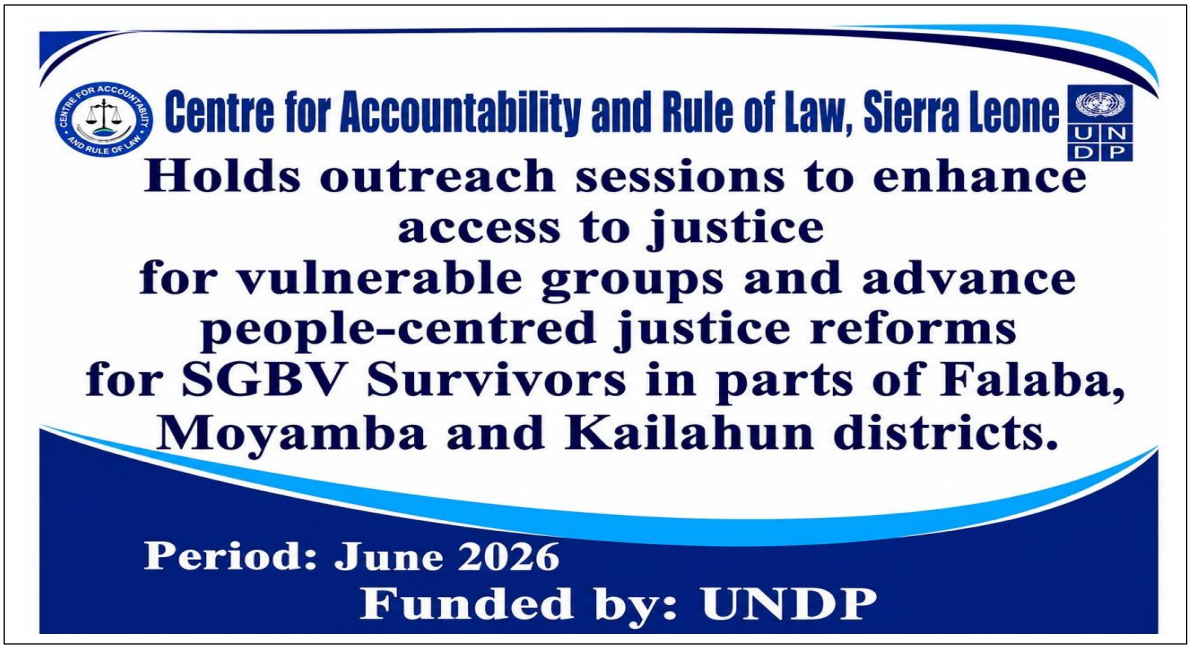
# ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT
## Sierra Leone




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Project Title | Enhancing Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups and Advancing People-Centred Justice Reforms | |
| **Project Number** | **001002874** | |
| Responsible Party | Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law – Sierra Leone (CARL-SL)<br>19 Pulteney Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone | |
| Activity Period | Start Date: 01/04/2026 | End Date: 15/5/2026 |
| Approved Activity Budget | USD 25,535.05 | |
| Reporting Period | From: 01/07/2026 | To: 31/7/2026 |
| UNDP Focal Contact Person | Alie B. Sesay<br>Email: alie.b.sesay@undp.org<br>Tel: 080886278 | |

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## I. Project summary

During the reporting period, the Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law–Sierra Leone (CARL-SL), with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), successfully implemented Activities 4, 5 and 6 under the project **"Enhancing Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups and Advancing People-Centred Justice Reforms" (Project No. 001002874)**. The interventions formed part of UNDP's broader outcome of strengthening inclusive, people-centred justice and security systems that are trusted, accessible and responsive to the needs of vulnerable populations, particularly women, children and survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).
The reporting period focused on three mutually reinforcing interventions designed to consolidate earlier project achievements in legal aid provision, survivor support and community capacity strengthening.

These included: (i) Conducting twenty-four community outreach sessions (eight per district) to increase awareness on key justice and protection laws.

(ii) Organising twenty-four syndicated radio discussion programmes via AYV radio Freetown, SLBC radio Kailahun, Radio Shalom Falaba and radio MoDCA Moyamba to broaden public access to legal information and stimulate public dialogue on justice issues,

(iii) Documenting beneficiary experiences through six video testimonials (two per district) to generate qualitative evidence of project results and support communication, learning and advocacy.

