

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Sierra Leone	
Project Title: Promoting Women's Safety and Security for Sustainable Peace in Southern Sierra Leone	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): NA	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: NA
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): Caritas Bo – National Non-Governmental Organisation (Convening Agency)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Community Based Organisations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women Against Violence and Exploitation in Societies 2. Catholic Women Association - 3. Women in Crisis Movement Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs 5. Family Support Unit of the Sierra Leone Police 	
Expected project commencement date¹: 1 st December 2019 Project duration in months:² 18 Months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Southern Region of Sierra Leone covering a total of 20 communities in: Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba and Pujehun Districts.	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <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	

¹ Note: actual 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.

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

Caritas Bo : \$ 300,000.18

Total: \$ 300,000.18

**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. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75Percent of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): NA

PBF 1st tranche (33.33 Percent): Caritas Bo: \$ 100,000.06 Total: \$ 100,000.06	PBF 2nd tranche* (33.33 Percent): Caritas Bo \$ 100,000.06 Total: \$ 100,000.06	PBF 3rd tranche* (33.33 Percent): Caritas Bo: \$ 100,000.06 Total: \$ 100,000.06
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Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The project is timely as it resonates with country priorities on combating SGBV in response to the presidential 'Speech Act,' a declaration of a public emergency on SGBV as a result of the increasing human security risks resulting from the acts of sexual violence countrywide. The Project seeks to contribute to transformative structural change fostering sustainable peaceful co-existence of men, women, boys and girls through a gender transformative approach leveraging on zero tolerance in rural communities on the use of sex as a weapon and psychological tool for torture. It focuses on conflict prevention and in particular prevention of sexual and gender based violence, which has continued unabated, almost 2 decades after the end of civil conflict in the country. The proposed actions in the project will have a catalytic effect on the wider national violence prevention measures; its advocacy drivers will increase women's call to action, influence policy environment aimed at security and institutional peace architecture to stimulate social, cultural and structural changes. Addressing SGBV through the 3 women-led community based organisations at the grassroots level is expected to result in strengthening their capacities to intervene in the prevention of violence, which will have a cascading impact on building confidence in target women and girls and men and boys to serve as local agents for peacebuilding and conflict prevention, in the wider communities beyond the reach of the project. Working with men and boys as targets for SGBV preventions activities and supporting them to serve as advocates for gender equality in their localities, is expected to reduce the risks of further harm and violence towards the women and girls targeted by the project. Intergenerational dialogue, Peer support and solidarity building and conflict resolution strategies deployed in the project will contribute to changing negative norms that sanction unequal relations between men and women and between the elderly and the young, thereby promoting cohesive communities.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

Caritas Bo identified 3 CBOs with whom it has existing collaborative partnerships on the civil society platform in the region and who have the potential to deliver on the expectations of the call. Consultations were held with 3 Women-Led CBOs to review the call, match call to organizational missions, map current actors in similar fields, review the local government's development plan for alignment, conduct a stakeholder engagement and a rapid assessment to gauge need and relevance of action, and selected 26 Women's Groups. Caritas Bo also contacted Senior staff at the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs and the Family Support Units on the project's rationale. Contacts were also made with the UNDP office on the project with copies shared prior to submission

<p>Project Gender Marker score: 3³ Specify Percent and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 97 % \$ 291,360.14</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴</p>	
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): 2.3. Conflict Prevention/Management.⁵ If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Justice and security sector delivery systems improved in compliance with international human rights principles.</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)</p> <p>If applicable, National Strategic Goal to which the project contributes: Cluster 4(Governance and accountability for Results and Cluster 5 (Empower Women, Children and Persons with disability) of the Medium Term National Development Plan 2019-2023.</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: NA</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15Percent: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80Percent of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30Percent of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30Percent of the total budget for GEWE)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Recipient Organization(s)

Name of Representative

Signature

Name of Agency

Date & Seal

20/08



M

B

bell
o

Representative of National Authorities

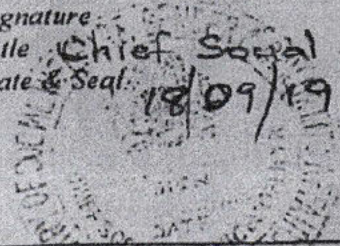
Name of Government Counterpart

Signature

Title Chief Social Services Office

Date & Seal

18/09/19



Head of UN Country Team

Name of Representative

Signature

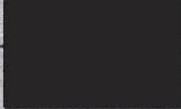
Title

Date & Seal

23/11/2019

SAC

RESIDENT COORDINATOR



Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)

