**United Nations
Peacebuilding**
Peacebuilding Fund

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

Project Title: Improving Women's Participation in Political Processes as Peace Building Ambassadors	**Recipient UN Organization(s):** UN Women, UNDP and UNESCO
Project Contact: Ms. Mary Okumu, Representative, UN Women Address: 7C Mudge Farm, Freetown Sierra Leone Telephone: (+232) 79 972932 E-mail: mary.okumu@unwomen.org	**Implementing Partner(s)** **Government:** Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs, Local Councils, Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) **CSOs:** Women's Forum (as umbrella organization for women groups), 50/50 Group, All Political Parties Women Association (APPWA), Global Network for Women Peacebuilders (Sierra Leone), West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Mano River Union Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET), Women in the Media
	Project Location: Nationwide
Project Description: This project aims to contribute to peaceful electoral processes in the lead-up to 2018 elections through women's inclusion in national policies and action plans for peace, broad participation of women as political actors and peacebuilding ambassadors at national and local levels, and engagement of traditional leaders and media to support peace and gender equality messages ahead of elections. It also aims to promote peace by mobilizing community and social networks to support women's participation, institutionalize women's agency to actively contribute to a culture of dialogue and non-violence, and by strengthening the capacity of national and local-level political institutions to fully integrate women's rights and gender equality principles for sustained conflict-prevention in Sierra Leone over the electoral cycle.	[1]**Approved Peacebuilding Fund: $ 2,000,000** (Two Million United States Dollars). **Fully allocated first tranche:** $1,400,000 **Conditional second tranche:** $600,000 **Government contribution:**
	Proposed Project Start Date: 1st December 2017 **Proposed Project End Date:** 30th May 2019 **Total duration (in months):**[2] 18 months
Gender Marker Score[3]: 3 (High)	

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[1] The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

[2] The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

[3] PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Project Outcomes:
Outcome 1: National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.
Outcome 2: Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes.
Outcome 3: Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding.

PBF Focus Areas[4] which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select one)*: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2*: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management)

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[4] PBF Focus Areas are:
1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

(for IRF-funded projects)	
Recipient UN Organization(s) *Name of Representative:* Mary Okumu *Signature* *Name of Agency:* UN Women Date & *Seal*:	**Representative of National Authorities** *Name of Government Counterpart:* Hon. Dr. Sylvia O. Blyden *Signature* *Title:* Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs *Date & Seal:*
Recipient UN Organization(s) *Name of Representative:* **Samuel Doe** *Signature:* *Name of Agency:* **UNDP** *Date & Seal*	**Recipient UN Organization(s)** *Name of Representative:* Yao Ydo *Signature:* *Name of Agency:* **UNESCO** *Date & Seal:*
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) *Name of Representative:* *Signature:* Peacebuilding Support Office, NY *Date& Seal* 2\12\2017	**Resident Coordinator (RC)** *Name of Representative:* Mr. Sunil Sagail *Signature:* Resident Coordinators Office Date & Seal

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s)	Representative of National Authorities
Name of Representative: Mary Okumu	Name of Government Counterpart: Hon. Dr. Sylvia O. Blyden
Signature	Signature
Name of Agency: UN Women	Title: Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs
Date & Seal: 14-09-2017	Date & Seal 14 September 2017
Recipient UN Organization(s)	**Recipient UN Organization(s)**
Name of Representative: Samuel Doe	Name of Representative: Yao Ydo
Signature	Signature
Name of Agency: UNDP	Name of Agency: UNESCO
Date & Seal 15 Sept 2017	Date & Seal 14/9/17
Peacebuilding Support Office	**Resident Coordinator (RC)**
	Mr. Sunil Saigal
Name of Representative	Name of Representative
Signature	Signature
Peacebuilding Support Office	Resident Coordinators Office
Date & Seal	Date & Seal 15 IX 2017

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding Context

Sierra Leone has witnessed three post-war presidential and parliamentary elections in 2002, 2007 and 2012. The latter was widely acclaimed as free, fair and a pointer to democratic stabilization. However, recent violence in the political landscape, ranging from incidents of intimidation, inter and intra political party violence, hate speech, use of thugs and cliques in Kono, Kailahun and Kenema districts, leadership interference and campaign related violence incidents during the by-elections in Port Loko, Kailahun and Tonkolili in 2016-2017 have led many to believe that the 2018 elections will be a litmus test for Sierra Leone's democracy and peace.

Sierra Leone's women peacebuilders bring different perspectives and priorities than men to the table, and their role in re-establishing the social fabric in the aftermath of conflict has been vital. Attempts have been made to ensure a gender perspective is central to peacebuilding and peace consolidation in Sierra Leone. UNSCR 1325 urges countries *"to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict."* However, more than a decade on from this Resolution and with the passage of many relevant national frameworks, endemic discrimination and gender-based violence are significant barriers to achieving its goals, despite some signs of progress. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) has been involved in initiatives towards the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls and consolidating peace, including the development of SILNAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (2010-2014). This National Action Plan has been evaluated with a major recommendation to develop a second generation. Although the MSWGCA has commenced work on development of a new National Action Plan, it needs to be scaled up.

Women currently represent just 12% of parliamentarians (following from 14% in 2002 and 13% in 2007). There are no special measures to level opportunities between women and men to seek public office, and women face fierce competition within their political parties for candidate nominations. Only 13% of Cabinet members are women, and 19% of local government positions are held by women, demonstrating gross gender inequality in political decision-making at all levels in Sierra Leone. Women political aspirants face an especially uphill challenge. Structural and institutional limitations, coupled with a political culture and financial barriers, inhibit their full participation in governance. Customary laws and traditional practices that are harmful to women and girls are still prevalent, while the socio-economic situation of women continues to be well below that of men. Social relations, including gender relations, are characterized by harmful traditional practices that subordinate and oppress women and girls. The family voting system in Sierra Leone, like in many other African countries where the family head (often male) determines the household vote, poses challenges to women's ability to freely exercise their political rights to participate in political life and be represented in decision-making. The current Constitution of Sierra Leone (1991) provides for equal rights for men and women in Article 27, but the principle of non-discrimination does not apply in all areas and could therefore be best described as ambiguous and restrictive on gender equality.

Traditional and cultural practices also continue to be used as a tool for political intimidation, negatively affecting women. Additionally, increased spates of violence against women and girls is often prevalent during the electioneering period as there is the tendency for politicians to sponsor/fund traditional practices to gain the support of communities. To address the menace of increased violence against women, the government established the Family Support Unit (FSU), which is a specialized unit of the

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police force exclusively tasked with addressing domestic and other forms of violence against women. Violence against women in politics and elections is recognized as a deterrent to women's full and equal participation in political processes, preventing women from realizing their political rights.[5]

In 2015, the Parliament ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol). Furthermore, the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P), the Third-Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper III launched in July 2013, mainstreamed gender in Pillars 1-7 and contains Pillar 8 on Gender and Women's Empowerment as a standalone pillar. This demonstrates the government's commitment to strengthen efforts to prevent sexual violence and promote gender equality. Several gender related recommendations were proffered and captured in the report submitted by the committee. The Government is currently preparing a White Paper and its hoped that these recommendations including the 30% quota for women's representation in leadership positions will be captured.

