

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



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE**  
**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL ANNUAL**  
**DATE OF REPORT: 15 November, 2018**

<b>Project Title:</b> Improving Women's Participation in political Processes as Peace building Ambassadors	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 00108243	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UN Women UNDP UNESCO <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Government: Parliament of Sierra Leone, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, Local Councils CSO : Women's Forum, 50/50 Group, All Political Parties Women's Association (APPWA), Global Network for Women Peacebuilders (Sierra Leone Chapter), West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Mano River Union Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET), Women in the Media Sierra Leone (WIMSAL), Initiative for Media Development (IMDEV), Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD), Sierra Leone Market Women (SLMW) Youth Parliament Sierra Leone, Action Aid and Center for Accountability and Rule of Law, SEND (Sierra Leone) National Organisation of Women. (NOW), Campaign for Good Governance	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 19 Dec 2017 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> UN Women : \$ 873,604 UNESCO : \$ 501,838 UNDP : \$ 624,558 : \$ Total: 2,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

*approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*

**How many tranches have been received so far:** 01

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Baindu Massaquoi , Programme Specialist, UN Women

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Project report approved by: Mary Okumu, Country Representative , UN Women

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Yao Ydo, Director and Regional Representative, UNESCO

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: yes

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: NO

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: NO

## NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

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

## PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

### 1.1 Overall project progress to date

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

Output 1 is mostly achieved with the development of accountability frameworks for promoting women's peace and security frameworks- the gender equality and women's empowerment policy and National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 II. Extensive consultations resulted in community ownership and participation in the drafting of the two frameworks. Output 2.3 was fully achieved through strengthened security apparatus that ensured enabling environment for increased women's participation in 2018 elections. This was achieved through training of security forces, strengthening of early warning systems and other engagements that contributed to relatively peaceful elections as evident in the voter turnout and findings of national and international Observer reports.

Output 3.2 was partly achieved through profiling of female candidates to contest the elections. Though 12.9% women got elected to Parliament, government responded to advocacy calls by appointing 18.6% women in Cabinet. Studies and reports by various organizations record increased positive change in the perception of the population on the need to increase women's participation in leadership and decision making; and removal of barriers like Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWE). Women Peace Ambassadors identified and trained by this project has produced a mechanism for solving existing electoral disputes at community level while escalating potential conflicts to national security apparatus using established early warning systems.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

Yes, the project continues to be relevant given the present Sierra Leonean context. Women's issues especially limited political representation and participation which triggered the need for project continues considering the fact that current representation of women in Parliament stands at 18% rather than the 30% proposed across Africa. Drivers of conflict are clearly visible as the country continues to face post elections challenges in terms of political intolerance, inter-party rivalry, tribalism, hate speech, violence and recently, the opposition party tense reaction to planned Commission of Inquiry into the financial activities of past administration thus the need for continuous peacebuilding efforts

VAW is still on the increase with low conviction rate resulting in a culture of impunity. and therefore the need for continuous engagement with the judiciary, policy makers and traditional authorities as well as increased public sensitization and campaigns against VAW. Women's voices for increased women participation in

peacebuilding and decision making processes have been amplified at all levels and there is need to keep the momentum for desired results.

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).

One unique approach the project supported was the development of early warning and elections monitoring tool that was gender specific. 150 Community-based monitors from across 6 districts were capacitated and reported in real time, early warning reports on incidences of violence during elections using tools developed. Data generated from the use of these tool was used to highlight incidents of violence to key government institutions, engage security system, notify EMBs, international communities and civil society leaders and advocate for actions (preventive & mediation measures) to mitigate the violence.

Continuous engagements with the Parliament through the Female Parliamentary caucus have generated interest and commitment from the law making bodies in the women, peace and security agenda. These engagements have increased their interest and participation in the development processes of the twin accountability framework policies: -GEWE and SiLNAP on UNSCR 1325 & 1820. The constant engagement of the media provided a platform for female candidates to be heard and ensured a gender responsive election coverage

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

off track

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):

Gender specific tools have been developed for early warning and elections monitoring resulting in increased and prompt reporting and response to violence against women. Project activities led to considerable increase in women's political participation and confidence to contest for public offices. For 2018, two women contested for presidency with five contesting as running mates for vice President position unlike 2007 and 2012 when no woman contested for presidency and had only one contesting as running mate in 2012. For Parliament, 64 women contested in 2007, 38 in 2012 while 100 contested in 2018. Two female chiefs won parliamentary seats in 2018 compared to the non presence of female chiefs in parliament since 2002. There is increased community awareness on the need for women's increased participation in decision making and peacebuilding efforts as exemplified by increased number of women in community mediation and community ward development committees. There is real public awareness and response to women's cry of violence which led to a policy statement from the President asking for review of GBV related laws for a stiffer punishment against perpetrators.

