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 FINAL
DATE OF REPORT: JUNE 2019

Project Title: Conflict Prevention and Mitigation During the Electoral Cycle in Sierra Leone.	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00105794	

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**
☒ IRF ☐ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ 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), Ministry of Political and Public Affairs (MPPA), Office of the Vice President (OVP), 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) and Kono District Youth Council (KDYC).

Project commencement date[1]: 5th June 2017
Project duration in months:[2] 20 Months (including 6 months NCE)

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:
☐ Gender promotion initiative
☐ Youth promotion initiative
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
UNDP: $ 2,764,398
OHCHR : $ 235,400
     : $
     : $
Total: 2,999,798
    *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
How many tranches have been received so far: Two tranches for UNDP and full tranche for OHCHR

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[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: Conflict Prevention 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 in June 2018 while the end term evaluation is currently being conducted (as of 15 June 2019)

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 ended on 31 May 2019 after concluding two last activities the National Dialogue or as Bintumani III, and the community post-election social cohesion initiatives. An independent final evaluation is ongoing and to be concluded by end of July 2019. The project implemented all key activities formulated in the output through an inclusive engagement with national stakeholders. In all phases of the implementation, activities were conducted through intensive consultations with the Sierra Leone government, civil society groups and other local stakholders.

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 managed to achieve its key intended results, it also promoted and advocated for dialogues and reconciliations among key political actors beyond the election process. It provided the national stakeholders the foundation for further dialogues and a pathway to addressing outstanding issues in Sierra Leone. The project also promoted a broad-based inclusive process of ensuring participation and promoted a cross ethnic initiative and political affiliation. This will strengthen tolerance and promote inclusivity in the country. Through project collaboration and creation of dialogue platforms, the project entrenched the tradition of dialogues in West Africa where issues are usually being discussed and resolved collectively.

> While the project aimed at ensuring a peaceful and secure environment during the electoral cycle, 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 diverse interconnected activities focused on building capacities of relevant institutions and strengthening existing systems.

> Through support to key national institutions, the project increased national capacities for violence prevention, human rights and strengthened systems for redress and prevent further escalation of violence and reinforced peacebuilding through promoting peace and national cohesion at local levels.

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 supported the high -level dialogue which led to Bintumani national dialogue that provided a platform for all stakeholders to discuss peace and social cohesion issues in Sierra Leone. The dialogue reinforced commitment by all to sustain peace, work together to address differences and urge all parties to continue engaging with each other peacefully. This is in addition the plan to establish Peace Commission for Sierra Leone.
>
> During the runup to the March 2018 elections, a peace pledge was signed by 18 presidential candidates committing them and their supporters to peaceful conduct of campaigns, elections and acceptance of results. This helped build confidence among different political leaders for conduct of peaceful campaigns and elections. This was in addition to the establishment of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) which engaged higher level political leadership and key national actors on the need conduct elections in a peaceful manner.
>
> Nationwide peace advocacy campaigns created awareness among public on peaceful election process, political tolerance and the need for citizens to participate in democratic elections. Through supporting the human rights work, the project facilitated justice institutions to be responsive addressing electoral disputes. Over 405 cases were fast-tracked and resolved through the Alternative Dispute Resolution. The post election activities in hotspot areas promoted local reconciliation and addressed grievances through peaceful way.

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):

> The Government of Sierra Leone organized the National Dialogue Conference on Consolidation for Peace and National Cohesion from 23 – 25 May 2019. The conference was a culmination of other dialogues in the communities, as well as the Women's Conference and Civil Society Forum.
>
> The President of Sierra Leone H.E Julius Maada Bio opened the dialogue calling for an inclusive participation of all for the future of the country. UN SRSG Mohamed Ibn Chambas was invited as the guest of honor and provided his remarks encouraging all issues and grievances to be resolved through dialogues.
>
> Regional organizations also participated and provided goodwill messages congratulating the President and the People of Sierra Leone for initiating the dialogue. The event was broadcasted live nationally on radio and Television (TV) reaching all parts of the country.
>
> The outcome of the Dialogue, leaders and participants reached consensus and reaffirmed their commitments toward the implementation of key recommendations for sustaining peace, which was captured in a communique. Key outcome and recommendations are expected to provide input to policy makers tasked with advancing the implementation of key resolutions. Recommendations that are not

captured in the communique will be integrated into the policy agenda and the white paper of the government as stated by the Vice President in the closing remarks.

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).