Name of Representative

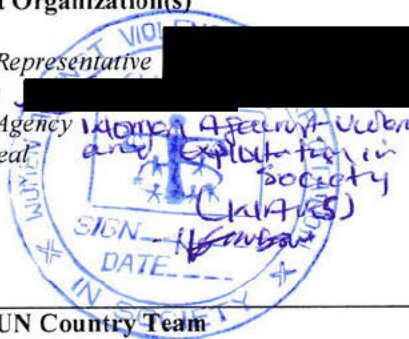
Oscar Fernandez-Taranco

Signature

Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office

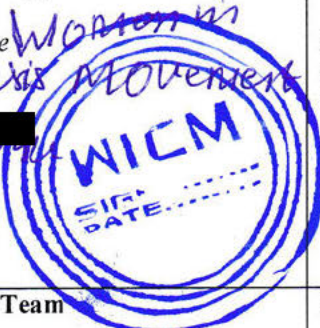
Date & Seal 19 November 2019

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> [REDACTED]</p> <p><i>Signature</i> [REDACTED]</p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> Women Affected by Violence and Exploitation in Society (WAVES)</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> </p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>


⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p>Name of Representative <i>Women in Crisis Movement</i></p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Name of Agency <i>[Redacted]</i></p> <p>Date & Seal <i>21/08/19</i></p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

The root causes of conflict in Sierra Leone can be attributed to poor governance and inequality. Women and girls are experiencing intersecting structural inequalities most of which are driven by disproportionate triggers of poverty. Structural issues including negative social norms, discriminatory legal frameworks, low levels of political participation continue to undermine the country's ability to achieve equality and sustainable peace. The imperative recommendations of the TRC included combating corruption, protection of human rights, tolerance for political dissent, equitable citizenship and equal treatment under the law and political inclusion of women and youth in decision making and governance. These recommendations are still on paper. Similarly, the empowerment and safety assurance of women and girls, which require transformative structural change across both public and private spaces, in rural communities and households, are far from realization. Although government seems to be promulgating gender sensitive policies, resourcing their implementation as well as enforcing compliance remains a gap. A gender transformative approach is more likely to reduce the gender inequality and power relations thus increasing the safety and security of women and girls in Southern Sierra Leone. Furthermore, male superiority continues to underpin negative social norms focusing on gender, power, voice and violence. The Crimes statistics by the Sierra Leone Police for 2018 show the Offences against the person as the highest crimes committed accounting for 31.5 percent of all crimes recorded. Of these, 62 percent were Sexual and Gender Based violence offences (12,052 cases). With a prosecution rate of 5 percent of all crimes, disregard for the rule of law and tendencies towards violent crimes are on the increase, particularly by young people.

Sierra Leone ranks among the 10 worst countries for gender inequality as reported in the 2017 Human Development Report. The country ranks 150 out of 160 countries assessed in the Gender Inequality Index. An Oxfam report in 2018 has also indicated in its Commitment to Reducing Inequalities Index that the country is among those least committed towards reducing inequalities, which includes gender inequality. Despite several 'gender laws' (domestic violence, sexual violence, etc.), the rate of sexual and gender based violence is growing alarmingly to a point where it has become public concern. Violence against women and children (SGBV) is the 3 highest national crime recorded by the Sierra Leone police in the 2017 and 2018. SGBV cases have risen from 5 percent of crimes recorded nationally in 2012 to 20 Percent in 2018. The incidence of violent crimes has increased over the past few years in Bo district; one of the project target districts, orchestrated by youth gangs. Eight of ten people in Sierra Leone are under the age of 35 years (youths), with a secondary school completion rate of 10.6 % and unemployment rates estimated at 70 % nationally, similar to the factors that flamed the 11 years civil conflict. This trend is similar in the project target districts, including Bo district which has a history of being volatile during political events and elections. The newly elected President of the country has proclaimed a state of national emergency on rape and sexual abuse of minors in February 2019, following recurrent and frequent reports of sexual violence in the media. It is estimated that over 70 percent of the sexual assault cases are against girls under the age of 15 years. NGOs report that as little as

1.3 Percent of SGBV cases reported to the police in 2018 resulted in convictions. Sexual violence crimes are also becoming more heinous resulting in death of victims, some as young as 3 months old. Rural women and girls are disproportionately affected, with the highest rates of SGBV recorded in north and southern regions of the country.

Sexual crimes were a key feature of the 11 years' civil conflict and have continued to increase as women take on more male dominated roles as heads of households in addition to increased awareness of gender equality resulting in some semblance of empowerment for the vast majority of rural women, posing a threat to the traditional expectations of male domination in the family and community. The safety and security of women and girls continue to be undermined by weak enforcement of laws and despite the President's proclamation on rape and sexual violence, little concrete steps have been taken to address the scourge. Pervasive gender discrimination in statutory and customary law with regards to rights of women and girls in areas of marriage and inheritance indicate a structural basis for discrimination and women's insecurity that is manifested in the high rates of violence against women and girls. Low expertise among institutions mandated to handle SGBV reporting and investigation, lack of trust in law enforcement agencies and low prosecution rates have not helped in abating the problem. The rising trends in SGBV incidences towards women and girls in the country is seen as a peacebuilding concern as it terrorizes and intimidates them from equal participation in civil society and political processes, resulting in inequality and discord. The physical and psychological trauma faced by SGBV survivors affects their productivity, increasing their vulnerability to further abuse and infringes on their rights to safety and protection, which are vital in maintaining peaceful societies.