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):

With support from the Project, Campaign for Good Governance engaged All Political Parties Association (APPA) to explore the factors limiting women's political participation and representation in political party hierarchy. "It is evident that we the women are ignorant of the mechanisms available within our political parties to manage conflict or seek redress. Even those of us who are aware of the mechanisms we see it as a white elephant meaning that as we women we cannot access participate peacefully in politics." Augusta Teima, President of APPWA stated Isata Jabbie Kabbah a former President of APPWA stated that " women continue to be politically marginalized despite constituting a large number of the country's population. " She stated that "Sierra Leone's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) recommends active women participation in politics, "but this, according to the women, is yet to be achieved".

"We have noticed that the gender gap in politics and it is no secret that women who opt to enter into politics are faced with. It was resolved that redress mechanisms to minimise violence be strengthened across Political Parties.

XX Henry Mondeh a youth activist in the Youth Parliament CSO had this to say after a peace & reconciliation campaign "We must be seen as each other's keeper rather than perpetrators of violence against one & other. We must unite and work together for equity & inclusive governance. That is The Future we want and we must work for it"

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

The project is on track. Project challenges however include heightened tensions throughout the electioneering period which slowed down the implementation of some project activities. To address this, implementation plan was revised and later approved by project board. A series of post elections inter party tensions and court appeals delayed the swearing in of Parliamentarians causing undue delay for the approval of nominated Gender Minister to chair Project Board meetings. To address this, the Administrative and Professional Head of the Ministry Chaired meetings as well as signed Agencies' Annual Work Plans.

Finally some women's groups have institutional capacity challenges. Institutional capacity assessments had to be conducted and relevant training provided to personnel of these groups. Trainings included result based reporting and financial reporting. Project also experienced delay in UN administrative procedures concerning recruitment of staff and agreements with implementing partners. Joint implementation of key activities by Partners agencies using staff on the ground helped address this.

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):

N/A

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.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/156726775@N07/>

[https://www.flickr.com/photos/163853273@N02/?](https://www.flickr.com/photos/163853273@N02/)

Flickr links of photographs for the various activities undertaken prior and after the elections

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

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

**Outcome 1:** National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.

**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)?*

Drafts of both Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (SILNAP II) and the GEWE Policy are now available after extensive consultations and validation processes which created opportunities for the involvement and participation of women at various levels in key decision-making platforms like security committees, early warning systems, and follow up mechanisms. These processes further gave voices to women to discuss issues affecting them and raise awareness on the three gender acts, affirmative action, the 30% and the setting up of a Gender Commission.

Priority areas were identified by the various stakeholders and these include SGBV, prioritizing women' peace and security, child marriage and Teenage Pregnancy, Discriminatory laws, Access and ownership of land/ agriculture Safe Homes/Safe Rooms in Chiefdoms and District, Health Security, Education, Harmful traditional practices (namely FGM) and low female representation in decision making at all levels. All these are now factored into the draft policy documents. Participants also discussed the various strategies which could be used to address the priority issues and the responsible persons for each sectors. The workshops engaged 200 men and 400 women at every level (District, Chiefdom and Regional). Community Radio discussions with phone in programmes were held in all 16 districts targeting an estimated listening population of 160,000 to 200,000 persons more than 60% of whom are women.

