



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT
COUNTRY: Sierra Leone
REPORTING PERIOD: July-December 2015**

Programme Title & Project Number
Programme Title: Development of national mechanisms and capacities for conflict Prevention and Peace Preservation in Sierra Leone Programme Number (if applicable) 00088207 MPTF Office Project Reference Number: ¹

Recipient UN Organizations
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: United Nations Development Programme

Implementing Partners
List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Ministry of International Affairs, Office of National Security (ONS), Political Party Registration Commission (PPRC), The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) Sierra Leone, HOPE-SL and Advocate Plus-Sierra Leone

Programme/Project Budget (US\$)	
PBF contribution (by RUNO)	\$ 1,515,100
Government Contribution (if applicable)	
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	BPPS \$ 500,000 TRAC \$570,480
TOTAL:	2,585,580

Programme Duration	
Overall Duration (months)	18
Start Date ² (dd.mm.yyyy)	1/7/2014
Original End Date ³ (dd.mm.yyyy)	31.12.2015
Final End date ⁴ (dd.mm.yyyy)	31.12.2015

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date:

End of project Evaluation- *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date:

Report Submitted By

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PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project has contributed:

<i>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project has contributed.</i>
<i>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project has contributed.</i>

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

Outcome Statement 1: Office of National Security (ONS) with West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) is able to monitor risks and threats to sustainable peace through an Early Warning and Response system and respond appropriately through a network of active insider mediators at national and local levels.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Number of coordinated responses by the insider mediators at the national and local levels;</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of insider mediator actively responding to conflict threats;</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of young men and women identified and mapped based on criteria established.</p>	<p>Baseline: No active insider mediators currently supporting the early warning capacity in the country Target: A network of 50 insider mediators developed and deployed across the country and 30 trained youth engaged with the network of mediators.</p> <p>Progress: A network of 50 (M: & F: ???) insider mediators networks have been established and 30 youths (15 males and 15 females) trained in community mediation throughout six districts including Kono, Bombali, Port Loko, Bo, Western Area Urban and Rural. The insider mediators and trained youths are actively responding to conflict threats related to EVD response. For instance, communities in Kono and Bombali Districts have started closing the gaps between families who were once divided, marginalized and stigmatized during the Ebola crisis. (how many of such families or cases/gaps?) The mediators did not only settle disputes but managed the early warning signs of conflict to prevent them erupting into public disorder. (example?) A total of 104 EVD related conflicts were</p>
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	<p>reported and responses coordinated to prevent further escalation as well as resolved non-criminal/civil conflicts in the target locations.</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>
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Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

- Established and deployed 50 networks of insider mediators and 30 trained youths in six districts including Kono, Bombali, Port Loko, Bo, Western Area Urban and Rural.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

The capacity of 50 networks of insider mediators and 30 youth monitors were strengthened to settle community and post-Ebola related conflicts. The lack of clear understanding of how the disease spreads led to lot of misgivings; fear and confusion almost throughout the period the disease lasted in the country. As a result people who recovered/survived from the disease faced multiple challenges including stigmatization, discrimination and rejection by the communities where attempts were made to have them resettled lest other community members may be infected. Similarly at the onset of the outbreak, lots of conflicts ensued between communities and Ebola workers, especially the Burial Team over what was perceived as ‘disrespectful burial practices’ the community felt was imposed by the central government. This led to resentment within the affected communities, which in most cases resulted to open disputes and confrontation between and among once peaceful communities and Ebola survivors and the workers. Intervention of this project therefore succeeded in resolving a total of 104 of such EVD related conflicts. Once reported, immediate responses were coordinated to halt or resolve and prevent from further escalation. In addition, the project also resolved non-criminal/civil conflicts in the target locations. For example, in Komende Luyama, Kenema district, the trained insider mediators intervened in a protracted community land dispute and resolved peacefully. Also, through the intervention of trained insider mediators and youth, the communities including Komende Luyama have built strong information sharing platform and embarked on communal work to sustain interaction and social cohesion among former disputants. This has contributed to bringing peace to the affected communities and the districts at large amounting to more than 200 days (at the time of reporting) without experiencing any new case of Ebola infection.

Similarly, the insider mediators are actively responding to EVD response issues and related conflict threats. For instance, communities in Kambia and Kenema Districts have started closing the gap between families who were once divided, marginalized and stigmatized during the Ebola crisis. The mediators not only settled disputes but managed the early warning signs of conflict to prevent them from erupting into public disorder.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 2: A culture of dialogue established in which issues of national concern are discussed across political party lines and particularly amongst high-risk groups.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Minutes of meetings of political dialogues held;</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of political dialogue sessions held;</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of political parties involved in the dialogue</p>	<p>Baseline: A weak culture of dialogue in the country; vacuum left after UNIPSIL withdrawal; lack of opportunities for national dialogues on issues of national concern (with the exception of the dialogues held in the constitutional review process); limited culture of dialogue Target: Series of 20 tailored national dialogues contribute to peace consolidation by two-way interaction with the National Early Warning and Response System through holding dialogues about topics identified and by feeding the information to the insider mediators. Progress:</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>
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Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

-Series of dialogue sessions held across party lines and within targeted marginalized groups on issues of national concern across the country.