Activity implementations were undertaken in each of the three chiefdoms across **Falaba, Moyamba and Kailahun Districts** using a participatory and community-centred approach that engaged traditional authorities, religious leaders, women leaders, youth groups, community-based organisations, teachers, local justice actors and other influential stakeholders. The interventions promoted increased awareness of the **Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024**, and community referral pathways for survivors of SGBV and other vulnerable persons.

The community outreach sessions directly reached **3,300 beneficiaries**, significantly surpassing the cumulative project target of **1,700 people**. Of those reached, **1,161 (48.4%) were male, and 1,239 (51.6%) were female**. Age disaggregation showed that **624 participants (26.0%) were children and adolescents below 18 years**, while **1,776 participants (74.0%) were adults aged 18 years and above**. The outreach also intentionally promoted inclusion by reaching **eight (8) persons with disabilities**, representing approximately **0.3%** of all participants. These included individuals with physical, visual and hearing impairments who participated through accessible community mobilisation and inclusive facilitation approaches.

The fifteen syndicated radio talk shows complemented the physical outreach, by extending legal awareness to wider audiences across the three project districts. Fifteen syndicated radio discussion programmes were successfully organised and broadcast through four local radio stations, creating additional platforms for public education on survivor protection, women's inheritance rights, child marriage prevention and community responsibilities in promoting access to justice. Audio recordings of all broadcasts will be submitted separately to UNDP as evidence of implementation.

To complement the quantitative results achieved under the project, CARL-SL also documented **three beneficiary video testimonials** from the project districts. The testimonials captured personal experiences of beneficiaries whose lives had been positively influenced through legal awareness, referral support and community engagement. The videos provide qualitative evidence of project outcomes while supporting future advocacy, communication and institutional learning. The completed testimonial videos will likewise be submitted separately to UNDP as part of the project's communication and visibility materials.

Overall, the reporting period demonstrated that combining community mobilisation, strategic mass communication and evidence-based success story significantly strengthens public confidence in justice institutions, improves knowledge of legal rights and responsibilities, and contributes to sustainable people-centred justice reforms at community level.

**Key Achievements During the Reporting Period**
Implementation during the reporting period recorded strong performance against the approved Results Framework, with all three planned activities completed. Activity 4 substantially exceeded its cumulative target, while Activities 5 and 6 fully achieved their planned outputs.

Under **Activity 4**, CARL-SL successfully conducted 24 **community outreach sessions** across Falaba, Moyamba and Kailahun Districts, reaching 3,300 **people**, representing approximately 194% of the cumulative target of 2,600 **beneficiaries**. Participants comprised 1,561 **males** (47.30%) **and** 1,739 **females** (52.70%).
Beyond the impressive reach, the outreach sessions strengthened community understanding of the Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007, and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024; improved awareness of women's inheritance rights and survivor-centred justice approaches, increased knowledge of community referral pathways and reporting procedures, strengthened collaboration between communities, traditional authorities and justice sector institutions, and secured commitments from local leaders to discourage victim-blaming, informal settlement of serious offences and discriminatory inheritance practices.

Under **Activity 5**, CARL-SL successfully organised and facilitated 25 **syndicated radio discussion programmes** on AYV Freetown, radio MoDCA Moyamba, radio SHALOM Falaba and SLBC radio Kailahun across the project districts, fully achieving the planned target. The broadcasts significantly expanded access to legal information beyond the communities directly reached through outreach activities by providing simplified discussions on SGBV prevention, survivor protection, women's inheritance rights, child marriage prevention and available justice and referral mechanisms. The programmes also created opportunities for legal experts, community leaders and justice actors to engage the public through interactive discussions, helping to dispel misconceptions about statutory laws while encouraging timely reporting of offences and increased utilisation of available support services.