**Outcome 2:** Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

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

More women particip[ated safely in the 2018 multi tier elections both as candidates and voters. Of the 3,178,663 registered voters 52% were women and 48% men with more than 85% voter turn out compared to 50.6% of women for the 2,692,635

registered voters in 2012. The percentage of women in parliament increased marginally from 12.4% to 12.9%. At the Local Council level, females represent 28.5 percent as Mayors of City Councils; 4.7 percent as Chairpersons of Local Councils, and 18.7 percent as Local Councillors. Women are now able to better organize themselves to take issues of women forward with the rejuvenation of the All Political Parties Women's Association (APPWA) and the resuscitation of the Parliamentary Female Caucus. These two female groups are now key in awakening of women's voices in political parties and building consensus among women in parliament, local councils across inter and intra party lines so that issues are examined devoid of party politics but from gender lenses. Increased Gender Sensitive monitoring of elections was also ensured through a UNDP/UN Women publication on Preventing Violence Against Women in Elections guide launched with 60 women & 40 men attending, each receiving the programming guide to support their work during elections. VAWE indicators based-ICT early warning and elections monitoring platform of The West African Network for Peace (WANEP), data provided incidents of violence to key government institutions, engaging security system, notifying EMBs, international communities and civil society leaders and advocate that action be taken. The project also technically supported WANEP to develop indicators to be included in this early warning elections monitoring platform. The early warning project of WANEP engaged monitors based in the communities of their project implement geographic areas who sent real time early warning reports on what Violence during elections? through ICT equipment.

**Outcome 3:** Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

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

There is increased awareness on the benefit and importance of women's participation and representation in decision making, as a result of project support to partners to carry mass public education and engagement through various communication channels on the importance of women's participation in elections as observers, voters and candidates. This 'Gender Caravan' penetrated an approximated 1million audience. Recent survey report from the Institute of Governance Reform in Sierra Leone "Strengthening Democracy in SL- Changing attitudes and perceptions about politics in SL record increased positive change in the perception of the population on the need for women's increased participation in decision making;. Figures in report indicate that 85.6% women and 72.8% of men interviewed support women's equal political participation. The project developed tools used to monitor incidents of violence against women in elections. These tools were deployed nationwide & recorded incidents of hate speech, gender-based violence against women, etc. In addition the project monitored various media outlets to examine women's image, allotted time & space for them in the media. 40 monitors (20men & 20 women) across the country coded findings across several themes & indicators, A platform for intergenerational engagement for peace and inclusion has been established through support to a National conversation between youth & key stakeholders to discuss their development aspirations & key national issues they would want to see addressed for a united & cohesive nation. 50/50 group, CGG &

SLMW also raised awareness among 25000men & 30000 women on the importance of women’s political participation at all levels through a Women's Count March held in 16 Districts sensitizing communities to give women space to participate in elections peacefully.

The project trained Journalists (27 Females 25 males) on gender sensitive reporting and peace consolidation, including Station Managers/owners and leaders from all districts across the Country, including Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ), Women in the Media Sierra Leone (WiMSaL) Independent Radio Network (IRN), Media Reforms Coordination Group (MRCG), Guild of Newspaper Editors in Sierra Leone and other media groups). The training equipped participants with skills and tools to enhance roles and responsibilities for bringing about quality gender-based/sensitive information to different audiences. A Sierra Leone gender and peace media network was established, as well as a WhatsApp social media platform, to raise awareness on gender sensitive reporting within the media and Communities. The network is effective as it monitors and coordinate peace building and gender inclusive reporting and activities across the country, with positive change already reported through whatsapp group, with showcase on how the gender inclusivity had influenced their news writing and reporting.