- Four dialogues held at national level with regional and local level representation in which four different issues aired; conducted dialogues for registered political parties and their members in all four regions – north, east, south and west - on key national concerns such as robust national response to epidemic;
- Political tolerance: supported capacity strengthening of a select number of Sierra Leones in constructive dialogue, conflict resolution, mediation skills;organised training per region in policy development and communication for a select members of registered political parties;
- Facilitate and support alliances between political parties and civil society groups to create broad support base for the agenda that emerges out of the dialogue platform;
- Train a select # of political leadership in the design of appropriate response to EWS.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

The introduction of dialogues at community levels has considerably improved the handling of disputes in communities without being escalated into violence or transformed into litigation. During the reporting period, community dialogue sessions organised discussed key issues of national importance like Ebola as a threat to human security, border communities’ safety and security, facilitated dialogue and reconciliation of communities divided by the Ebola scourge as well as information shared on conflict risk factors and social accountability. The relevance of the open dialogue sessions scaled down information on the Ebola disease and upstream the preventive measures, safety and security of people. It also contributed to raising awareness and understanding on the defined roles of the security sectors and how communities could support information sharing on threats to peace with the security operatives as well as demand accountability from their service providers.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 3: Increased cooperation and trust between security personnel and communities prevents conflict and contributes to the halt of EVD.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Female participation in LPPBs increased by 40%; Number of security sector meetings held at local and national levels.</p> <p>Indicator 2:</p>	<p>Baseline: A LPPB established by an Act of parliament already in existence. Target: Conflict prevented due to increased cooperation between security personnel and communities in their response to EVD; Local structures within the Sierra Leone security architecture including the Provincial Security Committees (PROSEC) and District Security Committees (DISEC) strengthened</p>
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<p>Indicator 3:</p>	<p>Progress: More than 1400 community members and security personnel benefited from various capacity building trainings as well as open dialogue and social accountability platforms. These engagements have contributed to increased cooperation and trust between and among community stakeholders and security personnel. In terms of strengthening structures within the security sector, 2 Local Police Partnership Boards (LPPBs) have been formed and functional. Similarly, WANEP continues to provide coordination support to 15 existing CHISECs across border communities in Sierra Leone. The support includes providing refreshments and stationeries for CHISEC meetings and helping the committees to better organise their recording and filing of reports. This has contributed to improved coordination and information sharing among security stakeholders i.e. regular CHISEC meetings held and minutes well shared and documented. This is relevant to enhance institutional memory and effectiveness in information sharing. The beneficiaries are regularly attending chiefdom/district security meetings (CHISEC/DISEC - as participants or observers) - as well as participated in informal justice services and provided feedback on the processes to the appropriate authorities</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>
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Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

- More than 1400 community members and security personnel participated in capacity strengthening programmes including open dialogue and social accountability platforms, 12 radio discussions and 48 feedback sessions.
- 2 LPPBs established (Mountain Police Division and Tonkolili Local Unit) with 45% female representation in each division.
- 24 monthly CHISEC meetings held in each project target areas and minutes/reports well shared and documented.
- Enhanced institutional memory and effectiveness in information sharing.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

By the end of the project cycle, more than 1400 community members and security personnel benefited from 48 dialogue and social accountability platforms, 12 radio discussions and 48 feedback sessions. In addition, 2 LPPB structures were formed with 45% female representation and capacitated to prevent community based conflict erupting into public disorder. These activities contributed to increase attendance of community people to chiefdom/district security meetings (CHISEC/DISEC - as participants or observers) as well as participated in community mediation services and provided feedback on the processes to the appropriate authorities. For example, the Paramount Chief of Kholifa Rowala Chiefdom, Tonkolili District, Alhaji Kanamaka III, was quoted as saying: “With support from project through the chiefdom dialogue forums, we are now on our toes to enforce the community bye-laws and have succeeded to get about 90% compliance rates from the local people,”

The open community dialogues have laid a solid foundation for stakeholders and security operatives in the districts to improve on current security strategies and cooperation for prevention of eminent Ebola related conflicts arising from delay in response to distressed calls and stigmatization of victims/survivors to post-Ebola recovery including community reconciliation efforts.

