

**SL-MDTF**

**Final programme[[1]](#footnote-1) NARRATIVE report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

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| Programme Title & Project Number |  | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Programme Title: Consolidating Peace throughGender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.* Programme Number : Joint Vision Programme 17, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
* MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[[3]](#footnote-3)00081459
 | *(if applicable)**Country/Region Sierra Leone , Africa*  |
| *Priority area/ strategic results* Joint Vision Consolidating Peace and StabilityAgenda for Change: Chapter 7: Gender |
| Participating Organization(s) |  | Implementing Partners |
| * Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme

UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF  | * Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and

Children’s Affairs, and Community Wellness* Advocacy Groups (CAGs),
* Legal Access through Women Yearning for Equability Rights and Social Justice (LAWYERS)
* Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC)
* Voice of women (VOW)
 |
| Programme/Project Cost (US$) |  | Programme Duration |
| Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution[[4]](#footnote-4): * *UN Women $ 88,076*
* *UNFPA $ 48,150*
* *UNAIDS $ 48,150*
* *UNDP$ $ 100,580*
* *UNICEF$$ 53,500*
 |  |  | Start Date[[5]](#footnote-5) *(03.February 2012)* |  |
| Agency Contribution* *by Agency (if applicable)*
 |  |  | Original End Date*[[6]](#footnote-6)* *(02.February.2013)* |  |
| Government Contribution*(if applicable)* |  |  | Current End date[[7]](#footnote-7)*(28th February.2013)* |  |
| Other Contributions (donors)*(if applicable)* |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL: $ 338,456 |  |  |  |  |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. |  | Report Submitted By |
| Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*Mid-Term Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* | * Name: Merose Kargbo
* Title: National Programme Officer
* Participating Organization (Lead): UN Women
* Email address: Melrose.kargbo@unwomen.org
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# NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

* In ¼ to ½ a page, summarise the most important achievements of Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the most critical to be included in the MPTF Office Consolidated Annual Report.

# Purpose

* Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme in relation to the appropriate **Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and project document (if applicable) or Annual Work Plan (AWP)**.

The Project focused on economic empowerment and political participation of women and ending gender based violence as priorities in post conflict Sierra Leone. The project design was informed by the Government of Sierra Leone National Gender Strategic Plan, the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and it complements the Government of Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Change (PSRP II) and the United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone Programme 17 (Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment), both of which set consolidation of peace in Sierra Leone as their priority objective.

# Results

* This section is the **most important in the Report** and particular attention should be given to reporting on **results / and changes** that have taken place rather than on activities. It has three parts to help capture this information in different ways (i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; and iii. A specific story).
1. **Narrative reporting on results:**

From January to December 2012, respond to the guiding questions indicated below to provide a narrative summary of the results achieved. The aim here is to tell the **story of change** that your Programme has achieved in 2012. Make reference to the implementation mechanism utilized and key partnerships.

* **Outcomes:** Outcomes are the strategic, higher level of change that your Programme is aiming to contribute towards. Provide a summary of progress made by the Programme in relation to **planned outcomes from the Project Document / AWP,** with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Explain who the main beneficiaries were.

The Project which aimed at promoting increased women’s political participation in decision making contributed to Outcome 1.0. UN Women, UNDP together with development partners and women’s organizations supported and backed the process towards enacting the Gender Equality Bill. Despite relentless efforts, lack of political will and support for the bill finally stalled the enacting process. Yet some significant achievements were made in support of increased women’s political participation which included the development of a draft Bill, increased public debate and awareness around the bill and gender equality issues. Complementing this process UN Women and UNDP contributed to building the capacity of 70 female candidates for the 2012 General Election to strengthen their leadership, lobby and advocacy skills. In addition to this 600 hundred youths from all districts in the country were trained on the importance of non-violence elections, as a strategy to increase women’s participation in elections and promote peaceful elections. 300women and youths were also trained as election observers and they were deployed in various regions during the 2012 elections.