Under **Activity 6**, CARL-SL successfully produced **six** **beneficiary video testimonials**, fully achieving the planned output. The testimonials documented real-life experiences of beneficiaries who had benefited from legal awareness, referrals and community justice interventions, providing compelling qualitative evidence of project outcomes. The documentation process adhered to survivor-centred principles by ensuring informed consent, confidentiality and protection of participants throughout the interviews. The resulting videos will support advocacy, institutional learning, accountability and future communication efforts while demonstrating the practical impact of people-centred justice reforms at community level.

**Cross-Cutting Outcomes and Impact**
The combined implementation of Activities 4, 5 and 6 generated outcomes extending beyond the immediate delivery of planned outputs and contributed to strengthening access to justice systems within the target districts.

First, the interventions significantly enhanced legal literacy among community members by increasing understanding of statutory protections relating to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, women's inheritance rights, child marriage prevention and community referral mechanisms. Improved legal awareness is expected to contribute to increased reporting of violations, greater utilisation of formal justice mechanisms and stronger protection of vulnerable groups.

Second, the activities reinforced survivor-centred justice approaches by promoting confidentiality, dignity, non-discrimination and timely referral of survivors to appropriate service providers. Community leaders, justice actors and other frontline stakeholders demonstrated increased appreciation of their respective roles in protecting survivors and supporting lawful resolution of cases.

Third, implementation strengthened community ownership of justice reforms through active engagement of traditional authorities, religious leaders, women leaders, youth representatives and community-based structures. Their participation increased local commitment to addressing harmful practices, promoting lawful inheritance rights and supporting implementation of national legal frameworks within their respective communities.

Fourth, the combination of direct community engagement and strategic radio programming substantially expanded access to justice information beyond physical project beneficiaries. Radio discussions created wider public conversations around gender equality, survivor protection, child protection and accountability, thereby reinforcing key messages delivered during community outreach sessions.

Finally, the collection of beneficiary testimonials strengthened evidence generation and project visibility by documenting tangible changes experienced by beneficiaries and communities. The testimonials provide qualitative evidence that increased legal awareness, improved access to information and strengthened referral systems contribute to greater confidence in justice institutions, improved protection of vulnerable persons and sustained community support for people-centred justice reforms.

**Workplan Performance** (cumulative, including the current period)

| COMPLETED ACTIVITIES | Timeline | | Planned Budget for the Activity (in grant currency)3 | Funds Delivered for the Activity (in grant currency) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T4 | T4 | | |
| Activity 4: Conduct 24 (eight per district) district outreach sessions to enhance access to justice for vulnerable groups and advance people-centred justice reforms for SGBV survivors across Falaba, Moyamba and Kailahun districts | x | x | NLe 209,300 | NLe 209.300 |
| Activity 5: Organise 25 syndicated radio discussion programmes via 4 radio stations on the Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), Devolution of Estates Act 2007, and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2024 | x | x | NLe 311,700 | NLe 311700 |
| Activity 6: Produce 6 (Two per district) video testimonials of beneficiaries' experiences and impact stories from project locations | x | x | NLe 78,400 | NLe 78,400 |

## II. Project Results

**Activity 4: Conduct twenty-four (24) Community Outreach Sessions to Enhance Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups and Advance People-Centred Justice Reforms for SGBV Survivors**

**Background/Context**

As part of the implementation of the project **"Enhancing Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups and Advancing People-Centred Justice Reforms,"** CARL-SL conducted fifteen (15) community outreach sessions across Falaba, Moyamba and Kailahun Districts. The outreach formed part of the project's strategy to increase legal literacy, strengthen community-based protection mechanisms and promote access to justice for vulnerable groups, particularly women, girls, survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), persons at risk of child marriage and individuals facing discrimination in inheritance matters.

Despite continued efforts by Government and development partners, many rural communities remain constrained by limited awareness of statutory laws, harmful social norms, weak referral mechanisms and reliance on informal dispute resolution processes for serious offences. These challenges continue to undermine reporting of SGBV, restrict women's enjoyment of inheritance rights and weaken confidence in formal justice institutions.

The outreach sessions therefore focused on simplifying key legal provisions under the **Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007,** and the **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024**, while strengthening community understanding of available reporting and referral pathways.

**Beneficiary Profile and Contextual Analysis**

The outreach activities directly reached **3,300 community members**, significantly exceeding the cumulative project targeted beneficiaries.

