

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Sierra Leone
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Annual
DATE OF REPORT: 15th November 2018

Project Title: Conflict Prevention and Mitigation during the 2018 Electoral Cycle in Sierra Leone	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: UNDP and OHCHR Sierra Leone
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Office of the Vice President, Office of National Security (ONS), Judiciary, Sierra Leone Police (SLP), Political Parties Registration Committee (PRRC), Legal Aid Board (LAB), Human Rights Commission (HRC-SL), National Commission for Democracy (NCD), BBC Media Action, Media Reform Coordination Group (MRCG), Women's Forum, West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Campaign for Good Governance (CGG), Fambul Tok, National Election Watch (NEW), Institute for Governance Reform (IGR).	
Project commencement date¹: 5th June 2017 Project duration in months:² 18 months (including 6 months NCE)	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 2,764,398 OHCHR : \$ 235,400 : \$: \$ Total: 2,999,798 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
How many tranches have been received so far: Two tranches for UNDP and full tranche for OHCHR	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: CPM team, Sierra Leone

Project report approved by: UNDP Sierra Leone

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes - mid-term evaluation was conducted and recommendations currently being addressed.

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

The project, as a multi-dimensional, multi-stakeholder effort, delivered a vast number of outputs in the prodoc, contributing to preventing and mitigating violence during the electoral cycle and post-election by November 2018. This included facilitating inclusive dialogues at a community level, establishing coordination centres, providing training to multiple constituencies, conducting outreach to women and youth at multiple levels, building the capacity of police, judiciary and human rights institutions for election support, and developing activities to strengthen early warning systems. The revision and promulgation of the Codes of Conduct (CoCs), the work with the Eminent Persons Group (EPG), and the signing of a peace pact, and post-election dialogues in fragile districts and chiefdoms were particularly notable outputs. The preparatory activities and the implementation of the project have been coordinated with the Government and partners. Steering and technical committee meetings were held with implementation partners.

The current phase of the project focuses on supporting post-election Sierra Leone, promoting cohesion, post-election reconciliation and restorative justice in areas affected by electoral violence, in addition to supporting the government's position paper (Green Paper) on the road map for peace.

The project is on track with regards to absorption of funds, with significant progress made on project expenditures.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**

on track

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

While the project has specific aim in ensuring a peaceful and secure environment for elections, it has also built a basis for the country's long-term resilience and capacity in addressing political transition and post-conflict in Sierra Leone.

The project was implemented during an electoral cycle and involved implementing a wide range of diverse but interconnected activities with a focus on building capacities on violence prevention but also strengthening pre-existing systems. The aim of the project was to promote peaceful election practices by establishing harmonious relations between relevant institutions, so they could promote peaceful behaviour around the country. The project has a twofold approach. On the one hand, it increases capacities for violence prevention, including SGBV, and on the other, it strengthens systems for redress and prevention of further escalation of violence, further reinforced

by post-election peacebuilding activities. Key implementing partners were enabled to mobilize and sustain political, technical, and logistical support for critical activities during the electoral cycle. The country's unique history was carefully considered and a broad spectrum of potentially challenging areas were incorporated into the project framework. The project continuously collaborated with institutions from all aspects of society, from political parties to the police to CSOs to the media and provided them with a common platform for discussion and activity comparison.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project promoted the High-Level Dialogue, attended by all Presidential candidates, where they each signed a Peace Pledge. The EPG created local actor participation and improved mediation and dialogue capacity by engaging with higher level political leadership and key national actors, promoting peace and cohesion regardless of political divisions. Peace advocacy was successfully promoted through partnership with NCD through nationwide peacebuilding campaigns. HRC-SL worked on educating stakeholders on human rights issues in the context of the elections, documented human rights violations that occurred during the period and issuing public reports.

405 cases of fast-track settlement and resolutions were facilitated by LAB through the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADR) reducing significantly the amount of electoral related disputes brought to authorities.