However, implementation of these policies continues to be saddled with challenges. The Government has limited capacities to generate and implement National Action Plans such as UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the inclusion of women. There is a lack of knowledge among women and girls about their rights to safety, empowerment and capacity to adequately claim their political rights, which is exacerbated by poor access to information technology and inability to use ICTs and Social Media to generate knowledge, share experiences and promote debate. Furthermore, poor capacity among media practitioners for adequate coverage of women's contributions to peace and to portray a positive image of women in society inhibits' communities' understanding about women's contributions to peacebuilding and decision-making. This is coupled with insufficient capacity and mechanisms within communities to include women in managing and resolving conflict.

Some of the factors necessary for peaceful elections in Sierra Leone include: political tolerance and community awareness; full and equal participation of women and men at all levels; a media exercising restraint and not fanning the flames of ethnic discord; Paramount Chieftaincy that is also neutral; and a committed civil society working towards peace consolidation and non-violent elections. Furthermore, democratic institutions and processes require the full participation of Sierra Leonean women and that the life experiences of women are reflected in decisions and policies. The participation of women, who constitute about half the population, is critical to the success of any peace consolation process. If they are excluded or face discrimination, peace will be impossible to achieve in Sierra Leone.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

Table 1: Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/ development partner)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of projects/ activities	Budget in $	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial

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[5] UN Women and UNDP, Preventing Violence against Women in Elections: A Programming Guide, New York, 2017.

Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes *(Outcome 2)*	DFID managed accountable Grant to a consortium of Civil Society Organizations	"Standing together for free, fair and peaceful elections in 2018" support the civil society to strengthen the participation of marginalized groups in elections, deliver voter education and conduct civic observation of the electoral cycle	Dec. 2016 to July 2018	USD 3.5m (£3Million)	DFID support does not address key conflict prevention aspects, such as election security, political dialogue with local and district councils so consortium will not work at chiefdom levels.
Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding *(Outcome 3)*	PBF, UNDP (BCPTF), UNDP TRAC	Develop national mechanisms and capacities for conflict prevention. Support to National stakeholders in institutionalizing systems for preserving peace, including by facilitating the development of a civic education programme	July 2014-Dec 2017	USD 1.52m USD 500,000 USD 400,000	The project has limited focus on women's political participation and leadership.
Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding (Outcome 3)	UNDP (PBF and DFID)	"Conflict Prevention and Peace Consolidation Project" Mediation and political dialogues peace advocacy and violence prevention, public security, civil protection, access to justice, human rights promotion and peaceful response capacities	UNDP June 2017 - September 2018 DFID Sep 2017 – July 2018	PBF USD 2,999,798 DFID USD 1,872,675	The project is silent on Violence Against Women in Elections and women's positive contribution to peacebuilding and peace consolidation.
National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management	UNDP	"Rule of Law of Law Project" Support to development of Handbook on simplified electoral laws and processes and training of stakeholder's legal representation of	6 months	USD 60,000	This project does not focus on women's participation and representation as outlined in UNSCR 1325 and 1820. The prevention of violence and promotion of women's rights is also silent in the project.

and resolution (Outcome 1)		vulnerable people during electoral cycle			
Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes *(Outcome 2)*	UN Women SIDA	Strategic Partnership Framework between the Government of Sweden (represented by SIDA) and UN Women "2017-2020" Seed support for inclusive and responsive electoral processes, women's political empowerment, community sensitization and male engagement in supporting women's political rights.	Oct -2017- March 2018	US 80,000	This support needs to be expanded to 16 Districts

Table 1 shows that there remain gaps in technical and financial support for women's political participation and inclusion in peace and security processes and decision-making in the lead-up to and beyond the upcoming elections. There are also gaps in support for the media, which have a critical role to play in diffusing messages about the importance of peaceful elections, portraying the positive contributions of women in public life and promoting civic participation, including through widely available technologies that would facilitate stronger citizen participation across the country. Finally, despite the important role of traditional leaders in Sierra Leone, such as Paramount Chiefs, gaps remain in support for programmes and initiatives that engage such leaders in support and encouragement of women's participation and leadership, particularly at local level.

c) Rationale for this IRF

This project will be implemented during a time when peace consolidation will be tested in Sierra Leone. The March 2018 presidential, parliamentary, district and local council elections will be the first since the departure of the UN Peacebuilding Mission from the country. There are real threats of potential election related violence against women. This was most recently evidenced in by-elections in which women and girls bore the brunt of psychological violence. The recently-held party conventions saw men dominating senior positions within the party executive and women being sidelined as 'Women Wing' leaders within the major political parties, rather than be given a chance to contest other, more influential leadership positions. The decision-making bodies within the political parties who nominate aspirants as candidates are male dominated and do not expressly support the gender equality agenda. There is a need to constantly engage these male leaders on women's political participation and leadership not only prior to elections, but throughout the electoral cycle.

In addition, the continued presence of strong drivers of conflict like the ethno-regional voting patterns with the ruling party having the *Temne* ethnic dominated Northwest as its strong base and the opposition having its grip on the *Mende* dominated Southeast has the potential to explode during elections. This is particularly alarming, because while Sierra Leoneans recognize themselves as ethnically diverse and accept members of all ethnic groups through inter-marriages, the situation during and after elections becomes different. Over the years, party activists and sympathizers have

developed a sense of entitlement or exclusion, depending on their location in the ethno-regional divide, perceiving politics as a zero-sum game in which losers believe they are excluded from key resources and offices and winners takes-it-all with dire consequences for national cohesion. It is therefore imperative that diverse communities are mobilized and engaged across the country with consistent calls for a peaceful electoral process.

The increased number of male gangs and cliques typically deployed by political opponents during the campaign season pose particularly serious security threats to women. Additionally, in the wake of radicalization, terrorist threats, hatred, and inflammatory remarks, often through social networks. Social networks are perceived as a means of intercultural interpenetration, and have mobilization power with no limit. It is imperative to convert those networks (both online and offline) into effective tools to counteract this dangerous drift by encouraging diverse groups of women and men to favor the promotion of peace, social integration and coexistence and peacebuilding over short-term gains of political violence.

Moreover, there are politicians who take advantage of the pre-electoral period to publicly and financially support the use of traditional, harmful and cultural practices such as secret society rituals and initiation through FGM for political intimidation. This signals the continued vulnerability of women when it comes to peace, security and gender equality, especially in local communities. This renders the implementation of this project even more urgent. In this sensitive pre-electoral period, which has potential for conflict, women must be included – as candidates, voters, mediators, community leaders – to guide fellow citizens towards a peaceful vote and transfer of power, and into a post-election phase characterized by strong women's participation and awareness of gender concerns at local and national level.

