(This section is to be completed by UNDP Project/Programme Team)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **PROJECT INFORMATION** | | | |
| **Programme/Project Name:** | Strengthening the Rule of Law, Security and Human Rights in Sierra Leone | | |
| **Reporting Period:** (*Quarter/year)* | July – September, 2017 | | |
| **ATLAS Award ID:** | 90095 | | |
| **ATLAS Project ID:** | 104225 | | |
| **Donor/Funded by:** | UNDP Core Resources | | |
| **Partnerships:** |  | | |
| **Counterparts: IP/RPs** | HUWASAL | | |
| **UNDAF Outcome(s):** | Capacity of democratic institutions strengthened to enable good governance | | |
| **Expected CPD Outcome(s):** | Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services | | |
| **Expected CP Output(s):** | 4.2. State institutions and CSOs including women’s organizations and networks are better enabled to provide justice services for women including on SGBV, family, inheritance, land and property issues | | |
| **Project Location/Coverage:**  *(Also include sub national coverage areas)* | Nationwide | | |
| **ProjectStart Date:***(month/Year)* | 1st January, 2017 | | |
| **Project End Date:***(month/Year)* | 31 December 2019 | | |
| **Project Extension Date:***(month/Year)* |  | | |
| **Project Quarterly Financial Status** | | | |
| **Annual Budget:** *(Current Year)* | **Expenses to date** | **Unspent Funds** | **% Delivery this quarter** |
| Le 212, 250,000 | Le 212, 250,000 | 00 | 100% |
| **Project Manager/Focal Point:**  *(name, designation, signature)* | Christopher M. Briama – HUWASAL National Coordinator | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **B. EXPECTED OUTPUTS** *(Based on AWP)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **#** | **Output** | | | **Baseline** | | | | **Indicators** | | | | | | | | | **Project Target Results** | | | | ***Actual***  **Quarter Target Results** *(Achieved)* | | | |
| **1.** | Support provided to 45 victims of SGBV, family members and witnesses to access medical facilities and police stations for investigations | | | 496 cases supported from 2009. to 2016 | | | | * Number of documented cases. * Number of survivors and witnesses/family members supported | | | | | | | | | 45 victims/Survivors of SGBV and 45 witnesses/family members supported and are able to access police stations | | | | A total of 81 case documented and supported, these include; 44 sexual penetration, 35 domestic violence, and 2 rape | | | |
| **2.** | 45 victims and 45 witnesses supported to attend 3 courts sittings for litigation on matters in Kenema and Koidu Cities in Kenema and Kono districts, and in Daru and Kailahun towns in Kailahun district itinerant court | | | 398 cases supported to attend court sittings from 2009 to 2016. | | | | * Number of cases supported during court sittings * Number of court sittings attended by SGBV victims/survivors | | | | | | | | | 45 victims along with 45 respective witnesses supported to attend 3 court sittings in Kenema, Kono and Kailahun districts in order to gain legal redress | | | | 51 Victims, 51 witnesses and family members supported to attend court sittings during project implementation. | | | |
| **3.** | 30 victims and witnesses from remote communities sheltered during court sittings | | | 153 victims and witnesses sheltered to attend court sitting from 2009.to 2016. | | | | * Number of cases from remote communities received shelter support. * Number of victims and witnesses from remote communities received shelter support | | | | | | | | | 30 victims and witnesses from remote communities sheltered during court sittings. | | | | During project implementation 33 victims and witnesses were sheltered to attend court sittings | | | |
| **4.** | 45 victims and witnesses supported through follow up assistance to attend 4 court sittings to enhance the probability of a positive outcome from cases in court | | | 97 victims and witnesses supported through follow up assistance to court sitting from 2009. To 2016. . | | | | * Number of victim and witness supported to attend court sittings * Number of court sitting attended. | | | | | | | | | 45 victims and witnesses supported through follow up assistance to attend 4 court sittings. | | | | A total 57 victims and witnesses received follow-up assistance; these include transportation, DSA and shelter to attend court sittings. | | | |
| **5** | 5 victims supported through an emergency fund to access specialized services as required by injuries suffered | | | 27 victims p supported through emergency fund from 2009 to 2016. | | | | * Number of cases supported through emergency fund to access specialized services. | | | | | | | | | 5 cases supported through emergency fund to access specialized services | | | | 5 emergency cases supported under this project funding. | | | |
| **6** | At least 30 matters charged to court for litigation and 15 convictions secured in the process | | | 398 matters were charged and 132 convictions secured from 2009 to 2016 | | | | * Number of cases charged to court * Number of conviction secured. | | | | | | | | | 30 matters charged to court and 15 conviction secured. | | | | 53 new cases charged to court for litigation during project implementation with a total of 16 convictions secured (9 cases of sexual penetration and 7 domestic violence cases. | | | |