At the start of the project in June 2017, a natural disaster (mudslide) occurred on 14 August 2017 which shifted attention and drifted focus of some implementation partners to providing emergency response during the emergency. The Integrated Election Security Planning Committee (IESPC) comprised of two key project partners including the Office of National Security (ONS) and the Sierra Leone Police (SLP) whose focus shifted to responding to the emergency. This slightly delayed activities especially during the initiation phase. To address this challenge, activities were accelerated through additional technical support brought on board by the project.

The departure of the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) in June 2018 with replacement coming onboard in late October 2018 created a gap in OHCHR involvement in implementation and mainstreaming of human rights aspects during the initial phases of the project. This was resolved with arrival of the HRA in October 2017 who continuously supported the project until April 2018.   OHCHR deployed another HRA for three months (January to April 2019) to implement workshops for 437 law enforcement officers unde phase 3 of the project.

At the latest stage of the implementation, the project requested a no cost extension to allow the national stakeholders to prepare the post-election activities inclusively with multi stakeholders come together to asses hot spots areas and how best to proceed with the reconciliation efforts in these communities.

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):
OHCHR deployed a HRA to mainstream human rights throughout the project, provide advice to the RC and the UNCT as well as to build capacity of national actors, particularly the security sector, on human rights during the election. The HRA resigned before the end of the project. A HRA was deployed to support the remainder of the project for 3 months (January to March 2019). In consultation with UNDP, it was decided to redirect remaining funds allotted to OHCHR for salaries to additional training activities of the Liberian National Police.

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. Eminent Persons Group contribution of High-Level prevention and mitigation of electoral violence:
https://www.pprcsierraleone.org/images/docs/progmed/THE_EMINENT_PERSONS_GROU P_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 launch of All Political Parties Womens Association (APPWA) and All Political Parties Youth Association (APPYA) Code of Conduct:
https://www.pprcsierraleone.org/images/docs/progmed/REPORT_ON_THE_ALL_POLITICAL_PARTIES_WOMEN_ASSOCIATION_CODE_OF_CONDUCT_APPWA.pdf and
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. Special Elections Report by the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone :
http://www.hrcsl.org/PDF/Resources/Special%20Elections%20Report.pdf

6. Government and CSOs work together to promote 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

7. Keynote Address by His Excellency, Julius Maada Bio, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone during the National conference on peace and social cohesion:
https://statehouse.gov.sl/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Keynote-Address-by-His-Excellency-Julius-Maada-Bio-President-of-the-Republic-of-Sierra-Leone-at-the-Consultative-Dialogue-Conference-Bintumani-III.-Freetown-Bintumani-Conference-Centre-23-May-2019.pdf

8. Final Communique issues at the end of a 3 days national conference on peace and social cohesion: https://statehouse.gov.sl/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Final-Communique-National-Dialogue-on-Democratic-Consolidation-for-Peace-and-National-Cohesion-in-Sierra-Leone-Bintumani-III.-Freetown-23-25-May-2019-2.pdf

Note: all above links were last acessed 15 June 2019

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.

<u>**Outcome 1:**</u> 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 contributed to promote national dialogues, advocacy for peace and prevention of violence during and after 2018 election - the first election since the civil war ended conducted without UN direct oversight.

During the election, the project supported the high-level dialogue by bringing presidential candidates together for a peace pledge thus committing them to peaceful conduct of campaigns and acceptance of results. In tandem, the Codes of Conduct signed with leaders of political parties, youth and women respectively committed all participating in the electoral process in a peaceful manner.

At the community level, the project supported peace advocacy and non-violence awareness campaigns with over 18 open public sensitisations in at least 18 constituencies. Over 48 outreach sessions on voter education in 16 districts were conducted targeting first-time voters, women, and PWD. At least 4,016 citizens (2,627 men and 1,389 women) directly acquired practical knowledge and skills on the voting process. A Citizens' platform forum was constituted to spread peace and non-violence messeges through at least 23 bi-weekly meetings. All these efforts worked towards disseminating peace and non-violence messages, conduct of proper elections and good electoral managemnt practices.

To build the capacity of institions to address electoral violence and provide justice to rights holder, the project supported the Judiciary develop an electoral module and curricula which was used by the Judicial and Legal Training Institute (JLTI) to improove skils and knowledge of at least 58 judicial personnel and 50 LAB and Sierra Leone Bar Association (SLBA) in understanding processing particularly ellections related issues. Judiciary also benefited from support to compile a compendium of electoral laws. Trainings to legal counsels saw provision of legal aid to at least 363 clients on electoral issues, legal representation to over 257 persons and referral services to at least 111 complainants, further opening public access to justice.