**Outcome 4:**

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

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

**1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) chairs Project Board meetings and gives strategic direction to the project. The Ministry have integrated project outputs into the Ministry's workplan and also engage in the monitoring of project activities through field visits. The development of the SiLNAP on 1325 and the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy is led by the MSWGCA.</p> <p>Parliament has made a firm commitment to use parliamentary processes and advocacy to promote law reform in support of gender equality and women's peace and security. Parliamentary commitment to identify MPs who will participate in the SiLNAP and GEWE development processes and ensure feedback to relevant parliamentary committees was manifested during the drafting processes of the two policies. For the first time, there is commitment from the Parliamentary leadership for funding support to the Female Parliamentary Caucus and for a Gender Desk to be set up for support to the Caucus.</p>
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<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>The RUNO have been constantly monitoring the project implementation through field visits and monthly meetings held by the technical team and quarterly meetings of the Programme Steering Committee.</p> <p>The project staff and other administrative staff have also made various field visits to assess project implementation and provide corrective measures where necessary to Implementing Partners (IPs). The IPs also provided project reports.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The mid-term evaluation of the project could not take place because of the post elections tension which delayed the field implementation of the activities. Organizing a mid-term evaluation normally in August 2018 with very little to show would have been a waste of resources. The project team deemed necessary to focus mainly on the final evaluation to be carried out at the end of quarter 1 FY 2019 with available funds</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>After the launch for the drafting of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 II, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided funds of \$45,900 to one of the RUNOs for Parliamentary engagement to support national commitment to the national women's peace and security agenda. A position statement has been developed and a time line has been developed which the Clerk of Parliament is reviewing. Funding of \$300,000 has also been approved from UNDP Funding Window for work with Parliament and local councils on improving women's political participation</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>A draft policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy is available for validation. It is a major milestone and the MSWGCA has approached the Law Officers Department and plans have been finalised to fast-track the enactment of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Bill, including the minimum 30% quota for women in governance at all levels and eventually the creation of the Women's Commission</p>
<p><b>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</b> 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)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender &amp; Children's Affairs is one of the key partners which has as one of its programme areas the responsibility to ensure the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at national &amp; local levels. This will ensure that even after the project would have been completed the Government will continue working in this area. Moreover the President's First Address to the House of Parliament highlights the Government's intention of addressing issues of Gender Based Violence &amp; exclusion of women. Most of these commitments to gender equality and WPS are reflected in the National Development Plan currently recently developed. The 2013 strategy document "Localisation</p>

	<p>Strategy integrating UNSCR 1325 &amp;1820/ SiLNAP into Local Council Development Planning Process" will continue to guide local councils in all development work. In addition the project is engaging local CSOs who will be following up on project activities of women's peace &amp; security &amp; leadership including 50/50 Group, Mano River Women's network on Peacebuilding (MAWOPNET) as well as Campaign for Good Governance.</p>
<p><b>Risk taking:</b> 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. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>The project is taking both political &amp; reputational risks by engaging political party actors to ensure peaceful elections &amp; commitment to ending violence against women in elections. However the risk mitigation register has been developed, logged &amp; it is constantly being updated.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>The project is designed to focus specifically on women &amp; to address the barriers they face in attaining leadership &amp; decision-making position within the peacebuilding context. The project has been addressing gender concerns in its engagement with community leaders where the 14 female Paramount Chiefs engaged 50 male paramount chiefs to discuss the importance of gender equality &amp; stressed on the importance of having women paramount chiefs represented in the new parliament. Additionally, the engagement with the members of political parties through the All Parties Political Parties Women's Association (APPWA) on the issues of violence against women in elections (VAWE) as well as a lessons learned consultative meeting for 500 women on the Elections 2018 both at a national level as well as community level . The project is also supporting the development of the National Action Plan for women peace &amp; security in line with accountability frameworks which promote the UNSCR 1325 on women peace &amp; security.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>Through the project implementation it has been realized that a number of local women's organizations need support in terms of organizational management in order to effectively implement their role. The project has been providing mentoring and capacity building to strengthen their output and this will continue throughout project implementation</p>