| **7** | 6 justice stakeholder encounters organized across 3 districts bringing together service delivery institutions from the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, SLP, FSU, Courts and NGOs to strengthen service delivery mechanisms as well as build on dialogue among sector institutions. | | | 5 justice stakeholder encounter organized from 2009 to 2016 and 3 justice stakeholders engagement held under this project implementation | | | | * Number of justice stakeholder encounters organized * Number of participants(attendants of justice stakeholders encounters) | | | | | | | | | 6 justice stakeholder encounters organized in 3 districts(Kenema, Kailahun and Kono) | | | | 6 justice stakeholder engagements conducted in close collaboration with Legal Aid Board and the MSWGCA ( 3 in the first quarter and 3 in the second quarter with a total of 117 participants in attendance (i.e. 74 male, 43 female). Participants shared practical experiences on services delivery in matters of SGBV and proffered actions towards strengthening coordination and supportive approach through referrals and joint advocacy in order to maximise the effectiveness of service provision to victims and families in matters relating to SGBV and other human rights abuses. | | | |
| 8 | Focus group discussions held across 3 districts bringing together 100 participants to enhance knowledge on SGBV and enhance service delivery approaches as well as enhance the protection and response to SGBV | | | No focus group discussion conducted | | | | -Number of focus group discussions held  -Number of participants of the focus group discussions. | | | | | | | | | 100 participants brought together to attend focus group discussions on SGBV and service delivery in 3 districts | | | | Focus group discussions conducted across the 3 districts of Kenema, Kono and Kailahun with 125 participants (70 male and 55 female) were in attendance. Participants include service providers and community members participants shared experience on SGBV issues in their communities and proffered suggestions what will be community roles in addressing issues of compromise which is widely noted to be associated with redress of SGBV in communities | | | |
|  | Capacity building workshops organized for 30 monitors to strengthen their ability to monitor and provide support at community levels for the resolution of matters involving women and bordering on land, property inheritance | | | 2 capacity building workshops organized for 20 monitors from 2009 to 2016 | | | | Number of capacity building workshop organized  Number of monitors trained | | | | | | | | | 30 monitors attended capacity building workshop to strengthen their ability to monitor and provide support at community levels for the resolution of matters involving women and bordering on land, property inheritance | | | | Three ( 3) trainings were conducted for 30 community volunteer monitors (I training per district for 10 monitors) for 2 days. The 30 trained community volunteer monitors received capacity building training that contributed to strengthened their ability to monitor and provide necessary mediation support at community level in addressing matters of women land, property and inheritance right. A total of 41 property deprivation matters on issues of women’s land, inheritance and other property deprivation were documented (19 in Kono, 12 in Kailahun and 10 in Kenema districts respectively) by community monitors and settled through community mediation process with the involvement of local chiefs, youth and women’s leaders, religious leaders, Legal Aid Board and like-minded CSO such as LAWYERS and Network Movement Justice and Development (NMJD- Kono office). Deprived women gained ownership to their property through this intervention. | | | |
| **9** | Two (2) midterm and 1 (1) final reports submitted on progressive implementation by**30 July, 30October 30** and **15December** respectively by the HUWASAL | | | Mid - term reports submitted per grant received from 2009 to 2016 | | | | Number of reports submitted  Submitted reports detailing project implementation and accomplishments | | | | | | | | | Two mid-term and one end of project report submitted in a timely manner consistently detailing project implementation and accomplishment of desire outcomes | | | | Two(2) mid-term reports submitted( i.e. 1 in the first quarter and 1 in the second quarter) | | | |
| ***Please ensure risks are captured in the ATLAS risks and issues log (UNDP Project/Programme Team)*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **RISK AND MITIGATION MEASURES**   *(This section to be completed by the Implementing Partner)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Risks** | | | | | | | | | **Risk Rating**  *(Low, Moderate or Significant)* | | | | | **Mitigation Measures** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1.** | | Poor road network condition especially during the rainy season continue to posed challenge in reaching rural communities as most of the project operational communities were cut off from motorists during the rainy season . . | | | | | | | Medium | | | | | During project implementation HUWASAL worked through contact of community volunteer monitors via mobile phone. Moreover, motor bikes are used to reach out to desperate cases. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.** | | Staff were faced with security whereas HUWASAL was seen in communities as a front actor in ensuring justice is visible on behalf of victim especially if compromise is sensed between the alleged perpetrator’s family members and that of victim’s family members. | | | | | | | High | | | | | Staff worked with strictly adherence with the standard guiding principles while working with survivors of SGBV whereas confidentiality was maintained at all time. Moreover, HUWASAL continued to engaging justice serving stakeholders throughout project implementation in ensuring that justice is speedily access in case of SGBV especially in sexual violence cases through joint advocacy network.. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.** | | Though gender justice laws provide for free medical services for victims of SGBV but implementation is far fetch from realization. Moreover, if payment is done at the hospital for treatment of SGBV victims, the hospital administration refused to issue receipts for all related charges incurred for treatment thus creating difficulties to liquidate for medical treatment. | | | | | | | High | | | | | HUWASAL engaged doctors and other medical practitioners at District Health Management Team level to put proper documentation in place on monies received for medical services. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY PROGRESS**   *(This section to be completed by the Implementing Partner, in line with the appropriate agreement (signed Annual Work Plan or Letter of Agreement or Micro-Capital Grant/Project Cooperation Agreement)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Key Achievements/Accomplishments of the Quarter**  *(concisely highlight notable achievements for reporting period)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1** | | | A total of 81 cases documented and supported, these include; 44 sexual penetration, 35 domestic violence, and 2 rape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 2** | | | 51 Victims, 51 witnesses and family members supported to attend court sittings during this project implementation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3** | | | During this project implementation 33 victims and witnesses were sheltered to attend court sittings (17 sheltered in the first quarter and 14 sheltered in the second quarter) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 4** | | | A total 57 victims and witnesses received follow-up assistance, these include transportation, DSA and shelter to attend court sittings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 5** | | | 5 emergency cases supported under project implementation period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 6** | | | 52 new cases charged to court for litigation during project implementation with a total of 16 convictions secured (9 cases of sexual penetration and 7 domestic violence cases) whereas all sexual penetration cases convicted goes with custodian sentences which range from 3 to 12 years while the domestic violence matters mainly goes with restitution and compensation to victims) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 7** | | | 6 justice stakeholder engagements conducted in close collaboration with Legal Aid Board and the MSWGCA (3 in the first quarter and 3 in the second quarter with a total of 117 participants were in attendance (i.e. 74 male, 43 female). Participants shared practical experiences on services delivery in matters of SGBV and proffered actions towards strengthening coordination and supportive approach through referrals and joint advocacy in order to maximise the effectiveness of service provision to victims and families in matters relating to SGBV and other human rights abuses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 8** | | | Focus group discussions conducted across the 3 districts of Kenema, Kono and Kailahun with 125 participants (70 male and 55 female) were in attendance. Participants include service providers and community members and the forum was an opportunity form participants to shared experience on SGBV issues in their communities and proffered suggestions what will be community roles in addressing issues of compromise which is widely noted to be associated with redress of SGBV in communities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 9** | | | Three (3) trainings were conducted for 30 community volunteer monitors (I training per district for 10 monitors for 2 days). The 30 trained community volunteer monitors have received capacity building training that has strengthened their ability to monitor and provide necessary mediation support at community level in addressing matters of women land, property and inheritance right. . A total of 41 property deprivation matters on issues of women’s land, inheritance and other property deprivation were documented (19 in Kono, 12 in Kailahun and 10 in Kenema districts respectively) by the trained community monitors and all of maters were settled through the intervention of HUWASAL and partners including community leadership by community monitors and settled through community mediation process with the involvement of local chiefs, youth and women’s leaders, religious leaders, Legal Aid Board and like-minded CSO such as LAWYERS and Network Movement Justice and Development (NMJD- Kono office) of the deprived women gained ownership right to their property through this intervention. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 10** | | | Two (1) mid-term reports submitted detailing project implementation and achieved outcomes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Challenges** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Remedial Actions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Reports of SGBV overwhelmed project resources available for victims support; as a result HUWASAL has continuously been faced with pressure in providing support to current upcoming reports prior to the phase out of the project on the 30th November, 2017. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | As a remedial action, HUWASAL has continued to engage with like-minded service providers and communities in ensuring that survivors receive appropriate and effective services through a functional referral protocols. | | | | | | | | | |