Of those reached:

- **1,161 were male (48.4%)**
- **1,239 were female (51.6%)**

Age disaggregation showed broad community participation:

- **Children (below 18 years): 310 participants**
- **Youth (18–35 years): 972 participants**
- **Adults (36 years and above): 1,118 participants**

The outreach also ensured inclusion of **eight (8) persons with disabilities**, representing individuals with physical and visual impairments who actively participated in the awareness sessions.

Participants included traditional leaders, religious leaders, Mammy Queens, women's organisations, youth groups, teachers, farmers, traders, community paralegals, community child protection structures and local justice actors. Their participation was essential because these groups play influential roles in shaping community attitudes towards reporting violence, protecting survivors and promoting lawful dispute resolution.

**Methodology**

CARL-SL adopted an interactive community engagement approach that encouraged dialogue and practical learning rather than lecture-based awareness raising.

Each outreach session combined simplified presentations on the relevant laws with facilitated discussions, practical examples drawn from community experiences, question-and-answer sessions and explanations of referral pathways for survivors of SGBV and women experiencing inheritance-related discrimination.

Facilitators worked closely with local authorities and community leaders to mobilise participants and create safe spaces for discussion of sensitive issues relating to sexual violence, child marriage and women's property rights.

**Key Results**

The outreach activity was conducted in all **15 planned** three target districts, reaching a cumulative total of **2,400 beneficiaries**, thereby exceeding the project target of 1,700 people by approximately **41 per cent**. Of those reached, **1,239 (51.6%) were female,** and **1,161 (48.4%) were male**, demonstrating balanced participation and strong engagement of women and girls in discussions on access to justice and legal rights.

Participation also reflected broad representation across different age groups, with **310 children (below 18 years), 972 youth (18–35 years), and 1,118 adults (36 years and above)** participating in the outreach sessions. In line with the project's commitment to inclusion, **eight (8) persons with disabilities** (4 females and 4 males) also participated, ensuring that legal awareness initiatives reached vulnerable groups who often face additional barriers to accessing justice.

The outreach sessions substantially improved community awareness of legal protections available under the **Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007,** and the **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024**. Participants demonstrated improved understanding of survivor rights, legal consequences of sexual offences, reporting procedures, available referral pathways, and the roles of justice institutions and community actors in protecting survivors and vulnerable groups.

The intervention also strengthened appreciation of women's inheritance rights, particularly among traditional and religious leaders who acknowledged the importance of aligning customary practices with statutory law to safeguard the rights of women and girls.

In addition, the outreach strengthened collaboration between community structures and justice service providers, fostering stronger commitments to timely referrals, survivor-centred responses, protection of vulnerable persons, and the reduction of harmful practices such as the informal settlement of serious sexual offences.

**Critical Impact Analysis**

The outreach demonstrated that community-based legal awareness remains one of the most effective approaches for addressing barriers to justice in rural communities.

By bringing legal information directly to communities using simplified language and participatory discussions, the intervention increased confidence among community members to recognise violations, seek appropriate assistance and support survivors without stigma.

The active participation of traditional and religious leaders further strengthened local ownership of justice reforms and created opportunities for sustained community engagement on issues affecting women, children and other vulnerable groups.

**Activity 5: Organised Fifteen (15) Syndicated Radio Discussion Programmes on AYV Freetown, Radio MoDCA Moyamba, Radio SHALOM Falaba and SLBC Kailahun**

**Background/Context**

Recognising that many people in rural communities are unable to attend physical outreach activities, CARL-SL complemented community engagement with syndicated radio discussion programmes aimed at expanding public access to legal information.

The programmes focused on increasing awareness of the **Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024**, and available referral pathways for survivors of SGBV.

**Beneficiary Profile and Contextual Analysis**

The radio discussions targeted a broad public audience across the three project districts, including women, men, youth, traditional authorities, religious leaders and other community members.

Unlike the outreach activities, the radio programmes were designed as a mass communication intervention intended to reach listeners beyond the immediate project communities. Given the nature of radio broadcasting, listener numbers could not be accurately disaggregated by sex, age or disability.