* Outcome 2.0 targeted Women and girls groups organized and economically empowered through development and enhancement of employable skills. Under this outcome UNICEF and UNAIDS played a lead role in economic empowerment of adolescent girls and women living with HIV AIDS, which has consequently resulted in their self-reliance, a condition that is requisite for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Adolescent girls are engaged in income generating activities that yield some income that has helped them meet some of their basic needs without having to resort to transactional sex which had left many adolescent girls with unwanted pregnancies. For older adolescents especially for those who are married or who have children, income from Income Generating Activities (IGAs) is insignificant when compared to their needs. In such cases they had been provided with micro finance, training and counseling and this had helped them engage in activities that had made them self-reliant and improved their productivity. 100 women living with HIV were supported by UNAIDS and were trained in banking transactions, marketing of products, identification of viable businesses as per local environment etc. All beneficiary 6 support groups of women living with HIV have active bank accounts managed by them and engaged in livelihoods with high potential of increasing their incomes.
* **Outcome 3** sought toprovide support to survivors of GBV through legal assistance and institutional strengthening. UNFPA worked with partners with a perspective of an integrated approach to both prevention of GBV and legal support to the survivors. Support provided by UNDP through Micro-Capital Grants helped build the capacity of 10 CSOs providing assistance to SGBV victims. Assistance provided by these CSOs included medical, psycho-social, shelter as well as legal assistance and awareness raising. At the same time support was provided to build the capacity of the Judiciary to process cases of SGBV with specific assistance given to ensure that systems were developed to facilitate easier access for witnesses to court proceedings. Evidence of outcome being reached is shown by the decision of the Judiciary in late 2012 to expand SGBV Saturday Courts to Bo, and plans are in place to further expand to Kenema in 2013
* **Outputs:** Outputs are the more immediate results that your Programme is responsible for achieving. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, in relation to **planned outputs from the Project Document,** with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. If possible, include the percentage of completion of the outputs and the type and number of beneficiaries.
	+ 1. Un Women successfully completed the district validation exercise for the draft Gender Equality Bill which calls for a minimum 30 % of women in decision making positions in June 2012. During this period over 600 community women, 124 Parliamentarians and executive members of the 8 political parties had an opportunity to understand the contents of the draft Gender Equality bill. This exercise generated a lot of questions and comments which were sent back to the legal drafts team so that they could strengthen the document before it was presented in parliament.
		2. UN Women and UNDP provided training on information about the political system and processes and facilitated discussions on the process and challenges around passing the Gender Equality Bill. With many women lacking the skills to successfully challenge male candidates, especially during the campaign period the training on advocacy, propagandas, etc were helpful in providing women with much needed knowledge and skills for their participation in the political process and for women to advocate for increased space within political parties and in decision-making bodies.
	1. UNAIDS provided Livelihood skills training for 100 women living with HIV and Aids in selected districts through the Voice of Women Support Group members (25 per district). in banking transactions, marketing of products, identification of viable businesses as per local environment etc. All beneficiaries of 6 support groups of women living with HIV have active bank accounts which they manage themselves and are engaged in livelihoods with high potential of increasing their incomes. UNICEF also trained 431 girls providing them with skills in tailoring, hairdressing and poultry management; skills. Through these skills adolescent girls are now able to generate income to address some of their most basic needs. Income generated from the application of these skills has helped them become self-reliant to a greater extent, and prevented their engagement in transactional sex.

2.2 UNFPA trained 13 paramount chiefs and 84 women in Kono district were they were sensitized on three Gender Acts in addition 10 paralegals (2 women and 8 men) were also trained on 6 different laws related to GBV as well as court procedures.

3.1 Under this output UNFPA supported the establishment of 35 Community Wellness Advocacy Groups (CAGs) in three new Districts (Pujehun, Kambia and Kenema) with the target beneficiaries of 350 Traditional Births Attendants (TBAs) in the rural communities. The issues of sexual reproductive health and rights , women’s empowerment and sexual gender based violence formed a core area of the training.

3.2 Under this output, UNDP supported efforts to strengthen the operation of Saturday Courts through support to the prosecution, provision for defense counsel and witness support. These support have yielded speed adjudication of SGBV cases. Under the MDTF fund, support was provided to establish a Witness Support Fund in August 2012 with the aim of ensuring that cases are not unnecessarily delayed because of witnesses not turning up in Court (which happens frequently, mainly due to the expense involved in travelling to court). Between August and November 2012, 60 witnesses including victims of SGBV were provided with small allowances to cover transport and incidentals to attend court hearings. With the Fund the Judiciary has noticed a decline in the number of cases adjourned due to absent witnesses who cannot afford the travel costs to attend court. The availability of the Witness Support Fund facilitating more witnesses to appear in court is an important factor for speedy adjudication of SGBV cases and has enhanced access to justice for victims of SGBV.

3.3 UNDP supported building the capacity of 10 CSOs providing assistance to SGBV victims. Assistance provided by these CSOs included medical, psycho-social, shelter as well as legal assistance and awareness raising. The support provided to CSOs through these SGBV Grants falls directly within the first 3 outputs of the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (dealing with the prevention, protection and prosecution of SGBV cases) and is a vital component of the Government’s strategy to eliminate violence against women. Through this support, from September 2011 up until June 2012, a total number of 75 SGBV convictions were obtained, and 85 SGBV referral mechanisms were established. During the same period 224 victims of SGBV received medical attention, counselling, shelter and legal assistance with a further 200 victims expected to receive support by the end of 2012.