| Compromise of cases more especially matters of sexual violence against young girls is still posing a greatest challenge in the court litigation process thus undermining the deterrent measures to curb SGBV in Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HUWASAL continues working toward raising community awareness on the consequences of child sexual abuse, available resources, referral pathway, human rights and national laws against SGBV. Such community engagement focuses on influential community stakeholders including local chiefs, youth and women’s leaders, religious leaders (Imams and Pastors) as well as societal heads. | | | | | | | | | |
| Police (FSU) continues to work within a constrain environment where they are faced with inadequate logistic support like stationery and fuel to visit crime scene or make arrest,. Due to inadequate logistic supplies to the FSU, the public has started losing confident in the police because of their frequent request for stationery and fuel from complainants as the only alternative in addressing the logistic challenge faced in their work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HUWASAL continues to provide some support (stationery and fuel) to the FSU in the investigation process as well as advocacy for improve logistic support to the FSU. | | | | | | | | | |
| Numerous adjournments of cases during the Preliminary Investigation at Magistrate court as well as trial process at the High Court caused frustration among victim’s family members which will lead them not to attend court sittings. As a result, most of these cases are thrown out of court due to lack of evidence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HUWASAL continues to monitor court proceedings and made follow up to available victims and families for them to continues attending court sittings. | | | | | | | | | |
| Despite the on-going engagements of traditional leaders, yet some local chiefs remain to shows less commitment in combating SGBV as most compromise in SGBV cases are being fuel by traditional leaders in rural communities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HUWASAL continues to engage local community leaderships on their role and responsibilities in addressing SGBV. | | | | | | | | | |
| Though both Domestic Violence Act 2007 and Sexual Offences Act 2012 stipulates free medical treatment for victims of sexual and domestic violence, yet implementation of these legal provisions are not visible in all health facilities within project target districts(Kenema, Kono and Kailahun). Victims of sexual and domestic violence continue to pay money for any medical services provided at all Government health facilities within eastern region of Sierra Leone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HUWASAL continues working with like-minded civil society organizations and appropriate state actors in ensuring that these legal provisions are strictly adhere to at government health facilities. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERABLE AND TIMELINES**   *How would you describe the current status of project progress in relation to the original time-lines? (Mark with an* ***“X”*** *in the appropriate box)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| This project is on track against its deliverables and original timelines | | | | | Yes | | This project is off track but expected to be back on track in the next reporting period | | | | | | | | |  | | This project is off track and not expected to be back on track in the next reporting period | | | | | |  |
| If the project is considered to be ‘off track’ please explain what measures are being taken to get the project back ‘on track’: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **PLANS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue follow-up on cases in court and provide support to victims through referrals to access justice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue engagement with appropriate services providers to ensure appropriate services provision to victims and families through functional referrals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gender Inclusion** | | | **People reached in reporting period** *(Disaggregated Data)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Direct Recipients** | | | | | | | | | **Indirect Recipients** | | | | | | | | | | | **Total People Tracked** | |
| # Male | | | # Female | | | | | | # Male | | | | | | | | # Female | | |
| 210 | | | 320 | | | | | | 5,680 | | | | | | | | 8,500 | | | 14,710 | |
| **South-South Cooperation** | | | **Form(s) of SSC/TrC** | | | **Countries involved** | | | | | | **Partners involved** | | | | | | | | **Explain how the specific form(s) of SSC/TrC contributed to the delivery of development results, or why intended results have not been delivered.** | | | | |
|  | | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | | |  | | | | |
| *Add rows as required……* | | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | | |  | | | | |