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.	Indicator 1.1 Number of justice and security sector institutions promoting gender equality and women's participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.	02	04	03 (Sierra Leone Police, Sierra Leone Correctional Center, Sierra Leone Fire Force)	In addition to the Police and Military, the project has engaged the Sierra Leone Correctional Services, Fire Force and Chiefdom police on issues of promoting gender equality and women's participation and conflict prevention and management	
	Indicator 1.2					
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Accountability frameworks for promoting	Indicator 1.1.1 # of WPS policies and frameworks functionally in place	Baseline: Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR	Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and	1	Draft zero Sierra Leone National Action Plan on 1325 (SILNAP II) and draft Gender Equality Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Policy and been produced. The final document will	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
women's peace and security (WPS) strengthened and adequately	Indicator 1.1.2	1325 and 1820 1 (SILNAP I)	1820 1 (SILNAP II)		will be available during the next report	
Output 1.2 Advocacy for Gender-responsive policy development and implementation, supported through advocacy and effective coordination among national committee and local	Indicator 1.2.1 # of gender equality initiatives developed and/or being implemented by the national committee in coordination with local councils.	00	08	00	this will be reported during the next report.	
	Indicator 1.2.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
councils.						
Output 1.3 Increased awareness about importance of women and girls participation in peace building process by governance institutions and women's organisations	Indicator 1.3.1 # of gender equality initiatives developed and/or being implemented by parliamentary bodies (Committees/ Women's Caucus/Secretariat of the Parliament)	00	02	01	The Sierra Leone Female Parliamentary Caucus has been revitalised. A roundtable meeting brought together all 18 Female MPs, 22 female counsellors and 10 former aspirants in Bo, Kono & Moyamba districts to share experiences and discuss the challenges faced in their political journey. The lesson	
	Indicator 1.3.2					
<b>Outcome 2</b> Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-	Indicator 2.1 Share of women candidates running for parliamentary and local level.	Baseline: 12% Parliamentary 18% Local	Target: 30% (Parliamentary) 30% Local	12,8	The dual citizenship clause which was enforced during the 2018 elections militated against most female candidates and were consequently denied party symbols. However worthy to note was the election of two female paramount chiefs into Parliament after a period of 10 years	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes.						
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Enhanced capacities of gender equality advocates (i.e. Peace Ambassadors ) and community leaders to promote women's leadership in peaceful electoral processes.	Indicator 2.1.1 # of women leaders with increased capacity as women peace ambassadors.	00	150	103	103 (63 women and 37 men) peace Ambassadors and gender activists on peace building, conflict prevention and management and Human Rights(UNSCR 1325 +) trained by MARWOPNET . 40 Peace Ambassadors trained by APPWA to engage male political leaders on violence Against women in Politics	
	Indicator 2.1.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 2.2 Increased capacity of women aspirants to engage in leadership contests	Indicator 2.2.1 # women aspirants trained who run as candidates	00	50	500	A a Caravan to support training of female candidate around the country training for women at the local level to provide critical training to aspirants vying for local and parliamentary seats on public speaking, campaigning, and civic and leadership skills to ensure that women candidates fro	
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3 Enhanced electoral and security arrangements to support women's political participation.	Indicator 2.3.1 # of plans and/or policies developed/ reviewed integrating GEWE in NEC	01	02	02	Tools have been developed in collaboration with UNDP Elections project GEWE plan developed by the conflict prevention project	
	Indicator 2.3.2 # of initiatives convened to mitigate violence against women in the electoral process.	00	02	Training of male & female securitypersonell, including chieftom police and 150 Rural Women Leaders & 96 security	d	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
				personnel (64males & 32females) trained on early warning systems & response, conflict prevention & management & peacebuilding in 06 Districts by WANEP & MSWGCA		
<b>Outcome 3</b> Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding	Indicator 3.1 % of women ministers appointed to the cabinet	Baseline: 13.8% (4 out of 29)	30%	19.3% (6 out of 31 Ministers)  5.5% increase in number of female Cabinet Ministers 5 Deputy Ministers and two high profile but non Ministerial positions-i.e Chief of Protocol and Presidential	The non passing and enforcement of affirmative bills stressing the 30% quota for women in all selective governance positions. President currently using his prerogative to appoint and therefore has additional women as Deputies	



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
g.				Adviser and Ambassador at Large		
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Increase in peacebuilding initiatives that include men and women at the community level	Indicator 3.1.1 # of plans and /policies developed/reviewed intergrating GEWE in NEC	1	2		This activtiy was covered under the Conflict Prevention project supported by PBF. The project however supported the Conflict Prevention Project to develop tools to conduct this activity.	
	Indicator 3.1.2 # of women's organiations capacitated to contribute to peacebuilding	0	9	07	All Women's organisations have been capacitated to contribute to peacebuilding in 10 districts, These include MAWOPNET, APPWA, 50/50 Group, WIMSAL, NOW (SL), TIDWOGA	
Output 3.2 increased advocacy and public support for women's	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2 # of male public and political leaders publically committed to act	100	3000	700	700 male champions for gender equality have been crowned through the HEFORSHE CAMPAIGN to support community awareness and the importance and benefits of women's	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
leadership within political insitutions by male leaders	through HEFORSHE (male engagement for gender equality				participation	
Output 3.3 Capacity of media houses and journalists streghened for gender sensitive reporting and peace consolidation	Indicator 3.3.1 # of radio programmes reporting in women's poltical participation or peace consolidation	75	100		The project trained 52 Journalists (27 Females 25 males) on gender sensitive reporting and promoting peace consolidation and .  100male&150 female journalists on gender-sensitive reporting during election  40 trained journalist to monitor gender reporting during elections	
	Indicator 3.3.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	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					