Sierra Leone's National Action Plan (SiLNAP) on SCR 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) developed in 2010 remains largely unimplemented, first for lack of resources but more importantly for lack of sufficient prioritization by both the donor community and the government on women's safety and security issues, despite laws and proclamations on the contrary. The reduction of SGBV is recognized as an outcome of peacebuilding initiatives. The plan envisaged a reduction in SGBV cases by 50 Percent in 2014. However, SGBV crimes continue unabated accounting for the highest crimes committed against the person in 2018. The NAP largely targeted top bottom approaches to combating SGBV, mostly ignoring the vital role of Civil Society in influencing change at grassroots level. In highly patriarchal societies with entrenched customs, social norms and beliefs in women's inferiority status, institutional reforms and strengthening national capacities to handle SGBV has not in themselves resulted in meaningful change. In addition to these efforts, sustained engagement at rural community level with SGBV victims but also with men and women in general will help to promote positive norms that are expected to result in preventing relapse into violent conflict and community violence especially violence against women and girls.

Despite all these triggers of violence, government prioritization of the reduction of sexual violence and donor support for gender and women's empowerment programmes as well as supporting local governance structures and institutions for accountability and service delivery in recent years are creating an environment for the promotion of peaceful coexistence and women's post-conflict needs for protection from violence. Apart from Bo district, the other target districts of Bonthe, Moyamba and Pujehun have very little NGO and Donor presence. This project will contribute to the national reconciliation efforts being promoted by the present leadership in government and is in line with the PBF priority area relevant to the project which relates to promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts. Addressing a key manifestation of violence in society, in this case SGBV, which contributes

significantly to imbibing the culture of violence, will have a cascading effect on violence reduction in general.

It is expected that the project will contribute to changes in gender relations that will result in reduction of violence against women and girls (VAWG). It is envisioned that strengthening women's groups as civic actors for ending impunity to VAWG through local rural women and engaging men and boys, will result in reduction of SGBV thereby promoting a more peaceful society in the south of Sierra Leone. Improving access to justice for survivors of SGBV also enhances social cohesion, respect for women's human rights and the rule of law. Prioritizing reduction of SGBV as a peacebuilding initiative is strategic as the results will cascade to improving power relations in other dimensions including social inclusion and increased participation of women in socio economic development, which are vital to sustaining peace.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The end of project evaluation of Sierra Leone National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (SiLNAP) identified the need for respect for community capacities in creating positive change in the prevention of violence initiatives, which was missing in the SiLNAP implementation. This project will provide the opportunity for community engagement in challenging norms and values that perpetuate violence against women and girls. Women and girls' safety needs and what directly impacts them will be addressed by the project, beyond policies and legal frameworks supported by previous UN led PBF projects in the country. The project links directly with Pillars 1 (prevention of conflict including violence against women and children (SGBV), 2 (Protection, empowerment of victims) and 3 (Prosecution and punishment of perpetrators) as well as the provisions in the SiLNAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) and the 2012 National Action Plan on SGBV developed by the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs.

The National Development Plan 2019-2023 has a strong element of peacebuilding with inclusiveness as core principles and flagship projects geared towards national cohesion and poverty alleviation. The Plan has among its goals: creating a just, secure and peaceful society. The plan also includes a focus on addressing vulnerabilities and building resilience.

The project links to past PBF Portfolio in Sierra Leone which focused on security sector reform and national reconciliation as a means to sustainable peace. In particular, the security sector reform results on prosecution of perpetrators of SGBV and seeking justice for SGBV survivors. The project also has direct links with national reconciliation in addressing violence prevention and enhancing advocacy capabilities for Voice and accountability, necessary for good governance. In response to lessons learnt from previous PBF projects (2010- 2013), the PBF portfolio for Sierra Leone included support to women's empowerment projects and supported the provision of safe homes for survivors of GBV as well as projects for strengthening national response to the prevention and management of SGBV aimed at the reduction of the incidence of SGBV. The top bottom approach to these initiatives through Government ministries although aimed at national ownership, did not result in utilization of the safe home nor the reduction of GBV. The production of manuals, policy advocacy created the enabling environment. However, local community ownership through the

engagement of the affected survivors as project participants and beneficiaries, as well as targeting those with whom they share *lived-experiences*, as in the case of the proposed project, will yield better results. The current PBF focus on land and natural resources and women's role in it, will more likely achieve intended results if women's personal safety issues are addressed.

- c) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Strengthening Community –Led systems for the protection and well-being of children in Bo and Bonthe Districts	UNICEF, \$135,000	Promoting community based child safeguarding and protection from abuse and exploitation	It complements this proposal as it focuses on protecting boys and girls from abuse and exploitation most of which are sex related abuses of minors.
Building Accountable and Socially Inclusive Communities	Cordaid, €50,000	Empowerment of women and inclusive governance	Complements this proposal promoting gender equity in governance
Tackling Sexual abuse and exploitation in 10 Catholic Schools	Manus Unidas € 48,000	Advocacy, safeguarding, prevention from SGBV	Complements SGBV prevention and response.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The overall expected result of the project is to make communities safer for women and girls by preventing and responding to sexual and gender based violence, as a key means to ending impunity for the rule of law, inequality and discrimination and promoting peaceful co-existence.

