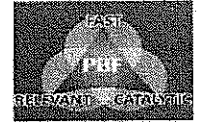


IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE 2.2



Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: UNIPISL Support to Sierra Leone's Constitutional Review Process</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNIPISL</p>
<p>Project Contact:</p> <p>Address: Berhanemeskel Nega, Deputy Head of Mission and Chief, Political and Peace Consolidation Section</p> <p>Telephone: UNIPISL - 6745</p> <p>E-mail: berhanemesklel@un.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Parties Registration Commission (Government of Sierra Leone Commission) - National Commission for Democracy (GoSL Commission) - AFFORD (NGO) - Justice and Peace Commission (affiliated to the Sierra Leone Council of Churches) - Implementing Partner for output Four to be determined
<p>Project Number: <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i></p>	<p>Project Location: Freetown and regional capitals of Sierra Leone</p>
<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The project will support Sierra Leone's Constitutional Review Process by building the capacity of Non State Actors including political parties to contribute substantively to the process. It will complement the "UN Support to the Constitutional Review Process 2013 – 2015" led by UNDP, and will support dialogue within and between Non State Actors, empowering partners to take informed decisions, build consensus, and thus make the review process more effective. The Constitutional Review Process is a crucial step in Sierra's progression from peacekeeping and peacebuilding to a developmental focus.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 298,061US\$</p> <p>Peacebuilding Fund: 298,061 US\$</p> <p>UNDP BCPR TTF: -</p> <p>Government Input: -</p> <p>Other: -</p> <p>Total: 298,061 US\$</p> <p>Project Start Date and Duration:</p> <p>Project Start: 1 September 2013</p> <p>Duration, including closure: seven months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score¹: <u> 2 </u></p> <p><i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i></p> <p><i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i></p>	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1612, 1888, 1889.

Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and

Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

PBF Outcomes²:

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation

Project Outputs and key Activities:

Output 1: Debates sponsored by a capacitated National Commission for Democracy feed into the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- a. Supporting a national meeting of NCD commissioners and staff from regional commissions.
- b. Supporting debates, held in each regional capital, on constitutionally relevant issues.
- c. Conducting a nation-wide radio campaign on national cohesion and management of diversity.

Output 2: Traditional and Religious Leaders are informed, capacitated, and seized on the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- a. Supporting a consultative preparatory meeting by the National Executive of the National Council of Paramount Chiefs.
- b. Supporting a two-day national meeting of all Paramount Chiefs.
- c. Supporting a national meeting of 165 sowies (female traditional leaders).
- d. Supporting a consultative preparatory meeting by the National Executive of the Interreligious Council (IRC).
- e. Supporting a two-day national meeting of members of the IRC district executives.

Output 3: Political Parties are knowledgeable about and seized on the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- a. Each of the 10 registered political parties will hold one internal national meeting.
- b. Supporting two inter-party dialogues.

Output 4: Women and Youth Groups are knowledgeable about and seized on the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- a. Supporting one preparatory consultative meeting by leaders of women organizations, including female

² PBF outcome areas

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

parliamentarians and the Women's Forum.

- b. Supporting one national consultative meeting of women groups, including the All Political Parties Women Association.
- c. Supporting one national consultative meeting of youth groups, including the All Political Parties Youth Association.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

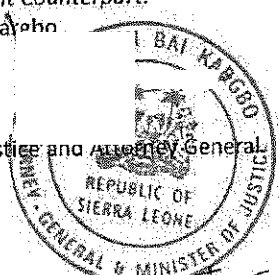
<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>Name of Representative:</i> Jens Toyberg-Frandzen <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> UNIPSIL <i>Date & Seal</i>	Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> Hon. Franklyn Bai Kayoh <i>Signature</i> <i>Title:</i> Minister of Justice and Attorney General <i>Date & Seal</i> 28-08-2013 
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i> 14 Oct 2013	Resident Coordinator (RC) ERSG <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> RCO, <i>Date & Seal</i>

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

COMPONENT 1: (The "WHY")

a) Situation analysis, financial gap analysis and assessment of critical peacebuilding needs

Sierra Leone has made notable progress in the consolidation of peace and democratic governance since the end of the 11-year civil war in 2002. This includes the successful administration of three elections, including a peaceful transfer of power in 2007 and peaceful presidential, parliamentary, and local council elections in 2012, with significantly less international involvement than during the previous elections. However, a lot more remains to be done to address the underlying challenges in the country as well as to solidify democratic norms. The 2012 elections while hailed as a milestone in country's consolidation of democratic governance also demonstrated deep seated ethno-regional political divisions. The gains made are not yet irreversible and the situation remains fragile. These concerns continue to colour the political and social life of the country, and need to be addressed, politically, legally and socially.

