



PEACEBUILDING FUND

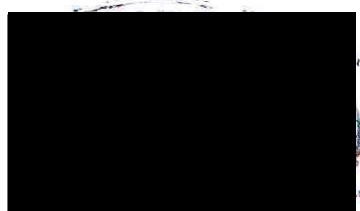
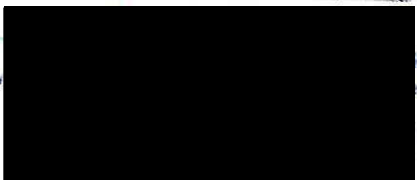
<p>Project Title: Peace Consolidation through Increased Participation of Women in Decision Making in Sierra Leone.</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization: UN WOMEN, UNDP and UNFPA</p>
<p>Project Contact: Mr. Jens Toyberg-Frandzen, Executive Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Sierra Leone</p> <p>Address: Cabenda Hotel/UNIPSIL, 14 New Signal Hill Road, Freetown Telephone: E-mail: toyberg-frandzen@un.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s): Ministry of Gender Social Welfare and Children's Affairs</p>
<p>Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Project Location: Countrywide North, South, East and Western Sierra Leone</p>
<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The project seeks to address the need for the active participation of women in decision-making process on issues of peace and security; as well as to ensure an enabling environment by curbing sexual violence in a bid to consolidate sustainable peace in Sierra Leone. To date, the participation of women in decision making including especially in politics has been limited by the lack of requisite legislation, political will, low capability, capacity for advocacy and election violence. This project is meant to compliment emerging efforts in this direction to ensure increased participation of women in decision making in Sierra Leone.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: Peacebuilding Fund: \$ 331,648 Government Input: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 950,000 Total: \$ 1,781,648</p> <p>Project Start Date and Duration: August 2012 January 2014 (Duration 18 months from start Date)</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score¹: <u> 3 </u></p>	
<p>PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: (PBF Priority Areas:</p> <p>PBF Priority Area 2: Promotion of co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict</p> <p>Outcome:</p> <p>1.0 Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes on peace and security issues.</p>	


Peace Consolidation through Increased Participation of Women in Decision Making in Sierra Leone.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)

Replace with the Name of the Implementing Partner(s) Signature Title Date & Seal		Replace with the Name of the Implementing Partner(s) Signature Title Date & Seal	
National Implementing Partner(s) Signature Title Date & Seal		National Implementing Partner(s) Signature Title Date & Seal	
Name of Institution Children's Age Date & Seal		Name of Agency / NGO Date & Seal	
Signature Date & Seal		Signature Date & Seal	
Name of Agency / NGO Date & Seal		Name of Agency / NGO Date & Seal	



<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization(s) Replace with: <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant) Replace with: <i>Name of Head of Partner</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i> 	Representative of National Authorities Replace with: <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Women's peace activism in Sierra Leone heightened following the end of the war in 2002 when women played a prominent role in public life as a large political force. However, following the immediate post-conflict phase, gender issues fell off the national agenda and the momentum of the women's movement in Sierra Leone stalled. This is mainly due to the long years of extreme and unequal power relationships, largely based on patriarchal, cultural and religious values. It is therefore very important for women, who constitute about 51 percent² of the population continue to participate in the peace consolidation and economic development of the nation.

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) is committed to improving the status of women with the adoption of the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (SiLNAP), 2010-2013 and the Sierra Leone National Gender Strategy Plan 2010 – 2013. Protection of women rights was recognized through the introduction of three laws in 2007 - Domestic Violence Act, Customary Marriage and Divorce Act and Devolution of Estate Act, and the installation of Family Support Units (FSUs) in the police stations

UN Joint Vision (2009-2012)³, is supporting the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) (2000) and other Government policies relevant to women and girls. The UN Gender Technical Team (GTT) is responsible for taking the lead and working closely with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and other line Ministries of the Government of Sierra Leone to effectively drive the quest for gender equality and women's empowerment in the country.

Unlike most post-conflict countries where Affirmative Action (AA)/gender quotas have been instituted to promote women's participation in governance and decision-making, in Sierra Leone it was only recently that the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone has shown commitment to the legislation of a Bill for a minimum 30 percent quota for women at all levels of political decision-making, in response to the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) report (2000) on women.

Currently there is only 13.7 percent female parliamentary representation and there are only 4.76 percent of Cabinet Ministers. Some of the challenges faced by women in increasing their participation in decision making hinges on the main issues of political will, lack of legislation, and limited capacity. Lack of Government commitment is underpinned by low intra party advocacy at the level of the various parties, low prominence on women's issues in party manifestos, lack of commitment to gender strategies for various political parties. Limited capacity is an output of the low level of education of women in respect of skills to engage in politics and decision making in general. Low capacities also points to the low economic status of majority of women which culminate into them not been able to adequately contribute to financing campaigns for example. A key factor that also underpins low participation in recent times is the increase in elections related violence in Sierra Leone. Sexual violence has been used as a political tool thus increasing the fears women had around their increased participation in politics.

This project seeks to build upon the former PBF proposal of 2008/2009 and to strengthen existing initiatives that will improve the quality of participation of women who will be elected into decision making positions and provide them with the required leadership, networking and policy making skills enable them to perform their roles better.

² The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II "Agenda For Change"

³ A four year plan (2009 - 2012) of activities of the UN system in Sierra Leone based on the Government's national priorities

The proposed project therefore seeks to build the capacity of women to be able to effectively participate in decision-making at all levels on issues of peace and security, thereby creating a broad space for women in politics and addressing their lack of participation in decision-making peace consolidation in Sierra Leone.

This proposal has a catalytic effect of creating a space for women's active engagement in peace and security issues as it offers an opportunity for promoting women's participation in

COMPONENT 2: Project justification

Participation and representation of women stand out as a key activity and cross cutting issues in the United Nations Joint Vision, and in the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy II. The Government is beginning to show signs of increased commitment to the participation of women in decision making. At the 2011 International Women's Day celebrations, Sierra Leone's President, Ernest Bai Koroma, made a public commitment that his government will work with the Female Parliamentary Caucus to develop and table a Private Members Bill before Parliament to have a minimum 30% quota female representation for women in decision making at all levels of government.

The United Nations Country Team is supporting the GoSL in attaining its objective of 30 % quota of women elected to parliament the 2012 elections. Progress has been achieved through the creation of the All Political Party Women Association (APPWA) using funds from the PBF Non-State Actors Project which works towards increasing access to political participation by working from within the various membership parties to seek commitment from their leadership so as to transcend to the national level. APPWA is currently working to ensure that each party has a gender strategy before the elections. Already, gender strategies for the three main parties, the Sierra Leone Peoples Party, the All Peoples Congress Party and the National Democratic Alliance (SLPP, APC and NDA) have been completed. APPWA is also working on raising awareness on political gender based violence in the upcoming elections. This proposal seeks to carry this initiative further by developing a policy and an implementation plan for the Gender Equality Bill at the national level. Complementing these efforts is APPWA's initiative to develop gender policies for all political parties. In addition, APPWA also promotes non violence against women candidates, this proposal will compliment the efforts of APPWA by providing the skills (advocacy, mentoring, lobbying etc) and will further seek national commitment that fosters women's participation.

Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is one of the major factors threatening participation and thus peace consolidation within the country. Efforts by the government and partners to eliminate the phenomenon (for example by enactment of laws, adoption of policies, strengthening of referral systems and institutional coordination) are bedeviled by huge implementation and enforcement challenges, including lack of systematic data. There is a low level of awareness in (particularly rural) communities of response mechanisms for survivors of sexual violence especially with the upcoming elections; this project proposal seeks to address this challenge through establishing SGBV information desks within the Magistrate Courts. This initiative builds upon and further strengthens the activities implemented under PBF proposal of 2009/2010.

The previous PBF proposal (2008/9) focused on developing the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) and women's organizations for the execution of their mandate for gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and child protection. While

consolidating the gains from that project, it is also necessary to highlight the gap identified from its implementation and in improving the situation of women in Sierra Leone. The 2008/2009 proposal scored high in creating awareness of gender related justice laws. The protection of the rights of women however goes beyond enactment of such laws. Building strong community-based institutions to provide support in seeking redress when such laws are violated has been largely missing. Where they do exist, which is rare, there is low awareness and community based support structures to follow through on such redress processes.

This project is therefore seen as both gap filling and scaling up measure that will ensure the chances that increased women's participation is realized. This will be done through ensuring that victims of violence are supported to seek redress through community based structures that provide information on such processes. It shall also compliment APPWAs efforts in ensuring that on one hand, commitment at the party level is translated to the national level and on the other hand, that reduced politically motivated violence against women translates into their increased participation. The idea is that if women's participation increases in decision making, they will be able to amplify gender-responsive reform and its implementation. This done, it will impact positively on the peace, justice and security of this group that make up some 51% of the population.

Please find below the cross-referenced Outputs of our 2011/2012 PBF Proposal for integrated and comprehensive implementation of gender priorities with Government actors:

Output 1.1/Capacity of women enhanced to play a constructive and informed role in decision making processes on issues of peace and security, will directly contribute to:

- Outcome objective 4 of the SiLNAP
Indicators: percentage increase in representation of women in political office and public office
- Section 7.5 of the Agenda for Change
Participation and representation (of women) in politics / public institutions

Output 1.2/Gender responsive behaviour for prevention of violence against women and children, will directly contribute to:

- Outcome 1.2 of the SiLNAP
Indicator: policies, mechanisms and procedures for the prevention of conflict / violence against women instituted at community levels
- Priority area 1 (Consolidation of Peace and Security) of the UN Joint Vision
Benchmark: A Sierra Leone that has moved towards the implementation of the recommendations of the TRC, in particular in areas that have, thus far, been largely neglected such as women's participation.

Output 1.3/ Increased access to justice for women and peace consolidation strengthened, will directly contribute to:

- Outcome objective 3 of the SiLNAP
Indicator: Increase in number of cases reported to law enforcement agencies and also institutional and other mechanisms in the justice sector strengthened to prevent and respond to sexual violence
- Section 7.6.2 of the Agenda for Change
Indicator: Promoting equity and gender equality in access to financial resources (grant or credits or loans) and services to target beneficiaries: women, youth, the disabled and other vulnerable groups)
- Priority area 1 (Consolidation of Peace and Security) of the UN Joint Vision

Benchmark: A Sierra Leone that continues to make progress towards the protection of human rights, facilitates better access to justice and ensures gender equality

Logical Framework

Part I Strategic level

Objectives	Measurable indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 			
<p>PBF Outcomes</p> <p>(PBF Global PMP Indicator:</p> <p>(4) evidence of women formally assuming leadership / responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions</p> <p>(disaggregated by areas of engagements)))</p> <p>1.0 Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes on issues of peace and security.</p>	<p>No. and % of women actively engaged in decision making processes, disaggregated by level- cabinet, parliament and local councils (country level indicator that directly links to PMP global indicator number 4 reference above)</p>	<p>Baseline report vis a vis impact assessment of SiLNAP</p> <p>Reports from National Electoral Commission (NEC)</p> <p>Annual reviews, reports / evaluations Human Rights Commission- SL</p> <p>Midterm evaluation of the PBF project by UN Women</p> <p>Evaluation of the UNJV for Sierra Leone</p>	<p>Peaceful 2012 elections</p> <p>Government commitment in ensuring the enactment into law of the minimum 30% quota for women.</p>

Outputs under Outcome 1			
1.1 Capacity of women enhanced to play a constructive and informed role in decision making processes at national and community levels, on issues of peace and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women in decision making positions at district and national levels receiving guidance to perform their duties No. of women in decision making positions at national and community levels No. of women participating in decision making at district and national levels 	<p>Reports from National Electoral Commission (NEC) and observer missions on the 2012 elections</p> <p>Midterm Reviews and evaluations of the PBF project and UN Joint Vision report</p> <p>Media reports and coverage of women's activities</p>	<p>Willingness of women to participate</p> <p>Women possess basic skills to engage in decision making activities</p>
1.2 Gender responsive behaviour for prevention of violence against women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of reported cases of violence against women during elections (as well as number and percent of cases prosecuted or under trial?) No. of community leaders with increased knowledge 	<p>Reports from the Family Support Unit (FSU) - Sierra Leone Police</p> <p>Midterm Reviews and evaluations of the PBF project and UNJIV</p> <p>Gender audit reports from</p>	<p>Willingness of Civil Servants, Traditional Authorities and Security Forces to change attitudes and behaviour</p>

	on the three gender laws that will prosecute all GBV cases	MDAs and community structures; Gender-Responsive Budgets (where available from Ministries)	
1.3 Increased access to justice for women and peace consolidation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and % of reported SGBV cases • No. and % of SGBV cases brought to court • No. and % of cases convicted 	<p>Annual report of the Justice Sector Coordinating Office</p> <p>Monthly judicial statistics and court returns</p>	Women and girls willing to report and testify cases in court

Part 2 Implementation Level

PBF Outcome: 1 Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person responsible for mobilizing inputs and beneficiaries
1.1.1 Rebuilding and strengthening women's network at all levels to create a referral system to follow up on violence against women in decision-making and to strengthen initiatives through dialogue on early warning and conflict prevention, peace and security	MSWGCA, UN Women, Women's Groups	\$42,000	UN Women 1490 women (10 per chiefdom)
1.1.2 Enhance capacity of Female Councilors (CWCs) in processes and policies that promote women's participation in decision making	Local council, Female councilors, UNWomen	\$30,000	UN Women 50 female councilors
1.1.3 Equipping the office of the Female Councilors	UN Women	\$25,000	UN Women Local Female Councilors
1.1.4 An information exchange visit or learning of best practices to Ghana for 8 people - MPs and Councilors ⁴	UN Women , MSWGCA	\$30,000	UN Women
1.1.5 Development of policy and implementation plan for the 30% quota for women in decision making positions at national and community levels	UN Women UNDP MSWGCA	\$30,000	UNDP Increase of 10% of women in Parliament and local Councils for 2012 election or the next election?.
1.2.1 Conduct TOT on gender equality, gender mainstreaming concepts and gender analysis techniques and	Sub contract with NGO	\$30,000	UN Women 735 Female local authorities

⁴ Currently there are 13.5 percent (16/124) female parliamentarians whose skills need to be strengthened to effectively participate in Parliament

	reproductive health rights for decision makers, opinion leaders, policy implementers, tribal authorities at national and local levels			
1.2.2	Development and dissemination of an information handbook on best practices on application of Resolution 1325 and 1820	Recruitment of a national consultant	\$12,000	UNIPSIL
1.2.3	Tracking of gender interventions in 10 key MDAs	Recruitment of a national consultant , MSWGCA	\$35,000	UN Women 150 women in MDAs
1.2.4	Review of the gender strategy for Security Service Institutions (SSI) – Sierra Leone Army, Police , Prisons and Fire Force to enhance recruitment and promotion of women in decision making	Recruitment of a national consultant , MSWGCA	\$10,000	UN Women 800 Security Service women
1.2.5	Provide equipment for Female prisons ward		\$ 15,000	
1.3.1	Establish three provincial/regional SGBV information desk within the Magistrate Courts	Sub contract with NGO MSWGCA LAWYERS	\$25,000	UNDP 2,800 women
1.3.2	Support FSUs in protecting women in decision making against GBV	FSU-UNFPA MSGWGCA	\$26,648	UNFPA 2,800 women
		TOTAL	\$331, 648	

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET

CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	57,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	100,000
3. Training of counterparts	60,000
4. Contracts	92,951
5. Other direct costs	0
Sub-Total Project Costs	309,951
Indirect Support Costs** (7%)	21,697
TOTAL	331,648

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

5.1 Implementation and Supervision Arrangements.

The project has one Outcome, which has several outputs. Based on the respective mandates of the various recipient agencies, each output falls under the responsibility of the respective recipient agencies in concert with Government counterparts. For the outcome, one UN agency will serve as lead and will promote coordination and reporting for that outcome. The recipient agency will have both fiduciary and programmatic responsibility for the set of activities and shall thus receive 7 percent of the sub total. NGOs and CSOs shall be used as implementing partners. The lead agency shall be UN Women in collaboration with UNFPA, UNIPSIL, and UNDP with the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA), the Justice Coordination Office, NGOs and CSOs as implementing partners

The Project will be governed by a Project Management Committee (PMC) which will include representation of the Government of Sierra Leone through the line Ministries of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs; Local Government and Rural Development; and representation of collaborating UN Agencies and other relevant development partners. Given the strategic position of MSWGCA in coordinating gender activities, the PMC will be chaired by the Ministry on behalf of the Government. UN Women will be responsible for assisting the MSWGCA in the overall coordination of the project and that of the PMC. The PMC will be responsible for the broad policies that will direct project activities; it shall receive progress reports and report progress and challenges to the government. In addition, it shall assist in giving publicity to project activities. The PMC shall fill the function of a technical committee under the

Development Partners Committee (DEPAC) which approves this project and any significant changes in the original plan that may become necessary.

The Technical Committee will be made up of the MSWGCA as Chair and UN Women as co-Chair, UNDP, UNFPA and MSWGCA and they will be responsible for providing overall oversight for the implementation. The Technical Committee will meet monthly to discuss implementation of project activities, lessons, challenges and to review implementation plans. The Technical Committees shall also provide overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation of the outcome, and will be tasked with critical advocacy activities linked to the project at stakeholders' level. The Technical Committee shall receive and consolidate periodic progress reports from the project management and will regularly report to the PMC.

The lead agencies shall constitute management units that shall oversee the day-to-day running of the project activities. Best practices will be coordinated by UN Women across UN entities leading on the implementation of programmes to inform this project. UN Women's technical expertise at national, regional and international levels will also support the project. UNFPA and UNDP will take the lead on issues relating to SGBV.

5.2 Specific delivery mechanism chosen

Outcome 1.0 - Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes, on issues of peace and security.

The recipient UN Agencies (UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP) will use their technical expertise to ensure that they support project staff, staff of implementing CSOs and consultants in terms of increasing women's representation and participation in decision making on issues of peace and security, as well as ensuring that perpetrators of sexual violence in post conflict Sierra Leone are adequately dealt with by law thereby consolidating peace and security. Technical support shall also be sought from UNIPSIL. Prior to partnering, UN Agencies will have a joint assessment of the institutional capacity and proposals submitted by the various CSOs and Consultants before recruitment. To ensure sustainability agencies will work through existing networks and existing structures. As activities are being implemented, targeted women will take ownership of the process so that they can avail themselves of the opportunity for a new lease of life in peace and security matters. Throughout the project UN Agencies will promote gender equality in peace and security in post conflict Sierra Leone. The recruitment of consultants will be done by the lead agency. Outsourcing of services to NGOs will be done based on who the responsible agency is for that output.

5.3 Sustainability Arrangements

The Government of Sierra Leone appreciates the need to remove all impediments militating against effective participation of women in decision making and economic development in the country. This is why it has included gender issues as a major component of the Agenda for Change. The project is

therefore seeking to address some of the perceived gender related gaps so as to form the necessary synergies and complementarities to ensure full realisation of the overall objectives.

Particularly, one of the project's key results will be a developed Policy and Implementation plan which will provide the framework for legislation and policy implementation in this area. Implementation will be led by the Government agencies at national and district levels, in partnership with CSOs and CBOs to ensure that the project is sustained even after the end of the technical assistance of the UN entities. The Government will invest \$500,000 over the course of this project, evidencing both political will and financial responsibility to incorporate similar activities in their current and future strategic plans by following up on recommendations and lessons learnt from the current project.

With continued support from PBF funding, the MSWGCA will lead, coordinate and monitor its implementation. Also, the Ministry will lobby other Government agencies to increase its subvention to be able to meet these new challenges. Women's Groups and male networks will be supported to carry out ongoing advocacy on various gender policies on women coupled with resources mobilization.

5.4 National Authority Counterpart and Extent of Cooperation

During the implementation of the last project supported by PBF, there was very close collaboration between MSWGCA, the NGOs CSOs on the one hand and UN Agencies that partnered on the other. The other collaborating UN Agencies and MDAs have also worked harmoniously in other technical assistance projects. It is expected that the already established close relationship will be consolidated. Close collaboration will be established with the programme primary stakeholders and other actors in the socio-economic, justice, gender and child protection sectors and particularly with the Peace Building Fund Steering Committee, the UN and the national women's networks. The partnership strategy involves four main categories:

Government Ministries and Institutions: The Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, Local Government and Rural Development will provide the legal and policy framework within which the activities are defined.

UN Agencies: UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNIPSIL and UNAIDS will collaborate in ensuring effective project delivery and will work very closely with the government and civil society partners. As earlier indicated, UN Women will provide leadership for Outcome 1 while ILO will provide leadership for Outcome 2.

Civil Society Organizations: This category of partners is particularly important in implementing training and sensitization activities. The Sierra Leone Women's Forum, which is an umbrella organization for women NGOs, will be expected to play a key role in monitoring the implementation of the project as well as a number of other CSOs engaged in political participation and economic empowerment.

Faith Based Organizations and Traditional Institutions: Although this forms part of the civil society, the particularities of this category render it critical to peace-building due to its enormous outreach and sometimes unquestioned authority. Partnerships will be created with the Inter-religious Council from the

perspective of influencing their members to incorporate gender dimensions for peace-building and women and children's security and empowerment in their programmes and activities.

5.5 Overall Time frame

The project activities shall be implemented within eighteen months.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Prior to commencement of the project a baseline survey will be conducted for Outcome Two and a framework for evaluation will be developed. There are existing baseline data for Outcome One and these include the Agenda for Change (PRSP II), United Nations Joint Vision, Sierra Leone National Gender Strategic Plan and Sierra Leone National Action Plan for the full implementation for the UNSCR 1325 & 1820. These will form the basis for monitoring and evaluation.

6.1 Monitoring

The project management shall prepare an implementation schedule based on which the project will be monitored. The schedule would have been initially approved by the Project Management Committee (PMC). UN WOMEN, UNDP and UNIPSIL and UNFPA, Civil Society and other relevant beneficiary stakeholders shall all be involved in monitoring activities to ensure efficacy in quality of delivered materials, efficiency in their costs and timelines of delivery. This monitoring shall be supported by relevant documentation (weekly updates form field, monthly reports, etc.). The implementing partners shall, in this direction, submit monthly monitoring reports to the responsible lead UN agency who will then submit to the PMC who shall be responsible for collating and onward submission to the DEPAC through the PBF Support Office. Success stories highlighting best practices and lessons learnt shall be documented and where appropriate published during monitoring sessions.

6.2 Evaluation

Based on the monitoring results acquired, two types of evaluations shall be done; self evaluation and an independent evaluation by a consultant. Evaluations shall be midterm and immediate post project. These shall be jointly undertaken by the Ministries, UNDP/PBF Secretariat, Steering Committee, Donors, Women's Groups and other stakeholders including Civil Society Organisations. It shall take the forms of midterm reviews and reports and an annual review at the end of implementation. The midterm reviews and reports shall indicate the immediate effects of the intervention on the lives of the targeted beneficiaries and shall inform the annual reports.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

This project is developed on the main assumption that the situation of peace in Sierra Leone will continue through the election process. It is also premised on the assumption that the women's group already have a good foundation of economic and income generating activities and will be willing to come out and

participate in public life. Project activities will also bank on the active involvement and cooperation of men.

The current commitment of the government to gender equality as evidenced in all major development strategies such as the SiLNAP, is also assumed to result in increased empowerment and protection of women's human rights. It is also hoped that the government will enact the minimum 30 percent quota for women in decision-making at all levels to support Outcome One.

A potential risk is that policy statements on gender equality may not be followed by actual commitments in resources and implementation of programmes aimed at achieving parity and therefore adequate risk mitigation strategies have to be agreed upon by all partners at the project inception phase.