The justification for focusing of SGBV is that sexual violence is both a driver to conflict in communities but also a consequence of conflict at household, community and national levels. At national level, electoral violence against women has often taken the form of sexual assault of women contenders and supporters. At community level, other crimes such as armed robbery are usually accompanied by rape. At the household level, sexual violence is rampant in domestic and partner violence. The rapid assessment conducted for the design of this project indicate that tensions exist in communities emanating from the problems of unequal

power relations between traditional and political leaders, abuse of power, youth exclusion by elders in community decision making and conflict resolution and management processes at community level as well as interpersonal, household and group conflicts. Land disputes and negotiations for land use, marital problems, wife beating, rape, child marriage, deprivation of inheritance, political and group leadership tensions, mob violence and financial difficulties have been identified as possible causes of conflict in communities. Communities identified violence against women as rampant and pervasive, affecting many of the other issues mentioned above and continued discrimination. SGBV has therefore been selected as a focus area for the project, in combating violence and promoting peaceful co-existence. To be able to achieve this, the following strategies have been deployed in the project.

Focus on SGBV:

As a means to responding to these conflict factors, while also contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment by focusing on a specific post-conflict need, the project outputs and intervention are geared toward reducing SGBV as a key driver of conflict that is also a result of conflict between families and community members. SGBV is also used as a weapon in community and political violence and as a means of subjugating women in domestic relationships.

Capacity strengthening and Advocacy:

The project engages women as advocates as a strategy for raising consciousness on gender equality for other disempowered women. Supporting women's groups directly lends credence to community action in the fight to end VAWG. Woman-to-woman interface and dialogue sessions, group actions at community level and group support when needed will be critical for presenting a unified front and key messaging on SGBV and violence in general. For advocacy results, the baseline will take into account the existing norms and values of both male and female community members to serve as means to measure changes in knowledge attitude and practice towards preventing violence against, women and girls as a result of advocacy by women's group.

Partnerships and Ownership:

The project will strengthen partnerships between local actors. The CBOs will work through Women Action Groups to reach SGBV survivors thereby building a network of support for SGBV. Partnerships will also be forged between CBOs and government agencies; Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs and the Family Support Unit of the Sierra Leone Police for reporting and prosecution of SGBV. The existing SGBV Case Management Guidelines, developed by UNDP and the FSU will provide useful reference for the CBOs and the National Referral Protocol for GBV will be a key instrument for SGBV response actions. Through service provision, partnerships will also be formed with Health and Paralegal service providers, where such partnerships do not already exist.

Engaging men and boys:

The project also uses the strategy of engaging men and boys for GEWE addressing power relations as a key means to creating potential for transforming gender relations. SGBV affect women and girls disproportionately. However, men and boys have been included in the efforts to eradicate it in communities so that both men and women are involved in finding solutions to the problem. This strategy also supports the Do no harm principle as the inclusion of male partners will assure the project is not exclusive to the detriment of others. Male partner will expect to be more supportive of women taking part in group meetings,

trainings and advocacy efforts and not subject the women to more abuse and violence for participating in project activities.

Access to service:

Access to basic services for affected women and girls, addresses welfare needs necessary for empowerment. Psychosocial, medical and paralegal service will be provided to SGBV survivors. Medical services will be provided by health facilities within the districts that have an on-going collaboration with Caritas Bo, while legal services will be sought from the Legal Aid Board when required. Psychosocial services and counselling will be provided by trained CBO staff as well as Women Action Group Members who will be identified and trained. Caritas Bo will provide oversight to ensure quality of services provided.

Evidence generation:

Through court monitoring, data will be collected and analysed related to court user perceptions on satisfaction, fair treatment, due process, length of cases, etc. that will be used to inform advocacy with local leaders and government actors. Women CBOs will also be utilizing mobile technology to report Violence incidence to the Convening Agency for upward reporting to Government Agencies.

Through the above strategies it is expected that the project will achieve the following **main results:**

- Empowered civil society engaging local communities for conflict prevention;
- Reduction of violence and SGBV in particular, in target communities;
- Access to basic services and justice for SGBV survivors;
- Increased participation of rural and young women in public decision making processes;
- Community actions for conflict prevention;
- Increased respect for the rule of law;
- Men and boys adopting positive norms and supporting sustainable actions towards preventing violence, in particular SGBV
- Understanding and appreciation of gender equality and women's empowerment in target communities that results in improved relations between adult men and male youth, adult women and female youth and between men and women, boys and girls.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

The Theory of Change:

IF women and girls are free from all forms of gender based violence and its threats, **THEN** tackling sexual related conflicts; its prevention and management efforts by government and local civil society will be sustainable **BECAUSE** structural changes would have been functional to support peaceful co-existence of women, girls, boys and girls.