While the proportion of women in parliament has decreased over the past three electoral cycles, this upcoming election is unique in that there may present new opportunities for women to aspire to and lobby for increased political representation (i.e. more women acknowledged by their political parties for party symbols to enable them contest for these newly created seats). Following the 2016 boundary delimitation process to accommodate a growing population, new electoral districts and additional parliamentary seats in the North, East and South were created. This is potentially encouraging, because three out of 16 women in the outgoing parliament had gained the highest number of votes cast in national elections in 2012, and two of them won in Northern constituencies, which traditionally does not encourage women to be leaders in traditional decision-making institutions and where the potential for conflict in the upcoming elections is high. More women will need to be capacitated to run for these additional seats, and the electorate and political institutions sensitized to the idea of women aspiring to political leadership in traditional communities.

Gender equality reforms promised as part of the country's peace consolidation have been engulfed by political events and circumstances leading to 2018 elections. Negative media propaganda, the prevailing effects of the Ebola outbreak, the recent effects of environmental degradation such as the 2017 landslides, and an indefinitely postponed Constitutional referendum have left gender equality agendas on the policy back-burner. Consequently, beyond elections, which have had a tendancy for high turnover especially among elected women, there will be an immediate need to develop capacity of women leaders and institutions to strengthen and monitor accountability frame-works for promoting women's peace and security and promote social cohesion through gender equality and women's empowerment reforms.

During consultations for this project, state and non-state partners recognized that the initiatives envisioned for this Project can make a difference through the proposed, multilevel catalytic interventions. The project will complement existing UNDP-PBF Conflict Prevention and   Peace

Consolidation during the Electoral Cycle In Sierra Leone Project (funded by PBF and DFID) and ongoing UN Women initiatives with electoral stakeholders and institutions (e.g. National Election Commission, Inter Religious Council, political parties), elected and traditional leaders, women's organizations and networks, and the media to support women's inclusion in decision-making and leadership in political and peace processes as a means of conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcome, Theory of Change, activities, targets and sequencing

Project outcome statement

This project aims to contribute to peaceful electoral processes in the lead-up to 2018 elections through women's inclusion in national policies and action plans for peace, broad participation of women as political actors and peacebuilding ambassadors at national and local levels, and engagement of traditional leaders and media to support peace and gender equality messages ahead of elections. It also aims to promote peace by mobilizing community and social networks to support women's participation, institutionalize women's agency to actively contribute to a culture of dialogue and non-violence, and by strengthening the capacity of national and local-level political institutions to fully integrate women's rights and gender equality principles for sustained conflict-prevention in Sierra Leone over the electoral cycle.

Project outcomes

Outcome 1:	National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.
Outcome 2:	Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes.
Outcome 3:	Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding.

Theory of Change

Violence around Sierra Leone's electoral and political processes will more likely be prevented, and peace and democracy consolidated, if communities have strong awareness and understanding of women's contributions to peace-building, and where women lead in decision-making and political processes before, during and after elections. To achieve this, diverse stakeholders are needed to reach different constituencies necessary to maintain peace and prevent gaps in knowledge and information that could be filled by spoilers. Strengthened accountability of peacebuilding frameworks and democratic inclusion of women spurred by increased contribution of women in the electoral processes are key to the peace consolidation of the country. Women's exclusion from political decision-making has led them to exercise their influence in various civil society networks and traditional leadership roles that extend deep into communities. Women's networks and traditional leaders, as well as media, reach broader groups of stakeholders that can be mobilized to ensure a peaceful outcome.

Activities, targets, sequencing

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

> **Output 1.1.** *Accountability frameworks for promoting women's peace and security (WPS) strengthened and adequately monitored*
> - Sustained and systematic participation and representation of women in political and decision-making processes and all levels is recognized as key to preventing conflict, sustaining peace and furthering the promised reforms and policy implementation of gender equality commitments under the SILNAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Capacity building and technical support will be provided to key national and local stakeholders (e.g. national and district steering committees of SILNAPII and line ministries) to develop, implement, monitor and publicly disseminate information and progress on these commitments.
>
> **Output 1.2.** *Gender-responsive policy development and implementation, supported through advocacy and effective coordination among national committee and local councils.*
> - Promoting women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution requires wide reaching consultations, training and sensitization with leaders at all levels (e.g. parliament, chieftaincies, local councils) on SILNAP II, WPS and other gender-responsive policies and institutional reforms. The project will support that effort by developing knowledge products and tools targeting stakeholders (including men and women in 16 districts) on implementation and monitoring SILNAP II and the WPS Global agenda, and engaging with community radio stations and use of ICT to sensitize communities about SILNAP II and WPS.
>
> **Output 1.3.** *Enhanced capacity and effectiveness of elected leaders (men and women) to promote GEWE and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting.*
> - Given the expansion of electoral constituencies in this election, and the high turnover of women parliamentarians, sensitization and training of newly elected MPs and local councillors of the fundamentals of human rights, peace building, and the important of gender responsive legislation will be important post-elections. This project will support the Parliament in carrying out gender-sensitive reviews of legislation and budgeting, and further support capacity building of elected leaders to promote social cohesion through field visits and exchanges with women peace ambassadors and women leaders in diverse areas of the country and in the wider region to identify women's priorities and key gender issues and share experiences.

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

> **Output 2.1.** *Enhanced capacities of gender equality advocates (i.e. Peace Ambassadors) and community leaders to promote women's leadership in peaceful electoral processes.*
> - This project will contribute to the momentum of the peace process in the country by promoting an enabling environment where women and girls can participate in decision-making positions at national and local levels. The project will engage community stakeholders and women leaders such as female Paramount Chiefs and other notable women who will serve as role models and mediators, and community women who best understand their context and situation. These women will be trained as peace ambassadors. The project will also engage women's groups and male champions for gender equality to support community awareness of the importance and benefits of women's participation.

Output 2.2. *Increased capacity of women aspirants to engage in leadership contests.*
- This project will target women interested in standing for political decision-making positions at national and local levels. Particularly in the pre-election period, the project will work with electoral institutions and political parties to mainstream gender concerns into their strategic plans and policies. This project will support women's capacity to engage in leadership contests through various skills building and knowledge exchange activities, and technical support to political parties on structural and institutional advancements that enable more women's participation.

Output 2.3. *Enhanced electoral and security arrangements to support women's political participation.*
- Women cannot run effective campaigns or freely cast their ballots where there is a high risk of violence. To minimise this risk, security forces need to have greater understanding of gender equality issues and the specific situation of women in high-risk security scenarios. Processes need to be developed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated to collect data on violence against women in high-risk electoral situations. To support these capacity-building needs, the project will assist electoral stakeholders identify key action points, support CSO's and NGOs to work with women's net-works and law enforcement to monitor, mitigate and report cases and incidents of electoral violence against women, convene multi-partner dialogue to discuss forms of GBV in elections, and launch UNW-UNDP Guidebook on mitigating violence against women in elections, among other activities.