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
ANNEX I**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/			
Recipient UN Organization:	UN WWOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP,			
Implementing Partner(s):				
Location:	Countrywide			
Approved Project Budget:				
Duration:	Planned Start Date: August 2012 Planned Completion: January 2014			
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date
Project Description:	The project seeks to address the need for the active participation of women in socio-political activities and as decision-makers on issues of peace and security; as well as to ensure an enabling environment by curbing sexual violence in a bid to consolidate sustainable peace in Sierra Leone.			
PBF Priority Area:	Priority Area 2: Promotion of co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict			
PBF Outcome:	1.0 Increased participation and representation of women in decision making processes, on issues of peace and security.			
Key Project Activities:	<p>1.1.1 Rebuilding and strengthening women's network at all levels to follow up on violence against women in decision-making and to strengthen initiatives through dialogue on early warning and conflict prevention, peace and security</p> <p>1.1.2 Build capacity of Female Councilors (CWCs) for 2 years</p> <p>Equipping the office of the Female Councilors</p> <p>1.1.3 An information exchange visit or learning of best practices to Ghana for 8 people - MPs and Councilors</p> <p>1.1.4 Development of policy and implementation plan for the 30% quota for women in decision making positions at national and community levels</p> <p>1.2.1 Conduct TOT on gender equality, gender mainstreaming concepts and gender analysis techniques for decision makers, opinion leaders, policy implementers, tribal authorities at national and local levels</p> <p>1.2.2 Development and dissemination of an information handbook on best</p>			

	<p>practices on application of Resolution 1325 and 1820 and basic steps in accessing legal and prosecutorial services for SGBV</p> <p>1.2.3 Tracking of gender interventions in 10 key MDAs</p> <p>1.2.6 Reveiw of the gender strategy for Security Service Institutions (SSI) – Prisons and Fire Force to enhance recruitment and promotion of women in decision making</p> <p>1.3.1 Establish three provincial SGBV information desk within the Magistrate Courts</p> <p>1.3.2 Support FSUs in protecting women in decision making against GBV</p>
Procurement:	

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PBF/		
Recipient UN Organization:			
Implementing Partner(s):			
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed⁵:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed⁶:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):

⁵ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

⁶ Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

SUMMARY

	OUTCOME 1	7% Fees
UN WOMEN	216,251	15,138
UNFPA	26,700	1,869
UNDP	67,000	4,690
TOTAL	309,951	21,697

GRAND total

331,648

Details

		UN WOMEN	UNFPA	UNDP	UNIPSIL *
ACTIVITIES FOR OUTCOME 1					
1.1.1	Rebuilding and strengthening women's network at all levels to follow up on violence against women in decision-making and to strengthen initiatives through dialogue on early warning and conflict prevention, peace and security	41,251			
1.1.2	Build capacity of Female councillors (CWCs) in all the districts	30,000			
1.1.3	Equipping the office of the Female Parliamentary Caucus	25,000			
1.1.4	An information exchange visit or learning of best practices to Ghana for 8 people - MPs and Councilors	30,000			
1.1.5	Development of policy and implementation plan for the 30% quota for women in decision making positions at national and community levels			30,000	
1.2.1	Conduct TOT on gender equality, gender mainstreaming concepts and gender analysis and techniques reproductive health rights for decision makers, opinion leaders,	30,000			

		UN WOMEN	UNFPA	UNDP	UNIPSIL *
1.2.2	Development and dissemination of an information handbook on best practices on application of Resolution 1325 and 1820 and basic steps in accessing legal and prosecutorial services for SGBV				12,000
1.2.3	Tracking of gender interventions in 10 key MDAs	35,000			
1.2.4	Review of gender strategy for the Security Service Institutions (SSI) – Sierra Leone Army, Police, Prisons and Fire Force to enhance recruitment and promotion of women in decision making	10,000			
1.2.5	Provide equipment for Female prison wards	15,000			
1.3.1	Establish three provincial SGBV information desk within the Magistrate Courts				25,000
1.3.2	Support FSUs in protecting women in decision making against GBV		26,700		
TOTAL (OUTCOME 1)		216,251	26,700	30,000	37,000

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UNIPSIL will get their allocation through UNDP