The post-election project includes activities that encourage social cohesion activities, facilitate the resolution of some remaining disputes, promote reconciliation and address the roots of election violence. The activities were implemented in fragile districts, with inclusive participation of women, PWD and youths. Results are being finalised, including a list of areas that require action beyond dialogue, with accompanying recommendations for the government on how best to take action. This will lay the foundation for the Presidentially-mandated 'peacebuilding commission'.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Through the post-election peace and social cohesion project, dialogue sessions provide a space for communities to discuss lingering tensions from elections. It has been notably beneficial for women who want to speak about harms they experienced during elections. With project support, Campaign for Good Governance (CGG) conducted reconciliation dialogue sessions in 13 chiefdoms.

At the Kissy Dockyard dialogue, CGG director Marcella S. Sesay said "participants have been able to speak openly about electoral conflicts, and realise that democracy is the opportunity for choice, beyond party colour and tribal affiliation. This project has been helpful to communities, not only as a safe place to speak, but as a discussion platform on how to unify the community for development. Through their willingness to participate, communities recognise the need to come together for peace and that they all have a role to play in achieving it."

Kissy participants identified ways they can work together towards a common goal. The establishment of a union was suggested and issues were identified that the whole community could work towards. A similar list was made in Tombo town, including improving the security of the marketplace controlled by politically polarised gangs. Women expressed feeling unsafe at the market many times during the dialogue and were concerned about SGBV. These lists give the project crucial local ownership and provides participating communities with tangible goals to work towards.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

The project operated in a highly sensitive political environment. National actors were fragmented into political and tribal affiliations. While national stakeholders were working to promote unity and cohesion, they were also facing the reality of political divisions. This made the project more relevant, which aspired to help build unity in diversity and cohesion despite differences. The project is developing flexible approaches to planning and implementation to ensure the project remains relevant and realistic and continues to conduct dialogue at technical and policy level with government and IPs, Steering and Technical Committees and other dialogues structures. The run-off elections slowed activity progress for some weeks. Due to political transition, this project had to re-orient new officials and update on the context and status of project activities. This slowed decision-making from the government. The project embarked on bilateral engagements with new government personnel to ensure it remained on track and remaining activities are implemented without delay, such as the ongoing post-election cohesion activities. There is a need to rebuild awareness, knowledge and buy-in on various peacebuilding programmes to the new government. The project will continue to ensure broad-based partnership and relationship building across institutions to ensure institutional memory is retained and key leadership positions are fully aware of the project implementation and related discussions.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

(1) Contributions of the high-level Eminent Persons Group to prevention and mitigation of violence:

https://www.pprcsierraleone.org/images/docs/progmed/THE_EMINENT_PERSONS_GROUP_final.pdf

(2) Presidential candidates pledge peace ahead of March 7 general election:

https://www.pprcsierraleone.org/images/docs/progmed/PBF_Story_final.pdf

(3) Reports on the launch of the All Political Parties Womens Association (APPWA) and All Political Parties Youth Association (APPYA) Codes of Conduct (COCs):

WOMEN:

https://www.pprcsierraleone.org/images/docs/progmed/REPORT_ON_THE_ALL_POLITICAL_PARTIES_WOMEN_ASSOCIATION_CODE_OF_CONDUCT_APPWA.pdf

YOUTH:

https://www.pprcsierraleone.org/images/docs/progmed/REPORT_ON_THE_ALL_POLITICAL_PARTIES_YOUTH_ASSOCIATION_CODE_OF_CONDUCT_2018.pdf

(4) Human Rights Commission Special Newsletters:

<http://www.hrcsl.org/PDF/Resources/HRCSL%20Newsletter.pdf>

(5) Human Rights Commission Special Elections Report:

<http://www.hrcsl.org/PDF/Resources/Special%20Elections%20Report.pdf>

(6) BBC Media Action lessons learnt report: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QJ9s74HqFBwa-iovwdM6VBg7AnoGGBM3/view>

(7) Article on collaborations between Government and CSOs towards promoting peace and social cohesion:

<http://www.sl.undp.org/content/sierraleone/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/government-and-csos-work-together-to-promote-peace-and-cohesion-.html>

(8) List of communications material on the post-election peace and social cohesion project:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZUNs64cmyqUcKB0h7dUnpw9rbCPSu8pF/view?usp=sharing>

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: National dialogue, peace advocacy, and violence prevention enhanced

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

The project has made progress on this outcome: national dialogue, peace advocacy and violence prevention enhanced. Earlier this year, the Codes of Conduct for political parties, youth and women were signed by all 18 political parties, committing them to peaceful elections. A High-Level Dialogue forum saw all presidential candidates signing the Peace Pledge, committing to peaceful campaigns and acceptance of results.