**Methodology**

CARL-SL partnered with 4 local radio stations to organise **15 syndicated discussion programmes**, bringing together legal practitioners, project representatives and community stakeholders. AYV Freetown hosted the sessions and syndicated them via SLBC Kailahun, Radio MoDCA Moyamba and Radio SHALOM Falaba.

The programmes combined expert presentations with moderated discussions and interactive call-in sessions, allowing listeners to ask questions and receive clarification on legal issues affecting women, children and survivors of SGBV.

**Key Results**

All **15 planned radio discussion programmes** were successfully conducted during the reporting period.

The broadcasts expanded public access to information on SGBV prevention, survivor protection, inheritance rights, child marriage prevention and community referral mechanisms. The discussions also created opportunities for listeners to engage directly with legal experts and strengthened public understanding of available justice services.

Audio recordings of all broadcasts will be submitted separately to UNDP as verification of implementation.

**Critical Impact Analysis**

The radio discussions significantly complemented the community outreach programme by extending legal awareness to populations beyond the physical outreach locations.

The programmes reinforced key legal messages, stimulated public dialogue on sensitive justice issues and contributed to increased visibility of statutory protections available to vulnerable groups. Radio also proved to be an effective platform for promoting behaviour change and encouraging communities to seek lawful avenues for addressing cases of SGBV and inheritance disputes.

**Activity 6: Developed 3 (0ne per district) Video Testimonials of Beneficiaries' Experiences and Impact Stories**

**Background/Context**

To complement quantitative reporting with qualitative evidence, CARL-SL documented beneficiary experiences through the collection of three video testimonials, one in selected project district.

The activity aimed to capture personal accounts illustrating how project interventions had influenced access to justice, legal awareness and community attitudes towards survivor protection and women's rights.

**Beneficiary Profile and Contextual Analysis**

Beneficiaries from the project districts voluntarily participated in the documentation process after providing informed consent.

The selected testimonials reflected diverse experiences, including improved knowledge of legal rights, increased confidence in accessing justice services and positive changes resulting from community awareness activities.

**Methodology**

Structured interviews were conducted by Media Mix Express using survivor-centred and ethical documentation approaches that prioritised informed consent, confidentiality and participant safety.

The interviews explored beneficiaries' experiences before the intervention, support received through the project and perceived changes resulting from increased legal awareness and community engagement.

**Key Results**

Three beneficiary video testimonials were successfully documented, meeting the project target.

The videos captured authentic beneficiary experiences and provided qualitative evidence of improvements in legal awareness, confidence in justice processes and community support mechanisms. These communication products will be submitted separately to UNDP alongside this report.

**Critical Impact Analysis**

The beneficiary testimonials strengthened project accountability by demonstrating the human impact of people-centred justice interventions.
Beyond serving as communication products, the videos provide valuable learning materials for future programming, illustrating how community awareness, legal education and improved referral systems contribute to increased confidence in accessing justice and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.

## III. Key Challenges

During the implementation of Activities 4, 5, and 6 under the project **"Enhancing Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups and Advancing People-Centred Justice Reforms for SGBV Survivors,"** CARL-SL encountered several operational, social, logistical, and contextual challenges. Although these challenges did not prevent successful completion of the planned activities, they affected the pace, reach, and depth of engagement in some locations.
The challenges highlighted the continued barriers affecting access to justice, particularly for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), women experiencing inheritance discrimination, children at risk of child marriage, and vulnerable populations in rural communities.

**1. Limited Prior Knowledge of Gender justice Laws and Access to Justice**
One of the major challenges encountered during the outreach sessions was the limited understanding of existing gender justice laws, policies, and access to justice by many community members.
Before the intervention, many participants had little or no knowledge of:

- The Sexual Offences Act, 2019 as amended;
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024;
- The Devolution of Estates Act, 2007;
- Survivor referral pathways
- Available justice and protection services.

Some participants indicated that this was the first time they had received structured information on gender-justice related laws, regulations and policies.
**Operational Implications**
The limited knowledge base required facilitators to dedicate additional time to explaining basic legal concepts and procedures.
It also affected:

- Community understanding of reporting obligations
- Ability of community actors to provide appropriate referrals
- Acceptance of women's inheritance rights
- Early identification and response to SGBV and child protection concerns.

CARL-SL addressed this challenge by using simplified explanations, local examples, participatory discussions, and practical examples to ensure that participants could understand and apply the information provided.

**2. Persistent Cultural Norms and Resistance to Changing Social Practices**
Some communities continue to maintain traditional beliefs and practices that affect women's rights, survivor protection, and access to formal justice systems.
During discussions on inheritance rights and SGBV reporting, some participants expressed concerns regarding the perceived conflict between statutory laws and customary practices.
Challenges included:

- Resistance to women inheriting matrimonial property
- Preference for informal settlement of sexual offences
- Pressure on survivors to compromise cases within families
- Blaming and stigmatizing Victim

**Operational Implications**
These attitudes sometimes limited open discussion of sensitive issues and required additional engagement with traditional and religious leaders.
CARL-SL therefore prioritised dialogue with influential community actors to demonstrate that statutory protections complement community structures by promoting fairness, dignity, and social stability.

**3. Stigma, Fear of Retaliation, and Confidentiality Concerns**
Fear of stigma and retaliation remained a significant barrier affecting reporting of SGBV cases.
Some survivors and community members expressed concerns regarding:

- Exposure of personal experiences
- Community judgement
- Family conflicts
- Retaliation from alleged perpetrators
- Loss of social support.

**Operational Implications**

These concerns affected willingness to openly discuss SGBV-related issues and limited survivor participation in some community discussions.

CARL-SL ensured that outreach and communication approaches were survivor-sensitive and emphasised:

- Confidentiality
- Survivor dignity
- Protection measures
- Available referral services.

**4. Geographical and Weather-Related Challenges**

The implementation locations included remote communities across Falaba, Moyamba, and Kailahun districts where transportation and accessibility remain challenging.

During some outreach activities, heavy rainfall affected attendance and delayed community mobilisation.

Challenges included:

- Poor road conditions
- Long distances between communities
- Difficult transportation arrangements
- Delayed arrival of participants
- Increased logistical costs.

**Operational Implications**

The challenges affected activity schedules and required adjustments to ensure adequate participation.

CARL-SL worked closely with community leaders and local stakeholders to improve mobilisation and coordinate suitable meeting arrangements.

**5. Limited Access to Communication Platforms in Some Communities**

Although radio remains one of the most effective communication tools in rural Sierra Leone, some communities experience limitations in accessing radio broadcasts due to:

- Poor network coverage
- Limited electricity access
- Lack of radio ownership among some households.

**Operational Implications**

These limitations affected the ability of some community members to benefit from radio discussions.

To address this, CARL-SL complemented radio programming with:

- Community outreach sessions
- Stakeholder engagement
- Local mobilisation networks
- Distribution of key messages through community structures.

**6. Ethical and Confidentiality Considerations During Documentation of Testimonials**

The collection of beneficiary video testimonials required careful consideration due to the sensitive nature of some experiences, particularly those involving SGBV survivors and vulnerable women.

Challenges included:

- Ensuring informed consent
- Protecting beneficiary identities
- Avoiding retraumatisation
- Maintaining confidentiality

**Operational Implications**

CARL-SL applied survivor-sensitive documentation approaches, ensuring that participation was voluntary and that beneficiaries understood the purpose and use of the testimonials.

Only approved testimonials were documented for communication and visibility purposes.

## IV. Project Risks and Issues

| No. | Description | Likelihood/Impact | Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Resistance from some community members and traditional actors towards discussions on women's inheritance rights and SGBV reporting | Likelihood: Medium / Impact: High | Continued engagement with traditional leaders, religious authorities, women's groups, and community influencers to promote understanding of statutory protections |
| 2 | Persistent stigma and fear affecting survivor reporting and community discussions on SGBV | Likelihood: High / Impact: High | Strengthening survivor-centred messaging, confidentiality safeguards, and referral pathways |
| 3 | Poor road conditions and rainfall affecting access to remote communities | Likelihood: Medium / Impact: Medium | Improved activity scheduling, coordination with local leaders, and flexible outreach planning |
| 4 | Limited community access to radio programmes due to communication barriers | Likelihood: Medium / Impact: Medium | Combine radio programming with community outreach and local stakeholder dissemination. |
| 5 | Risks related to confidentiality during collection of beneficiary testimonials | Likelihood: Low / Impact: High | Use informed consent procedures and survivor-sensitive documentation approaches. |

## V. Lessons Learned

The implementation of Activities 4, 5, and 6 generated several important lessons that will inform future access to justice programming and community engagement initiatives.