It is the assumption that the project interventions will support peacebuilding initiatives by strengthening women-led community based organizations with capacities to influence positive social norms and attitudes among rural women and men that is expected to reduce the incidence of violence. Through service delivery for the affected, community actions

through dialogue and consensus building, increased reporting of abuse, identifying local change agents and strengthening community support for survivors, gender equality will be fostered as women and girls, men and boys in communities, build positive values to end violence; including SGBV, and resolve community conflicts peacefully. It is also assumed that if the CBOs maintain community presence, they will sustain advocacy efforts alongside the provision of legal and psychosocial assistance to SGBV survivors seeking redress while engaging men and boys for better results in promoting gender equality and combating violence. It is the expectation that these efforts will lead to less impunity towards violence which will lead to more peaceful and equal communities.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The four districts of Bo, Bonthe , Moyamba and Pujehun have been selected for the project primarily because they are the geographical coverage of Caritas Bo’s project interventions, but also because the southern province rates high in domestic violence rate, youth violence, prone to political violence and has high and growing rates of SGBV offences. The southern districts are also among the poorest in the country and largely rural; conditions ripe for relapse into conflict. 5 high prevalent chiefdoms (for SGBV) will be targeted in each chiefdom for the project. Such selection will be supported by the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children’s Affairs and the Family Support Unit, who themselves will be targeted for policy and service delivery advocacy.

The 3 outcomes of the project flow coherently from the initial support to women-led community based organisations, whose capacities will be enhanced to act as catalysts for positive change in their local communities to reduce SGBV, the project will support service delivery to women and girls affected by SGBV so that their immediate and practical needs are met to enable them seek justice. These survivors will be supported by local women’s groups/associations serving as Women Action Groups who will provide them psychosocial support and also engage communities on violence prevention. Affected women and girls and others will be encouraged to participate in public meetings related to developing community plans for violence and conflict prevention. In such plans, men and boys will be targeted and supported as champions for gender equality and will be supported for taking concrete steps for preventing violence within their families and in the community. Both the Women Action Groups and men and boys engagement will be supported by the 3 women-led community based organisations, in the 4 districts.

The direct target beneficiaries of the Project are:

Beneficiaries	Selection criteria
3 Women’s Groups -Community Based	Women led, have history working in the

Organisations with membership of 100 volunteers and staff.	Region, are familiar with SGBV and conflict prevention initiatives.
200 women in 20 Village women's groups to be established as Women Action Groups	Communities will be selected based on district prevalence rates provided by the FSU and MSWGCA. Existing women's groups in these communities who have a history of advocating for GEWE will be established as WAGs
80 SGBV women and girls (survivors)	To be identified when they report to WAGs or the FSU
100 Men and boys in 20 communities	Positive deviants, partners of women in women's groups, family members of affected women and girls, youth group leaders who have a history of promoting peace and equality in the community.
20 Local/traditional leaders – advocacy targets	Local chiefs, men and women leaders/decision makers
10 FSU Stations in the Region – advocacy targets	FSUs in the region with high incidence of SGBV and violent conflict
4 Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs offices – advocacy targets	MSWGCA offices in the Region

Indirectly the project will reach the entire population of the four districts estimated at 1,441,308 of which 739,159 are women. They will be reached through media campaigns using district wide electronic media, town hall meetings and other advocacy actions.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

Caritas Bo will be the Convening Agency, who will be the recipient of PBF Funds. Caritas Bo will work with 3 CBOs to implement project activities. Activities will be assigned based on the institutional strengths to each of the CBOs covering all 4 districts:

- Advocacy activities will be led by Women against Violence;
- CWA will lead on community engagement;
- Women In Crisis Movement will lead on court monitoring, provision of psychosocial support and celebrations and

Additionally, Caritas Bo will lead in training and capacity building activities, act as liaison with Government and coordinate project activities in the Region and report to the donor and its Representatives in-country.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Caritas Bo	Leones 3,685,142,000.00	BMZ, Unicef, UNFPA, Coradaid, Manos Unidas , Kindermissionswerk, USAID / Tufts	41 New Gerihun Road, Bo City	54	Director, A Masters holder in Peace studies with 18 years programme Management Experience. An MEAL Officer with a Masters Degree in Peace and Development
Women Against Violence in Societies	\$80,000	Equality Now	Bo, Shellmingo	9	A trained MEAL Officer
Women in Crisis Movement	Leones 150,000,000	Save the Children	Pujehun Town	4	A university Graduate in Programmes
Catholic Women Association	€15,000	Missio Achen	Moriba Town	Volunteers	Graduates Experienced animators