NCD coordinated national non-violence campaigns to promote a peaceful electoral period by facilitating 18 open public sensitisations on non-violence in 18 constituencies, as well as conducting 48 outreach sessions on voter education in 16 districts targeting first-time voters, women, and PWD. 4,016 participants (2,627 men

& 1,389 women) were provided with practical knowledge and skills on the voting process. An NCD-established Citizens' Platform held 7 bi-weekly meetings for 280 participants, spreading the message of peace and non-violence in chiefdoms. These activities worked collectively towards disseminating a nationwide message of peace and ensuring the population was as informed on electoral practices as possible. Access to justice was achieved through collaboration with the Judiciary. The publication of the 'Compilation of Electoral Laws' created an unprecedented single reference point of electoral laws. Electoral module and curricula developed by Judicial and Legal Training Institute (JLTI) enhanced capacities of 58 judicial personnel and 50 LAB and Sierra Leone Bar Association (SLBA) personnel during the elections. The case management system 'Justice App' was enhanced and used to track and process electoral cases. This further ensured transparent access to justice for those affected by electoral violence and enabled the fast-tracking and processing of cases. As a result, LAB trained 16 defence counsels, provided legal aid to 363 clients on electoral issues, legal representation to 257 people and referral services to 111 complainants, further opening public access to justice.

The ongoing post-election peacebuilding project promotes dialogues and violence prevention. Community dialogues and reconciliation sessions run by NGOs in all identified fragile districts have provided an initial response to address grievances and promoted community-owned resolutions, as well as compiling a comprehensive list of recommendations for the government on how best to proceed. In addition, the project is supporting the formulation of a Green Paper which will build a long-term strategy for the government on peacebuilding work and is expected to lead to the creation of a national Peacebuilding Commission.

Outcome 2: Public security, civil protection, human rights promotion, and peaceful response capacities sustained

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

The projects has also made progress on this outcome. To ensure national and community-based Early Warning and Response Systems were strengthened, three election security simulation exercises were conducted, providing a practical understanding to security personnel from different security formations (police, military, custodial corps). These simulations assisted security institutions to support the election processes at strategic, tactical, and operational command levels and react appropriately to incidents of violence. The exercises provided an understanding of the protective work and services of security personnel and organisations in support of the election process at all command levels. They validated existing plans, tested the established procedures, and developed staff competencies by providing them with practical experiences to more easily execute their roles. 330 security personnel participated.

Operational capacity of the Integrated Elections Security Planning Committee (IESPC) was further strengthened under ONS and greatly contributed to the coordination of national Early Warning and Response Systems. To enhance community-based structures, fourteen town hall meetings were conducted by ONS in fourteen districts of Sierra Leone to disseminate key messages on election security,

attracting 700 participants. The meetings also aimed to build trust between security personnel and citizens during the electoral cycle.

To ensure messages on human rights and peaceful elections were promoted across Sierra Leone, HRC-SL trained 109 members of the District Human Rights Committees (DHRC) in 4 regions including 38 women and 71 men. HRC-SL also conducted community engagements on human rights in 4 regions for 155 participants (37 males & 118 females). The protection of human rights was a theme maintained throughout the project and incorporated into all activities.

To build the capacity of the Sierra Leone Police (SLP), 1,643 SLP officers were trained on election security management and conflict prevention. The training covered relevant sections on human rights and was facilitated by a member of HRC-SL, with technical advice provided by OHCHR. The project furnished 6 Incident Command and Control Centres (ICCs) for the SLP in 6 regions to ensure early monitoring mechanisms were in place. These ICCs helped to improve on the free-fall of information throughout the police command structure, ensuring a timely response in cases of conflict.

To discourage the spread of rumours and fake news, BBC Media Action and MRCG ran training programs on conflict-sensitive reporting and the responsible use of social media. Participants described being able to recognise sources of fake news and how to research the source when uncertain. 1,083 students and media practitioners were trained overall. BBC MA also broadcasted 22 radio show episodes promoting the role of women and PWD in politics.

