution could be carried out transparently and fairly.

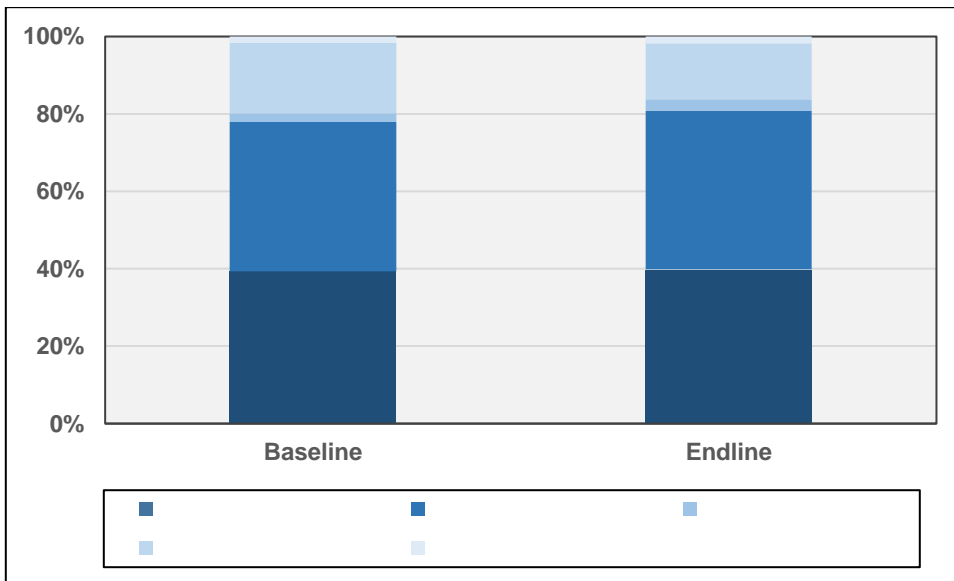
## ***6.5 Outcome 2: Social Cohesion, Trust, and Economic Collaboration***

This section analyses Outcome 2, which focuses on social cohesion, trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and farmer and herder cooperation.

### **6.5.1 Perceptions of Trust for Herders/Farmers**

This section presents analysis for Outcome Indicator 2a, which focuses on respondents' trust in groups they traditionally have been in conflict with. According to Figure 5, survey respondents generally agree that both farmers and herders can be trusted. Looking at both countries, 80.8 percent of all endline respondents agreed somewhat or a lot that farmers can be trusted (see Figure 5), just meeting the project target of 80 percent. This was up slightly from 77.9 percent that said this up at the baseline.

*Figure 5*



Looking at the proportion of endline respondents saying that herders can be trusted, 70.3 percent said that up from 64.8 percent at the baseline (see: Figure 6); 36.0 percent of endline respondents said that they agreed with this a lot, while 31.3 percent said they agreed somewhat that herders can be trusted. Disaggregated analysis suggests that there is not much variation by sex or age in terms of trust towards farmers or herders.

Figure 6: Perceptions That Herders Can Be Trusted

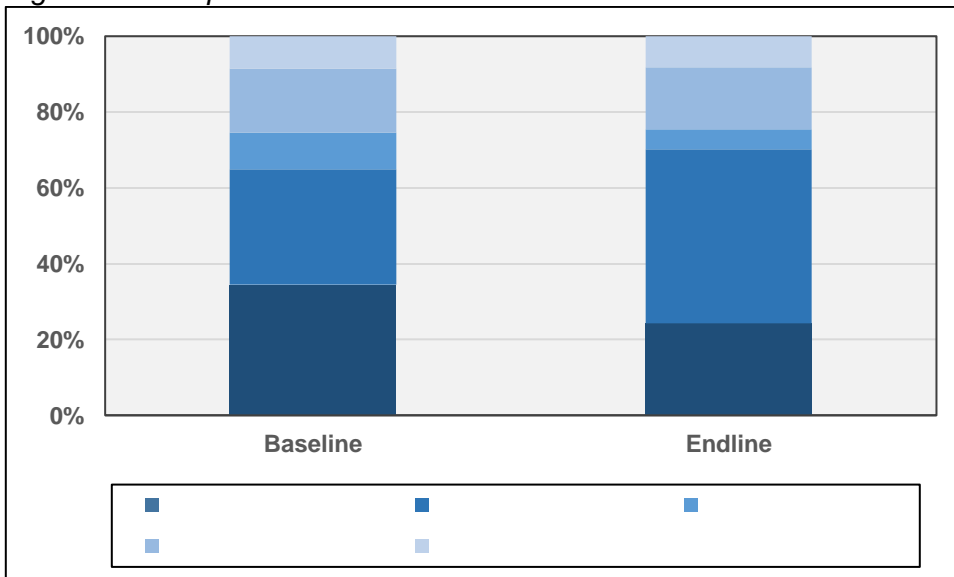


Table 8 shows that perceptions of trust of farmers/herders by the groups that they have traditionally been in conflict with has gone up somewhat from the baseline to endline. Over three-quarters (78.3 percent) of herders now agree somewhat or a lot that farmers in their community can be trusted and 67.2 percent of herders agree that herders can be trusted.

Table 8: Perceptions That Farmers/Herders Can Be Trusted, by Agricultural Group

	Farmers	Herders
	Baseline	Endline







endline respondents in Guinea are much more likely to say that this is often the case than are those in Sierra Leone. The survey results are indicative of increasing levels of social cohesion in project areas, which is a key factor currently mitigating conflict between farmers and herders in Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture. It was frequently noted within qualitative research that farmers and herders sought to settle disputes amicably even bilaterally in order to keep social good relations with their neighbours and other community members. Qualitative data also indicated that community meetings and discussions were important in building rapport between farmers and herders. As well, including herders as members of FBOs helped improve economic collaboration and contributed to improved social cohesion.

*Table 13: Perceptions That Farmers and Herders Work Together to Solve Conflicts, by Sex*

	Female	Male

The table above indicates that males and females equally agree that it is possible for farmers and herders to work together to solve conflicts about natural resources. The same table also shows that male endline respondents stated that farmers and herders often work together to solve conflicts over natural resources.

*Table 14: Perceptions That Farmers and Herders Work Together to Solve Conflicts, by Age*





processing of rice to support value chains that could be connected to markets, WFP provided agricultural machinery such as threshers, power tillers, and (to select communities) mills. Similar machinery was scheduled to be delivered in Guinea, but had not yet been at the time of the assessment<sup>41</sup>. Those groups that had already received agricultural machinery reported a number of important benefits. Firstly, power tillers and threshers reduced the amount time required for farming and processing. With the time savings farmers could engage in work on their personal plots or on other income-generating activities




Qualitative research carried out for the baseline indicated that the border areas supported by the project suffered from poor infrastructure, with border posts that were either non-existent or that lacked facilities and equipment necessary to carry out border patrols and gather intelligence to measure the impact of transhumance migration to insecurity and report them adequately. This situation had improved considerably by the time of the endline. **Key Finding 19: By the endline, there were three newly constructed border posts in Guinea at Songoyah and Heremakonon, as well as a new border post in Sierra Leone at Koindukura and a rehabilitated border post at Walia (also in Sierra Leone). Each was operational following provision of furniture, VHF radios, motorbikes, tablets, and other equipment. Still, the border agents at the rehabilitated post in Walia did identify some challenges.** Firstly, they mentioned delays in providing furniture for the post, whicTJETQcW\*n3.17 Tm0 g0 G[ )TJETQq24







**extension of an additional six months, which increased the total project duration to two-and-a-half years and had an impact on project efficiency.** Overhead general and operating costs was 12.1 percent. Another 20.3 percent of the budget was allocated to personnel expenses, meaning that about two-thirds (67.7 percent) of the project budget was dedicated to programming. All budget lines have been fully exhausted. Further, project funds were used largely as was planned in the project budget, with a few exceptions. Where changes were made, appropriate justifications were given and procedures followed. However, what was planned to be a two-year project required a no-cost extension of six months, which increased the total project duration to two-and-a-half years. The extension was requested due to delays in the siree2 reW\*n0 G[2]-11(0L12 reW\*nBT/F1f0)2

complex peacebuilding-development project that required joint implementation from multiple agencies in multiple countries moved relatively quickly. While it is true that the project required a six-month no-cost extension, the same is true of other multi-agency PBF-funded projects implemented solely within Sierra Leone<sup>44</sup>.

## **6.8 Sustainability**

**Key Finding 25: To ensure sustainability, the project design was characterised by extensive**

**Key Finding 27: The project made some contributions to environmental sustainability through its implementation of climate-smart interventions and reforestation.** These interventions play a crucial role in protecting the environment and mitigating climate change effects. By integrating climate-smart practices

**Key Finding 29: Review of *Cattle Settlement Policy* and *Pastoral Code* and the ‘re-dynamisation’ of the Cattle Settlement Committees and Transhumance Committees help institutionalise project priorities. But the committees must still be integrated into local government structures and budgets and the Cattle Settlement Policy must be ratified by the GoSL.** Though Cattle Settlement Committees in Sierra Leone and Transhumance Committees in -dynamis and equipment, the assessment also found that it will be difficult to keeping these structures functioning without continued financial support for their operations for example, for fuel, motorbike maintenance, etc. Adequate budget allocation for project-related activities in the district and prefectures plans is crucial for sustainability. To this end, project stakeholders in Guinea are advocating to get prefecture to allocate local funds to committees in its area. No such plan has been put in place in Sierra Leone according to key informants. As well, the *Cattle Settlement Policy* in Sierra Leone still requires ratification by the government. To be sustainable, both the *Cattle Settlement Policy* and *Pastoral Code* will require government to mobilise resources to operationalise the implementation of the each to effectively address issues related to conflicts between crop farmers and cattle herders.

## 6.9



to collect and use data to develop evidence-based policies that mitigate conflicts. The construction of three border posts and the rehabilitation of another has improved poor infrastructure, while training and the provision of equipment to border agents and other security personnel has improved their ability to carry out their work professionally. Looking at the border agents, police, and military in both countries, surveys indicate that confidence in all groups was increased, even if it also found that police and military rarely participate in the resolution of farmer-herder conflicts, unless intervening in cases of serious violence.

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the conclusions outlined above, this report sets out a number of recommendations to be considered for implementation of the project.

### ***8.1 On-Time Completion of Project Activities***

At the time of the endline fieldwork, a number of project activities had not been completed. This included: the provision of solar-powered irrigation systems, processing equipment for farmers in Guinea, and equipment for milk preservation and honey-making. Delays in carrying out the project activities as

#### ***8.4 Adapt Peacebuilding Programming to The Needs of Each Context***

In Sierra Leone and Guinea, transhumance issues are resolved differently. Many farmers and herders in Sierra Leone do not utilise Cattle Settlement Committees in their chiefdoms, instead relying on local authorities. On the other hand, Transhumance Committees in Guinea are well-known and active in dispute resolution. Where many conflict mitigation factors already exist at community level, as in the case of Sierra Leone, requires a different project design that is more focused on community actors in its awareness-raising and peace education activities. On the other hand, in Guinea, where Transhumance Committees play more of a role in resolving disputes between farmers and herders, addressing transhumance issues should focus on strengthening the capacities of these committees to









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Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection
<p><i>Outcome 2: Social cohesion, trust and economic collaboration strengthened within and between Falaba District and Faranah Prefecture through climate-smart livelihoods and herder and farmer cooperation</i></p>			

		<p>Proportion of targeted households with improved food security</p> <p>Baseline: Guinea</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Baseline: Sierra Leone</p>	

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Cross-cutting  
indicators

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection
<p><i>Outcome 3: Sierra Leone and Guinea have improved cross-border management capacities and are able to collect and use data to develop evidence-based policies that mitigate conflicts</i></p>			





## **ANNEX B: SURVEY TOOL**

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working with World Food Programme (WFP), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and Talk Drum Studio (TDS). These are international organisations working in Sierra Leone and Guinea. We are conducting a survey in this district about life, farming, and cattle herding in this area and about some of the groups here. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey.

This information will help our organisation, and the government plan to deliver programmes and services in communities like this. The survey usually takes between 20 and 30 minutes to complete. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons and we will not link your name to any answers.

We cannot provide you with any direct benefits for your household, or promise any specific development for your community. But we are gathering data to better understand the situation in your community and in this district. We will make sure that what you tell us today will be communicated to WFP, IOM, TDS, and its partners so that they can try to help communities such as this one.

Participation is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question you find very personal or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

(After answering any questions). Do we have your consent to begin now? (Get consent).

Yes (begin survey)

No (thank respondent for their time and begin next survey)

### ***Introduction***

1. Please enter the Questionnaire ID
  - a. Questionnaire ID (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Please enter the Enumerator ID
  - a. Enumerator ID (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Please select chiefdom
  - a. List
4. Please enter the community name
  - a. Community name (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Respondent Characteristics***

Now I will ask you some questions about you and other people in your household.

5. What kind of agriculture do you mostly do?
  - a. Mostly farming
  - b. Mostly cattle herding
6. What project activities have you participated in? (Select all that apply)
  - a. IVS farming
  - b. Cattle ranching
  - c. Syntropic farming
  - d. Peach and/or conflict resolution training
  - e. Training on border security
  - f. Other (specify)
7. Sex of respondent
  - a. Male
  - b. Female

8. Age of respondent
  - a. Age (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b.
  - c. Refuse to answer
9. What is the ethnicity of the respondent?
  - a. List
10. Number and ages of household members
  - a. List age ranges
  - b.
  - c. Refuse to answer
11. What is the sex of the head of your household?
  - a. Male
  - b. Female
  - c.
  - d. Refuse to answer
12. Where do you get most of your news about what goes on in district? (Select all that apply)
  - a. Family or neighbours (i.e., word of mouth)
  - b. Town halls and other community meetings
  - c. Radio
  - d. Television
  - e. Text message, WhatsApp, or other phone messaging
  - f. Social media
  - g. Internet
  - h. Other
  - i.
  - j. Refuse to answer

### ***Asset Creation Module***

Now I will ask you some questions about assets in your household.

13. In the last two years, have you participated in the asset creation activities and received a food assistance transfer (like IVS rehabilitation or creating syntropic farming)?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
14. Do you think that the assets created in your community are better protecting your household, its belongings, or your farm/ranch from natural disasters (floods, drought, landslides,
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Not Applicable to the FFA programme in this locality
15. Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have allowed your household to increase or diversify its production (agriculture / livestock / other)?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Not Applicable to the FFA programme in this locality
16. Do you think that the assets created in your community have improved the ability of your household to sell to markets or access basic services (water, sanitation, health, education, etc)?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Not Applicable to the FFA programme in this locality







- d.
  - e. Refuse to answer
30. Herders and farmers in this community have equal access to all natural resources (land, water, forest, and others)? (Read scale out loud).
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer
31. Herders and farmers in this community have equal access to land? (Read scale out loud).
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer
32. Herders and farmers in this community have equal access to water resources? (Read scale out loud).
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer
33. In the last two years (since the project started), access to land resources between herders and
- a. A lot more equal
  - h. Somewhat more equal
  - i. No opinion
  - j. Somewhat less equal
  - k. A lot less equal
  - l.
  - m. Refuse to answer
34. In the last two years (since the project started), access to water resources between herders
- a. A lot more equal
  - b. Somewhat more equal
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Somewhat less equal
  - e. A lot less equal
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer

### **Conflicts in This Community**

Now I will ask you about your opinion about conflicts in this community. \_\_\_\_\_ -  
violent dispute or violent interaction between herder(s) and farmer(s), as well as their families and communities, over the allocation/management of natural resources ((land, water, forest, and others) ).

and resultant destruction of crops, cattle, or other property from issues related to allocating/managing natural resources). Please answer according to the accompanying scales, where appropriate.

35.

scale out loud).

- a. Very high
- b. High
- c. Neither high nor low
- d. Low
- e. Very low
- f.
- g. Refuse to answer

36. In the last year, conflicts between this community and bordering communities in Sierra Leone

- a. Increasing a lot
- b. Increasing somewhat
- c. Staying the same
- d. Decreasing somewhat
- e. Decreasing a lot
- f.
- g. Refuse to answer

37. Conflicts between herders and farmers over natural resources (land, water, forest, and others)

- a. A big problem
- b. Somewhat of a problem
- c. A minor problem
- d. Not a problem at all
- e.
- f. Refuse to answer

38. In the last year, conflicts between herders and farmers over natural resources (land, water,

- a. Increasing a lot
- b. Increasing somewhat
- c. Staying the same
- d. Decreasing somewhat
- e. Decreasing a lot
- f. or
- g. Refuse to answer

39. Do you agree that the cross-border project (A



f.



- e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer
58. Which groups or committees are most important for preventing or resolving conflicts between herders and farmers? (List up to three and rank)
- a. Traditional leaders
  - b. Government officials
  - c. Cattle settlement committee
  - d. Youth leaders
  - e.
  - f. NGO
  - g. INGO
  - h. Police
  - i. Military
  - j. Border officials
  - k. Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
  - l.
  - m. Refuse to answer
59. Local government officials are important for solving conflicts between herders and farmers in this community. (Read scale out loud).
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
60. Local government officials in this community are working for the benefit of farmers and herders equally. (Read scale out loud).
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer
61. Local government are able to properly predict patterns of migration between border communities in Guinea and Sierra Leone.
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer
62. If herders and farmers in this community have conflicts, they can trust that local government officials will treat everybody fairly. (Read scale out loud).
- a. Agree a lot
  - b. Agree somewhat
  - c. No opinion
  - d. Disagree somewhat
  - e. Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - g. Refuse to answer





69. Police are important for solving conflicts between herders and farmers in this community. (Read scale out loud).
- Agree a lot
  - Agree somewhat
  - No opinion
  - Disagree somewhat
  - Disagree a lot
  - f.
70. Police in this community are working for the benefit of farmers and herders equally. (Read scale out loud).
- Agree a lot
  - Agree somewhat
  - No opinion
  - Disagree somewhat
  - Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - Refuse to answer
71. If herders and farmers in this community have conflicts, they can trust that police will treat everybody fairly. (Read scale out loud).
- Agree a lot
  - Agree somewhat
  - No opinion
  - Disagree somewhat
  - Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - Refuse to answer
72. Military are important for solving conflicts between herders and farmers in this community. (Read scale out loud).
- Agree a lot
  - Agree somewhat
  - No opinion
  - Disagree somewhat
  - Disagree a lot
  - f.
73. Military in this community are working for the benefit of farmers and herders equally. (Read scale out loud).
- Agree a lot
  - Agree somewhat
  - No opinion
  - Disagree somewhat
  - Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - Refuse to answer
74. If herders and farmers in this community have conflicts, they can trust that military will treat everybody fairly. (Read scale out loud).
- Agree a lot
  - Agree somewhat
  - No opinion
  - Disagree somewhat
  - Disagree a lot
  - f.
  - Refuse to answer

75. Border officials are important for solving conflicts between herders and farmers in this community. (Read scale out loud).

- a. Agree a lot
- b. Agree somewhat
- c. No opinion
- d. Disagree somewhat
- e. Disagree a lot
- f.

76. Border officials in this community are working for the benefit of farmers and herders equally. (Read scale out loud).

- a. Agree a lot

81. In the past two years (since the project started), capacity (equipping and training) of border

## **ANNEX C: QUALITATIVE TOOLS**

### ***WFP/IOM***

#### Relevance:

1. Did the project address the most important underlying conflict issues in the project communities? Were there any key peacebuilding issues that remain unaddressed still?
2. Have the peacebuilding issues changed throughout the lifecycle of the project? How and why? If so, did the project adequately change with the evolving situation?

#### Coherence:

3. How does the project reflect the comparative advantage of WFP/IOM in building?
- 4.

21.21 Have key stakeholders (e.g., government, industry, academia, etc.) involved in the development of the business plan. (21.)

## ***RCO/PBF***

### Relevance:

1. Did the project address the most important underlying peacebuilding issues in the project communities? Are there any key peacebuilding issues that remain unaddressed?
2. Have the relevant peacebuilding issues changed throughout the lifecycle of the project (especially with the 2023 elections)? If so, did the project adequately change with the evolving situation?  
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## **Government at National Level**

### Relevance:

1. How does the project reflect the key priorities of the government?
2. Did the project address the most important underlying peacebuilding issues in the project communities? Are there any key peacebuilding issues that remain unaddressed?
3. Have the relevant peacebuilding issues changed throughout the lifecycle of the project (especially with 2023 elections)? If so, did the project adequately change with the evolving situation?
4. How well aligned i key peacebuilding priorities (as well as any relevant policies/plans)?

### Coherence:

5. Is the project well-integrated into other peacebuilding projects/programmes in the districts it is working in? Are there any notable redundancies/overlaps relative other programmes?

### Effectiveness:

6. What were the main successes during implementation?
7. What were the main challenges during implementation?

### Impact:

8. What were the main impacts on peacebuilding from the project?
9. Were there any unintended impacts positive or negative? If so, what were these and how did the project manage them?

### Efficiency:

10. Were all project activities undertaken in the most cost-effective manner? Were there any project activities that could have benefited from greater efficiency?
11. Did funding requirements change due to changing priorities? Was project funding adapted appropriately? Was the rationale for the funding changes transparent and accountable?
12. Did the project promote synergies according to the respective comparative advantages of IOM and WFP to help achieve greater value for money than if the work been done individually? Where were synergies from joint programming created where they otherwise would not have been if the two agencies had implemented their respective project components separately?

### Sustainability:

13. How sustainable are the peacebuilding effects of the project? Are there any that might not be sustained?
14. What commitments has the GoSL made (at central, district, and chiefdom level) to ensure the sustainability of the project?
15. What key programming lessons (positive or negative) came out of the project that might be scalable or transferable to other projects?

### Conclusion:

16. Based on our discussion here, is there anything else that you would like to add, highlight:

## ***Government at District/Prefecture Level***

### Relevance:

1. How does the project reflect the key priorities of the government in this district/prefecture?
2. What are the main peacebuilding/conflict issues in this area? Was the project adequately designed to address these?

### Effectiveness/impact:

3. Since the project started, are peacebuilding/conflict issues in this area increasing, decreasing, or staying the same? What are the key ways the project has influenced this change (or lack of it)?
4. What have been the main impacts of the project? Were there any unintended impacts?
5. Were there any negative impacts? Did the project take steps to address these?
6. Did all target groups (and everybody in the target groups) benefit from the impacts as expected? Were there any groups left behind?
7. What have been the main challenges of the project? Were these challenges properly accounted for/addressed?

### Sustainability:

8. Does the project have an exit strategy? What is it and are government officials (and other stakeholders) able to take on the project elements when it is over?
9. To what extent have local institutions improved their capacities to address key peacebuilding issues?
10. How sustainable are the development/peacebuilding effects of the project? Are there any that might not be sustained?
11. What factors/risks could undermine the sustainability of the project? Were these factors/risks properly accounted for/addressed?

### Conclusion:

12. Based on our discussion here, is there anything else that you would like to add, highlight, or explain in greater detail?

## ***Cattle Settlement Committees / Transhumance Committees***

Relevance:

1. What are the main conflict issues between farmers and herders in this area and did the project address these adequately?
2. issues in this area?

Effectiveness/impact:

3. Since the project started, are these types issues/incidents increasing, decreasing, or staying the same? What are the key factors influencing this change (or lack of it)? What role have border officials played in affecting such issues/incidents?
4. In what way ways has critical infrastructure and equipment provided by this project contributed security?
5. related to cross-border security
6. Do any challenges/gaps remain?
- 7.