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The Director of Caritas Bo will provide oversight to the project and is the lead responsible for donor communication, reporting and liaison with PBS Secretariat for the project. 20 % of the Director's salary will be charged to the project. Additional management support will be provided by the Finance Officer for Caritas Bo with respect to financial management and compliance to contract agreement 20 % of the FO's salary will also be charged to the project. A Project Coordinator will be recruited for the Project whose salary will be charged 100% to the project. The 3 community based organisations will receive funds from the project their capacity building and project activities. They will deploy 16 Community Animators (4 per

district) who will interact daily with communities and project beneficiaries. 4 % of the budget allocated to each CBO will go towards Animators' stipend.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risk to the achievement of Project Outcomes	Risk Rating (likelihood + impact score)	Mitigating Strategies	Approach to updating risks and adjustments
Resistance from male partners/family heads for women and girls to participate in project	Medium	All communities selected for the project will go through gate keepers and town hall meetings will be held to explain the project outcomes and benefits to society	Assess this risk quarterly with feedback from WAGs, CBOs and target specific communities showing resistance with relevant messaging. House to house visits will also be used for identified households where male partners show resistance
Non-cooperation from government agencies (MSWGCA and FSU) to work with project actors	Low	Continue to engage government agencies on project design. Report on progress at quarterly inter-agency meetings.	Hold one on one meetings where resistance is identified.
Increased violence against women and girls	Medium	Engagement of local leaders, support to community action plans. Paralegal support to survivors	Re direct advocacy plan to community-wide sessions in communities showing increased VAWG.
Challenges in identifying women to form Women Action Groups	Low	CBOs have been working in the selected districts and are familiar with women's groups.	Consult local authorities to recommend women to form WAGs based on set criteria
Political instability	Medium	Eruption of political violence will be monitored and reported by CBOs for targeted intervention by Caritas Bo	Include prevention of political violence in advocacy campaign messaging
SGBV survivors do not report abuse	Medium	Provide welfare needs in addition to	Report abuse directly to enforce laws on

		psychosocial support for survivors	mandatory reporting of SGBV
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- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7 Percent of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

The first 3 months of the project will be for inception activities, a quantitative and qualitative gender sensitive baseline survey will be undertaken in the first month to set baseline data for indicators. A project start up workshop will be held with the 3 CBOs and Convening Agency following the baseline report for clear roles and responsibilities in achieving project results on agrees timelines, reporting requirements and developing advocacy plans. Monthly monitoring of project activities will commence in the fourth month of the project to the last month. CBOs will report monthly to Caritas Bo who will report as per reporting schedule to the PBF Secretariat/agent. The project Coordinator for the project will be the chief responsible for monitoring of CBO activities. The Director of Caritas will conduct quarterly monitoring visits to each chiefdom. Three half yearly reports will be produced on progress on indicators and project meetings held to review/adjust interventions based on risks identified. An independent evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project. At least one project audit will be conducted during the life of the project.

Activity	Timeline	Modality	Budget
Baseline Survey	December 2019	Consultancy	\$ 5000
Half yearly project review meetings	May 2020, November 2020, May 2021	Workshops	\$ 3,000 (1,000 each session)
Monthly monitoring by Project Coordinator	March 2020 – May 2021	Visits to communities covering all 100 in the 18 months (DSA and Fuel)	\$ 2000
Quarterly monitoring by Director Caritas Bo	March 2020, June 2020, Sept 2020, Dec 2020, March 2021, end of project	Visit to selected communities in each chiefdom (DSA and Fuel)	\$ 2000
External Audit	December 2020	External audit firm	\$ 6,000
End of Project Evaluation	May 2021	External Evaluation	\$ 10,000
TOTAL M&E			\$ 28,000 (10 % of Direct Project Budget)

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either

through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. If relevant, what are project links to any existing platforms or partnerships?

Knowledge gained from trainings with CBOs, WAGS and men and boys groups will remain past project period. Caritas Bo and CBOs will continue new projects in these communities as they are in their geographical locations (all 4 districts of Southern Sierra Leone). Benefits from the support to community actions plans and male gender champions will go beyond project period. The champions and WAGS will be identified as volunteers for other Caritas Bo projects.

IV. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75Percent between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

The budget will be disbursed in 3 Tranches, Tranche 1 amounting to 33.3 % of the total budget will be liquidated after 75 % utilization of tranche and on submission of semi-annual narrative and financial report in June/July 2020. Tranche 2 also 33.3 % of project budget will be replenished after submission of first year report and utilization of a total of 70% of total budget received. Final tranche of 33.3% of the project budget will be reported at the end of the project cycle with 100 % utilization of funds disbursed. Caritas Bo will make use of its office logistics for project implementation including vehicles and staff time not paid for by the project.