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>To ensure national ownership, commitment and sustainability of the project, the project (OHCHR and UNDP) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) jointly convened and co-chaired all project Technical Committee (TC) meetings attended by all the thirteen (13) project implementation partners and two donors (PBF and UK Aid). Additionally, the implementation plans, and progress of the project were reviewed by the TC in its regular</p>
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	<p>sittings to provide strategic direction and ensure that the project is on track to meeting its objectives and desired results.</p> <p>At higher levels, a Steering Committee (SC) between ministries, departments and agencies also convened to bring together key institutions and all donors.</p> <p>For the post-election project, national ownership is demonstrated through the compilation of goals and targets for cohesion and development.</p>
<p>Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>The project organised and supported regular high-level SC meetings and lower level TC meetings to monitor the overall status of activities executed by national counterparts. For example, during the meetings, which increased its frequency from bi-monthly meetings to weekly two months during the elections, a readiness tracker was prepared and presented by each partner during meetings. The Human Rights Advisor (OHCHR) was also present at these meetings and ensured that human rights issues were raised as appropriate, as well as supporting the HRC-SL. The project also utilised an M&E plan prepared based on submissions by each partner. Regular quarterly/monthly monitoring visitations and spot-checks were carried out to track progress, performance and results. Regular field monitoring reports, partners' quarterly reports are used to monitor progress and track results.</p>
<p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project is in the final stages of conducting a mid-term evaluation and the report is expected to be finalised by the end of 2018 after getting input from all stakeholders. An external evaluation for the project is also scheduled to be conducted during the last two months of the project and a total of USD 122,500 has been budgeted for.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Yes, the project attracted non-PBF funding and commitments. During the period under review, the project mobilised additional funding from the Canadian government with a total budget of USD 401,517, which contributed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the EPG and the High-Level Peace Dialogue through the PPRC. • Support to youth and women by the PPRC through APPYA and APPWA. • Voter education and sensitisation through the NCD. • National peace and non-violence campaign initiatives through the NCD. <p>The UK Aid provided funding equivalent to \$2,023,174 which contributed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning Mechanisms at decentralised levels (district and chiefdom levels) through the ONS. • Simulation exercises for security personnel in Sierra Leone through the ONS.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings on ethics during the election period through the SLP. • Training on mediation and peacebuilding skills targeting PPRC staff at regional levels. • Training of media institutions on conflict-sensitive reporting through the MRCG. • Operationalisation of the National Situation Room by the ONS. • Trainings and workshops on responsible use of social media during campaigns/elections through the BBC Media Action
<p><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>The project marshalled political and financial support for the electoral cycle in Sierra Leone. By assisting key government institutions and CSOs, the project helped inform the government, regional actors, and international partners on the electoral process and the challenges that could potentially lead to conflict if not handled appropriately. Similarly, strategic committee meetings at higher levels provided a platform for engaging on discussions. This encouraged additional government commitments and international partner funding contributions for preventing conflict in Sierra Leone. Further funds were allocated and mobilised to enable key EMBs to adequately prepare for the elections.</p> <p>Continuous support and engagement by the UN Resident Coordinator’s office, UNDP, OHCHR and members of the diplomatic core contributed to not only to securing and sustaining political commitment around conduct of peaceful elections, but also advancing the peacebuilding agenda and bringing together Sierra Leoneans of diverse political backgrounds.</p> <p>Due to mainstreaming human rights throughout the project by OHCHR, the project contribute to increased awareness of and respect for human rights norms in the future by the police and other implementing partners. The project also empowered the HRC-SL to develop a systemic framework for human rights monitoring that can be used to monitor all violations, not just those related to elections.</p>
<p><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>From the inception of the project, mechanisms and deliberate efforts have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of the project. Through the TC, national partners and counterparts continuously collaborated in executing actions which provided a great platform to learn and share experiences. Through sustained technical support provided by the experts seconded to specific institutions (SLP, ONS, Judiciary, MRCG and PPRC), execution and delivery of their functions will be improved and sustained.</p>

