

Sierra Leone National Action Plan ON GBV



Building a Better Sierra Leone Free From Violence Against Women and Children

Building a Better Sierra Leone Free From Violence Against Women and Children

(2012-2016)

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE, GENDER AND CHILDREN'S AFFAIRS (MSWGCA)

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The Ministry appreciates the communities, stakeholders and actors that were consulted for this NAP. We appreciate you all.

Acronyms

AU	African Union
AIG	Assistant Inspector General
GBV	Gender Based Violence
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of a Child
CRA	Child Right's Act
CR-CSL	Child Right Coalition Sierra Leone
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination on All Forms of Violence against Women
FSU	Family Support Unit
NAP	National Action Plan
NaC GBV	National Committee on Gender Based Violence
SLP	Sierra Leone Police
MEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MSWGCA	Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MOFED	ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Forward



Hon. Stephen Gaojia
Minister, MSWGCA

As a government, our primary concern is the well being of all Sierra Leoneans and other people living within our borders. We know that without a happy, healthy population, Sierra Leone cannot flourish and realize its potential. Gender Based Violence is undermining our development and deterring many people, often women and children, from maintaining the physical and mental well being they need to succeed in the lives they choose. We should learn from our devastating eleven-year civil war, in which the bodies of women and girls were used as collateral damage- the effect of which still prevails.

Gender-Based Violence is a complex issue and, as such, preventing and responding to it requires the understanding and action of all Sierra Leoneans. It also requires that the state collaborates with international actors to adequately put forward and address a shared agenda. It is one such collaboration that brought this National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV) to life. It has also led to a multi-faceted approach and framework that facilitated the enactment of the Domestic Violence, the sexual offenses, and other related acts. These actions will address parameters for preventing and responding to all GBV related issues in a coordinated manner.

This NAP-GBV ensures that there is a coordinated interagency approach to the response, prevention, implementation and monitoring of GBV related activities. It will also ensure the building of strong linkages amongst implementing institutions and organizations such as the legal, health, education, medical and social services, in order to deal holistically with GBV issues. Additionally, value will be added to services and strategies already in existence, duplication of activities reduced and gaps filled. With the commitment of all Sierra Leoneans, this five year plan will make a difference to every woman, man and child in Sierra Leone so that they can live happily, freely, without any fear of exploitation, and participate equally in building society.

This document acknowledges the causal relationship between gender inequality and violence against women and girls and the global realities – the higher incidence of GBV against women than men. This NAP therefore focuses more on women and children who are the most affected by GBV as a result of their roles and status in a predominantly patriarchal society. The bulk of Sierra Leoneans live in the rural areas, which are governed by Customary Laws that essentially reinforce male dominance.

The Ministry will like to thank the International Rescue Committee and the National Committee on GBV (NAC-GBV) for their tireless effort to see this document come to fruition.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Gaojia', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Hon. Stephen J. Gaojia
Minster for Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs

1.0 Overview of the National Action Plan

1.1. Goal

The overall goal of this NAP is to combat GBV through a holistic and strategic approach.

1.1.1 Strategic approach

The strategic approach to achieving this 5 year action plan includes:

- **The building of a strong cooperative network amongst institutions and relevant sectors working on GBV related issues:** Currently, GBV activities are being coordinated by the National Committee on Gender Based Violence, chaired by the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and children's Affairs. The Committee is limited in ensuring effective coordination and cooperation of activities in the country as a whole because it is disconnected from other Networks, District Coordinating Bodies and Ministries responsible for addressing issues of GBV.
- **Enacting and enforcing laws against GBV:** Three Gender Justice Laws have been enacted: the Domestic Violence Act, the Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act and the Devolution of Estates Act. In order to ensure more protection of children, the Child Rights Act and the Anti Human Trafficking Act were also enacted. However, there are gaps in the Provision of an Act that consolidates all the Sexual Offenses and rights to own property after a Divorce. This NAP identifies what needs to be done in ensuring that these gaps are met.
- **Creating a massive public awareness programme:** Several Organisations are doing public awareness raising on GBV, with different messages which are sometimes contradictory and uncoordinated. Moving forward, the NAP identifies a mechanism that could ensure that the messages are far reaching and coordinated.
- **The provision of preventative, curative and rehabilitative measures:** The only organizations providing curative measure for survivors are the Rainbo Centers and the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs and Health Poverty Action. The Rainbo and Health Poverty Action are limited to some areas of the country while the Ministry is in the District Head Quarter Towns but not in all part of the country. The NAP identifies ways of institutionalizing the tools and the techniques of engaging with survivors of GBV to some National Institutions so that they are more sustainable and will be able to reach more survivors.

1.1.2 Purpose statement

This NAP serves as an overarching framework for the prevention, response and prosecution of acts of GBV and guides service providers and implementing bodies, including government ministries and NGOs, on how to provide coordinated, effective and sustainable protection and services to victims/survivors of GBV.

1.1.3 Guiding Principles

This policy is based on the principles of prevention, provision, protection prosecution and participation:

- ❖ **Prevention** The prevention of GBV is desirable and indeed a crucial factor in developing society.
- ❖ **Provision** The provision of free holistic services to victims/survivors of GBV is a duty of the state.
- ❖ **Protection** The protection of survivors/victims throughout the prosecution process, recovery pathway and from further harm is everyone's responsibility.
- ❖ **Prosecution** An effective and efficient prosecution of GBV cases, with punishments that reflect the seriousness of the crime.
- ❖ **Participation** People at all levels of society take responsibility to create and fulfill expectations of equality, safety and justice.

1.1.4 Strategic policy objectives

1. To combat gender-based violence in Sierra Leone.
2. To improve the quality of service and ensure that survivors of GBV access free services and effective referral pathways.
3. To ensure the protection of victims/survivors of GBV.
4. To minimize the compromising of GBV cases by institutions and persons
5. To ensure perpetrator accountability through formal and informal redress systems.
6. To ensure that laws and the legal process related to GBV reflect the seriousness of the GBV crimes.
7. To prevent GBV through community awareness, participation and action.
8. To ensure a nationally coherent approach to GBV.

2.0 National Policy and Legislations

The goals and objectives of the policy are based on the principles stipulated in regional and international conventions and instruments as well as in the national laws and policies of Sierra Leone.

2.1 The Sierra Leone Constitution (1991)

Section 15 of the Constitution guarantees fundamental Human Rights of the individual irrespective of sex. In the area of protection from violence, *Section 15(a)* of the Constitution provides for the right to life, liberty and security of person, while *Section 20* stipulates that no person shall be subject to any form of torture or punishment or other inhuman or degrading treatment. These constitutional provisions ought to promote a basis for government to protect and promote the rights of women to be free from violence and ensure that its laws, policies and programmes reflect these provisions.

2.2 The Domestic Violence Act (2007):

The act criminalizes Domestic violence, addressing issues of sexual, physical, emotional, psychological and economic violence perpetrated against an individual in a Domestic setting. The issues covered under the act are commonly committed against women and children, which were lawful if reasonable before the enactment of the law.

2.3 The Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act (2007):

This act legalizes all marriages under the customary law, mohamedan and the civil laws and Christian belief. Over 70% of Sierra Leonean women are married under this type of marriage, which was not considered to be legal under the Sierra Leonean law prior to the legislation of this act. Couples married under the civil, mohamedan and Christian marriage are not allowed to marry another person under the customary marriage. The act aims to protect women who were married by customary marriage but neglected because their marriages are considered to be invalid.

2.4 The Devolution of Estates Act:

This Act protects women from being denied access to their deceased spouse property; guarantying the right of children born in and out of wedlock to own their deceased father's property. The Act ensures proportionate distribution of Property according to the number of years a woman has taken in her matrimonial home prior to the death of the deceased.