10% of direct project budget is allocated to monitoring and evaluation. 20 % of the budget is allocated as grants to local CBOs as capacity building for project implementation. An additional 11 % of the budget will be disbursed to project participants for advocacy actions and local supplies. A total 97 % of the budget goes towards GEWE.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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 Recipient 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), 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 the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual 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 completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7Percent and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- 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:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by

		PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be 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>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

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 website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO;

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁷
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁷ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Women CBOs in the Southern Region are vocal leaders in influencing local communities to prevent and report SGBV incidence.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>SDG 3</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>A 111.205 (June 2016) Engage the civil society in the follow up implementation process of the recommendations raised during the universal periodic Review.</p> <p>A 111.58 (June 2016) Take effective measures to further implement the national actions plan on gender based violence</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Three women's groups have capacities for identifying strategies to prevent and reduce SGBV and conflict Management.</p> <p>Output 1.2 List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.1.1: Training of 3 women CBOs in SGBV prevention and reduction strategies, conflict prevention and conflict Management. Activity 1.1.2. Grants to 3 CBOs for capacity building for project implementation Output 1.2 Women CBOs are trained in</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a Reduction of SGBV incidence in target districts Baseline: NA Target: 30% reduction</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1 b Increase in SGBV cases reported to court Baseline: NA Target: 20 % increase</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1c Number of CBO advocacy actions that address social issues that perpetuate violence in communities Baseline: 0 Target:20</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of implementing CBO personnel trained on SGBV, Conflict Management and Violence prevention Baseline: 10% Target: at least 90%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of Women CBOs funded to build capacities for SGBV, Conflict management and violence prevention in target communities. Baseline: NA Target: 3 more</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of CBO staff trained in Participatory</p>	<p>Annual Crimes data from Sierra Leone Police Quarterly data from the Family Support Unit. Evaluation report</p> <p>Annual Crimes data from Sierra Leone Police. Evaluation report</p> <p>CBO monthly reports</p> <p>Training Report</p> <p>Contract with CBOs for capacity building</p> <p>Training assessment and evaluation report</p>	<p>Quarterly reports of SGBV statistics for target districts</p> <p>Quarterly reports of incidence of SGBV cases in target districts</p> <p>Advocacy plans for 20 communities</p> <p>Development of Capacity building plan and MoU</p> <p>Training report</p>

<p>Outcome 2: Women and girls in communities with High SGBV rates are able to access basic services and empowered to make decisions that are taken into account by the public. (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG 5, 16</p>	<p>participatory advocacy approaches for conflict prevention. List of activities under this Output: *Activity 1.2.1 Training of women's groups in Participatory Advocacy.</p>	<p>advocacy Baseline: 0 Target: at least 40</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of CBO personnel who can indicate at least 5 messages on prevention of SGBV and conflict management Baseline: NA Target:90 %</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of communities reached with prevention of SGBV and conflict prevention messages Baseline:4 Target:20</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p> <p>CBO reports on campaigns</p>	<p>SGBV case management</p>
<p>Output 1.3 Women CBOs are supported for court monitoring, reporting and providing psychosocial support to SGBV survivors List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.3.1. Weekly monitoring of the courts to support SGBV survivors with social-legal counseling and data collection of cases reported. Activity 1.3.2. Women CBOs set up E-Alerts to report conflict incidence and SGBV in communities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of SGBV cases at FSU sent to court Baseline: NA Target:100% in target communities</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Percentage of SGBV survivors attending court that are receiving socio-legal support services Baseline: NA Target:90 % increase</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of e-alerts sent on violent incidence in communities Baseline: NA Target: 90% increase</p>	<p>FSU ledger reports. Completed court monitoring forms Monthly CBO reports Testimony of survivors CBO monthly report Project evaluation report</p> <p>Monthly CBO reports Project evaluation report</p>	<p>Report cards on SGBV survivors. Case management report by Lead CSO</p>	
<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number of women and girl survivors of SGBV receiving medical, legal and counseling services. Baseline: NA Target:80</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p>	<p>Baseline: Target:</p>		