	<p>The final 30% of the remaining budget (second and last tranche) has been used for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffing costs, - Support to ongoing mediation efforts, - Funding for the post-election peace and social cohesion project <p>The post-election project has kick-started the process of preparing for the next electoral period, filling a natural gap between cycles and encouraging a change in collective mindset from tribal to national.</p> <p>Overall, the final 30% will work towards laying a solid foundation for the next election and sustaining peace and social cohesion agenda in Sierra Leone, working closely with the national stakeholders.</p>
<p><u>Risk taking:</u> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project kept an extensive risk log, which was frequently reviewed. OHCHR also contributed to this risk log to ensure human rights issues were taken into consideration. The March 2018 elections led to a political transition that saw a new government and administration in power, which affected timely implementation and led to delays from government partners to coordinate ongoing activities. Despite this challenge, successful orientations were held with the new administration to familiarise them on ongoing activities. The project TC and engagement with the government counterparts continue to take a pivotal role in implementing activities in the 2018 annual work plan.</p>
<p><u>Gender equality:</u> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Gender sensitive and responsive interventions are a core focus of the project. A key activity focusing on women’s empowerment was the training of female aspirants running for parliamentary and chair/mayoral positions as independent and party affiliated. A total of 341 female aspirants were trained on “effective participation in political and decision-making processes” during elections. 40 selected candidates were further given a platform on radio programmes to present their agenda in relation to their political candidature. Profiles for the candidates were profiled and shared on social media. 20 radio programs focusing on the participation and inclusion of women and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in elections were broadcasted across 31 radio stations in Sierra Leone, receiving overwhelming acclamation by the public on the role of women in leadership. In capacity building and training initiatives deliberate efforts were made to mainstream gender at every stage. Issues relating to discrimination based on gender also formed a key component of the training manual developed, with the support of OHCHR, by the HRC-SL for the monitoring of human rights during the election, and was an integral</p>

	<p>component of the sensitization. Post-election activities focus greatly on the inclusion women in the healing process, as they are generally the main victims of electoral violence.</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	

1.3 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	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 National dialogue, peace advocacy, and violence prevention enhanced	Indicator 1.1 Number of reported and resolved election related incidents of violence (disaggregated by age, gender, location, type of violence)	18 cases reported and resolved in 2012 by SLP (do not represent all actual cases)	90% of all reported electoral-related incidents of violence are resolved in accordance with agreed SOPs	100% (all 59 election related cases) reported and resolved by SLP in accordance to SOPs. By regions: North East (16); North-West (9); Eastern (8) and South (7); and West - Rural & urban (19).	Sierra Leone police (SLP) reported to have responded to all the 59 election related incidences in the six provinces.	None
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage of people who express confidence in safety and security measures to enable them to participate in the electoral processes	83% of respondents confirmed that political competition did not lead to violence in communities	90% (midline by Dec 2017); 95% (end-line target)	This percentage will be clarified after some analysis and surveys are conducted		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	(disaggregated by age, gender, and location)	in 2012 elections				
	Indicator 1.3 Level of influence by media campaigns towards the inclusion of marginalised and excluded person (women and PWD)	Zero	Respondents report greater understanding of the concerns of women and PWD and show greater willingness to vote for them	At least 593 persons benefited from training on responsible use of social media. Post training surveys indicate a greater understanding of women and persons with disabilities (PWD) in politics and a willingness to vote for them.		None
Output 1.1 Political parties and aspirants develop and commit to peaceful and	Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of political parties that are represented in national intra- and inter-party dialogues	-100% of political parties represented in inter-party dialogues -80% of electoral	-100% of election-related contentions among political parties addressed	1. 100% of political parties were represented at inter-party dialogues 2. 305 electoral related cases solved by		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
violence-free elections		related dispute cases were mediated and resolved in 2012	through dialogue -90% of election related cases resolved through dialogue in the 2018 elections	Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 - Percentage of registered political parties that sign onto the Code of Conduct (CoC), including APPWA and APPYA	100% (12) parties signed in 2012 elections	100% of parties subscribing to the CoC	100% (16) political parties signed in 2018, in addition to APPWA and APPYA		
Output 1.2 Sustained non-violence campaigns conducted and messages	Indicator 1.2.1 Percentage of sampled community members that are aware of the	79.6% (KAP Survey 2017)	85% (midline target), 90% (end-line target)	This percentage will be clarified after some analysis and surveys are conducted		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
on human rights and peaceful elections promoted across Sierra Leone	importance of election-related non-violence, human rights, protection of women and girls from SGBV					
	Indicator 1.2.2 Number of women and youth organisations sensitised on election-related non-violence and prevention on GBV	30% of women and youth organisations sensitised on above issues	75% of targeted youth and women organisations and associations are undertaking dedicated non-violence and gender-based violence prevention activities during the election cycle	100% (3) targeted youth and women organisations (1 youth & 2 women) sensitised on election related non-violence and prevention of GBV.	All 3 youth and women organisations targeted by the project benefitted from specific project activities during the electoral cycle.	None