After the election, the project worked closely with the national government and NGOs to address issues in the communities strongly affected by the violence. Under the leadership of the Vice President office, the project supported reconciliation efforts and community dialogues in hotspot districts and chiefdoms.

During the post-election period, the project supported Government of Sierra Leone to develop a green paper on road map for peace. In May 2019, the project supported the Government to organize a National Dialogue conference which gave an opportunity for national stakeholders to deliberate on recommendations contained in the Green Paper as well as issues pertaining to enhancing national stability, cohesion and political tolerance. At the end of the dialogue, leaders and participants reaffirmed their commitments towards implementation of key recommendations as started in the communique.

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 project contributed to enhance public security and protection and strengthen human rights through supporting national early warning mechanism and response, building the capacity of Sierra Leone Police and media institutions. The project

strengthened national and community-based Early Warning and Response Systems at national and district levels.

At least 3 election security simulation exercises were conducted which provided practical understanding to security personnel from different security formations (police, military and custodial corps). The simulations prepared all security institutions to provide specific support to elections specifically at strategic, tactical, and operational command levels. The exercises also gave 330 security personnel an opportunity to understand their protective work and services as well as intuitions supporting elections at different levels. Existing plans were tested and validated, procedures established, and staff competencies developed thus allowing them to easily execute their duties and responsibilities.

The operational capacity of the Integrated Elections Security Planning Committee under ONS was strengthened which contributed to coordination of national early warning and response system in the country. This is in addition to support to at least 14 town hall meetings by ONS in at least 14 districts which disseminated key messages on election security to over 700 persons. The meetings also strengthened partnership and relationship between security personnel and the public while responding to crisis and violence especially at community levels.

To ensure messages on human rights and peaceful elections were promoted across Sierra Leone, the HRC-SL built the capacity of at least 109 members of District Human Rights Committees (DHRC) in the 4 regions. The HRC-SL also conducted community engagements on human rights to 155 participants (37 males and 118 females). Human rights issues were mainstreamed throughout all activities of the project.

The project enhanced the capacity of the Sierra Leone Police (SLP) officers through training of at least 1,643 officers on election security management and conflict prevention. Technical aspects of the training on human rights was provided by the OHCHR. The project supported six Incident Command and Control Centres (ICCs) operated by the SLP in 6 regions thus helping to improve flow of information throughout the police command structure and ensured timely response to potential and existing violence conflict. This also helped the capacity of early monitoring at the chiefdom levels.

To prevent the spread of fake news, hate speech, the project supported media institutions in working to contain rumours and fake news. This was done through training of over 1,083 media personnel on conflict-sensitive reporting and responsible use of social media. In the post-election period OHCHR provided support to further trainings of 437 SLP in eight key districts.

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

National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)	The national stakeholders committed and worked with the project team from the inception phase and throughout. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) as the lead government agency for the project, convened and jointly co-chaired all project Technical Committee (TC) meetings comprised of over thirteen project implementation partners. All project implementation plans were reviewed and approved by the TC and key institutions. The project also conducted regular updates to the Ministry and partners and sought strategic and advisory support. The project worked with government and non-government stakeholders to address some sensitive issues and mitigate delay to the implementation. During the implementation of the post-election social cohesion the project worked closely with the Vice President Office to plan activities in the hotspot areas. For the National Dialogue, the coordination support was led by Ministry of Political Affairs and the Office of the Chief Minister. The Steering Committee (SC) was convened involving key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), UNDP, RCO and partners. This allowed coordination and strategic direction are formulated inclusive among institutions relevant to the project.
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)?*	Monitoring process of the project was an ongoing process throughout. Tracking of progress was conducted through the Steering Committee (SC), project level Technical Committee (TC) meetings and ad hoc engagements between the project team and partners. During the election period, SC and TC met more frequent from bi-monthly meetings to weekly for two months. Tracking matrix was presented by partners and used as a way reviewing progress. The project team also conducted regular field visits to project locations to monitor activities, provide technical advice throughout and support the implementation process as well as help coordinate activities. Feedback from field visits was synthesized as lesson learned. The project team also engaged with senior management of UNDP and OHCHR on key progress made, challenges faced and solutions advocated to address