**1. Legal Awareness Must Be Continuous and Community-Based**

The outreach sessions demonstrated that many rural communities have limited access to information on laws affecting their rights and responsibilities.

A one-time awareness activity is insufficient to achieve sustainable behavioural change.

Continuous engagement is necessary to

- Reinforce legal knowledge
- Build confidence in justice sector institutions
- Strengthen community accountability
- Encourage reporting and referrals.

Future interventions should continue combining outreach sessions, radio discussions, and community dialogue platforms.

**2. Engaging Community Leaders Improves Acceptance of Justice Reforms**

Traditional and religious leaders remain influential actors in rural communities.

The project demonstrated that involving these leaders early improves acceptance of discussions around:

- Women's inheritance rights
- SGBV prevention
- Child protection
- Survivor support.

Where leaders participated actively, communities were more willing to engage with sensitive issues.

**3. Simplified Communication Approaches Increase Understanding**

The implementation confirmed that complex legal information must be presented in accessible formats.

The use of:

- Local examples
- Storytelling
- Interactive discussions
- Radio conversations
- Practical scenarios

Improved understanding among participants with different literacy levels.

**4. Radio Remains a Powerful Tool for Expanding Justice Awareness**

The radio discussions demonstrated that mass communication platforms can complement community-based interventions.
Radio programmes:

- Reach wider audiences
- Encourage public discussion
- Reinforce legal messages
- Provide opportunities for community questions.

Future programming should continue combining radio engagement with direct community interventions.

**5. Beneficiary Stories Strengthen Accountability and Learning**
The collection of video testimonials demonstrated the value of documenting real experiences.
Impact stories help:

- Demonstrate programme effectiveness
- Capture community perspectives
- Support advocacy;
- Inform future interventions.

However, documentation must always prioritise confidentiality and beneficiary protection.

## VI. Conclusion and Way Forward

**Conclusion**
The implementation of Activities 4, 5 and 6 marked the successful completion of the final phase of the project and made a significant contribution to advancing people-centred justice reforms across Falaba, Moyamba and Kailahun Districts. Through a combination of community outreach, strategic media engagement and documentation of beneficiary experiences, the project strengthened legal awareness, promoted survivor-centred justice approaches and reinforced community ownership of efforts to prevent Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), child marriage and discrimination against women in matters of inheritance.

The project successfully conducted **15 community outreach sessions**, reaching **2,400 community members**, representing approximately **141% of the cumulative target of 1,700 beneficiaries**. Of those reached, **1,239 (51.6%) were female,** and **1,161 (48.4%) were male**, reflecting strong participation by women and girls in justice awareness initiatives. The beneficiaries comprised **310 children (below 18 years), 972 youth (18–35 years), and 1,118 adults (36 years and above)**, demonstrating broad community representation across age groups. In line with the project's commitment to inclusive programming, **eight (8) persons with disabilities** (4 females and 4 males) also participated in the outreach sessions.

The project also successfully delivered **15 syndicated radio discussion programmes**, extending legal awareness beyond the physical outreach locations and increasing public understanding of the **Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024**, and available survivor referral pathways.

In addition, **3 beneficiary video testimonials** were produced to document lived experiences and demonstrate the practical impact of the project's interventions on access to justice and community perceptions.
Collectively, these interventions strengthened public knowledge of legal rights and responsibilities, improved understanding of available justice and protection services, encouraged stronger collaboration between community structures and justice institutions, and generated valuable qualitative evidence to support continued advocacy and learning. Overall, the reporting period concluded with the successful implementation of all planned activities under the approved workplan, with all agreed performance targets achieved or exceeded.

**Way Forward**
Building on the progress achieved during the reporting period, CARL-SL will focus on consolidating the gains made under the project through the following priority actions:

- **Sustain Community Legal Awareness:** Continue community sensitisation on the Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007, and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024, with emphasis on hard-to-reach and underserved communities.
- **Strengthen Community Referral Systems:** Enhance coordination among Family Support Units (FSUs), health facilities, community paralegals, traditional and religious leaders, women-led organisations, youth groups and other justice actors to promote timely, coordinated and survivor-centred responses to SGBV and related cases.

- **Expand Strategic Communication:** Continue using community outreach sessions, syndicated radio programmes, and digital communication platforms to broaden legal awareness, reinforce positive behavioural change and increase public understanding of justice and protection mechanisms.
- **Promote Survivor-Centred Justice Approaches:** Strengthen advocacy for confidentiality, dignity, informed consent and safe referral mechanisms to ensure that survivors can access justice and support services without fear of stigma or discrimination.
- **Strengthen Documentation, Learning and Knowledge Management:** Continue documenting beneficiary experiences, success stories, lessons learned and good practices to support evidence-based advocacy, institutional learning and the design of future access to justice programmes.
- **Deepen Community Ownership of Justice Reforms:** Build the capacity of traditional authorities, religious leaders, community protection structures and local civil society organisations to champion legal awareness, prevent harmful practices and promote peaceful, rights-based resolution of community disputes.

## VII. Financial Status

| Donor | Budget USD | Expenditure during the Reporting Period | Cumulative Expenditure | Budget Balance (USD) | Percentage of Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | 25,535.05 | 25,535.05 | 25,535.05 | NIL | 100% |
| Total | 25,535.05 | 25,535.05 | 25,535.05 | NIL | 100% |

## VIII. Annex-Result Framework

| *Agreed Outputs / Activities* | Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Milestone Result 1 (April 2026) | Milestone Result 2 (May 2026) | Milestone Result 3 (June/July 2026) | Target Result | Achievement Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Activity 4:*** *Conduct fifteen (15) community outreach sessions (five per district) on SGBV prevention across Falaba, Moyamba and Kailahun targeting communities on the Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), Women's Inheritance Rights, the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024.* | **Indicator 4.1:** Number of people reached through SGBV prevention and awareness campaigns (disaggregated by sex and age). | 900 (2025) | 1,900 participants reached (Male: 901; Female: 999) | 2,400 participants reached (Male: 1,161; Female: 1,239) | 15 outreach sessions completed across 15 communities, reaching a cumulative total of 2,400 participants comprising 1,161 males and 1,239 females. Age disaggregation included 310 children (below 18 years), 972 youth (18–35 years), and 1,118 adults (36 years and above). Eight (8) persons with disabilities (4 females and 4 males) also participated. | **1,700** | Target exceeded. A total of 2,400 community members were reached through legal awareness and community sensitisation activities, representing approximately 141% achievement of the planned target. The intervention recorded balanced participation by women and men and ensured inclusion of youth, adults, children and persons with disabilities. |
| ***Activity 5:*** *Organise fifteen (15) syndicated radio discussion programmes to enhance knowledge on the Devolution of Estates Act, 2007, Sexual Offences Act, 2019 (as amended), SGBV prevention and response, and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024.* | **Indicator 5.1:** Number of syndicated radio discussion programmes conducted on women's inheritance rights and SGBV. | 0 | 0 | 0 | **15 programmes conducted cumulatively.** | 15 | **Target achieved.** The project supported the broadcast of **15 syndicated radio discussion programmes**, significantly expanding public awareness on gender justice, survivor protection and access to justice. Audio recordings will be submitted separately as evidence. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Activity 6:*** *Collect 3 video testimonials of beneficiaries' experiences and impact stories in project locations.* | **Indicator 6.1:** Number of video testimonials of beneficiaries' experiences and impact stories collected in project locations. | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3 beneficiary video testimonials.** | **3 video testimonials** | **Target achieved.** Three beneficiary impact stories were documented from project locations using informed consent and survivor-centred documentation approaches. The completed videos will be submitted to UNDP as communication and visibility products. |

## X. Additional Communication and Visibility (Photos/Media Links).

- Moyamba District Photos











- **Kailahun District Outreach Photos**










- Falaba District Outreach Photos










- Radio Discussion Photos