Sierra Leone currently operates on the basis of the 1991 Constitution. The Constitution signaled an end to one-party rule and ushered in a new political dispensation of multi-party democracy. However, the Constitution was endorsed three months after the civil war broke out. As part of the process of negotiating the end to the civil war, Article X of the July 1999 Lome Peace Accord provided for an amendment of the Constitution. Subsequently, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), established in 2002 also urged the Government of Sierra Leone to give "serious consideration" to the creation of a "new constitution", in order to contribute to human rights.

To that end, on 30 July 2013 President Koroma launched a Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) representing different stakeholders in society, including political parties, NGOs, the media, and key independent bodies. The CRC has been tasked with coordinating the review of the 1991 Constitution. As part of its work it is envisaged that the CRC will undertake a major civic education and consultation process, which will engage all segments of society in identifying recommendations for constitutional change. In accordance with the 1991 Constitution, at the conclusion of the process, Parliament will need to endorse a set of recommendations for change, after which a referendum will be held to amend any entrenched clauses in the Constitution identified for reform.

As recommended by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the CRC is expected to review and address key drivers of conflict, including regionalism and the marginalization of women and youth. The outcome of the process, endorsed by a public referendum, will provide Sierra Leoneans with a new constitution that has reflected international best practice and adapted it to Sierra Leone's specific local needs. It will provide a unifying platform that signifies a clear break from the legacy of the conflict and the post- conflict phase, marking Sierra Leone's progression to a developmental focus. This paradigm shift is also exemplified by the adoption, by Parliament, of the Agenda for Prosperity, replacing the previous Agenda for Change.

As such, the process of wide- ranging, participatory and inclusive consultation and deliberation is not only a means of soliciting inputs, but also constitutes a national dialogue process promoting national unity and cohesion. It will also lay the foundations for a more politically educated and informed populace capable of selecting good leadership and promoting peaceful and democratic conflict resolution.

In this regard, the role and outcome of the Constitutional Review Process is of critical importance to Sierra Leone's continuing peacebuilding needs.

Cognizant of the critical nature of this process, a project proposal "UN Support to the Constitutional Review Process 2013 – 2015" has been endorsed by the Government of Sierra Leone and the UN Family, providing a

roadmap for a public education and national consultation mechanism. A basket fund to be managed by UNDP has been set up, and partners have pledged 4.4 million US\$, including a contribution of 1.1 million US\$ by the Government of Sierra Leone.

b) Project Justification

This project will support and complement the “UN Support to the Constitutional Review Process 2013 – 2015”. It takes care not to duplicate, but to augment and enhance the roadmap laid out under this process. It will complement the process by emphasizing on building the capacity of political parties and Non State Actors to contribute substantively to the consultation process. It aims at making partners knowledgeable about the process, past efforts and options, at stimulating debate and contributing to internal dialogue, with a view to consolidating positions and internal cohesion within political parties and Non State Actors. Building the capacity and cohesion of some of Sierra Leone’s core constituents will empower partners to take informed decisions and to contribute more substantively to the Constitutional Review process.

In addition, it aims at capturing and maintaining the momentum of the launch of the CRC on 30 July 2013. Under the “UN Support to the Constitutional Review Process 2013 – 2015” project, several steps will have to be concluded, involving complex internal CRC- procedures, before substantive outreach and consultations activities can commence.

In this regard, the project also builds on the engagement by Non State Actors under the project “Promoting non-violent, free and credible elections through enhanced participation of Non-State Actors” (“the NSA Project”) supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, and aims at leveraging the capacity built and relationships established under the project. Under the NSA project, significant inputs into the review process have been produced, or are expected to be finalized, such as research conducted by eminent Sierra Leoneans into the causes of an alleged increased ethnic and regional divide. A series of political interparty dialogues dedicated to the constitutional review process have been conducted under the project in August 2013, preparing the ground and having initiated a momentum for a continuing engagement by the political parties. This project aims at maintaining and accelerating this momentum ahead of the formal consultation process expected to come on- stream in 2014.

UNIPSIL’s continued seizure on the process will also indicate to partners the political significance of the process, and may trigger additional financial commitments and ensure commensurate international attention to the process.