	issue. The project also worked on constant process of mapping opportunity to effective implementation, identify gaps and put in place factors critical for success. The project utilized the Monitoring and Evaluation plan formulated and prepared based by partners. Regular monitoring visit and spot-checks were conducted to verify and assess the implementation. Partners were required by the project to provide their monitoring reports and include them in their reporting submission.
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)*	The project conducted the mid-term evaluation, which highlighted the progress of the project imlementation. Key recommendations from the mid term evaluation work informed and provided input in improving the implementation process. The project is currently preparing for the final evaluation to look at impact and result of the project. Findings and the full report will be made available and will be the basis to for overall lesson learned and examine the project achievement of the intended results. The project has allocated budget to cover the final evaluation cost.
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)*	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: • 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. The UK Aid provided funding equivalent to $2,023,174 which contributed to the following: • Early Warning Mechanisms at decentralised levels (district and chiefdom levels) through the ONS. • Simulation exercises for security personnel in Sierra Leone through the ONS. • Trainings on ethics during elections 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 National Situation Room by ONS. • Trainings/workshops on responsible use of social media during campaigns/elections through BBC Media Action.
Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by	The project managed to accelerate the National Agenda on peace building and social cohesion. The support to the Green Paper and the National Dialogue provided space and

Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)*	platform for national actors on consensus how to move forward with the Peace agenda. The communique coming out from the dialogue provided the basis on the establishment of a Peace Commission and various recommendations to political actors on the important of dialogue. The national actors are committed to follow up the recommendation with the Government of Sierra Leone will allocate their own resources to start the implementation. The project work with media during the election and with the community in the post election providing creating stronger synergies between the PBF funded project and the national programs separately funded by local actors. This include the local dialogue promoted by NGOs as part of their broader effort to build a local inclusive space in districts where community, traditional, political leaders come together to regularly discuss issues affected their community. As the results of mainstreaming human rights throughout the project by OHCHR, the project increased awareness of and respect for human rights norms by security personnel and participating institutions. The project empowered HRC-SL to develop a systemic framework for human rights monitoring and can be used to monitor violations beyond elections. SLP continue to support this programme using own resources.
Exit strategy/ sustainability: 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? *(1500 character limit)*	From the inception of the project, mechanisms and deliberate efforts have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of the project. The project formulated and implemented activities by building strong linkages to Government and non -government peacebuilding initiatives in Sierra Leone. Through the TC, national partners and counterparts continuously collaborated in executing actions which provided a great platform to learn and share experiences. Some of these platforms continued to exist and is expected to expand further with the establishment of the Peace Commission. The human rights work was designed to be self-sustained by working closely with the Human Right Commissions, while the component on supporting the Sierra Leone Police will be further taken forward by SLP through the Local Police Partnership Board. The local dialogues are currently sustained through the existing platforms at the local level with NGOs like Fambultok, WANEP and CGG who are the leading groups working on community peacebuilding initiatives.
Risk taking: 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)*	During this crucial period in Sierra Leone, addressing sensitive, important national issues is critical to ensuring long-term stability and peace. The project took some risks by promoting dialoguse and providing inclusive space for various national actors to discuss sensitive national issues,

	which are important to address grievances and the underlying causes of the current tension. In the case of Bintumani III, the project mitigated risks through leveraging the UN position and coordinated approach with other UN agencies that also contributed to supporting the National Dialogue. On post-election social cohesion activities, the project took risks by engaging citizens in hotspot communities who were marginalized and dissatisfied with some political leaders who were perceived to have created conflict for their slef-interest of getting ellected. The project addressed risks through a joint approach between the Vice President Office and experienced local CSOs. The project also took risk in promoting inclusion of women in leadership and politics especially in a society where majority of the women were experiencing domestic violence. Working with the police officers, who were sometimes viewed as partisan and with poor track record in the community, was a risk taking but important work as increasing human rights awareness among SLP and facilitating a better relationship between the police and the community is crucial for the long-term stability and prevention in the community.
Gender equality: 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)*	Gender sensitive and responsive interventions are a core focus of the project. • A key activity focusing on women's empowerment was training of female aspirants running for parliamentary, chair, mayoral positions as independent and party affiliated. Over 341 female aspirants were trained on "effective participation in political and decision-making processes" during elections. Over 40 selected candidates were given a platform on radio programmes to present their agenda in relation to their political candidature. Profiles for the candidates were documented and shared on social media. Over 20 radio programs focusing on participation and inclusion of women and PWDs in elections were broadcasted across 31 radio stations, receiving overwhelming acclamation by the public on the role of women in leadership. • Deliberate efforts were made to mainstream gender at every stage. Issues relating to discrimination based on gender formed a key component of the training manual developed by HRC-SL with support of the OHCHR. This was used for monitoring of human rights during elections and formed an integral component of sensitization. • In the post-election dialogues, the project activities ensured deliberate inclusion women in the community dialogues, allowed them to meaningfully participate and

	voices heard, especially in the community where women are the main victims of electoral violence.
Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)*	