<p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>A 111.104 (June 2016) Implement a zero-tolerance policy on sexual and gender based violence and ensure the prosecution of all perpetrators of violence against women and girls combined with rehabilitation and support for victims.</p> <p>A 111.141 (June 2016) Ensure access to justice for vulnerable groups especially women and children, whom have been victimized by violence and abuse</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Basic health and legal services are available for SGBV survivors.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1. Provision of medical treatment for SGBV survivors and medical report for use in court.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2. Provision of paralegal Services for SGBV survivors.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3. Provision of Psychosocial support to SGBV survivors.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Women are organized into Women Action Groups at Chiefdom levels to advocate for the elimination of Violence against women and girls.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1. Twenty Women Action Groups established.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2. Monthly meetings with local authorities to advocate on GEWE and SGBV.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3. Provision of materials to WAGs for safe spaces for SGBV survivors</p> <p>Output 2.3 Women and girls participate in community meetings and take part</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of SGBV Survivors who receive medical treatment and report to use in court Baseline: NA Target: 80</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of reported cases of SGBV survivors who receive legal representation in court Baseline: NA Target: 50 %</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of SGBV survivors who receive psychosocial counseling services Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of Women Action Groups established Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of meetings held by WAGs with local authorities Baseline: 0 Target: 15 per group</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of SGBV survivors provided support by Women Action Groups Baseline: 0 Target: 80</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of women actively participating in community meetings who can say how their</p>	<p>Report cards on SGBV survivors. Case management report by Lead CSO</p> <p>Report cards on SGBV survivors. Case management report by Lead CSO</p> <p>Report cards on SGBV survivors. Case management report by Lead CSO</p> <p>Report cards on SGBV survivors. Case management report by Lead CSO</p> <p>Minutes of group formation session. CBO reports</p> <p>Minutes of sessions. CBO reports</p> <p>CBO reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p>	
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	<p>in decision making.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1. Assertiveness and leadership Training for women and girls who are members of community decision making structures.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2. Development of 20 Community plans for conflict and SGBV prevention.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3 Support for priority policy actions in community plan</p>	<p>opinions were taken into account</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target: at least 100</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Number of women leaders in community action plan development process</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target: 20</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p>Percentage of actions in community action plans on conflict prevention supported</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target: 30%</p>	<p>Project evaluation report</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Project evaluation report</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Project evaluation report</p> <p>Community plans implementation status report</p>	
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Men and boys in target communities contribute to conflict prevention and management and gender equality by serving as role models and catalysts for change in community behaviour towards SGBV.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>SDG 16</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>A 111.58 (June 2016) Take effective measures to implement the national action plan on gender based violence</p>	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Men and boys in target communities supported to be influencers of behavior change towards reducing violence and</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p>Number of male support groups established for conflict prevention and GEWE advocacy</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target: 20</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3 b</p> <p>Reduction of violent conflict in target communities</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target: 30 % reduction</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3 c</p> <p>Number of GEWE actions undertaken by male support groups in target communities</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target: at least 40</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>Number of men and boys who can report at least 5 change in behavior at household level for promotion of GEWE</p> <p>Baseline: NA</p>	<p>CBO Monthly reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Project evaluation report</p> <p>Report from Local authorities</p> <p>Project monitoring report</p> <p>Project evaluation report</p> <p>CBO reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Project monitoring report</p> <p>Project evaluation report</p>	<p>Male reference groups serve as positive role models for upholding GEWE and peaceful conflict resolution.</p> <p>crime statistics show reduction of violent conflict in target districts</p> <p>Actions by male champions evident in local communities</p>

<p>inequality in families and communities.</p>	<p>Target: 100</p>	<p>Training report</p>	
<p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.1.1. Establishment of 20 male support groups for violence prevention and SGBV</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of men and boys trained in GEWE, conflict prevention and management Baseline: NA Target: 100</p>	<p>Project monitoring report</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1.2. Training of men and boys in male support groups on GEWE, SGBV and conflict prevention.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Baseline: Target:</p>		
<p>Output 3.2 Men and boys are engaged as GEWE and conflict prevention advocates to address root causes of violence and inequality.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of International/national days commemorated by male support groups in target communities on GEWE Baseline: NA Target: 6 per group</p>	<p>CBO reports</p>	
<p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.2.1. Development of 20 advocacy plans for male engagement in conflict prevention, SGBV prevention and promoting GEWE. Activity 3.2.2. Support campaigns by men and boys on GEWE on special international and national days.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of women and girls who report change in behavior towards them by their male partner/relations who are member of male support groups Baseline: NA Target: at least 100</p>	<p>Project monitoring report Project evaluation report</p>	
<p>Output 3.3 Male Community change agents for Gender equality are identified and recognized</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3 Reduction of incidence of compromise with perpetrators of SGBV in target communities Baseline: NA Target: 30% reduction</p>	<p>Project monitoring report Project evaluation report</p>	
<p>List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.3.1. Hold community meetings to set criteria with communities for male champions for GEWE</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1 Number of men and boys identified by target communities who meet criteria as male champions of GEWE Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	<p>CBO reports Project monitoring report Project evaluation report</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.2 Number of men and boys provided micro grants for livelihood projects Baseline: NA</p>	<p>CBO reports Project monitoring report</p>	

<p>Outcome 4: (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Activity 3.3.2. Award 20 outstanding male Gender Champions with livelihood support projects (micro grants). Activity 3.3.3. Household monitoring of male champions And production of case studies on male engagement for GEWE</p>	<p>Target:20</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.3.3 Number of Households with male champions showing improvements in gender relations Baseline: NA Target: at least 100 HHS</p>	<p>Project evaluation report Case studies. Project monitoring reports</p>	<p>20 Case studies on male engagement in GEWE</p>
	<p>Output 4.1</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 4 a Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 4 b Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 4 c Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.1 Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.2 Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1.3 Baseline: Target:</p>		
	<p>Output 4.2</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 4.2.1 Baseline: Target:</p>		
	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 4.2.2 Baseline: Target:</p>		

	<p>Output 4.3</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.2.3</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.3.1</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.3.2</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.3.3</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>		
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	The first 3 months will be used to identify 5 high violence prevalence communities in each of the 4 districts
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		More sensitisation will be done in the first 3 months of the project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		A gender sensitive baseline survey will be conducted in the Month 1 of the project to provide data on indicators
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		X	Govt. Agencies will be consulted in Month 1 to provide information for selection of communities. Communities will be engaged to identify male gender champions women for WAGS.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	