## **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 what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): 01 tranche and the expenditure rate is 95% as end of October 2018

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: January 2019

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

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: 100% of the budget

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

## Project: Improving Women's Participation in political Processes as Peace Building Ambassadors (Funded by Peace Building Fund - PBF)



*Photo-UN Women/Cecil Nelson*

To ensure women are capacitated to foster peace UN Women on the 25 September 2018 conducted capacity building training for female peace ambassadors in the rural areas on early warning and conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding in Kenema, Bo, Bombali, Moyamba, Kambia and Tonkolili districts. The trainings were carried out in all the six districts head quarter town targeting a total number of One Hundred and Fifty (150) community women with 25 women drawn at chiefdom and community levels from each district.

The objectives of the trainings were to identify the critical barriers that restricts or limits the participation of women in the peace building process, develop concrete actions and tools on early warning response mechanism in their communities and to help train on how to resolve and mediate conflict within their various chiefdom and communities. The activity was done in collaboration with



*Photo-UN Women/Cecil Nelson*

the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children Affairs in all the six districts the project covered, as the line Ministry responsible for women issues in the country. The training highlighted the roles and responsibilities of women in society with early warning signs detections and gaining more skills for women to be in politics.

Numerous challenges were highlighted such as lack of security, intimidation, abuse of rights, financial constraints, problem with the awarding of symbols, more men in delegate position and discrimination. The women were trained to overcome the challenges they face by increasing their self-esteem, standing up to sexual harassment and the essence of being a role model.



Photo-UN Women/Cecil Nelson

A focus group discussion guide was developed to help facilitate the discussion which also helped to guide radio program discussions looking at the causes of female under representation in public life and the elements that support women in sustaining them in leadership position. Hawa Moseray during a one hour radio programme at a community radio station in Kenema explained that women need to manifest self-confidence and galvanize support to show how valuable they can be in peace processes. “We must be united and work for a

common goal to take leadership positions and be active in politics, before now I was unable to speak out in public and also take leadership roles but from several trainings and engagements with UN Women I have found strength to do so”.

Kadiatu Sesay 46, a mother of 6 children who have been married for 26 years as one of four wives to a chief explains how she got support from the PBF project and training. She said she was informed by a friend to register for a training and upon doing so she was able to understand the role women can play in peacebuilding and conflict settlement. I have been able to settle a long lasting dispute between my husband and another man for a parcel of land they have been fighting over. Being a woman does not mean you are weak or can't step in to solve disputes, with confidence and self-respect we can help make a peaceful world. I am happy to become a female peace ambassador and I hope more women can join the trail to help make our communities a better place.

Empowering female peace ambassadors is part of the PBF Project implemented by UN Women Sierra Leone. The eighteen month project is jointly implemented by UNESCO and UNDP. Among other things the project aims to promote peace by mobilizing community and social networks to support women's participation, institutionalize women's agency to actively contribute to a culture of dialogue and non-violence, and by strengthening the capacity of national and local-level political institutions to fully integrate women's rights and gender equality principles for sustained conflict-prevention in Sierra Leone over the electoral cycle.

## SELECTED COMMUNICATIONS MATERIALS

Project: Improving Women's Participation in political Processes as Peace Building Ambassadors  
(Funded by Peace Building Fund - PBF)



**Agus Wandu**

@WanduAgus

Follow

A comprehensive policy on gender equality and women's empowerment in Sierra Leone is being formulated. UNWomen & UNDP are supporting the nationwide consultations to finalise the policy with women and youth rep, local leaders & paramount chiefs, w [@UNPeacebuilding](#) support.

Link to above tweet: <https://twitter.com/WanduAgus/status/1037662115044188160>



**Baidu Massaquoi**

@baidumass

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Lt Col Tucker, Head of Gender , Ministry of Defence participating in regional Consultations on developing Sierra Leone National Plan on UNSCR 1325 II.

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