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

Output 3.1. *Increase in peacebuilding initiatives that include men and women at the community level.*
- The project has a specific focus on supporting community awareness-building prior to the elections, and in bringing diverse communities together post-elections in acceptance of electoral outcomes. Towards elections, for example, youth will be engaged to interact on issues related to violent free elections, bearing in mind that violence is one of the prime deterrent to women's and girls' participation in electoral processes. Following elections, the project will support the women's peace ambassadors network to organize post-election reconciliation initiatives (e.g. football matches, racing, sporting competitions with joint messages for peace) between winners and losers just immediately after the elections in various regions. The project also uses technology to strengthen the capacity of women groups and CSOs to promote peaceful elections and civic engagement by increasing women's access to social networks using ICTs to promote dialogue between women leaders and enhance community understanding on gender participation in peacebuilding, decision-making and security issues.

Output 3.2. *Increased advocacy and public support for women's leadership within political institutions and by male leaders.*
- Giving visibility to women leaders is key to women being perceived as equally legitimate leaders and peacemakers as men. An innovative element of this project is the engagement of women and men traditional leaders to address the social norms and root causes of women's political and social exclusion at community and national level. Engaging both male and female traditional leaders to promote women's

leadership is key to influencing gender-sensitive and responsive community-level practices, development and conflict-prevention. The proposed project is envisaged to bring about a catalytic effect wherein stakeholders at Districts, Chiefdoms and Village levels will establish peace building and peace consolidation committees which will serve as mechanisms that will embed peace consolidation in the cultural psyche of the citizens. Paramount Chiefs are perceived as responsible for implementing laws at local levels; they set the pace, lead by example and have a powerful position from which they can instil or promote peaceful communities. Although these initiatives will play an important role in the pre-electoral phase, they will also be important throughout the electoral cycle.

Output 3.3. *Capacity of media houses and journalists strengthened for gender sensitive reporting and peace consolidation.*

- Journalists and media houses will be educated to play a positive role towards violence-free elections, notably through responsible and gender sensitive reporting, that promotes a positive image of women in society and in positions of power and recognizes diversity as a key asset rather that a source of conflict and exclusion.

Please refer to **Annex B: Results Framework and Annex C: Workplan and Activities** for more details.

b) Budget

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.					
Output 1.1	Accountability frame-works for promoting women's peace and security (WPS) strengthened and adequately monitored	UNWOMEN $ 129655	$ 129655	UN1: $ 6059 UN2: $ 18176 UN3: $ 6059 UN4: $ 12117 UN5: $ 12117 UN6: $ 60587 UN7: $ 6059 UN8: $ 8482	UN1 through UN8 refer to UN Budget Categories as numbered in the guidance note template.
Output 1.2	Gender-responsive policy development and implementation, supported through advocacy and effective coordination among national committee and local councils.	UNWOMEN $ 129706	$ 129706	UN1: $ 6045 UN2: $ 18135 UN3: $ 6045 UN4: $ 12090 UN5: $ 12090 UN6: $ 60450 UN7: $ 6045 UN8: $ 8463	
Output 1.3	Enhanced capacity and effectiveness of	UNWOMEN $ 90189	$ 90,000	UN1: $ 4214 UN2: $ 12643 UN3: $ 4214 UN4: $ 8429	

	elected leaders (men and women) to promote GEWE and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting.			UN5: $ 8429 UN6: $ 42145 UN7: $ 4214 UN8: $ 5900	
		UNDP $ 90189	$ 90,000	UN1: $ 4214 UN2: $ 12643 UN3: $ 4214 UN4: $ 8429 UN5: $ 8429 UN6: $ 42145 UN7: $ 4214 UN8: $ 5900	
Outcome 2: Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes.					
Output 2.1	Enhanced capacities of gender equality advocates (i.e. Peace Ambassadors) and community leaders to promote women's leadership in peaceful electoral processes.	UNDP $ 103846	$ 103846	UN1: $ 4853 UN2: $ 14558 UN3: $ 4853 UN4: $ 9705 UN5: $ 9705 UN6: $ 48526 UN7: $ 4853 UN8: $ 6794	
		UNWOMEM $ 103846	$ 103846	UN1: $ 4853 UN2: $ 14558 UN3: $ 4853 UN4: $ 9705 UN5: $ 9705 UN6: $ 48526 UN7: $ 4853 UN8: $ 6794	
Output 2.2	Enhanced capacities of gender equality advocates (i.e. Peace Ambassadors) and community leaders to promote women's leadership in peaceful electoral processes.	UNDP $ 96300	$ 96300	UN1: $ 4500 UN2: $ 13500 UN3: $ 4500 UN4: $ 9000 UN5: $ 9000 UN6: $ 45000 UN7: $ 4500 UN8: $ 6300	
		UNWOMEN $ 96300	$ 96300	UN1: $ 4500 UN2: $ 13500 UN3: $ 4500 UN4: $ 9000 UN5: $ 9000 UN6: $ 45000 UN7: $ 4500 UN8: $ 6300	
		UNESCO $ 213603	$ 213603	UN1: $ 9981 UN2: $ 29944 UN3: $ 9981 UN4: $ 19963 UN5: $ 19963 UN6: $ 99815 UN7: $ 9981 UN8: $ 13974	
Output 2.3	Enhanced capacity and effectiveness of elected leaders (men and women) to promote GEWE and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting.	UNESCO $ 243242	$ 243242	UN1: $ 11366 UN2: $ 34099 UN3: $ 11366 UN4: $ 22733 UN5: $ 22733 UN6: $ 113665 UN7: $ 11366 UN8: $ 15913	

Outcome 3: Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding.					
Output 3.1	Increase in peacebuilding initiatives that include men and women at the community level. Increased advocacy and public support for women's leadership within political institutions and by male leaders.	UNDP $ 99735	$ 99735	UN1: $ 4661 UN2: $ 13982 UN3: $ 4661 UN4: $ 9321 UN5: $ 9321 UN6: $ 46605 UN7: $ 4661 UN8: $ 6525	
Output 3.2	Capacity of media houses and journalists strengthened for gender sensitive reporting and peace consolidation.	UNDP $ 99735	$ 99735	UN1: $ 4661 UN2: $ 13982 UN3: $ 4661 UN4: $ 9321 UN5: $ 9321 UN6: $ 46605 UN7: $ 4661 UN8: $ 6525	
Output 3.3	Increase in peacebuilding initiatives that include men and women at the community level.	UNDP $ 89761	$ 89761	UN1: $ 4194 UN2: $ 12583 UN3: $ 4194 UN4: $ 8389 UN5: $ 8389 UN6: $ 41945 UN7: $ 4194 UN8: $ 5872	
		UNWOMEN $ 89761	$ 89761	UN1: $ 4194 UN2: $ 12583 UN3: $ 4194 UN4: $ 8389 UN5: $ 8389 UN6: $ 41945 UN7: $ 4194 UN8: $ 5872	
Output 3.4	Enhanced capacity and effectiveness of elected leaders (men and women) to promote GEWE and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting.	UNESCO $ 243242	$ 243242	UN1: $ 11366 UN2: $ 34099 UN3: $ 11366 UN4: $ 22733 UN5: $ 22733 UN6: $ 113665 UN7: $ 11366 UN8: $ 15913	
Personnel	1 UNV 3 NOB Officers	UNWOMEN $ 134755	$ 134755	UN1 $ 125940 UN8 $ 8816	
		UNDP $ 44992	$ 44992	UN1 $ 42049 UN8 $ 2943	
		UNESCO $ 44992	$ 44992	UN1 $ 42049 UN8 $ 2943	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Mid-Term Monitoring	UNWOMEN $ 34908	$ 34908	UN1 $ 32624 UN8 $ 2284	
	Final Evaluation	UNWOMEN			

		$ 64828	$ 64828	UN1 $ 60587 UN8 $ 4241	
Total		$ 2000000	$ 2000000	$ 2000000	

Table 3: Project Budget by UN Categories

CATEGORIES	UNWOMEN		UNDP		UNESCO		TOTAL ($)
CATEGORIES	($)		($)		($)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	174311	74705	48392	20739	44378	19019	381544
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	62717	26879	56873	24374	44831	19213	234887
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	20906	8960	18958	8125	14944	6404	78296
4. Contractual services	41811	17919	37916	16250	29887	12809	156591
5.Travel	41811	17919	37916	16250	29887	12809	156591
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	209056	89595	189578	81248	149435	64044	782955
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	20906	8960	18958	8125	14944	6404	78296
Sub-Total Project Costs	571517	244936	408589	175110	328305	140702	1869159
8. Indirect Support Costs*	40006	17146	28601	12258	22981	9849	130841
TOTAL	611523	262081	437191	187367	351286	150551	2000000

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

The three agencies UN Women, UNDP and UNESCO are trusted partners of the Government of Sierra Leone. In accordance with it's mandate to lead and coordinate UN systems work on gender equality with the expertise in Women, Peace an Secuirty at a Global level, UN Women is leading the GPI along with the CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action and UNSCR 1325. UN Women has been effective and gathered experience in partnership building and collective processes, including in developing joint programmes in Sierra Leone. This knowledge and experiences will be of great value during the implementation of the project. Besides, it has a pool of resources, expertise in areas relevant to the project located in its regional office West and Central Africa (WACARO) in Dakar which can be drawn upon should if there be a need. UN Women M&E capacity is located at the country level and benefits from technical support for M&E is provided through the Result Based Management and Evaluation Unit Units operating in WACARO.

UNDP has got a strong history of contributing to supporting initiatives to strengthen democratic governance institutions and processes, human rights with emphasis on women's empowerment and to participate fully into processes that will enable them to influence the outcome of electoral process. UNDP Sierra Leone has a strong comparative advantage as a known partner within key institutions, and strong credibility. For example, working with government institutions and advocating for policy change has enabled UNDP to build strong linkages within central government and at local level. The

PBF will leverage on these gains to strengthen the empowerment of women to participate successfully to the 2018 general elections. Furthermore, the project will benefit from UNDP Sierra Leone's expertise and experience in the areas of gender equality with specific emphasis on women's empowerment and partnerships building, partnership and coordination with sister agencies like the UN Women. The project will benefit from UNDP's M&E team in Sierra Leone. This department known as the Programme Management Support Unit has expertise in both technical leadership as well as project management and implementation. The project will also benefit from UNDP's thematic advisors and specialists in areas relevant to the project including governance and electoral process. M&E Technical Support is also provided through the UNDP African Regional Bureau in Addis

The Preamble of UNESCO's Constitution reads: "... Since wars begin in the minds of men (and women), it is in the minds of men (and women) that the foundations of peace must be constructed", therefore, setting the Organizations mandate as one of "promoting peace". In addition, it is the sole UN Agency with a mandate to promote the "free flow of ideas by word and image" and nurture freedom of expression, media development, and access to information, all of which are critical to sustaining peace and security. The Organization has developed a set of Media and Information Indicators that emphasize the gender dimension.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding	Annual Regular Budget in $	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	**UN Women**	**CORE**, German Govt; Japan Govt; MPTF	$1,081,506.58	1,203,622.09
Current calendar year	**UN Women**	**CORE**; Korean Govt; Australian Govt	$1,063,777.16	Resource Mobilization ongoing
Previous calendar year	**UNDP** $ 24,189,875	TRAC and Donors	$19,872,096	$ 4,317,779
Current calendar year	**UNDP** $ 22,601,206	TRAC and Donors	$17,846,209	$4,754,997
Previous calendar year	**UNESCO** No specific funding for peacebuilding activities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Current calendar year	**UNESCO** No specific funding for peacebuilding activities	N/A	N/A	N/A

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management

All aspects of this project are to be coordinated and monitored by a Programme Steering Committee. The PSC will be established to provide policy guidance and oversight. The PSC will be responsible for the following activities: approving annual project work plans, overseeing annual procurement arrangements; approving the implementation of project plans, performance management, assessing progress and discussing challenges arising out of the project and ensuring that there is policy co-ordination and implementation across partner agencies. The MSWGCA will be a member of PSC.

The PBF portfolio will establish a two level Executive Committee, one strategic executive and one technical and a common Secretariat to facilitate a coordinated and coherent approach amongst the project partners. The executive level will oversee all PBF projects approved. The technical level for the GPI will be integrated by UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO with Advice from the Peace and Security Advisor in the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

With the GPI funding, one UNV will be hired as Project Coordinator and three national staff as project focal staff for each of the Agencies and they will be responsible for monitoring of project implementation and coordination of partners to elaborate knowledge products and closely work with the PBF secretariat to inform the PBF Steering Committee of the project. As leading agency, UN Women will ensure expert accompaniment to GPI through its Regional Peace and Security Advisor and Programme Manager who will ensure stakeholders compliance with the WPS Global Agenda. The Programme Manger will also oversee the monitoring and evaluation processes. Equally, each participating agency will ensure technical and expert staff to participate in the Technical Committee, ensuring a coherent and collaborative inter agency approach.

Services provided by RUNOs- UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO- to implement project such as hiring of staff, purchase of equipment, procurement of services, specific technical assistance, monitoring and follow-up will be covered by GPI funding in accordance with the Cost recovery policies of each RUNO agency.

b) **Risk management**

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Increase engagement of cross-border political mercenaries in the border communities	High	High	Proactive engagement with political leaders, PPRC, ONS through CHISEC and DISEC, SLP national and District authorities will be maintained. Engage relevant political actors and security apparatus to support the project and increase border controls. Work with local authorities to establish community bye laws to restrict/reduce cross border activities (UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO).
Deterioration in security due to heightened political tension/ethnic and regional divide	Low	Medium	Closely monitor the peace and security situation and draft a contingency plan including an alternative venue within the country. Ensure shared ownership of all project components by stakeholders across different ethnic groups and regions. (UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, ONS)
Increased spate of political and culturally motivated gender related violence against women and girls	High	High	Consultation/engagement with traditional authorities for the institution of bye laws to put a moratorium on all cultural/ traditional practices that may disadvantage women and girls. (UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, MSWGCA)
Occurrence of natural disaster (floods, fires Ebola) and which may displace people and disrupt timely project implementation.	Medium	Medium	Development of emergency preparedness plans at district levels and community education to mitigate effects of such disaster. (UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO)

Limited technical capacity of implementing partners, including government institutions result in poor implementation – this risk is particularly high at district level.	Medium	Medium	Continue building the capacity of implementing partners on peace building initiatives and to actively manage risks and enhance community resilience. (UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO)
Delays in UN administrative procedures concerning recruitment of staff and agreements with implementing partners	Medium	Medium	Have clear recruitment timelines and milestones with pro-active follow up on operational process (UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO). Start temporally implementation with the staff existing already within the different implementation agencies

c) Monitoring & evaluation

M&E system with baselines and indicators harmonized with 1325 and the 7PAP will be set, including regular reporting, monitoring of partner's activities and collection of documentary evidence. Regular coordination meetings with all implementing parties will be undertaken, both central level and in the field to enhance results through joint coherent and collaborative actions. UNV staff will be supporting UN Women's monitoring and coordination role. A common database and baseline indicators will be designed during the first two month of the project implementation. As per PBF guidelines reports will be compiled every six months and lessons learnt will be regularly collected. In addition, an independent final evaluation of the project will be organized in a timely fashion with allocation of 5% project budget.

Monitoring: The RUNO, MSWGCA, relevant Civil Society and stakeholders will be involved in monitoring activities to ensure cost-effectiveness and timeliness of project delivery. The project management meetings, which will be held on a quarterly basis, will serve as an important monitoring mechanism for timely and effective implementation of the project. The management meetings will provide a regular forum to oversee implementation and ensure activities are on time with target and project is delivering expected outputs. In addition, there will be onsite monitoring visit by the RUNO and select partners in collaboration with MSWGCA and civil society will be conducted, to validate and complement RUNO reporting on implementation. A mid-term evaluation will take place halfway the implementation. This will be an internal evaluation conducted by the project team and agencies monitoring and evaluation experts. The report of the mid-term evaluation will constitute an important instrument for adjusting the implementation in the remaining period.

Data collection: Monitoring will be supported by collection and analysis of data by the M&E Specialist and by the Project Coordinator of relevant documentation, such as monthly reports. Implementing partners will prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to the responsible lead UN agency for revision, compilation and submission to the PMC. At the outset of the project, the Project Coordinator will ensure that all baseline data has been gathered and entered into the results framework. Where data gaps exist, the RUNO M&E Specialist's will collectively launch a data collection exercise to obtain missing data within first three months of the project commencement. Similar data collection exercises will be conducted at midterm and at the conclusion of the project. For the purpose of the mid-term evaluation, interviews and data collection will be conducted in a selected representative sample of the field, where project activities will take place.

Evaluation: A mid-term partnership review and final independent evaluation will be carried out. The midterm partnership review will invite all relevant stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, to reflect and discuss project implementation after the project's first eight months of implementation. The aim of the midterm review is to determine if activities are on track with respect to outputs and showing early evidence that they will deliver expected outcomes. Where project delays are identified and/or results are not matching expectations, the midterm review will offer opportunity to recalibrate the implementation approach in order to get back on track. At the end of project implementation, a

final independent evaluation will measure results achieved and impact in view of the final expected outcomes of the project. Relevant actors – such as MSWGCA and public institutions, donors, women's groups and other stakeholders, including civil society organizations will be actively involved in both evaluative exercises. Monitoring and data collection activities noted above shall be timed to contribute to the midterm review and final evaluation.

Monitoring of project implementation will be included into coordination and oversight functions of Project Coordinator. Mid-term internal review and a final evaluation conducted by an independent evaluator and funded partially through direct cost budget.

d) Administrative arrangements

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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations
Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;

- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;

- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;

- Annual financial statements as of 31 December, with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;

- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Improving Women's Participation in Political Processes as Peace Building Ambassadors
Recipient UN Organization:	UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA), Local Councils (District and Town/City), National Electoral Commission (NEC), Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC), Office of National Security (ONS), Women's Forum, 50/50 Group, West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Global Network for Women Peacebuilders (Sierra Leone), Mano River Union Women's Peace Network (MAWOPNET), Women in the Media, All Political Parties Women Association (APPWA)
Location:	Nationwide
Approved Project Budget:	USD $ 2,000,000 (Two Million United States Dollars)
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 November 2017	Planned Completion: 30 April 2019
Project Description:	This project aims to contribute to peaceful electoral processes in the lead-up to 2018 elections through women's inclusion in national policies and action plans for peace, broad participation of women as political actors and peacebuilding ambassadors at national and local levels, and engagement of traditional leaders and media to support peace and gender equality messages ahead of elections. It also aims to promote peace by mobilizing community and social networks to support women's participation, institutionalize women's agency to actively contribute to a culture of dialogue and non-violence, and by strengthening the capacity of national and local-level political institutions to fully integrate women's rights and gender equality principles for sustained conflict-prevention in Sierra Leone over the electoral cycle.

PBF Focus Area:	**Priority Area 2:** Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: • National Reconciliation • Democratic Governance • Conflict Prevention/Management
Project Outcomes:	**Outcome 1:** National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution. **Outcome 2:** Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes. **Outcome 3:** Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding.
Key Project Activities:	Key activities of the project include: *Pre-elections/during elections* • Build capacities of women aspirants and candidates to run effective campaigns and mobilize resources • Work with male and female traditional and elected leaders to promote participation of women in the electoral processes • Capacity building for media houses leadership and journalists in responsible and gender sensitive reporting for conflict prevention, including during election cycles. • Increase awareness about importance of women and girl's participation in peace building processes by governance institutions and women's organizations • Establish a network of women Peace Ambassadors and support the organization of community mobilization/women's peace caravans to improve community awareness on women's empowerment, including community dialogues, forums and alliances among community leaders, youth and women • Support and train Peace Ambassadors to promote peacebuilding and conflict resolution at local levels • Promote women in leadership and mitigate violence against women, especially around the elections *Post-elections/ongoing* • Provide capacity building and technical support to key national and local stakeholders to develop, implement and monitor SILNAP II and gender-responsive policies and institutional reforms • Support newly elected leaders to promote gender equality and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting and legislative processes.

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Sierra Leone
Project Effective Dates: November 2017-May 2019
PBF Focus Area: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management)
IRF Theory of Change: Violence around Sierra Leone's electoral and political processes will more likely be prevented, and peace and democracy consolidated, if communities have strong awareness and understanding of women's contributions to peace-building, and where women lead in decision-making and political processes before, during and after elections. To achieve this, diverse stakeholders are needed to reach different constituencies necessary to maintain peace and prevent gaps in knowledge and information that could be filled by spoilers. Strengthened accountability of peacebuilding frameworks and democratic inclusion of women spurred by increased contribution of women in the electoral processes are key to the peace consolidation of the country. Women's exclusion from political decision-making has led them to exercise their influence in various civil society networks and traditional leadership roles that extend deep into communities. Women's networks and traditional leaders, as well as media, reach broader groups of stakeholders that can be mobilized to ensure a peaceful outcome.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1					Year 2				Milestones
Outcome 1: National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.		Outcome Indicator 1 a Number of justice and security sector institutions promoting gender equality and women's participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution. Baseline: 2 Target: 4	Mid- term evaluation of the SILNAPII							X			
	Output 1.1 Accountability frame-works for promoting women's peace and security (WPS) strengthened and adequately monitored.	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # WPS policies and frameworks functionally in place Baseline: 1 (SILNAP I) Target: 2	Policy documents and report on implementation			X	X	X					Development SILNAP II Completion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy
	Output 1.2 Gender-responsive policy development and implementation, supported through advocacy and effective coordination among national committee and local councils.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # gender equality initiatives developed and/or being implemented by the national committee in coordination with local councils. Baseline: 0	Action plans and reports of the different mechanisms				X	X					Establishment of coordination and monitoring mechanism

		Target: 8										
	Output 1.3 Enhanced capacity and effectiveness of elected leaders (men and women) to promote GEWE and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of gender equality initiatives developed and/or being implemented by parliamentary bodies (Committees/ Women's Caucus/Secretariat of the Parliament) Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Training Reports		X							Undertake gender assessment of the newly elected parliament and capacity assessment of APWA Identify two priority actions to promote GEWE in work of parliament
Outcome 2: Women are enabled and empowered to participate safely in the elections and contribute to decision-making in peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes.		Outcome Indicator 2 a Share of women candidates running for parliamentary and local level. Baseline: 12% Parliamentary 18% Local Target: 30% (Parliamentary) 30% Local		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Output 2.1 Enhanced capacities of gender equality advocates (i.e. Peace Ambassadors) and community leaders to promote women's leadership in peaceful electoral processes.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 # of women leaders with increased capacity as women peace ambassadors. Baseline: 0 Target: 150	Community feedback Media Reports Training Reports				X				X	Development of conflict resolution mechanisms and training materials Trained Gender Advocates actively resolving conflict in 16 districts
	Output 2.2 Increased capacity of women aspirants to engage in leadership contests.	Output Indicator 2.2.1 # women aspirants trained who run as candidates Baseline: 0 Target: 50	List of aspirants List of candidates List of election winners	X	X	X						Establish coordination to ensure transfer of knowledge from sitting MPs to aspirants
	Output 2.3 Enhanced electoral and security arrangements to support women's political participation.	Output Indicator 2.3.1 # of plans and/or policies developed/ reviewed integrating GEWE in NEC	Documents, policies and guidelines of NEC	X	X	X						Undertake gender assessment of the NEC/collaborate with UNDP Election Project

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Means of Verification	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	Activities
		Baseline: 1 Target: 2										Launch of UNW/UNDP Guidebook to mitigate violence in elections/convene multi-party dialogue
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 # of initiatives convened to mitigate violence against women in the electoral process. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Reports on implementation (UNW, UNDP)	X	X	X	X					Launch of UNW/UNDP Guidebook to mitigate violence in elections/convene multi-party dialogue Integration of gender equality perspective into conflict prevention mechanisms established to monitor and prevent electoral and political violence (ONS, WANEP)
XOutcome 3: Increased community awareness and public understanding about women's positive contributions to decision-making and peacebuilding.		Outcome Indicator 3 % of women ministers appointed to the cabinet Baseline: 13.8% (4 out of 29) Target: 30% women ministers	Lists of cabinet ministers appointed			X	X	X				
	Output 3.1 Increase in peacebuilding initiatives that include men and women at the community level.	Output Indicator 3.1.1 # of plans and/or policies developed/reviewed integrating GEWE in NEC Baseline: 1 Target: 2	Community feedback Media Reports		X		X		X		X	Community Dialogue Forums convened
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 # of number of women's organizations capacitated to contribute to peacebuilding. Baseline: 0 Target: 9	Field reports				X				X	Development of conflict resolution mechanisms and training materials Trained Gender Advocates actively resolving conflict in 16 districts
	Output 3.2 Increased advocacy and public support for women's leadership	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of male public and political leaders publicly committed to act through	Gender analysis of political parties planning documents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Undertake analysis of political party structures and policies

within political institutions and by male leaders.	HeforShe (male engagement for gender equality. Baseline:100 TBD Target: 300										identify potential male allies in political parties and publicly known
Output 3.3 Capacity of media houses and journalists strengthened for gender sensitive reporting and peace consolidation.	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of radio programmes reporting on women's political participation or peace consolidation. Baseline: 1 Target: 5	Community feedback Media Reports	X		X		X		X	Development of commonly agreed messaging around women's participation Development of training curriculum Development of radio programmes and rollout

Annex C: Work Plan and Activities

Outcome 1: National action plans and accountability frameworks promote women's full participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution																					
Expected Output	Planned Activities	Time Frame												Planned Budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	UNW	UNDP	UNESCO	
Output 1.1. Accountability frame-works for promoting women's peace and security (WPS) strengthened and adequately monitored.	Activity 1.1.1 Capacity building and technical support to key national and local stakeholders *(e.g. national and district steering committees of SILNAPII and line ministries)* to develop, implement and monitor SILNAP II, support establishment of steering committee and consult on budget for implementation.													25000	10000		35000	✓	✓		
	Activity 1.1.2 Technical support, coordination & advocacy with civil society & partners to finalise and adopt gender equality and women's empowerment policies, including on WPS.														10,000		10000	✓	✓		

	Activity 1.1.3 Consultations with key stakeholders to validate policies, including through town hall meetings.							▮							40,000	10,000		50,000	✓	✓	
	Activity 1.1.4 Printing and dissemination of copies of SILNAP II and Gender Equality Policy to institutions and community stakeholders.								▮							10,000		10,000	✓	✓	
										Subtotal				**65000**	**40000**		**105000**			
Output 1.2 Gender-responsive policy development and implementation, supported through advocacy and effective coordination among national committee and local councils.	**Activity 1.2.1** Consultations, training and sensitization with leaders at all levels (e.g. parliament, chieftaincies, local councils) on SILNAP II, WPS and gender-responsive policies and institutional reforms			▮											40,000	5,000		45,000	✓	✓	
	Activity 1.2.2 Development of knowledge products and tools targeting stakeholders (including men and women in 16 districts) on implementation and monitoring SILNAP II and the WPS Global agenda.	▮													20,000 15,000 35000	10,000 10,000 20000		30,000 25,000 55000	✓	✓	
	Activity 1.2.3 Engagement with community radio stations and use of ICT to sensitize communities about SILNAP II and WPS.	▮													29706			29706	✓	✓	
										Subtotal				**104706**	**25000**		**129706**			

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Output 1.3: Enhanced capacity and effectiveness of elected leaders (men and women) to promote GEWE and social cohesion through gender sensitive legislation, budgeting.	Activity 1.3.1. Sensitization and training of newly elected MPs and local councillors of the fundamentals of human rights, peace building, and the important of gender responsive legislation.															15000		15000	✓	✓	
	Activity 1.3.2 Organization of field visits and MPs meeting with women peace ambassadors, women leaders in different regions to identify women's priorities and key gender issues.															10000		10000	✓	✓	
	Activity 1.3.3 Support to, the women's Parliamentary Caucus in House of Parliament and APPWA (possibly incl. functional review); gender sensitive parliament assessment														40000	20000		60000	✓	✓	
	Activity 1.3.4 Organisation and facilitation of a study tour for 10 women and men MPs to Rwanda, to gain exposure to effective legislative practices and see gender balance in politics at work in post conflict African context.														40000			40000	✓	✓	

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

Expected Output	Planned Activities	Time Frame												Description	Planned Budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	UNW	UNDP	UNESCO
Output 2.1: Enhanced capacities of gender equality advocates (i.e. Peace Ambassadors) and community leaders to	Activity 2.1.1 Coordinate and work with MSWGCA, local councils, traditional leaders and women's groups/CSOs to identify,														120000	15000		135000	✓	✓	✓

promote women's leadership in peaceful electoral processes.	establish a network of women Peace Ambassadors.						
	Activity 2.1.2 Design and implement a capacity building programme (with women's groups/CSOs) for women Peace Ambassadors on peace consolidation, early warning and conflict prevention, and communication skills to engage political leaders.	120000		120000	✓	✓	✓
	Activity 2.1.3 Support peer-to-peer learning through exchange visit of Peace Ambassadors to Liberia to share experiences on promoting women's' roles in peacebuilding.	39819		39819	✓	✓	✓
	Subtotal	179819	15000	294819			
Output 2.2: Increased capacity of women aspirants to engage in leadership contests	**Activity 2.2.1.** Skills-building for women aspirants & candidates for national and local (incl. parliament, local councils and chiefdom leadership positions) on innovative campaign techniques & finance	30000		30000	✓	✓	✓
	Activity 2.2.2. Technical support to political parties via consultations on structural and institutional advancements that enable more women's participation as candidates and leaders (e.g. via party initiatives, internal regulations) and in public office at all levels.	30000		30000	✓	✓	✓
	Activity 2.2.3. Facilitate mentoring exchanges between sitting MPs and councillors with young	30000	10,000	40,000	✓	✓	✓

	aspirants/newcomers to political competition (incl. women's caucus).																				
	Activity 2.2.4 Conduct civic outreach about women candidates (including through development of radio PSA, town hall meetings and caravans) targeting 500 men and women in each district.											20740		20740	✓	✓		✓
	Subtotal											110740	10000	20740				
Output 2.3. Enhanced electoral and security arrangements to support women's political participation.	**Activity 2.3.1.** Undertake gender capacity assessment of NEC, assist to identify key action points, update gender policy, support sex-disaggregated data (esp. at local level), conduct training, undertake post-election review in partnership with UNDP Election Project.											40000	10000	50000	✓	✓		
	Activity 2.3.2. Support CSO's and NGOs to work with women's networks and law enforcement to monitor, mitigate and report cases and incidents of electoral violence particularly VAWP.											50,000	10,000	60000	✓	✓		
	Activity 2.3.3. Convene multi-partner dialogue to discuss forms of GBV in elections, launch UNW-UNDP Guidebook on mitigating violence against women in elections.											30,000	10,000	40,000	✓	✓		
	Activity 2.3.4. Undertake research and publish report on violence against women in the 2018 elections in Sierra Leone.											30,000	10,000	40,000	✓	✓		
	Subtotal											150000	40000	90000				

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

Output 3.1: Increase in peacebuilding initiatives that include men and women at the community level.	Activity 3.1.1 Support the organization of community mobilization/ women's peace caravans to improve community awareness on women's empowerment, incl. community dialogues to raise awareness about WPP & the positive contribution of women to decision-making, improve public perception of women in politics & spread messages for peaceful elections.	70000	20000		90000	✓	✓	✓
	Activity 3.1.2 Organize dialogue forums and alliances among community leaders, youth and women Peace Ambassadors to promote peaceful elections, women in leadership, zero tolerance to violence against women in all 16 districts, and to identify, denounce violence and discrimination in politics.	80000	20000		100000			✓
	Activity 3.1.3 Support women's peace ambassadors network to organize post-election reconciliation initiatives between winners and losers, political parties just immediately after the elections in all 9 regions (e.g. football matches, racing, sporting competitions with joint messages for peace).	70,000	20000		90000			✓
	Activity 3.1.4 Share information through social media, ICTs, radio and in	70,000	10,000		80000	✓	✓	

	seminars about women's and girls' rights in peacebuilding and showcase women peacebuilders stories.																						
																Subtotal	290000	70000		360000			
Output 3.2: Increased advocacy and public support for women's leadership within political institutions and by male leaders.	**Activity 3.2.1.** Profile women candidates, leaders, aspirants, and document & share experiences of women leaders pursuing gender equality/women's empowerment and leadership (e.g. video or written materials, showcasing of testimonials through various media e.g. iKNOW Politics, videos, music, radio/talk shows, community outreach and social media, etc.)																40000	5260		45260	✓	✓	
	Activity 3.2.2 Consultations/sensitization with local government officials, male Paramount Chiefs and chieftaincy officers on their role in supporting participation of women in the electoral process, including by expressing public support for women aspirants, women Paramount Chiefs, women voters and, pledging commitments for gender equality																45,000			45,000	✓	✓	
	Activity 3.2.3 Organize HeForShe campaigns particularly targeting community, traditional and political male leaders to commit them to eliminating barriers targeting potential women leaders and politicians																45,000			45,000	✓	✓	
																	290000	5260		135260			

Output/Activity	Description	Timeline	Year 1	Year 2	Total			✓
Output 3.3 Capacity of media houses and journalists strengthened for gender sensitive reporting and peace consolidation.	Activity 3.3.1 Set up/strengthen a network of media practitioners with interest in gender and peacebuilding.		35000		35000			✓
	Activity 3.3.2 Training of leaders and managers of media houses on gender sensitive reporting and inclusive journalism.		40,000		40,000			✓
	Activity 3.3.3 Engagement of the Media on TV debates and "Talk Shows" that encourage exchange of experiences and highlight the participation of women role models in peace building activities and decision-making processes.		80,000		80,000			✓
	Activity 3.3.4 Support media campaign to disseminate different instruments on women, peace and security and to capture and showcase the contributions of women to governance and peacebuilding efforts.		50,000	10,000	60,000			✓
		Subtotal	205000	10000	215000			
Monitoring and Evaluation								
Monitoring			34908		34908			
Evaluation				64828	64828			
TOTAL M&E			34908	64828	99736			
Project Personnel								
UNWOMEN (UNV + NPO)	1 + 1		89837	44918	134755			
UNDP (NOB)	1		29995	14997	44992			
UNESCO (NOB)	1		29995	14997	44992			
Total Personnel					222,279			
		GRAND TOTAL						