* **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** If there were delays, explain the nature of the constraints and challenges, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process. Provide an updated risk analysis (have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or changed? Are there any new risks?). Were there any programmatic revisions undertaken during the reporting period? Please also include experiences of failure, which often are the richest source of lessons learned.
* UNDP support to the Witness Support Funds of the Judiciary has been successful in reducing the number of cases delayed and adjourned. In many developing countries- particularly where poor communications and lack of transport has been cited as a challenges for communities to access courts- the challenge of ensuring witnesses attend court has also been identified as a major stumbling block for the rule of law. This activity should be looked at as innovative and, once clearer results are seen, it may be possible to recommend for more widespread roll-out. It is however imperative that the Judiciary themselves develop a plan to ensure that a budget for this activity is included in their own core budget. In addition the Judiciary will need to put mechanisms in place to ensure that funds are used properly as the potential for misuse of such funds, particularly in rural court areas is a concern.
* An important lesson learned from UNDP’s support to CSOs to provide assistance to SGBV victims is the benefit of using implementing partner CSOs to monitor the performance of justice sector institutions, particularly outside of Freetown. Due to the difficulty in obtaining reliable quantitative and qualitative data on justice service provision in the country it is necessary for all development programmes to come up with innovative ways of gathering data/information. CSOs based in the field can be used to collect case statistics, conduct court user satisfaction surveys and focus groups, interview and report on justice staff capacity levels, as well as perform random case sampling in order to identify and monitor trends. Under the SGBV Grants UNDP supports 10 CSOs whose work covers 7 Districts and 59 Chiefdoms which makes these CSOs an excellent source of field information, aside from the already crucial work they conduct supporting victims of SGBV.
* ***High expectation from adolescents and their parents*** – there were very high expectations from adolescents and their parents about benefits to be provided by the project. These expectations were born from previous experience in livelihood and micro finance projects implemented in Sierra Leone which were poorly planned and politically tainted in such ways that beneficiaries thought they were been compensated by political parties because of their votes and so did not repay loans they had taken. As a result, adolescents thought they should have received more than the loans that were made available to them and that they should not repay the loans. Parents also thought that micro finance projects are to be provided to all women in the community and not only to adolescent girls. To address this challenge, BRAC conducted series of training programs for adolescents and awareness-raising for women to understand the purpose of this intervention and primary beneficiaries of the project. Although, ultimately the communities understood the design of the project and how it was to be rolled out, the process of creating this understanding meant that implementation of other activities were delayed and had to be put on hold until later dates.
* Implementation of this project was also challenged by ***male participation*** especially in the parents’ meetings. In the male dominated northern cultures where child rearing was seen as the responsibility of women, men in Port Loko district did not think they had a role in discussions about adolescent girls and the problems they faced. The subject was assigned to women even though men were the problem (impregnating girls and creating disparity with women). It was difficult to involve men in the parents’ meetings. Awareness-raising had to be conducted for traditional leaders to help them understand the importance of gender equality and women’s empowerment and the role of men in ensuring gender equality and women’s empowerment.
* In the area of political participation there was also a lot of male resistance especially among the male members of parliament who were unwilling to pass a bill which might unseat them.
* The biggest challenge faced during implementation of this project was from ***strong cultural norms and practices*.** In most districts in Sierra Leone where customs and traditions are built on foundations of strong patriarchal practices; women do not have a voice and are subservient to men in matters of governance, access to resources, ownership of property and access to justice. Target communities wanted the project to benefit male adolescents only even though they had identified poverty among adolescent girls as a major cause for teenage pregnancy and gender based violence. Leadership role in the adolescent clubs for example, was expected to be performed by male adolescents as per the norms of the communities. Acceptance of club leaders and their new roles in advocacy and participation in community discussions was grudgingly accepted at first although by the end of the project there was general acceptance of the social and economic empowerment of girls and their new roles in the community.
* **Qualitative assessment:** Provide a qualitative assessment of the level of overall achievement of the Programme. Highlight key partnerships and explain how such relationships impacted on the achievement of results. Explain cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on. For Joint Programmes, highlight how UN coordination has been affected in support of achievement of results.