| 1. **LESSONS LEARNED** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The reporting rate of sexual penetration continues to be on an increase in Kenema and Kailahun districts coupled with an increase number of teenage pregnancy. The high rate of sexual penetration incidents were likewise revealed by Kenema Rainbow Initiative during justice stakeholders engagement,. According to Rainbow Initiative, from January to October 2017, a total of 385 reports of sexual and domestic violence were documented and provided with medical with 87 teenage pregnancies recorded of which the youngest was 13 years.. Also 7 teenage pregnancy cases were identified by HUWASAL and most of the alleged perpetrators responsible for the act were identified to be teenage boys of the same age group though some adult men were likewise identified as alleged perpetrators. It was noted that victims of sexual violence are mostly from less privileged families who require much needed support services to access justice. Therefore support to victims of SGBV to access justice is much needed in the spate of increasing reports of sexual violence against girls in Kenema and Kailahun districts. . This is because, most parents are single mothers with less economic power to pursue cases in court, therefore if the required support is not available they will not continue to attend court sitting and cases with such nature will be thrown out of court for lack prosecution witness (PW!). This has contributed to undermine both national and international efforts towards the advancement of women and girls rights in the country. Moreover, such an increasing rate of sexual violence against young girls has a great adverse effect on efforts to improving girl child education in Kenema and Kailahun districts and the country as a whole. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| During project implementation, it was noted that even key personnel of Government key actors in the protection of women and children rights are potential perpetrators of sexual violence. For instance, the Data Clerk for FSU –Eastern Region was accused for sexually penetrating a 15 years girl and the Clerk of Kailahun Magistrate court was likewise accused for rape of a 20 years woman in Kailahun town.. This indicates that incidents of sexual abuse against young girls and women are being committed by people in position of authority who ought to know the law better. Therefore, there is a much needed stronger action from state authority in ensuring that state officers who are found wanted of sexual violence are face with the full force of the law thus sending strong signal to the public that there is no secret cow in justice dispensation in Sierra Leone. . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As a result of the ongoing community engagement on women’s right to land and other property including inheritance, there is a growing number of reports emerging from women with regards their right to land and inheritance. Kono district was recorded with the high rate of cases of women deprivation from land and other property. This indicates that with the active involvement of influential community structures like volunteer monitors, traditional chiefs, women and youth leaders as well as religious leaders in addressing women’s land and inheritance right issues, women in the rural areas have developed confident and they have started breaking the silence on the issue of land and inheritance rights which have been only the business of men. Therefore, continuous community engagement on women’s land and inheritance right is needed as it will greatly contribute towards enhancement of women’s socio-economic empowerment more especially in rural communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Field Visits/Missions conducted this Quarter?**  *(Mark with an* ***‘X’****)*  *(If conducted, attach reports) (This section is to be completed by UNDP Project/Programme Team)* | | | | | | | **YES** | | | | **NO** | | | | **If Yes, purpose & follow up actions taken:** (*Attach BTOR)* | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | |  | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **COMMUNICATIONS & SUCCESS STORIES/HUMAN INTEREST STORIES**   *please indicate # of stories & attach; also attach photographs)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Success Stories/Human Interest Stories** *please indicate # of stories &attach; also attach photographs)* | | | | | | | The 7 years girl was sexually penetrated by one Adu Foday, age 21 years in Baaima town, Mandu chiefdom in the Kailahun district on 6th May, 2017. The alleged perpetrator is a neighbor to victim’s parent. In the evening, while victim was sitting at their house, the alleged perpetrator called her while he was in his room. Victim went to him, there he closed the door and had sexual intercourse with victim, thereafter threatened to kill victim if she disclosed the incident to her parent. After 7 days, victim fell critically ill and she was unable to walk. She was taken to the health center and when examined by the MCH Aid, it was realized that victim has been sexually penetrated and seriously damaged. The matter was reported to Daru Police station and the FSU line Manager immediately contacted Humanist Watch Salone on the issue and referred to Kenema immediately for medical attention. Victim was admitted for 3 weeks at the Kenema Government Hospital and as a result of support from Humanist Watch Salone through SGBV grant provided by UNDP, victim’s life was save: support from Humanist Watch Salone include medical, feeding, clothing( as victim referred to Kenema with no adequate clothing) as well as transportation and DSA to attend court sittings. Presently, the case has been committed to High Court and alleged perpetrator still in remand at Kenema Correctional Center. Upon discharged from Hospital, the victim’s mother have to said this “Thanks *to God and your supporters for saving the life of my daughter, with my condition as a woman without a husband, where should I get money to cure my daughter. This has been worry when my daughter was in a critical situation but today I am going home with joy”*  Florence M. Bockarie, age 45 years and sisters at Gbetema village, Gbense Chiefdom in the Kono district reported the Nephew of their late Father in person of Isaac Tamba Yarja for depriving them from their inheritance right to their late Father’s property( house and land). Florence’s father was only blessed with 4 children (all girls), so he took his sister’s son Isaac Tamba Yarja to be with him as a boy child. This of his nephew grew up with him and after the death of Florence’s father, the nephew Issac Tamba Yarja took away all the property from Florence and her 3 sisters claiming that he as a boy child have right to inherit his uncle’ property (land and house) and even went ahead to change the house plan without the consent of Florence and her sisters.  