COMPONENT 2: (the “What”)

a) Project focus and target groups

This project focuses on Sierra Leone’s core stakeholders that have maximum national outreach and leadership capacity, namely the Interreligious Council; the National Council of Paramount Chiefs and female traditional leaders; the National Commission for Democracy; political parties in collaboration with the Political Parties Registration Commission; and the Civil Society Platform for Non Violent Elections.

Ensuring institutional continuity, most proposed partners have been partners and beneficiaries of the Non State Actor Project:

1. **The National Commission for Democracy (NCD):** The National Commission for Democracy is a statutory body mandated to promote democracy and peace, and enjoys considerable prestige due to its important role in the return to democracy in the 1990s.

Under the Non State Actor project, the NCD, inter alia, conducted nationwide media outreach and community meetings in all 112 constituencies.

2. **Traditional and Religious Leaders:**

- a. **The Interreligious Council (IRC):** Leone is a country with a strong tradition of religious tolerance. This has translated into high respect for religious leaders who provide cohesion and texture that bind local communities together. The Inter-Religious Council played a significant role during the peace talks that ended the war, and also during tensions between the two main political parties. Under the Non State Actor project, inter alia, the IRC facilitated inter-faith community meetings on political tolerance in all 112 constituencies, and benefited from logistic support.
 - b. **The National Council of Paramount Chiefs (NCPC) & Female traditional leaders:** Traditional authorities play a critical role in local governance and elections. Up to this day, and in particular during and after the war, Paramount Chiefs and their administrative structures often form the primary interface between communities and institutions of governance. Equally, so-called Sowies, female traditional societies, continue to exercise significant influence over women in rural areas in particular. Under the Non State Actor Project, inter alia, Paramount Chiefs held community townhall meetings in all 149 chiefdoms, and established an effective Council secretariat. 165 female traditional societies and their leaders disseminated the message of political tolerance and female political participation to rural communities.
3. **Political Parties and the Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC):** The political parties are the main vehicles of governance that articulate and aggregate public aspirations. The PPRC is the statutory body for the regulation of the political parties and adherence to the political parties' code of conduct. Under the Non State Actor project, political parties engaged in substantive intra- and inter party dialogues, and also benefited, through PPRC, from logistic support as well as capacity building on party governance.
 4. **Youth and women groups and the National Youth Commission:** Working with women and youth groups, the project will also collaborate with the All Political Parties Women Association (APPWA) and the All Political Parties Youth Association (APPYA), both of which conducted significant national outreach activities under the Non State Actor project. Other important partners will include female parliamentarians, the Women's Forum. Youth related activities shall be implemented in collaboration with the National Youth Commission, the statutory body for youth affairs.

Working with these partners, the consultation and dialogue activities of this project target not only the Freetown-based executive leadership of these organizations, but members throughout the country. The outreach activities by NCD in particular focus on national public outreach through meetings in the four regional capitals, as well as through the media.

All activities will be implemented in close cooperation and with the guidance by the CRC and Attorney General.

b) **Theory of changes: linking activities to results**

Capacitating partners to be informed and internally cohesive will render the ensuing consultation process more effective, and more focused on qualitative, substantive issues rather than being challenged over procedural matters by partners that feel insufficiently prepared for the process.

COMPONENT 3: (the “How” or Implementation Strategy)

a) Implementation approach

The project will capacitate Sierra Leone’s core stakeholders and promote cohesion around the Constitutional Review process. Towards this end, the project will provide partners with platforms to get informed about the process. At these meetings, partners will be able to identify emerging issues, debate proposals, and start building consensus around recommendations to feed into the process. These meetings will be national in character and bring together members from throughout the country. Prior to these national meetings, the IRC and NCPC will have preparatory meetings at the leadership level of their respective organizations.

Each of the 10 registered political parties will have their own national meeting. Concluding the series of intra-party meetings, and in continuation of the inter- party dialogue meetings under the Non State Actor project, political parties will have the opportunity to dialogue on constitutional matters in one inter- party consultation forum.

Sponsored by the National Commission for Democracy, capitalizing on the substantial civic education outreach conducted during 2012, one debate shall be held each in the four regional capitals, deliberating on research on the perceived ethno- regional divide, discussing best practices on the management of diversity, and providing cross- cutting inputs into the constitutional debate.

A gender perspective will be mainstreamed into the design of the project activities, promoting adequate female representation and participation. A gender perspective will also be mainstreamed into reporting on project activities. To promote the inclusion of marginalized female constituents, the project also specifically capacitates female traditional leaders to contribute to the constitutional process.

Management

The project will be implemented directly by UNIPSIL. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has already been established under the NSA project and shall be maintained for the duration of the implementation of this project. Ensuring continuity and maintaining the required staff strength of the PIU, the position of the PIU Finance Associate (currently on a UNDP contract, funded by NSA, to expire by end September 2013) will be maintained under this project. Possibilities will also be explored to maintain the position of the PIU Project Coordinator (on a UNIPSIL contract until 31 December 2013) and Project Officer (UNV, on a contract until December 2013). As may be necessary and contingent upon the availability of post, a UNIPSIL national staff from a regional office that is foreseen to be closed, may be maintained until March 2014 and be assigned to the PIU.

Standardization Guidelines developed jointly with UNDP for the purpose of the NSA Project will remain applicable.

UNIPSIL shall enter into a contract with each Implementing Partner. Standard contract models as used under the NSA Project shall be applied.

Disbursement and management of funds will be handled by the UNIPSIL finance section. To facilitate timely disbursements, a dedicated finance assistant shall be recruited and placed within the section. Disbursement to partners shall be in one tranche.

b) Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET			
CATEGORIES	Amount Participating Agency XX	Amount Participating Agency	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	15,600		15,600
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,000		2,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	1,000		1,000
4. Contractual services	9,500		9,500
5. Travel	1,500		1,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	243,500		243,500
7. General Operating / Direct Costs (2%)	5,462		5,462
Sub-Total Project Costs	278,562		278,562
8. Indirect Costs GMS* (7%)	19,499		19,499
TOTAL	298,061		298,061

c) Sustainability

This project is designed to complement the consultation activities foreseen under the “UN Support to Sierra Leone Constitutional Review 2013 – 2015” project, which will also collaborate with the same partners as targeted under this project. Upon completion of project activities, consultation activities will continue under the aforementioned project.

d) Risk management

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy
Delays in Set up and Operationalization of the CRC: Delays in setting up the administrative capacity, or mandated sub- committees of the CRC, or other operational challenges may prevent the CRC to be fully operational as a counterpart to the project.	Medium	Low	Even should the CRC not yet be fully operational, the project will continue working closely with the CRC Chairman for coordination of activities.
Absorptive capacity by national partners: PPRC in particular may continue to pose challenges in relation to timely implementation	Medium	Medium	At the project start, a coordination meeting will be held with IPs and beneficiaries to ensure uniform messaging, to harmonize timelines, and to clarifying reporting requirements. In

and qualitative reporting.			addition, monitoring / reporting will be contracted out to ensure full coverage. Close liaison with the PPRC Chair will also be necessary.
Time frame: A collaborative process of reviewing and budgeting activities, preparation of and agreement on contractual arrangements with Implementing Partners, and collaborating with CRC can be time- intensive.	Medium	High	Even prior to final project approval, PIU shall pre- plan project activities with partners. While keeping ownership in mind, it may be advisable to standardize project activities and processes to the extent possible (e.g. using the same facilitator). Financial processes need to be closely coordinated and pre- planned with the finance unit to avoid delays, and specific forms be developed as necessary. Review and approval of processes needs to be a priority by mission leadership.
Fragmentation of youth and women groups – Selection of partners: Civil society, women and youth groups in Sierra Leone are highly competitive and potentially fragmented. Selection of partners for output 4 may thus be subject to allegations of partisanship.	Medium	Medium	While there is no ad- hoc ideal solution, the project intends to work with the National Youth Commission as a statutory national partner. The Women’s Forum and Caucus of Female Parliamentarians have been partners to the UN before, and need to be involved as early as possible. Attention must be paid to purposefully apply the do no harm principle.

e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:

Results Framework

Policy statement / national roadmap for peace building: Miles stones of the government roadmap (see narrative) or specific key recommendations from the TRC endorsed by the Gov and that will be integral part of the reform process

Purpose of PBF support (type of expected change): An effective, inclusive, and participatory Constitutional Review Process will provide a platform for national dialogue, reduce tensions, and provide Sierra Leone with a new constitution more suited to the country- specific challenges, and thus support national cohesion. The process will accelerate the transition from peacebuilding to a developmental focus.

The activities will complement the process by emphasizing on building the capacity of political parties and Non State Actors to contribute substantively to the consultation process. It aims at making partners knowledgeable about the process, past efforts and options, at stimulating debate and contributing to internal dialogue, with a view to consolidating positions and internal cohesion within political parties and Non State Actors. Building the capacity and cohesion of some of Sierra Leone’s core constituents will empower partners to take informed decisions and to contribute more substantively to the Constitutional Review process.

Theory of change statement: If awareness can be raised , knowledge built and a consensus achieved among a critical mass of key stakeholders at national, regional and community level, with an inclusive national dialogue as a result of these initiatives then not only the quality of the constitutional reform process will be significantly improved but also some of the major root causes for conflict in the past more effectively be addressed in future. Building consensus through inclusive dialogue on critical issues for the new constitutional reform will also prepare the ground for achieving a high voter rate in the referendum on the intended constitutional changes.

(1) Outcomes and type of change required	(2) Indicators	(3) Baselines and time-bound targets	(4) Outputs and activities	(5) Indicators	(6) Baselines and time-bound targets	(7) RUNO & party responsible for mobilizing inputs	(8) Inputs/ budget	(9) Assumptions <i>(applicable for output 1 – 4)</i>
(1) Public fully informed by NDC members about critical issues of the constitutional reform process, and fostering consensus through an inclusive dialogue at broadest scale	(1.1) # of events where NCD actively engaged with support of regional commissioners in awareness campaigns at national and regional level (disaggregated in type of events e.g. media campaigns, stakeholder meetings at different levels, target groups, women	<u>Baseline:</u> NCD lacks outreach capacity <u>Target:</u> Key target groups of NCD at national and regional level (4 regional capitals) knowledgeable about key issues of the reform	Output 1 NCD members knowledgeable about their roles and responsibilities for providing substantive inputs for the constitutional reform and how to leverage their awareness to their constituencies at national, regional and local level	(1.1) % of NDC members fully understand the different positions among major stakeholders on critical issues of the reform process (1.2) % of NDC members able	Baseline: No debates held so far. Target: One national debate One debate per regional capital # of media	UNIPSIL		Beneficiaries and partners are appropriately identified to have a multiplier effect with their constituents and within the Constitutional Review Committee

	<p>representation)</p> <p>(1.2) Scale and status of awareness of different constituencies on the reform process (disaggregated in national, regional and community level)</p>	<p><i>process and how to contribute.</i></p> <p><i>Target:</i> Positive change of awareness and knowledge among key stakeholders of NDC (perception survey)</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <p>a. Supporting a national meeting of NCD commissioners and staff from regional commissions.</p> <p>b. Supporting four national debates, held in each regional capital, on constitutionally relevant issues</p> <p>c. Conducting nation- wide radio campaign on national cohesion and management of diversity.</p>	<p>to identify how to engage their constituencies in broader consultation process</p> <p>Consultations are held, 22 senior NCD staff countrywide participate.</p> <p>Four debates are held, at least 100 regional stakeholders participate</p> <p>180 hours of radio campaigns are held, public participates in phone- in sessions</p>	<p>campaigns facilitated by NDC members</p> <p>Positive change of awareness and knowledge</p>		<p>3,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>18,000</p>	<p>The Constitutional Review Committee is committed to a participatory and inclusive process</p>
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<p>(2) Partner groups internally cohesive and fully informed about the reform process and how to be engaged for contributing on qualitative, substantive issues of the constitutional reform process (IRC, NCPC, female traditional leaders).</p>	<p>(2.1) # of partner organizations (out of total expected) represented at key events (Disaggregated by IRC, NCPC, female leaders)</p> <p>(2.2) # of partners organisations actively participating that are able to provide substantive inputs for the reform process (Disaggregated by IRC, NCPC, female leaders)</p> <p>(2.3) Scale and status of awareness of the constituencies of disaggregated by IRC, NCPC, female leaders</p>	<p><i>Baseline: Members of partner organizations are insufficiently informed without consensus building as weak capacities to position themselves vis-à-vis the process.</i></p> <p><i>Target: Traditional and religious leaders fully committed to outreach to their constituencies</i></p> <p>Positive change of awareness and knowledge</p>	<p>Output 2: Traditional and Religious Leaders are informed, capacitated, and seized on the Constitutional Review process</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>a. Supporting a Consultative Preparatory Meeting by the National Executive of the National Council of Paramount Chiefs.</p> <p>b. Supporting a two- day national meeting of all Paramount Chiefs.</p> <p>c. Supporting a national meeting of 165 sowies (female traditional leaders).</p> <p>d. Supporting a Consultative Preparatory Meeting by the National Executive of the Interreligious</p>	<p>(2,1) # of female traditional and religious leaders, regional and district representatives, paramount chiefs fully understand their roles and responsibilities within the review process.</p> <p>(2.2) Scale and status of awareness of different targets groups</p> <p>22 executive members and regional representatives participate</p> <p>All 149 Paramount Chiefs participate</p> <p>165 female traditional leaders participate.</p> <p>20 executive members participate (exact number tbd)</p> <p>4 members each from 14 districts participate</p>	<p>Baseline: Member organizations did not hold internal consultations</p> <p>Target: Critical mass of major opinion leaders among the different target groups represented in internal consultations</p> <p>Positive change of awareness and knowledge</p>	UNIPSIL		
				4,500				
				30,000				
				30,000				
				3,000				
20,000								