Roundtable sessions and radio discussions were held across 45 chiefdoms in the project target locations. The activities have contributed to increased rural people’s awareness and understanding of the security and justice services available in their localities and understand the complain procedures as well as enhance access and sharing information. Information generated on the ground like increased strikes and riots, armed robbery and teenage pregnancy were shared for organised and appropriate timely response.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

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Outcome Statement 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender at the end of the project

<u>Evidence base</u> : What was the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report (1000 character limit)?	The project implementation had experienced a number of field monitoring missions by both the UNDP Project Officer and the Project Management Support Unit (PMSU) all aimed at physically validating the events of activities defined by the implementing partners. Each of these field visits produced 'Back to Office' reports validating that the activities actually took place.
<u>Funding gaps</u> : Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)	Absolutely yes. The initial project document designed required \$4 million for a four-year period but could mobilise only \$500,000 from BPPS and some core resources to cover initial expenses including salaries for PDA. Therefore the intervention of the PBF was absolutely critical in filling the huge funding gap. In fact, now that the PBF support is ending in December, the CO has yet to secure other sources of funding to fund the remaining activities in the project document. Therefore even beyond the current funding, there is still need for additional PBF support.
<u>Catalytic effects</u> : Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either	In some way yes, the PBF funding was catalytic in the sense that once committed, the CO was able to secure other funding from

<p>through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>BPPS. In the area of accelerating peace, the project in several ways has contributed to that. During the last 18 months of implementation the project has managed to contain several potential conflicts that would have escalated into violence. For example the series of clashes that occurred between the Ebola response team and some communities either over burrial practices that they deemed were untraditional or over the resettlement of Ebola survivors.</p>
<p><u>Risk taking/ innovation</u>: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>While the project was designed without any thought of EVD, at the outbreak of the disease, the project defined outputs were innovatively reviewed to fit in some activities which supported the prevention of potential conflicts.</p>
<p><u>Gender marker</u>: How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Throughout the implementation of project, the inclusion of particularly women in all the activities was emphasized and closely monitored. Consequently, at least 40% of women were selected to participate in every activity organised under the project.</p>
<p><u>Other issues</u>: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Considering the huge level of illiteracy rate in Sierra Leone, majority of the population, especially the youth remain ignorant of many vital national issues. As such, they are often and easily stooged to parpetrate some of the crimes without necessarily understanding the effect it will have on them as persons or on the country as a whole. In an attempt to addressing this potential menace, the next round of the conflict prevention and peace preservation efforts aims to focus on initiating a nationwide civic education campaign on selected topics that are crucial for national development. The campaign efforts will target particularly the younger generation who are usually the most vulnerable and are used as either the parpetrators of violence or are themselves the victims of violence.</p>

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 (1000 character limit)	In the Districts covered by the project activities, it was learned that most communities have some formal or informal systems to resolve disputes. However, such mediation services are hard to reach due to limited knowledge of the people in their existence and functions. The trainings provided on facilitated mediation and support to insider mediators were spot on and served as “eye opener” to the communities’ increased access to alternative dispute resolution systems to resolve disputes/conflicts rather than engaging in long drawn court processes for non-criminal matters with inadequate legal aid systems.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Another lesson learned is that organized violence that disrupts governance and compromise development also include local violence involving local resources, family disputes and community interests and needs. In this regard, insider mediation has become critical in re-engineering communities for social cohesion, now and in the immediate post-Ebola recovery phase to increase a sense of collective security and safer communities
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	Other lesson learned from the project implementation is that dialogues held along political party lines are merely means not an end to supporting peacebuilding and democratisation. Their outcomes can be optimized if they are part of a wider integrated strategy.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures were on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

If expenditure was delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

Please provide an overview of project expensed budget by outcome and output as per the table below.⁵

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1:					
Output 1.1			347,898	347,898	
Output 1.2					
Output 1.3					
Outcome 2:					
Output 2.1			389,372	389,372	
Output 2.2					
Output 2.3					
Outcome 3:					
Output 3.1			407,897	407,897	
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4:					
Output 4.1			369,933	369,933	
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total			1,515,100	1,515,100	

3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when) (2000 character maximum):

Direct Implementation Modality was mostly used but contracting Civil Society Organisations as grantees to lead on the implementation of specific project outputs while we closely monitored the implementation and proffered recommendations for improvement as necessary. On the whole, the implementation partnerships remained effective in the sense that all the articulated project results were fully met and within time and budget. Throughout the implementation period, we ensured coordination and coherence among the partners/grantees, especially where the the project outputs required complementation. However, the planned activities did not make any specific provision for South-South cooperation, albeit one of the grantees (WANEP) had close ties with its counterpart organisations working on the Early Warning platform in the ECOWAS region.

In responding to the EVD, the Project Board lend its approval to the project to incorporate some activities that made possible its response. For example, although within the same context of conflict prevention, the revised project activities prevented from escalating what could have been a major violent conflict between EVD response team and that of the Ebola affected communities.

⁵ Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.