While the government has made efforts to prioritise gender equality issues by passing a number of gender laws and policies, implementation of those policies and laws remains a challenge. Weak coordination and monitoring capacity within gender institutions including the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs and lack of sex-disaggregated data further constrain the ability to document and assess achievements towards gender equality. The gender equality agenda experienced two setbacks, failure to enact the gender equality bill before the general election and the low number of women elected in 2012 general election. Advocacy efforts were unsuccessful in eliminating political resistance and popular scepticism towards the 30 % agenda. Social, cultural and economic barriers for women’s political participation impacted women’s opportunity to effectively compete and campaign in the general election. 2012 provided valuable lessons in terms of advocacy and coordination around the women’s political participation agenda which will be built on as the process moves forward in formulating policies, including the Agenda for Prosperity and in engagements with the new government.

**ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:**

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document** **/ AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Outcome 1[[8]](#footnote-8)****Indicator:** Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes**Baseline:** 16 out 124 parliamentarians are female**Planned Target: :** By 2013 at least 15% increase representation and participation of women in decision making organs |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.1** Increased awareness of parliamentarians, political parties, civil society organizations and women’s groups for the enactment and implementation of the Gender Equality Bill**Indicator 1.1.1** # parliamentarians, political parties, civil society organizations and women’s groups with knowledge on Gender Equality Bill**Baseline: none** **Planned Target: 600** parliamentarians, political parties, civil society inclusive organizations and women’s groups with knowledge on Gender Equality Bill | Regional validation of the Gender Equality Bill was held in all 12 regions. 600 Women had an opportunity to understand the contents of the bill and to make their input. 124 Members of parliament were sensitized  | Political delay resulted in that the 30 % quota bill could not be enacted before the election. With the same aim of enhancing women’s political participation the activity was amended to build the capacity of female aspirants. | Project Reports  |
|  |  |  |
| **Output 1.2** **Indicator 1.2.1** Increased capacity of gender advocates participating in governance and decision-making processes.**Baseline:** No. of gender advocates trained to participate in governance and decision-making processes.**Planned Target****Indicator 1.2.2** **Baseline: No.** of youths with increased knowledge on the benefits of violence free elections.**Baseline: N**o. 1,500 youths trained**Planned Target:** 600 youth trained  | 70 Female candidates for the 2012 General Election enhanced their knowledge and skills on leadership, political processes, lobby and advocacy after attending two-day training in the 24hrs Campaign School.300 women and youth had participated as election observers during the 2012 general elections. |  | Project Reports |
| A tailor made training on voter registration and civic education for at least 20 CBO’s covering all the regions specifically for vulnerable women such as pregnant women, lactating mothers and the elderly in remote areas is organized. As a result of this more women had registered than their male counterparts.600 youths in all 12 districts trained in Violence free elections campaign as a strategy for the increase women participation in elective positions and peaceful election.  |  | Project ReportsProject Reports |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Outcome 2****Indicator:** Women and girls groups organized and economically empowered through development and enhancement ofemployable skills;**Baseline:****Planned Target:** |  |  |  |
| **Output 2.1** **Indicator 1.1.1**# women PLHIV network members trained in entrepreneurial skills**Baseline: 500 women living with HIV trained in entrepenurial skills** **Planned Target:100 women living with HIV trained in entrepreneurial skills** **Indicator 2.1.2**# of girls trained in Income Generating Activities **Baseline: 0****Planned Target: 431 grils trained in income generatin skills**  | Livelihood skills training for 100 Voice of Women Support Group members (25) per district | None | Project reports |
| 431 girls trained in IGA in the different communities and receiving start up kits  | None | Project Reports |
| **Output 2.2** Existence of bye-laws in all the communities targeted on the prevention of violence against women and girls**Indicator 1.2.1****Baseline: No Bye laws****Planned Target: 10 communities with bye laws for violene against women** | 13 communities implemented bye-laws that target the prevention of violence against women and girls | None  | * Project reports
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Outcome 3** Provide support to survivors of GBV through legal assistance and institutional strengthening**Indicator:** **Baseline:****Planned Target:** |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.1** Community Wellness Advocacy Groups are trained, formed and equipped with advocacy tools**Indicator 1.1.1** # of Community Wellness Advocacy Groups trained**Baseline:** 95 CAGs in 2011**Planned Target:** additional 35 CAGs | 35 CAGs (7 in Kambia and 12 in Pujehun and 16 in Kenema) trained and established, giving a total of 350 women and 50 community stakeholders | None | Project reports |
|  | None |  |
| **Output 3.2** Provide funds for Legal aid services and witness support to facilitate the effective functioning of the Saturday Courts in the Provinces and Freetown**Indicator 3.2.1** Decrease in court adjournments, number of witnesses supported**Baseline:** No fund to support witnesses attend court**Planned Target:** Witness Support Fund established and operational; witnesses supported to attend court | Witness Support Fund established and operational and 60 witnesses supported to attend court sittings; report from judiciary of less court adjournments | None | Reports from Judiciary |
|  |  |  |
| **Output 3.3** Provide grants to women's organizations to providelegal assistance, as well as transportation, medical services, and shelter facilities for victims and their families**Indicator 3.3.1** Number of SGBV victims receiving assistance**Baseline:** 10 CSOs supported**Planned Target :** 75 SGBV convictions supported, 200 SGBV victims provided assistance | A total number of 75 SGBV convictions were obtained, and 85 SGBV referral mechanisms were established. During the same period 224 victims of SGBV received medical attention, counselling, shelter and legal assistance with a further 200 victims expected to receive support by the end of 2012 | None | CSO reportsCSO Coordinator Field Visit reports |

**iii) A Specific Story (Optional)**

* This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme in the reporting period.
* In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.

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| --- |
| **Problem / Challenge faced:** Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).**Success Story-HUWASAL**One night in Dodo Village about 46 miles from Kailahun Town, two sisters, Sophie and Myriam aged 3 and 12 respectively were sexually abused by Ishmael Alpha, a neighbor living in the community aged 35 years. When this incident occurred the father of the family was extremely distressed. He knew his daughters required immediate medical assistance; however he had no money and no knowledge of who could provide assistance to his daughters. The closest police station was in Daru, about 25 miles away and the family knew that accessing medical treatment would be costly. At that time the family did not even know it was a possibility for them to have the crime prosecuted in court in Kenema which is more than 50 miles away. Together with some family members, they were able to mobilize some small resources in order to get to Daru for medical treatment and to report the attack to the Police. In Daru the father stumbled on the **Humanist Watch Salone (HUWASAL)**, an NGO supported by UNDP to provide urgent medical and legal assistance to victims of SGBV. HUWASAL supported the family to immediately travel to Kenema for medical assistance for the two sisters and also ensured that they reported the incident in Daru police station. Once the criminal case started HUWASAL paid for the two girls and their family to attend court sittings in Kenema. HUWASAL also played a role supporting the police to arrest the suspect who attempted to flee to Liberia, a neighboring country to Sierra Leone. The final decision is still pending from the Kenema High Court however the accused is still in detention. The girls have received proper medical attention as well as counseling and are on the way to a full recovery.**Programme Interventions:** How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions? UNDP’s support to CSOs, such as HUWASAL, has been very successful in ensuring that victims of SGBV, even in remote areas of the country, receive appropriate assistance which the State is unable to provide directly. UNDP’s support ensures that partner CSOs have the necessary capacity to raise awareness of SGBV and provide vital assistance to individual victims including both medical assistance and legal assistance.**Result (if applicable):** Describe the observable ***change*** that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem? UNFPA through this project assisted individual victims of SGBV to get medical assistance and justice. The broader aim was to raise public awareness of SGBV, promoting the establishment of prevention mechanisms, and, through strong support for the legal process, end the cycle of impunity that has existed in part of the country for perpetrators of SGBV.Through this project there is social and economic empowerment of 431 adolescent girls in ten communities in Port Loko district. This is evidenced in the change in social and economic life and status of adolescent girls who are now self-reliant and generate income to address some of their needs. As they continue implementing the IGA, and managing their income well, it is expected that their income will increase and consequently their self-reliance will also increase. The result of this self-reliance is that adolescent girls are less involved in transactional sex than before. Adolescent girls participation in IGA especially in tailoring and hair dressing has changed the landscape of male dominance in these trades and is reinforcing the change in norms and has given adolescents the opportunity to contribute to economic growth of their chiefdoms. **Lessons Learned:** What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?Every victim must receive proper care and attention including medical assistance and support to ensure that the perpetrator is properly punished and removed from the community. It is therefore vital that the UNCT ensures that, through these interventions, that as much of the country is covered as possible in order to avoid isolated ‘islands of justice’ in limited areas. This can be done through improved coordination and joint planning processes which are now in place in Sierra Leone. |

**III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)**

• Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

**IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)**

**V. Resources (Optional)**

**Acronyms**

BRAC Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee

CSO Civil Society Organizations

CAG Community Advocacy Groups

GBV Gender based violence

HUWASAL Humanist Watch Salone

IGA Income Generating Activities

NGO Non-Governmental Organizations

SGBV Sexual Gender Based Violence

UNCT UN Country Team

1. The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document; [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 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](http://mdtf.undp.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 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. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)