2.5 The Anti Human Trafficking Act:

The Anti Human Trafficking Act criminalizes the use of human transaction for their individual gainful use when moved from one place to another, without the consent of the person being used. In most cases people are being taking for prostitution; labor, under the guise of helping the development of the individual when their intention is clearly to make money. The most vulnerable groups that suffered from this are women and children. In sierra Leone, women are being used for prostitution, while the bulk of children are being taken from the provinces for the sole purpose of using them for selling markets, prostitution amongst others, deceiving the parents and the children that the children are being taken for schooling.

2.6 The Sierra Leone National Action Plan

The Sierra Leone National Action Plan on UN Resolution 1320 and 1825 aim to protect, empower women and Girls vulnerable to Sexual Violence, preventing sexual violence through the enactment and implementation of laws and above all ensure the active participation and representation of women in leadership positions. The SIL NAP also promotes coordination of the implementation of the document itself.

2.7 The national Gender Strategic Plan

The NGSP operationalize the Government of Sierra Leone twin policies- the Gender mainstreaming and the Advancement of women in Sierra Leone., which aims at addressing issues raised by the Sierra Leone Truth and reconciliation Report, investigating the underlining causes of the war in the country. The NGSP prioritizes six main areas: Capacity building, Management and Oversight; Women's participation in governance; Sexual and reproductive health rights; Research, documentation and Information & Communication Technology (ICT); Women's empowerment with specific focus on rural women; Gender budgeting and accountability

2.8 The Child Right Act

Enacted in 2007, the Child Rights Act consolidates the rights of children in Sierra Leone, which operationalizes the convention of the rights of a child. It identifies the Rights of Children as well as their responsibilities, protecting children from being dehumanized and violated. The Act consolidates the age of a child defining the age limit, looking at early marriage, child Neglect, amongst others.

3.0 International Instruments and Conventions

3.1 Convention of the Right of a Child 1989

Signed in November 1989, this convention provides an all-inclusive protection of the rights of the child set out in 54 articles and two Optional Protocols. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. The four core principles of the Convention are non-discrimination; devotion to the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and respect for the views of the child. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child. The Convention protects children's rights by setting standards in health care; education; and legal, civil and social services.

3.2 The Beijing Platform for Action

proffers the need for temporary and long term measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women. Sierra Leone ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1988. This convention defines violence to include “physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family” and informs the Sierra Leone DV Act of 2007.

3.3 DEVAW 1993

DEVAW establishes the most comprehensive set of standards in international law for the protection of women against sexual and gender-based violence. The Declaration defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.” Under the Declaration, violence against women is understood to include rape, sexual abuse, sexual abuse of female children, and marital rape, among other things. The DEVAW not only declares that state actors should refrain from engaging in violence against women, but also asserts that states should take affirmative measures to prevent and punish violence committed by public and private actors alike and establish support networks to care for victims of gender-based violence.

3.4 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (1995).

This is a supplementary provision of the African charter on human and people’s rights that focuses on entrenching women’s rights and was adopted in Maputo on July 11, 2003. Article 2 of the 32 protocols urges all member states to combat all forms of discrimination against women by including the principle of equality between men and women in all national constitutions and legislative instruments, enacting legislative and regulatory measures that prohibit any form of discrimination against women and to take corrective action where discrimination against women exist. Article 3 addresses women’s right to dignity, while article 4 addresses women’s right to life, integrity and security. Other articles address the elimination of harmful practices, marriage, separation/divorce/annulment of marriage, access to justice and equal protection before the law, right to participate in the political and decision-making process, right to peace, protection of women in armed conflicts, rights to education and training, economic and social welfare rights, health and reproductive rights, right to food and security, right to adequate housing, right to positive cultural context, right to a healthy and sustainable environment, right to sustainable development, widows’ right, right to inheritance, special protection of elderly women, of women with disabilities and women in distress and articles on implementation.

The NAP was developed in response to the mandate of the 2006 United Nation’s Secretary General’s report on violence against women and girls that called on all nations to develop comprehensive, multi-sectoral National Action Plans to end gender-based violence. The NAP is informed by a rights-based approach to development that acknowledges women’s rights as universal human rights that are protected by international human rights conventions. This document seeks to protect and uphold the dignity and rights of GBV survivors in accordance with the UN Millennium Declaration that states that, “Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice.”

4.0 The Development of the NAP

4.1 ACTORS

The development of this NAP was overseen by the National Committee on Gender-based violence (NAC-GBV). NAC-GBV was established in November 2006 and was born out of a genuine need of service providers for a holistic approach to addressing GBV in Sierra Leone. It was formed to avoid duplication of efforts, to address the prevention and response to GBV in a coordinated manner and to develop sustainable ways of introducing and integrating GBV services and activities into the public health system and other national structures. NaC-GBV is hosted within the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs

(MSWGCA) and is chaired by its Minister and co-chaired by the Assistant Inspector General of the Sierra Leone Police in charge of Crime Services (AIG/CID). The committee membership includes government agencies, service providers and civil society organizations. There are also regional Gender-Based Violence Committees in the North, South and Eastern Provinces of the country. The GBV Committees comprises of Government Institutions, UN System, International and National Non-governmental Organisations working in the prevention and response to gender-based violence across the country.

Understanding that a successful and effective GBV prevention, provision, protection and prosecution process is dependent on collective action, this NAP was developed through a participatory methodology that involved the active participation of a cross-section of the Sierra Leonean populace in the design, data collection and data analysis processes. The NAP was developed within a year—from November 2010-November, 2011 and by the end of the process over 500 people had participated in one way or the other in the creation of the document. It is hoped that the participation of Sierra Leoneans from every region of the country and work of life will entrench ownership of the document. Thus, the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV) is a result of a consultative and participatory process and informed by the views of the following:

- Victims/survivors of gender-based violence
- Witnesses
- Family members of GBV survivors
- Representatives of various communities from every region in the country
- Traditional leaders
- Mammy Queens
- Local government authorities
- UN agencies
- Members of the judiciary
- Ministry of social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA)
- Members of NAC-GBV
- Members of provincial GBV Committees
- Men's groups
- Academics and Researchers
- Politicians
- Service providers
- Family Support Unit
- Religious leaders
- Representatives of various INGOs/NGOs
- Members of the Sierra Leone Police
- Staff of family Support Units
- Medical personnel
- Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)
- Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS)
- Members of the media

4.2 Methodology

Research tools used in the process include focus groups, force field analysis workshops and one-on-one key informant interviews.

4.2.1 Force Field Analysis

The structure of the Force Field Analysis involved group explorations of aspirations for GBV and questions included: What are your aspirations for addressing GBV in Sierra Leone/ your community/your department? What is already happening (e.g. programs, services, awareness raising, etc) to achieve those aspirations? How can stakeholders capitalize on gains in the fight against GBV? What barriers are foreseen in achieving these aspirations and what strategies could be used to overcome them? Because the intended result was a national ACTION plan it was deemed important to facilitate as much ownership as possible throughout its development. A Force Field Analysis methodology was therefore chosen because it is based on an asset model that focuses on achieving aspirations rather than solving problems. It establishes a framework for the questions in 'what sort of Sierra Leone people want to live in, participate in building and take ownership of' rather than focusing on a deficit model of 'managing bad people and dysfunctional behaviors OUT THERE'.

4.2.2 One-on-one interviews

These were conducted on the one hand to understand the nature and forms of GBV experienced and the response and on the other hand to assist in mapping of current GBV programs, assessing strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in current programming, and providing guidance as to specific actions to be addressed in the NAP. This also included interview with GBV Survivors.