<p>(3) Inter- party dialogue builds consensus on critical issues, understanding of different positions, and reduces tensions.</p>			<p>Council (IRC). e. Supporting a two day national meeting of members of the IRC district executives.</p>					
	<p>(3.1) % of political parties represented within the consultation process. (3.2) # of key areas where consensus was built out of total where disensus existed.</p>	<p><i>Baseline: Party members are insufficiently informed about critical issues, organizations without any consensus building as capacities are weak to position themselves vis-à-vis the process</i></p>	<p>Output 3: Political Parties are knowledgeable about and seized on the Constitutional Review process</p>	<p><i>(3.) # of Party members (% of total) are informed about the constitutional process, the 2008 recommendations, and emerging issues</i></p>	<p>Baseline: The majority of parties did not hold sufficient internal consultations Target: Inter party dialogues under the NSA project have been held,</p>	<p>UNIPSIL</p>		

	(3.3) Scale and status of awareness (PPRC)	<p><i>Target: Full commitment of party members to outreach to their constituencies</i></p> <p>Positive change of awareness and knowledge</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <p>a. Each of the 10 registered political parties will hold one internal national meeting.</p> <p>b. Supporting two inter-party dialogues.</p>	<p>Consultations are held by 10 parties, party members from all regional participate</p> <p>All 10 parties participate, senior party executives participate</p>	starting a momentum of dialogue.		35,000		
	<p>(3.4) # of target groups with a critical mass of national representation of their respective organization</p> <p>(Disaggregated: women / youth groups; female representation).</p> <p>(3.5) Scale and status of awareness on the constitutional process, the 2008 recommendations, and emerging issues, and how to be engaged.</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Members of partner organizations without any consensus building as capacities are weak to position themselves vis-à-vis the process</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Full commitment of women and youth groups to outreach to their constituencies</p> <p>Positive change of awareness and knowledge within respective organizations</p>	<p>Output 4: Women and Youth Groups are knowledgeable about and seized on the Constitutional Review process</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>a. Hold one women leaders consultative preparatory meeting.</p> <p>b. Hold one national consultative meetings of women groups, including the All Political Parties Women Association.</p> <p>c. Hold one national consultative meeting of youth groups, including the All Political Parties Youth Association.</p>	<p>(4.1.) # of women and youth group members (% of total) knowledgeable about their expected roles and responsibilities to be fully engaged in the review process</p> <p>20 executive members participate (exact number tbd)</p> <p>150 Representatives from women groups countrywide participate (exact number tbd).</p> <p>150 Representatives from women groups countrywide</p>	<p>Baseline: Member organizations did not hold internal consultations</p> <p>Target: Critical mass of major opinion leaders among women and youth groups represented in internal consultation process</p>	UNIPSIL	10,000	30,000	20,000

				participate (exact number tbd).				
<p><i>Column (1) lists project outcomes. Outcomes measure behaviour changes and should be focused on peacebuilding. The column also specifies what types of changes are required to achieve the outcome. These can be: personal, relational, structural or cultural.</i></p> <p><i>Example:</i> <i>Outcome: National security services enabled to keep control of violent incidents during electoral campaigns within urban areas. Structural change.</i></p> <p><i>Column (4) lists project outputs and activities, which together lead to the achievement of the outcome. The outputs are project specific and focus on deliverables. Under each outcome, there should be a list of outputs contributing to the outcome. Under each output, there should be the list of project activities which are contributing to the output.</i></p> <p><i>Example:</i> <i>Output: Training provided to 500 members of national security services.</i> <i>Activities: Identification of security personnel, creation of relevant training modules, conduct of training, assessment, refresher training.</i></p> <p><i>Columns (2) & (5) list indicators which will be used to track the status of outcome and output achievements in quantitative or qualitative form. Indicator formulation should be specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). The number of indicators should be limited to 3 per outcome and 1 per output.</i></p> <p><i>Example:</i> <i># of violent clashes related to the second round of the presidential elections (disaggregated during / after vote)</i></p> <p><i>Columns (3) & (6) provide the baseline (i.e. current situation) and set targets for each indicator with timeframes for achievement. Targets need to be quantifiable, verifiable and realistic.</i></p> <p><i>Example:</i> <i>Baseline: 75 incidents during first electoral period (from ...to)</i> <i>Target (end of project): Significant reduction of violent incidents (at least 25%) compared to last elections</i></p> <p><i>Column (7) lists the RUNO driving the project and outlines the person (from RUNO or implementing agencies) responsible for ensuring inputs are provided.</i></p> <p><i>Column (8) lists the key inputs and budget which will be used for each output.</i></p> <p><i>Column (9) identifies assumptions that have been made in the theory of change regarding the outcome achievement in question.</i></p> <p><i>Example:</i> <i>The Ministry of Planning has the capacity to manage the selection of project beneficiaries in an impartial manner.</i></p>								

Monitoring and Evaluation

The PIU shall make available reporting formats to Implementing Partner at the start of the project, and may also engage partners in a preparatory workshop, to ensure partners are all committed to reporting standards and timelines.

Reporting shall be on a half year basis to PBSO and MPTF measuring the PBF project achievements against indicators and targets of outcomes and outputs. Standard PBF templates shall be used.

For monitoring, the project shall use reporting formats already developed for the NSA Project. UNIPSIL political and civil affairs officers based in Freetown and in the regional capitals of Bo and Makeni shall provide monitoring and guidance during project implementation. In light of the drawdown of UNIPSIL and the anticipated departure of staff, however, monitoring and reporting of project activities shall be contracted out to an experienced national partner, for the purpose of which terms of reference will be made available.

To ensure proper project closure and compilation of reports, implementation of activities must be completed by January 2014. As an option and if required, the UNV Project Officer may be maintained until April 2014.

An independent evaluation of achievements at the end of this project will not be mandatory taking into account the short time period and limited resources of this IRF proposal. Instead, this IRF will be evaluated as part of the final evaluation of the entire IRF portfolio at the end of phase III. An amount of 6,000 US\$ has to be earmarked in the budget for covering the costs for a survey that will primarily serve for the monitoring and measuring of immediate results related to 'knowledge building'. The data of this survey will support an internal performance assessment and reporting. The PIU will be responsible to ensure a quality of the collected data that provides credible evidence on the results achieved and can be used for the assessment of the independent evaluation of PBF's entire IRF portfolio at the end of funding.

COMPONENT 4: (The "WHO")

a) Implementing agencies and their capacity:

UNIPSIL will be the recipient UN Organization.

Drawing on lessons learnt under the NSA project, this project intends to work with implementing partners that have demonstrated a reliable track record of implementation under the NSA project. The following partners are being targeted:

- Political Parties Registration Commission (for all activities relating to political parties).
- National Commission for Democracy.
- Justice and Peace Commission (for activities relating to the Interreligious Council and the National Council of Paramount Chiefs).
- AFFORD (for activities relating to female traditional leaders).
- The Implementing Partner for activities relating to women and youth groups needs to be determined in collaboration with beneficiaries. Youth related activities shall, to the extent possible, be implemented by

the National Youth Commission. In this case, an eligibility screening to ensure compliance with UN rules may have to be conducted. Possible other partners for output four that have passed the UN HACT Assessment include Campaign for Good Governance or Search for Common Ground Sierra Leone.

All partners have, with the exception of the National Youth Commission, as part of the vetting process under the NSA project, passed the UN HACT Assessment, and on this basis are considered eligible.

b) Project Management Arrangements and coordination:

The UNIPSIL Deputy Head of Mission (DHoM) shall take the overall lead of the project. He shall provide liaison with the CRC and the Attorney General to ensure close collaboration in the implementation of activities and alignment, as necessary, with the activities under the “UN Support to Sierra Leone Constitutional Review 2013 – 2015” project.

The DHoM shall also regularly inform the UN Country Team, the Diplomatic Corps, and other development partners as necessary. Upon discretion of the DHoM, a Project Board may be set up for this purpose.

c) Administrative Arrangements (standardized paragraphs – do not remove) – *this part was not changed*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Participating Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008)³, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the

funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than July 31st;
- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the completion of the activities. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the PBF; and
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Component 5: Annexes

Annex A:

Donor Mapping in Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area/s (including UN agencies) and gap analysis:

Among UN agencies, UNIPSIL as per Security Council Resolution S/2013/181, is uniquely mandated to facilitate the Constitutional Review Process: “The Security Council ... requests UNIPSIL to focus its activities ... on facilitating political dialogue, including support to the government, particularly related to the planned constitutional review ...”.

As part of this mandate, this project will support and complement the “UN Support to the Constitutional Review Process 2013 – 2015”.

Annex B:

Mapping of UN Recipient Organizations

Please include exhaustive information of annual budgets of each recipient agency (RUNOs) in the targeted outcome area.

UN Agency	Key Sectors (top five or fewer)	Annual Budget (last year) per Recipient Organization in key sectors	Annual Budget (this year) per Recipient Organization in key sectors	Projection of Annual Budget (next year) per Recipient Organization in key sectors	2012 Annual Delivery Rate (Agency Total)
UNIPSIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating political dialogue - Supporting the Constitutional Review process - Strengthening Human Rights - Supporting Security Sector Reform 	12.055.900 US\$	All of the annual budget goes towards implementation of the key sectors	UNIPSIL mandate ends 31 March 2014	Close to 100%

Annex C

The UNIPSIL Deputy Head of Mission (DHoM) shall take the overall lead of the project. He shall provide liaison with the CRC and the Attorney General to ensure close collaboration in the implementation of activities and alignment, as necessary, with the activities under the “UN Support to Sierra Leone Constitutional Review 2013 – 2015” project.

The DHoM shall also regularly inform the UN Country Team, the Diplomatic Corps, and other development partners as necessary. Upon discretion of the DHoM, a Project Board may be set up for this purpose.

ANNEX D

TARGET TABLE FOR OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS OF THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Outcome Indicator:

Participants come together, ensuring adequate female representation; participants are informed about the constitutional process, the 2008 recommendations, and emerging issues; in a participatory process, participants give their inputs; as a result, ***participants understand and agree on critical issues, recommendations, or on a follow-up process.***

Targeted achievements (output level):

Consultations are held, with representative and gender-sensitive participation.



PEACEBUILDING FUND

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	UNIPISL Support to Sierra Leone’s Constitutional Review Process	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNIPSIL	
Implementing Partner(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Political Parties Registration Commission</i> - <i>National Commission for Democracy</i> - <i>AFFORD</i> - <i>Justice and Peace Commission</i> - <i>Implementing Partner for output 4 to be determined</i> 	
Location:	Freetown, Sierra Leone, and regional capitals Makeni, Bo, Kenema	
Approved Project Budget:	298,061 US\$	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 September 2013	Planned Completion: 31 March 2014
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		
Project Description:	<p>The project will support Sierra Leone’s Constitutional Review Process by building the capacity of Non State Actors including political parties to contribute substantively to the process. It will complement the “UN Support to the Constitutional Review Process 2013 – 2015” led by UNDP, and will support dialogue within and between Non State Actors, empowering partners to take informed decisions, build consensus, and thus make the review process more effective. The Constitutional Review Process is a crucial step in Sierra’s progression from peacekeeping and peacebuilding to a developmental focus.</p>	
PBF Priority Area:	2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):	
PBF Outcome:	(2.1) National reconciliation	
Key Project Activities:	Output 1: Debates sponsored by a capacitated National Commission for	

Democracy feed into the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- d. Supporting a national meeting of NCD commissioners and staff from regional commissions.
- e. Supporting debates, held in each regional capital, on constitutionally relevant issues.
- f. Conducting a nation- wide radio campaign on national cohesion and management of diversity.

Output 2: Traditional and Religious Leaders are informed, capacitated, and seized on the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- f. Supporting a Consultative Preparatory Meeting by the National Executive of the National Council of Paramount Chiefs.
- g. Supporting a two- day national meeting of all Paramount Chiefs.
- h. Supporting a national meeting of 165 sowies (female traditional leaders).
- i. Supporting a Consultative Preparatory Meeting by the National Executive of the Interreligious Council (IRC).
- j. Supporting a two day national meeting of members of the IRC district executives.

Output 3: Political Parties are knowledgeable about and seized on the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- c. Each of the 10 registered political parties will hold one internal national meeting.
- d. Supporting two inter- party dialogues.

Output 4: Women and Youth Groups are knowledgeable about and seized on the Constitutional Review process

Activities:

- d. Supporting one preparatory consultative meeting by leaders of women organizations, including female parliamentarians and the Women's Forum.
- e. Supporting one national consultative meeting of women groups, including the All Political Parties Women Association.
- f. Supporting one national consultative meeting of youth groups, including the All Political Parties Youth Association.