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 1.3 Access to justice for rights holders, including women and vulnerable groups who may become victims of election-related offences, enhanced	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of election-related cases adjudicated and completed by the courts handling electoral cases in accordance with agreed process flow.	Approximately 65 cases adjudicated during 2012; 0 cases adjudicated in accordance with process flows	At least 150 cases adjudicated in accordance with process flows in 2018 elections	27 election-related cases adjudicated by courts in accordance with process flows (5 in the Supreme Court, 12 at the High Court and 10 at Magistrate Court).	The successful use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms significantly lowered the amount of cases being brought to the courts.	
	Indicator 1.3.2 Number of reported cases on elections-related human rights violations (disaggregated by gender, location, age, type of violation)	12 cases reported in 2012 elections	40 cases in 2018 elections	24 cases of human rights violations reported were addressed by the the HRC-SL during the electoral cycle.		
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2	Indicator 2.1	Zero	50% success rate in 2018	This percentage will be clarified		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Public security, civil protection, human rights promotion, and peaceful response capacities sustained	- Percentage of reported complaints of police response to election-related incidents with excessive use of force - Number of reported complaints of police response to incidents with excessive police force			after some analysis and surveys are conducted		
	Indicator 2.2 Percentage of members of public that express confidence with response of police and other security personnel in addressing human rights violations	14% of sampled population confirmed national security agencies are neutral	25% of sampled population confirmed national security agencies are neutral	69.4% of sampled population confirmed their confidence with the response of police and other security personnel in addressing violations and offences during	According to an IGR report: Deepening democracy in Sierra Leone, relationship between citizens and police during run-up to and elections, the SLP obtained a high approval rating, due to belief of public that the SLP provide a secure environment during elections despite a few incidences of violence.	None

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	and election-related offences including gender-based violence (disaggregated by age, gender, location)			electoral cycle (pg. 18 of IGR survey report).		
	Indicator 2.3 An effective and coordinated early-warning system is in place to prevent election-related conflict and violence	In 2012 several situation rooms were in place but not fully coordinated in terms of reports and early response	Well-structured and coordinated situation room is operational by December 2017	National Situation Room in place and fully functional throughout the electoral period.	None	None
Output 2.1 The national and community-based early warning and response	Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of security committees that are functional and responsive to election related	Zero	50% of reported issues responded in 2018 elections	All targeted security committees (100%) functioning and responsive to		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
systems strengthened	incident disaggregated by type of committee (DISEC, PROSEC, CHISEC)			election related incidents		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of early warning issues reported to the National Situation Room that are responded to in accordance with established processes and SOPs (disaggregated by type of issues and location)	Zero	50% of reported issues responded in 2018 elections	To be clarified after some analysis and surveys are conducted		
Output 2.2 Capacity of SLP for conflict prevention	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of cases identified and addressed by the security personnel	Zero	A minimum of 100 cases by SLP	At least 62 cases identified and addressed by SLP personnel trained on election security including violence		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
and peaceful management of violence improved	trained on election security			(12), intolerance (15), election malpractice (5) etc.		
	Indicator 2.2.2 - Improvement in level of preparedness of security officials in responding to election security threats -Number of contingency plans put in place by the SLP to support and address issues during election	Weak response preparations in 2012 election	-3 simulations conducted -Gradual increase in level of preparedness from 1-3	- 3 election security simulation exercises conducted directly benefiting over 330 security personnel. - Increased level of understanding on preparedness from 1 to 3 (post-exercise findings)	None	None
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: All tranches (tranche 1 & 2) received.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: UNDP expenditures: \$ 2,296,238 (Note: OHCHR expenditures are reported directly to MPTF)

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): Expenditure on track.

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: On gender equality the fund allocation in the prodoc: \$ 786,005, the fund allocated so far in AWP 2018: \$ 537,559

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.