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 Natinal 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% (59) election related cases reported were resolved by SLP in accordance to SOPs - 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 (disaggregated by	83% of respondents confirmed that political competition did not lead to violence in communities in 2012 elections	90% (midline by Dec 2017); 95% (end-line target)	To 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)
	age, gender, and location)					
	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	Post training surveys indicated 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 violence-free elections	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 related dispute cases were mediated and	-100% of election-related contentions among political parties addressed through dialogue -90% of election related cases	1. 100% of political parties represented at inter-party dialogues 2. 305 electoral related cases solved by Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms.		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
		resolved in 2012	resolved through dialogue in the 2018 elections			
	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 2018in addition to their respective wings of women (APPWA) and youth (APPYA)		
Output 1.2 Sustained non-violence campaigns conducted and messages on human rights and peaceful elections promoted	Indicator 1.2.1 Percentage of sampled community members that are aware of the importance of election-related non-violence, human rights, protection of	79.6% (KAP Survey 2017)	85% (midline target), 90% (end-line target)	To 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)**
across Sierra Leone	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 the 3 youth and women organisations targeted benefitted from specific project activities during the electoral cycle.	None
Output 1.3 Access to justice for rights holders, including	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of election-related cases adjudicated and completed by the courts handling	Approximately 65 cases adjidicated during 2012; 0 cases adjudicated	At least 150 cases adjudicated in accordance with process	At least 36 election-related cases adjudicated by courts in accordance with process flows (5 in	The successful use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms significantly reduced the number of cases reaching the courts for adjudication.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
women and vulnerable groups who may become victims of election-related offences, enhanced	electoral cases in accordance with agreed process flow.	in accordance with process flows	flows in 2018 elections	Supreme Court, 12 at the High Court and 10 at the Magistrate Court).		
	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 Human Rights Commission during the electoral cycle.	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism proved effective in handling human right violations hence few cases reported to relevant institution.	
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2 Public security, civil protection, human rights promotion, and peaceful	Indicator 2.1 - Percentage of reported complaints of police response to election-related incidents with	Zero	50% success rate in 2018	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)
response capacities sustained	excessive use of force - Number of reported complaints of police response to incidents with excessive police force					
	Indicator 2.2 Percentage of members of public that express confidence with response of police and other security personnel in addressing human rights violations and election-related offences including gender-based violence (disaggregated by	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 personel in addressing violations and offences during electoral cycle (pg. 18 of IGR survey report).	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)**
	age, gender, location)					
	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 systems strengthened	Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of security committees that are functional and responsive to election related incident disaggregated by type of committee (DISEC, PROSEC, CHISEC)	Zero	50% of reported issues responded in 2018 elections	100% of existing security committees functional and responsive to (committees functional during March 2018 ellections include: 15 CHISECs, 4 PROSECs & 10 DISECs)	Due to the small number of functional security commitees during the intervention, it was possible for the project to target all of them as it was crucial to re-actiate them with support of the ONS.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	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 and peaceful management of violence improved	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of cases identified and addressed by the security personnel trained on election security	Zero	A minimum of 100 cases by SLP	At least 62 cases identified and addressed by SLP personnel trained on election security (violence: 12, intolerance:15, & election malpractices: 5)	The variance can be attributed to intereventions and efforts of decentralised security systems (CHISECs, DISECs and PROSECs) working through the early warning structres to adress and respond to issues at local levels in a parrallel manner.	
	Indicator 2.2.2	Weak response	-3 simulations conducted	- 3 election security simulation	None	None

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	- 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	preparations in 2012 election	-Gradual increase in level of preparedness from 1-3	exercises conducted directly benefiting over 330 security personnel. - Increased level of understanding on preparedness from 1 to 3 (post-exercise findings)		
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 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					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.1.2					
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 received.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far:
UNDP: USD 2,655,882 as of 31 May 2019
OHCHR: USD 235,400.

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):
All expenditures on track. The project is in the process of liquidating all commitements and advances.

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.