4.2.3 Use of broad, open-ended questions

To give those consulted ample space to express their experiences and insights into GBV and GBV prevention, protection, provision and prosecution efforts.

4.2.4 Community forums

To ensure that the NAP is informed by the voices of a wide range people and in a variety of community contexts, especially those in the remote areas of the country, regional consultations/force field analysis were conducted. This was also to ensure nationwide input into the NAP and to ensure that service providers and advocates fed into what is needed and what would be realistic and deliverable in a 5 year NAP

PILLAR ONE: A Pathway to Justice: Survivors of GBV access free services and effective referral pathways									
Outcome One*1 Survivors of gender based violence throughout Sierra Leone are accessing free and appropriate medical, psychosocial and legal support that facilitates access to justice, recovery and successful convictions and or restorative justice									
Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US\$
<i>50% Survivors have access to free and appropriate medical, Psychosocial and legal service; integrating Clinical and GBV case management into National Structures by 2017</i>	Development, of a clear and nationally consistent pathway to FREE confidential, effective, timely and person centered survivor and witness support services from family and community, through the FSUs to the end of legal process.	x	x				MSWGCA	MOHS, SLP, JUDICIARY and MOJ	30,000
	Implementation of a nationally consistent, effective, timely and survivor centered witness support services from family and community, through the FSUs to the end of the legal system			x	x		MSWGCA	MOFED	40,000
	Popularization of the witness support services				x	x	MSWGCA	INGO, CSO, NNGO, CBO	20,000
	The provision of Free Medical Treatment, examination and report, PEP and HIV testing for all survivors.	x	x	x	x	x	MOHS	MOJ	35,000
	The provision of a legal Aid to survivors of GBV	x	x	x	x	x	MOJ	National Legal Aid Board, MSWGCA, INGO	65,000
	The establishment of 'Urgent Action Funds' for GBV victims at Chiefdom level. Who are the responsible partners and who will manage the funds?	x	x	x			MSWGCA	UN Family, INGO, CSO	50,000
	Support the training for doctors, nurses, midwives, on clinical management and care for GBV survivors	x	x	x	x	x	MOHS	MSWGCA, CSO	40,000

PILLAR ONE: A Pathway to Justice: Survivors of GBV access free services and effective referral pathways										
Outcome One*1 Survivors of gender based violence throughout Sierra Leone are accessing free and appropriate medical, psychosocial and legal support that facilitates access to justice, recovery and successful convictions and or restorative justice										
Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US\$	
	Training of CHO's and PHU staff in the clinical and psycho social management of GBV cases (including survivor focused attitudes and practice and managing their prejudices against women and teenage Girls and in the reception of teenage mothers	x	x	x	x	x	MOHS	MEST UN Family, and NGO,	22,000	
	Integration of GBV clinical management training into all Doctors and nurses training curriculum.	x	x	x			MOHS	MEST, INGO, MSWGCA	15,000	
	Revitalize the National Training Centre for Social Work, train social workers in psychosocial counseling and establish psychosocial services in the MSWGCA at district level.	x	x				MSWGCA	UN Family, Donors, INGOs	30,000	
	Establish Safe Homes for women and child refuge in each district.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	UN Family, NGOs, CSOs	150,000	
	Train and support community women's groups (e.g. GBV, WAGs and mother's groups) that provide survivors with community based safe homes and accompaniment	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	NGOs, CSO, UN Family, Donors	30,000	
	Integrate GBV perspective into the Alternative Care Guidelines, ensuring that child care Alternative facilities abide by the policies, and explicitly address GBV	x	x	x			MSWGCA	Child Protection Committee, NaC- GBV, NGO, UN Family	10,000	
	Strengthen the FSU's and support them with the resources and logistics required to extend to Chiefdom level and also provide outreach. .	x	x	x	x	x	MIA	SLP, NGO, MSWGCA, UN Family	80,000	

Pillar 2: No Compromise: GBV Cases are not compromised by local authority, local Court or family interventions										
OUTCOME 2: Local authorities and courts and the communities they serve have a clear understanding of their powers and limitations in managing different types of GBV case and are referring cases to FSU's as required by legislation										
Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US\$	
<i>Local Authorities refer GBV cases to FSU and formulate bye-laws within their community to prevent Compromising GBV Cases by 2017</i>	Training for Local Authorities and Court personnel, and community coordination committees on the powers and limitations of local authorities in the jurisdiction of GBV cases and the implications of GBV cases.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	MLGRD, INGOs, NGOs	60,000	
	Establishment of a system of compulsory reporting on ALL locally adjudicated, mediated or referred cases of GBV.	x	x	x			MSWGCA	MLGRD, INGOs, NGOs	30,000	
	Mapping of all organizations working on GBV	x	x				MSWGCA	NGOs, CSOs, Nac GBV	40,000	
	Community awareness-raising on the changes in the law and roles of Local Authorities and Courts.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	NaC GBV, NGOs, CSOs,	80,000	
	The introduction of laws to prohibit and establish punitive measures for institutions compromising GBV cases	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	MOJ, JSCO, INGO,	25,000	

PILLAR 3: Local Agenda and Gender: GBV Prevention through community awareness, participation and action

OUTCOME 3: A national dialogue on gender and the rights and responsibilities of Sierra Leoneans towards each other reduces the vulnerability of men, women and children. Men, women, and children understand what gender based violence is, why it happens and what the impacts are for the individual, families and society and their rights and their responsibilities at individual, family and community level.

Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US \$
	School, community and media based sensitization programme on: cause and consequence of GBV; the difference between violation of gender and human rights and gender based violence; and opportunities in legal instruments (e.g. the Gender Acts (GA's), the Child Rights Act (CRA), the Anti Human Trafficking Act, the Sierra Leone National Action Plan for 1325 & 1820 (SILNAP), CEDAW and the UNDHR).	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	MEST, CSO, UN Family	75,000
	Training for the media in Gender, GBV and their role in facilitating a national dialogue	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	MEST, IMC, SLAJ and CSO	15,000
	The development of a human rights, GBV and gender equality curricular for teacher training colleges and primary and secondary schools	x	x	x	x	x	MEST	UN Family, CSC NGOs, Tertiary Educ. Comm	30,000
	The training of Guidance Teachers in gender and GBV for every primary and secondary school	x	x	x			MEST	MSWGCA, INGOs,	45,000
	Training and mentoring of traditional stakeholders in Gender, GBV and the 3 Gender Laws including their roles and responsibilities in embedding these into local bylaws and practice in order to protect women and promote their rights	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	INGO, MLGRD, UN Family and CSO	70,000
	3.1.8 A facilitated 'National Conversation' (through the media, with communities of interest, and in schools) on the inferior status of women and children in Sierra Leone, including considerations of the role of Secret Societies and associated rituals, the gendered nature poverty, property rights, exploitation and single motherhood.	x	x	x	x	x	MIC	IMC, INGO, CSO, MSWGCA	17,000

PILLAR 3: Local Agenda and Gender: GBV Prevention through community awareness, participation and action

OUTCOME 3: A national dialogue on gender and the rights and responsibilities of Sierra Leoneans towards each other reduces the vulnerability of men, women and children. Men, women, and children understand what gender based violence is, why it happens and what the impacts are for the individual, families and society and their rights and their responsibilities at individual, family and community level.

Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US \$
	The establishment, training and support of Child Welfare Committees and women's and men's GBV action groups in all communities, linking to adult literacy training for when necessary	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	INGO, UN Family and Donors	48,000

PILLAR 4: PREVENTION THROUGH EMPOWERMENT									
OUTCOME 4: Leaders at all levels of society are aware of the relationship between women's social and economic dependence on men and their vulnerability to gender based violence and are engaging their communities in addressing the social and economic factors that make women and girls vulnerable to GBV.									
Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US\$
<i>40% of District, Council, traditional and tribal leaders formulate policies that protects women, men and children's Right, preventing the occurrence of GBV within their locality by 2017</i>	Gender training and mentoring for local authorities at all levels.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	MLGRD, Un Family and CSO	40,000
	Advocacy for women's ownership of land and property as a means of reducing their vulnerability.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	Ministry of Lands, MOJ, Members of Parliament, CSOs, ad UN Family	20,000
	Programmes to promote women's economic empowerment	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	MSWGCA, UN Family, CSOs	50,000
	A national awareness and enforcement programme, informed by the Child Rights Act, Gender Laws, and Anti Trafficking laws, to reduce the exploitation of women and children (e.g. 'menpikin', slavery, forced prostitution) is developed	x	x	x	x		MSWGCA	CRC-SL, NaC-GBV, Pars-Legals etc	45,000
	Training of local committees and District Councils on their responsibilities under the CRA and Anti Human Trafficking Act, SILNAP for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820 with regards to child labor, child protection, sexual exploitation, trafficking of children and the vulnerability of foster children	x	x	x	x	x	MLGRD	MSWGCA, District Councils, INGOs	80,000

PILLAR 4: PREVENTION THROUGH EMPOWERMENT									
OUTCOME 4: Leaders at all levels of society are aware of the relationship between women's social and economic dependence on men and their vulnerability to gender based violence and are engaging their communities in addressing the social and economic factors that make women and girls vulnerable to GBV.									
Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US\$
	National program to address sexual exploitation, particularly the abuse of girls (under 18) by older men –Including understanding of unlawful carnal knowledge, abuse of young girls and rape; parental responsibility; the detention and referral roles and responsibilities of local authorities; legal prosecution of Suspected accused	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	CSOs, UN Family	60,000
	Girl Child Empowerment and affirmation processes; and education support to teenage mothers, and protection for teenage mothers, keep them in schools as well.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	MEST, CSOs, UN Family	50,000
	Protection and socio-economic empowerment initiatives for women, children and teenage girls escaping abusive and exploitative circumstances	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	Administrator & Registrar General, MOJ, Local Councils	60,000
	Ensure that all marriages are registered, Supporting all the institutions responsible for registering marriages	x	x	x	x	x	MLGRD	MSWGCA, UN Family, CSO, Local Councils	70,000
	Increase in scholarships for girls in secondary schools, increasing their chances of education	x	x	x	x		MEST	MSWGCA, UN family	100,000

PILLAR 5: Coordination: A Nationally coherent Approach to GBV

OUTCOME 5: The MSWGCA has an effective network of GBV coordination structures at chiefdom, district, regional and national levels to ensure joined up working and coherent approaches.

Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US \$
<i>The existence of coordination structures in all of the Districts, chiefdoms, regional and at National Level amongst Ministries and CSOs by 2016</i>	Set up and resource GBV committees of all GBV actors to meet regularly in each district and regional level	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	NaC GBV, NGO, UN Family	60,000
	Strengthen SGBV Coordinating committees and service providers to link with NaC- GBV programmes	x	x	x	x		MSWGCA	UN Family, INGO, and CSO	15,000
	Data collected and collated by MSWGCA feeding into the Regional GBV committees and NAC-GBV for analysis and dialogue on implications for policy and practice.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	SLP, NGO, CSO	15,000
	Training in the implications, implementation and dissemination of 3 Gender Laws and the Child Rights Act for all relevant government policy makers	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	NGO, UN Family, CSO	50,000
	Establish efficient and effective M&E system at regional and National level	x	x	x			MSWGCA	Statistics Sierra Leone, NGO, UN Family	60,000

PILLAR 6: BEING STRATEGIC: Evidence Based Policy and Practices									
OUTCOME 6: The analysis of data collected from stakeholders working to address GBV is being used to inform public opinion and to formulate coherent and effective policy and practice.									
Output Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Partner	Budgeted Cost US\$
Data is collated, shared, analyzed and inform policy and practices	MSWGCA is supported to develop and maintain a National GBV Data Base and management system to collect and collate data from social work, FSU's, PHUs, NGOs, CSO at the local, regional and national levels on GBV and human trafficking incidences, responses, prosecutions and convictions	x	x	x			MSWGCA	Statistics Sierra Leone, CSOs, UN Family	50,000
	MSWGCA to collaborate with GBV committees and NAC-GBV to use the data to inform their policy, planning and practice; and to publish accurate data and information to raise public awareness.			x	x	x	MSWGCA	Na-C-GBV, CSOs	10,000
	MSWGCA designs a result framework to ensure all GBV projects, programmes and service providers are reporting on the impact of their work with reference to the National GBV Data Base indicators	x	x	x			MSWGCA	NaC-GBV, INGO, CSO and UN Family	5,000
	Continuation of training for FSUs and key MSWGCA staff in computing, data management and analysis.	x	x	x	x	x	MSWGCA	SLP, INGO	70,000
	An ongoing MSWGCA media campaign that uses the information generated by the National GBV Data Base and GBV structures to stimulate public dialogue			x	x	x	MSWGCA	MIC, IMC, INGO, UN Family and CSO	50,000

Pillar 7: Enforce Protect and Prosecute

OUTCOME 7: Survivors of SGBV experience timely judicial responses that progress their cases effectively without prejudice and deliver justice.

Outcome Result	Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Leading Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost US\$
	Support the Judiciary in the recruitment of Magistrates and Judges in each District and Region respectively.	x	x	x			MOJ	Judiciary, JSCO, MSWGCA, MOFED	50,000
	Establish SGBV/Family courts in each district	x	x				MOJ	JSCO, Judiciary, MSWGCA, INGO	20,000
	Support review of judicial processes to fast-track the investigation and the trial of SGBV cases.	x	x	x	x	x	MOJ	Judiciary, INGO, UN Family,	10,000
	Provide incentives for SLP, doctors, lawyers, magistrates and judges to encourage them to work in rural areas	x	x	x	x	x	MOFED	MOH, MOJ, INGO, UN Family Donors	80,000
	Advocate for CHOs/nurses to be given the authority to clinically assess and certify medical evidence in SGBV cases, and thereafter give them the necessary training	x	x	x	x	x	MOHS	MOJ, Judiciary, JSCO, NaC GBV, INGO& CSO	14,000
	Establish juvenile courts and remand homes in every district.	x	x	x	x		MSWGCA	Donors, INGOs, UN family	80,000
	Train and equip the SLP to carry out effective investigation of SGBV cases.	x	x	x	x		MIA	MSWGCA, MOJ, SLP, JSCO, INGO, CSO	80,000
	Provide witness support and protection scheme	x	x	x	x	x	MOJ	MSWGCA, SLP, INGOs, CSOs	85,000

PILLAR 8: Laws Fit for Purpose									
OUTCOME 8: Effective frameworks Relating to SGBV cases									
Output Result	Activity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead Agency	Implementing Agency	Budgeted Cost \$
The Gaps in the Gender Laws are addressed and justice actors implement the sexual offenses Bill by 2015	Support the implementation and the roll out of the sexual Offenses	x					MSWGCA	INGO, CSO, MOJ, Judiciary, JSCO	12,000
	Review the Gender Justice Laws to advance gender equality.	x	x	x			MSWGCA	INGO, JSCO, MOJ, Judiciary	25,000
	Training prosecutors, SLP, and social workers and all relevant stakeholders on SGBV cases	x	x	x	x	x	MOJ	INGO, JSCO, MOJ and Judiciary	45,000