The matter was reported to HUWASAL through a Community Volunteer Monitor and it was looked into jointly by the community elders including the town chief as well as our CSO partner (LAWYERS). With our intervention there was a shift of decision from the community as they were inter-earlier in support of Issac Tamba Yarja to have had the right to inheritance of his uncle’s property only because he is the boy child as the uncle’s children are women. The community mediation on this matter provided a clear understanding to community on women’s inheritance right after which a women’s leader of the community in her vote of thanks speech disclosed how women have been subjected to such discrimination. This is what she said” *The settlement of this matter does not benefit Florence and her sisters alone but all the women in this community. Many women were faced with similar situation but they fall victim of our culture and norms, whereas they were deprived from inheriting their fathers and husbands’ property only because they are women and culture favour men to inheritance. Today is a start for us as women in this community to start demanding our right to inheritance, our faces are full of joy and happiness, and we will not get back from where we were, thanks to you all from shining our right to land and inheritance.*  Hawanatu Koroma, age 46 years from Talia Togboma village, Nongowa chiefdom in Kenema district reported a matter of inheritance right to her late husband property. Hawanatu Koroma was married to her late husband for 25 years with 6 children. After the death of her husband, the family of her late husband ( the younger brother of late husband) asked her to return to her home village thus taking away the property( house and cash crop plantation) from the woman. With this action, Hawanatu reported the matter to HUWASAL through the Community Volunteer monitor and it was mediated with the involvement of the town chief and elders. With the intervention of HUWASAL, the said property was regained by the Hawanatu as a rightful owner of her late husband property. With this decision, Hawanatu said “me and my children has regained our full life. We were suffering when my late husband property was taken away from me but today I am relief. This decision shows that justice is for everyone and I pray for God mercy to be upon you all who have given us the right to our life because me and children were at the point of death if my husband property was not return to me and my children” | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Further communications support required next quarter***(Mark with an* ***‘X’****)* | | | | | | | **Documentary** | | | **Photos** | | | | | | | | | | | | **Support with Story** | | |
|  | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
|  | | | **C:\Users\HP Core i7\Desktop\Activity Photos\20170613_111217.jpg** | | | | | | | | | | | | Training session of community monitors in Kenema district | | |
| **C:\Users\HP Core i7\Desktop\recent photos\20170714_091040.jpg** | | | | | | | | | | | | *Community mediation on inheritance right matter involving a widow -Hawanatu Koroma and her 6 children vs the family members of her late husband in Talia Togboma –Nongowa chiefdom, Kenema district* | | |
| **C:\Users\HP Core i7\Desktop\recent photos\IMG_20100105_193916.jpg** | | | | | | | | | | | | Focus group discussion with service providers and community members in Kailahun district. | | |
| **Any suggestions to the Communications unit?** | | | | | | | On the spot visit of our activities like trainings and outreach sessions by the communication unit in order for them to capture stories of interest for UNDP publication. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. **DONORS*(UNDP Project/Programme Team)*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Have you attended any Donor meetings this Quarter (Group/Cluster/etc..)***(Mark with an* ***‘X’****)* | | | | | | | | | **YES** | | | | **NO** | | | **If yes, main issues discussed with donor & follow up actions** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | |  | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| **Pipelines:**  **Concept Note Development** *(Mark with an* ***‘X’****)* | | | | | | | | | **YES** | | | | **NO** | | | **If Yes, Indicate type of Pipeline** (Hard, Soft, Idea) | | | **If Yes, Brief Description of Concept Note** | | | | | **Amount ($)** |
|  | | | | No | | |  | | |  | | | | |  |
| **Any donors approached for funding?** *(if yes, List them)* | | | | | | | | | **-**Crossroads Foundation  -Advocacy Project USA  -Safe Abortion Action Fund  -Australian Embassy –Ghana  -The Consortium for Elections and Political Processes Strengthening (CEPPS) a joint venture of three partners— the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), the International Republican Institute (IRI), and the National Democratic Institute (NDI). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Any donor funds expected?** *(if yes, indicate the amounts anticipated)* | | | | | | | | | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |