

PEACEBUILDING FUND IN LIBERIA

TERMINAL EVALAUTION OF THE SMALL GRANTS PROJECT

AWARDED TO

LIBERIAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

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At the same time, the evaluators take full responsibility for any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations in the report.

ACRONYMNS

CEDE:	Center for Democratic Empowerment
CUPPDL:	Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia
FIND:	Foundation of International Dignity
IMEDD:	Institute for Media Development and Dignity
LINNK:	Liberia Non-Government Organization Network
PBF:	Peace Building Fund
PBRC:	Peace Building Resource Center
PRS:	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RICCE:	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment and Concerned Women Group in Doumpa and Zuaplay
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
WANEP:	West Africa Network for Peace Building
WONGOSOL:	Women NGO Secretariat of Liberia

Executive Summary:

The small grants provided by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to civil society organizations (CSOs) were intended to support the consolidation of peace in Liberia at the same time creating opportunities for strengthening the institutional and programmatic capacities of CSOs.

Under the greater PBF Portfolio, CSOs could not access funds directly from the PBF and high criteria and complex procedures even made it difficult for CSOs to partner with recipient UN Agencies. This problem was further compounded by inadequate information provided by the PBF Secretariat to CSOs particularly those in the rural parts of the country. To bridge this gap, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) made a strategic decision to allocate a certain portion of the PBF as a “seed grant” that will be directly accessed by CSOs to increase their role in the consolidation of peace.

This final evaluation reflects the outcomes of the PBF Small Grants Projects awarded to Liberian civil society organizations implemented over a one year period, which represent the amount of \$US462, 000.00 and consist of 15 projects implemented in 13 of the 15 political sub-divisions. However, the evaluation targeted 11 of the 13 Counties (see annex A for list of projects, counties and target groups). The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the level of efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation and to determine the level of outputs and outcomes achieved. The evaluation was also intended to gather best practices and lessons learnt to inform future programming of similar nature. The evaluation targeted 8 of the 15 projects that were different in nature and of diverse communities (See annex for targeted projects).

The grant was also intended to create the opportunity for civil society organizations as national actors to contribute to the consolidation of peace and to leverage the grant as a catalytic seed funds for broadening their peacebuilding work in the country. The projects were diversified in nature with varying target groups and reaching out to different geographical locations across the country.

Almost all of the sub projects had some linkages with the government’s development agenda and post-conflict reform initiatives. The sub projects also addressed some of the major conflict issues or drivers of conflicts such as poverty, access to justice and the rule of law, land and boundary disputes, ethnic and religious intolerance, sexual and gender based violence and trauma healing.

The interventions led to creating “peace dividends” and inherently contributed to the consolidation of peace through conflict mitigation, improved livelihood opportunities for disadvantaged women, reducing mistrust and rumors among divided ethnic groups in “hot spots” areas around Monrovia, as well as in rural part of Liberia through increased communication and social interactions. Peace dividends also included increased knowledge in the rule of law among community of members and a reduction in court related mechanisms for resolving land conflicts.¹

¹ Interviews conducted with community leaders. There was no baseline data available to measure progress in terms of the reduction in court related cases.

Even though the interventions were not catalytic enough, they were complimentary and directly linked to the programmes the CSOs were already doing thereby engendering ownership of the process.

Monitoring of project activities by the PBO was weak. The PBO initiated a process of developing indicators at the results level prior to the implementation of projects but inadequate field visits made CSOs to have not worked harder towards obtaining greater results. The distances between the projects coupled with insufficient logistical in terms of vehicle also created a challenge for carrying out effective monitoring. However, monitoring done by the PBO staff responsible fed back to the concern CSOs for actions, some of which were followed through by phones calls rather than site visits.

The interventions were thin spread. While the intent to target diverse geographical locations was good in terms of reaching out to many communities the thin spread of the projects did not create the opportunity to build synergy among the different projects in order to maximize results through the sharing of experience, expertise and financial resources. To an extent there were 2 project review workshops and 3 coordination meetings facilitated by the PBO to discuss and share information on progress, challenges as well as best practices.

The average amount allocated per project was US\$26,000. Even though the interventions generated some peace dividends, the results would have been substantial if the amount was larger and implementation done over a longer period of time in specific counties that are conflict prone and have a history of violence.

Recommendations: The following recommendations are suggested for action by the PBO if future grant of this nature is to be considered:

Develop a user friendly monitoring tool: The PBO and PBF Secretariat developed a monitoring and evaluation system which was introduced to the CSOs prior to actual implementation. To engender its effective utilization by CSOs, it is important that the PBO develop a user friendly version that is easily accessible by CSOs in tracking results and improving the quality of the overall work of CSOs.

Include synergy in project design: Individual projects did produce results. But cumulative results obtained from diverse projects have a greater potential to impact on the larger peace writ both at societal and community levels given that conflict takes place at different levels and their mitigation requires interventions at multiple levels.

Consider strategic options: “More does not always translate into quality”. Addressing the drivers of conflict does not necessarily mean intervening in all counties. Areas with potential for the reoccurrence of violent conflicts need special attention in the consolidation of peace and this is essential in making strategic choices in selecting project locations.

Cluster projects to maximize results: Building on the strategic option recommendation, it is essential to cluster two to three projects in a particular county addressing a particular driver of conflict. This builds synergy and brings an added value to peacebuilding against the background that the consequences of violent conflict have multiple dimensions and they need to be addressed as such.

Facilitate CSO-led agenda for capacity building: In order to broaden the stereotypical definition of capacity building that focuses on “training and providing technical assistance”,

capacity building needs to be a CSO-led and CSO-owned process of growth and change. Connecting CSOs to one another through collective engagement on an issue of common interest creates an opportunity to address change at the institutional level.

Limit the number of CSOs and increase resources: While it is true that peacebuilding is often defined as a process, it is also imperative that it shows results. Producing results requires long and sustained engagement matched with the necessary resources. As such, it is strategic to work with a smaller number of CSOs, increase the timeframe for implementation as well as the resources per group rather than spreading too thin.

Include catalytic potential in selection criteria: Sustainability of projects is essential if long term change is desired. To make this happen, strategy for making project catalytic needs to be included in the criteria for selecting proposals. This will not in itself guarantee contained funding but will push CSOs to the limit to think about sustained engagement with communities.

Introduction

The concept of peace-building has widely come to be used to describe interventions undertaken by national and international actors in post-conflict countries. These interventions are often complex and multifaceted. The concept, however, has different meaning and interpretation to different interveners. The lack of a coherent definition of the term is due to the complexity of the issues that a post-conflict country is faced with.

The term "peacebuilding" came into widespread use after 1992 when Boutros Boutros-Ghali, then United Nations Secretary-General, announced his *Agenda for Peace*.² Since then, "peacebuilding" has become a broadly used but often ill-defined term connoting activities that go beyond crisis intervention such as longer-term development, and building of governance structures and institutions such as security reform, enhancing participatory democracy, fostering social and economic well-being. These are enforced with the promotion of sustainable reconciliation that has been succinctly defined by John Paul Lederach as the transformation of relationships both structural inter-personal (Lederach, 1997, 20, 82-83).

Boutros Boutros-Ghali went further to define post-conflict peace-building as *"action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into violent conflict"*. This provides a narrower definition of the concept which needs to be contextualized in a post-conflict country in light of the structural conditions that gave rise to the conflict in order to avoid a "one size fits it all approach".

The country specific approach is against the background that deep-rooted conflicts can easily and unpredictably spiral into unexpected renewed violence, destroying have that have been made. At the same time, peace-building needs take into account the altering of social relationships based on trust and co-existence. Yet, trust and relationships are not easily measurably in objective and tangible ways.

Because there are a multiple actors working in the field at different levels, it is difficult to attribute change to a particular intervention. The interventions by the small grant projects have focused largely on the prevention of violent conflicts around different issues and measuring the change that has taken place cannot be a simple matter of measuring results.

That is why this evaluation places emphasis on "evaluation as learning" rather than "evaluation as measuring concrete results", documenting lessons learnt and best practices that peace-building practitioners can use in understanding the changes they promote. The outcome of this evaluation will be used as the basis for reflective learning as a way of improving performance for future interventions of this nature.

² Boutros Boutros-Ghali, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-keeping* Document A/47/277 - S/241111, 17 June 1992 (New York: Department of Public Information, United Nations) 1992. <http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agpeace.html>

Methodology

Based on the Term of Reference (ToR), the combination of three basic tools was used in generating information for the evaluation. They were literature review, Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). The information gathered was primarily qualitative.

Assessment Tasks and Tools:

1. Document Review

Prior to conducting interviews in the field, several documents were reviewed. They included the following:

- Background document from the PBO on the intervention;
- The 15 proposals;
- Narrative reports from implementing partners.

2. Key Informant Interviews

During the field work, several persons with knowledge of the interventions were interviewed and they included women's leaders, community and political leaders as well as staff of the partners that were associated with the implementation process (See Annex B for template used to conduct the interviews and Annex C for a list of those interviewed).

The evaluation had the following objectives (See ToR attached):

- To assess the Small Grant results achieved to date and its catalytic potential, and recommend sustainability of the gains made;
- To assess how the Small Grant project built both technical and organizational capacities of local civil society organizations, community based organizations, as well as other local structures in the community;
- To provide strategy and lessons learned for improvement if the program is to be continued in the future; and
- To determine how the Small Grant projects supported the bigger portfolio of 25 projects implemented by UN agencies and national partners

Limitations on the evaluation:

The field work was originally planned for two weeks. The lateness on the part of some of the partners to provide contacts for individuals in their communities meant that the work started a little late and therefore reduced the number of days to ten. This also has implication on the number of projects that were evaluated from the original ten to seven.

Critical Issues: According to the ToR, the following were critical issues that needed to be addressed by the evaluation.

Relevance:

On the overall, the projects evaluated were relevant not only to the country's context but in terms of their contributions in addressing the drivers of conflict. The mapping of land conflicts in hot spots in Lofa County and working with communities for their amicable resolution (land and property rights issues with ethnic and religious dimensions); Forging partnership with the Land Commission in researching land and boundary disputes in two districts in Nimba County and working with the affected communities in resolving the conflicts (Land and Boundary disputes); Working with local communities to identify boundary disputes in districts in Gbarpolu and Bomi Counties (Boundary disputes); Working with two local communities (Zuaplay and Doumpa) in Tappita District, Nimba County on land and boundary disputes; Support to transitional justice initiatives by engaging women in rural communities in western Liberia on the findings and recommendations of the TRC report; Strengthening local capacity for peace through collaborative problem solving involving the police, traditional leaders and District Commissioners; Increased women's access to resources through micro finance (Improved livelihood for women); Increased tolerance and trust between divided communities (Reconciliation).

Efficiency:

There were no complaints from partners in terms of delay in the disbursement of funds from the Liberia Peacebuilding Office which contributed to the timely implementation of activities. However, there was delay in the transfer of funds from UNHCR's Headquarters in New York to the Country Office in Liberia. This impacted timely starting of projects and affected projection costs for items. However, the results obtained from the interventions represent value for money. Given the timeframe of each project, the activities that were to be implemented and the budget it would be unrealistic for one to think that more results would have attained with the overall approved budget allocated for the 15 projects. There was no high discrepancy between amount allocated say for instance between administrative and programme costs. One institution, Tiyatien's personnel cost was about 60% of the total project costs which was an oversight on the part of the Joint Steering Committee Ad-hoc Committee responsible to analyze project proposals before approval.

Effectiveness:

While it is true that the activities of individual projects did not build adequate synergies with other interventions, the individual projects evaluated met the expected results particularly at the output level as contained in the proposals. The outputs included facilitated discussions, conflict resolution trainings, establishment of peace committees for the resolution of conflicts notably boundary and land disputes, production of media products fostering reconciliation, production of simplified versions of the TRC recommendations, facilitated inter-religious dialogue, micro-finance to women, and leadership and collaborative problem solving workshops.

At the outcome level, the following results were achieved. Community members who benefited from training carried out interventions in the mitigation of conflicts in Nimba and Lofa related to land and boundary disputes. These efforts are also being reinforced by joint inter-communal and intra-communal actions from community leaders both traditional and statutory. One particular case is the intervention in Doumpa and Zuaplay towns in Tappita District, Nimba County. This

project made headway in avoiding the escalation of an historic and intractable violent conflict between the two towns which in the past caused death, injuries and property damage. Despite mediation that started as far back as 1978, the conflict between the two communities continued to create division in the County. Intervention through this project has transformed the violence into round-table discussion and frank exchange of views through dialogue, exchange of confident visits and peaceful coexistence through sports.

In Jacob's Town outside Monrovia, communication between young people from diverse religious backgrounds has increased that have reduced rumors and fostered tolerance and coexistence. Women who accessed micro-finance have expanded their businesses thereby increasing their household income and improving the livelihood conditions of the family. Several actions were taken by women groups in Bomi, Cape Mount and Gbarpolu in creating more awareness on the outcomes of the TRC as they relate to transitional justice issues affecting women. These outcomes were generated from interviews conducted with direct beneficiaries from the mentioned communities.

Linkage with the larger PBF Portfolio:

The small grants projects were intended to bring an added value to the interventions of the bigger PBF portfolio. The contributions made by the small grants to the bigger PBF portfolio were mix. Most of the projects funded by the small grants were similar in nature to the ones implemented by the bigger PBF portfolio. The similarities include interventions in land and boundary disputes, transitional justice (Pre and post TRC), psycho-social supported to ex-combatants, promoting inter-group tolerance through dialogue, and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). The challenge, however, was that the small grants were not implemented in the same target areas as the larger PBF portfolio and did not directly target the same beneficiaries. The small grant projects were conceived and implemented at the time the bigger programme was coming to an end and this is a contributing factor for the gap in direct linkage with the larger PBF portfolio.

Ownership and Sustainability

The interventions undertaken by the implementing partners fell in line with their programme areas which demonstrated ownership and created the potential for sustainability. Partners interviewed could not say in practical terms how they intend to sustain the interventions in the absence of continued funding from the PBF. The reason for this could be attributed to two factors.

First, the selection criteria set by the PBF did not emphasize strategy in the proposal that would lead to the partners leveraging the grant to secure other resources. Second, the duration of the project was also limited and this did not allow for enough time for partners to complete activities and capture initial results to use as the basis to convince potential donors of the relevance and importance of their intervention on peace consolidation if additional funding was to be made available. At the same time, CSOs that have institutional presence and ongoing engagement in targeted communities have a greater chance of sustaining the interventions unlike other CSOs that went in and out of communities due to the absence of physical presence on the ground. For instance, PBRC has a strong presence in Gbarpolu after seven years of engagement with communities on peace-building programmes. Similarly, LINNK, WANEP and WONGOSOL have institutional presence in the targeted counties through their local county networks.

Capacity Development of CSOs:

The capacity in terms of both institutional and programmatic of most civil society organizations in Liberia is weak³ The small grants succeeded in addressing some of the deficiencies by providing technical assistance to CSOs and specialized training in peacebuilding approaches focusing on results as well as training in reporting that adheres to standard and compliance. These gains are useful in terms of the knowledge and skills acquired as well as increasing the institutional assets and capacity to function but this approach reinforces the conventional mode of capacity building⁴ that has come under increasing attack and criticisms from development institutions.

Some CSOs had presence in terms of active structure in targeted communities where projects were implemented. Others did not. The ones that did not have a physical presence were constrained to parachute in and out of communities to implement activities and with the available funding and duration of the projects; it was a challenge for CSOs in terms of supervision and controlling the quality of the intervention. The small grants did not address these gaps and maybe were not intended to do so. Other groups such as WANEP and WONGOSOL that are membership based CSOs, directly implemented projects rather than using the network members in the counties to implement the project while they provide oversight and supervision.

Transparency and Accountability:

Project funds were disbursed to CSOs in a timely manner. Upon signing of the contract, 80% of the grant was provided up front. This limited the cause of complaints from CSOs on delay in the implementation of activities. The balance payment made upon liquidation of first installment and when 75% of tasks were completed also put into place a mechanism for the effective management of resources. The approach is also efficient because it ensured that deliverables were met on time. On the overall, the financial reporting performance of CSOs was satisfactory and the sustained level of communication and coordination between UNHCR and PBO was helpful in enforcing the terms of the tripartite agreement.

³ See Search for Common Ground national civil society assessment research done in 2006 by Mary and Edward Mulbah. The report can be downloaded at www.sfcg.org

⁴ The World Bank Institute has criticized this approach as it is defined in terms of training and technical assistance and often lacks a strategic focus and effective approaches for addressing the broader institutional constraints that country stakeholders face in achieving their development goals.

Conclusions:

The Small Grant projects afforded Liberian CSOs the opportunity to contribute to the consolidation of peace through accessing funds directly from the PBF. The interventions have addressed some of the critical conflict issues in terms of conflict prevention. Over the past two years, inter-communal, intra-communal and inter-personal conflicts over land have resulted into violence and death. Boundary disputes between counties on the one hand, and struggle over title between individuals and families on the other hand continue to be a problem that poses threat and security to the fragile peace. Some people have argued that the resolution of land conflicts requires legal proceedings.

While there may be some truth in the call for legal intervention, the issues around the conveyance of title of land are inextricably linked to culture, tradition and religion, sentiments that can easily arouse groups to get involved in violent conflicts. That is why there is a need to engage communities and strengthen their capacity to find alternative mechanisms to resolve land conflicts and in other instances to mitigate the potential for violence while a long term solution is being sought to the intractability of some of the conflicts. The small grant projects that focused on land issues helped to contribute to the prevention of conflicts associated with land.

At the same time, the small grants made contribution to the wider transitional justice issue by following up on the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission through the engagement of women on recommendations contained in the report to address violations that women experienced during the conflict. This engagement keeps the transitional justice issues at the fore front of national discussion.

Reconciliation which is an essential element in sustaining the country's fragile democracy was also pursued through the small grant intervention with particular emphasis on conflict hot spots around Monrovia. There is a tendency for peace-building intervention to over look these kinds of conflicts which have shown over the years to have the potential to disrupt the gains that have been made and the risk for politicians to politicize the issue thereby exacerbating the situation.

Annex A: Table of projects evaluated and their locations and target groups:

Name of organization	Title of project	Location	Target Group
Center for Democratic Empowerment (CEDE)	Promoting reform and Conflict Management in Post war Liberia	Nimba County	Communities experiencing land conflict
Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL)	Citizens Capacity Building Action for Peace in Rural Liberia	Nimba and Lofa	Women
Peace-building Resource Center (PBRC)	Strengthening Conflict Prevention Initiatives	Bomi and Gbarpolu	Communities facing land and boundary disputes
Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE)	Strengthening Community Capacity for Peace and Development	Nimba	Women
Women NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL)	Supporting Local Transitional Justice Action	Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu	Women
Liberia NGO Network (LINNK)	Strengthen the capacity of Muslims and Christians to mitigate inter-religious conflict and reduce poverty through micro-finance	Communities around Monrovia	Muslims and Christians in Jacob's Town and Women from Clara Town and Duala
West Africa Network for Peace-building(WANEP)	Support women's CSO's network and skill building for conflict prevention	Grand Bassa, Bomi and Montserrado	Women Groups
Foundation for International Dignity	Promoting good governance and the rule of law	Bong County	Police, local leaders and community members in Fuama District

Annex B: Interviewing template highlighting detail information on the eight projects evaluated:

Project 1:

Project # and title		Promoting Reform & Conflict Management in Post War Liberia	
Recipient Agency	CEDE	Sector	PBF-Liberia Priority Area: 3
Implementing Agency/Stakeholders	Center for Democratic Empowerment (CEDE)		

Project location	Saniguelle and Zoe Geh Districts in Nimba County		
Approved budget	\$26,000.00	Delivery: \$26,000	100%
Approved (JSC)		Start: June 10, 2010	End: January 15, 2010
Project description	This project seeks to collaborate with efforts by the Land Reform Commission to mitigate ethnic and border conflicts in Liberia. As residual conflict in Liberia continuous land issues, which threatens national peace building efforts, an intervention intended to beef up effort by the Land Commission would contribute significantly to the Poverty Reduction Strategy.		
Key outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize and hold town hall meetings within the two Districts - Develop communication strategies to promote land reform; - Conduct research on land issues in the two districts. 		
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print and distribute 1000 peace education codes on thematic land reform issues using flyers and posters; - Organize or strengthen existing peace clubs in selected schools in Nimba County; - Undertake participatory conflict prevention education using the mass media; - Conduct sensitization workshop on the role of Civil Society in promoting land reform process, etc. 		
Key Actual Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 900 peace education codes on land reform issues were printed and distributed within communities in Nimba County using CSOs, community structures and project stakeholders as conduit for distribution; - Existing peace clubs were strengthen in three schools in Saniquelle and Zoe-Geh districts; - Conflict prevention education was held through local radio station and town criers; - Held 2 days workshop with civil society organizations as a means of promoting land reform process. 		
Relevance to Peace and stability	Activities of this project brought together cross section of disputing districts to dialogue. It enhanced the understanding of residents on the process of land acquisition thus reducing the level of violence within the communities. Residents and participants of project activities said that the project has decreased land related and other root causes of violence by 45%. They maintained that land sale is now easy within the communities.		
Efficiency: a) Delivery process b) inputs and outputs	<p>Upon approval of the proposal, the US\$26,000 was released in two trenches. The first trench of 80% was released during the month of project start date. The remaining 20% was released at 75% delivery rate.</p> <p>The project enhanced the capacity of peace clubs, youth and women leaders and local government officials within both districts.</p>		
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of peace clubs at the Sanniquellie Central High School and the Bahn School System; 		

(performance and achievement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Held Advocacy Training Workshop for community leaders. This workshop took place in Sehyikimpa Town Sanniquellie Mah District on September 23, 2010. A total of fifty (50) participants from all sectors in the district attended the training. - Held Town Hall Meetings on “Citizens Participation in the land reform process”. The meetings were conducted both in Gwelay and Mianplay in Zoe-Geh Districts on September 24 and 25 respectively. A cross section of local leaders, traditional chiefs, women, and youth as well as students of both districts in Nimba County. Religious leaders from both the Christian and Moslem communities were also in attendance. A total of seventy one (71) participants attended the meetings from the two towns in Zoe-Geh districts. - The project conducted participatory conflict prevention education using the mass media to sensitize communities within the two districts in Nimba. As per the project objective, the opening ceremony of the advocacy training workshop held in Sehyikimpa Town was relay on radio Nimba through its news editor Mr. Othello Grousean. The broadcast was monitored in Ganta, Seclapea, Bahn and surrounding towns and village in Nimba County.
Sustainability/Continuity and Catalytic Effect	The Land Commission is expected to take the lead from the point of project end date. Trained community leaders and peace clubs established in various schools will also contribute to maintaining the level of peace achieved through activities of the project.
Capacity development	The project has developed the capacity of citizen groups through community structures and students. It enhanced the understanding of the people on the procedure for land acquisition (be it public or private land). Community residents talked with during the evaluation process mentioned that land sale is now an easy process due the understanding that people have about the procedures.
National ownership and leadership	.District Commissioners and other local leaders have consented to lead the process of owning the outcome of project. They promised to support the Land Commission in ensuring conflict arising from land tenure is minimized.
Transparency and accountability, M&E	The involvement of citizen groups from disputing communities, local leaders and other community structure give a clear picture of the intervention. In the trainings and consultations held within the two districts, implementing agency did not only bring in local leaders as mere participants but to also ensure that the citizens benefit the intervention. Collaborating partners such NRC and the Land Commission were fully involved to ensure that deliverables were met.
Project’s added value and peace dividend	The project had an added value to the peace dividend because it reduced land conflict. It gave community residents an understanding of procedures in acquiring land.
Relation of project to overall activities of CEDE	This project is an added value in operationalizing CEDE’s objective of empowering citizen groups through building of democratic principles.
Key achievements/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created an enabling environment for people of conflicting districts to meet and dialogue;

outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed communication aimed at promoting land reform; - Established peace clubs in two major high schools; - Enhanced the understanding of community people on proper procedure in acquiring land; - Minimized land related violence in the two districts.
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short duration of project and limited funding did not provide implementing agency the opportunity reach to the bottom of the conflicting issues. The project ended without the problem being complete solved; - Poor road condition created delivery constraints.
Key recommendations (lessons learned and best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PBF-Liberia needs to ensure that longer project duration is secured to enhance greater impact. - The Land Commission needs to develop a fast track mechanism to deal with public and public land issues throughout country through the necessary legal procedures; - Local government authorities must ensure that achievements of this project are maintained to avoid relapse; - PBF-Liberia should establish a strong monitoring and evaluation system that would ensure broader collaboration amongst local NGOs, INGOs, CBO, the Land Commission and other relevant agencies and stakeholders.

Project 2:

Project # and title	Strengthening Conflict Prevention Initiatives Over Land Disputes in Western Liberia		
Recipient Agency	PBRC	Sector	PBF-Liberia Priority Area: 3
Implementing Agency/Stakeholders	PBRC in collaboration with Land Commission, Norwegian Refugee Council and the Ministry of Internal Affairs		
Project location	Four communities in Bomi and Gbarpolu counties		
Approved budget	\$26,000.00	Delivery: \$26,000	100%
Approved (JSC)	22 Jan 2009	Start: 22 March 09	End: November 2010 (on time)
Project description	<p>Research reports including that of the TRC conflict mapping project funded by the European Commission in 2008 have confirmed that land conflict is a predominant in Liberia. Other reports account for over 20 lives lost to land disputes in the country in 2008 alone. Gbarpolu and Bomi Counties are seriously involved in potential violent conflict over boundary disputes. The PBF funded project "Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia" being implemented by Inter-Peace confirmed the volatile nature of disputes involving the two counties. This project was intended to initiate consultations with local leaders, youth and women for deeper understanding and analysis of the conflict</p>		

Key outcomes	<p>Reduction of violent actions in the wake land issue</p> <p>Increased inter-county farming activities</p> <p>Acceptance by local leaders to dialogue and identify proper land boundaries</p> <p>Increase mutual interactions involving youths, local leaders, women’s groups and other social groups within target communities, etc.</p>
Expected outputs	<p>Hold four community consultations on the nature of conflict</p> <p>Create mutual understanding and analysis of the conflict</p> <p>Hold one county level dialogue session in Tubmanburg to define solutions to the boundary land dispute;</p> <p>Document consolidated opinions and agreement provided to the Land Commission to inform conflict sensitivity policy formulation and lessons learned, etc.</p>
Key Actual Outputs	<p>Consultations on land disputes were held with 8 communities within the two counties (4 communities from each)</p> <p>35 peace council members were trained within the communities;</p> <p>Key contestants over land were identified</p> <p>Dialogue involving representatives of contesting parties was held;</p> <p>Knowledge on procedure for acquiring land was provided, etc.</p>
Relevance to Peace and stability	<p>The project has minimized violent conflict over land ownership within the communities. It created an enabling environment for representatives of contesting groups to meet and discuss. The forums of discussion made communities listen to the history of disputed lands. Project beneficiaries feel that clear understanding of the issue(s) at bar has reduced the level of confusion and violence amongst residents.</p>
Efficiency: a) Delivery process b) inputs and outputs	<p>Upon approval of the proposal, the US\$26,000 was released in two trenches. The first trench of 80% was released during the month of project start date. The remaining 20% was released at 75% delivery rate.</p> <p>The project enhanced the capacity of peace committees within both counties. Peace committees continue to engage community leaders to preserve the level of peaceful co-existence within the communities.</p>
Effectiveness	<p>Community leaders feel that PBRC’s intervention through the project was timely as it</p>

(performance and achievement)	reduced tension within the communities. According to them, workshops, consultations and training of peace committees made significant impact in creating enabling conditions for dialogue in place of violence. The project has achieved the identification and analysis of the boundary dispute between Bomi and Gbarpolu counties over Sawmill, border conflict between Klay and Senjeh Districts of Bomi County, the Belleh and Bopolu districts dispute in Gbarpolu county and the tension involving the people of Saplina and Stanford Massaquoi over the rubber farm of Do Massaquoi.
Sustainability/Continuity and Catalytic Effect	<p>The Land Commission is expected to legitimately resolve these land disputes. As the government arm with the statutory mandate to resolve land related disputes in the country, the Land Commission has collaborated with PBRC in the project implementation and has consented to use project outcome to enhance its work in both counties.</p> <p>On the basis of their training, peace committees continue to engage community structures and former conflicting parties to ensure that the situation does not relapse.</p>
Capacity development	The project has developed the capacity of community leaders. It enhanced their understanding on the procedure for acquisition of land. Training and consultations held through this project have built the capacity of communities in managing and minimizing conflict.
National ownership and leadership	Community leaders, the Land Commission and peace committees are the direct owners and would lead the sustenance of project outcome. While community leaders would use knowledge acquired from the project to maintain peace within their communities, the Land Commission would use the outcome to resolve boundary and land tenure disputes within the communities. The peace committees will use knowledge gained to constructively engage communities in promoting peaceful co-existence and tolerance.
Transparency and accountability, M&E	The involvement of other actors (Land Commission, community leaders, peace committees, community radio stations and local government officials) gave the project quality assurance. These groups did not only take part in the training and consultations but also ensured that the targets of the project were met.
Project's added value and peace dividend	It added a clear understanding of the procedure for acquiring land, history and analysis of intractable land conflicts within target communities and created common ground for dialogue amongst opposing parties, which saw each other as actual or perceived enemies. These elements are windows of opportunity for revolving long standing disputes that have been the root cause of violence and instability.

Relation of project to overall activities of PBRC	Peace Building Resource Center (PBRC) made an entry in local land dispute resolution, which is key component of the organization's peace building program.
Key achievements/ outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created enabling condition and forum for dialogue between citizens of Bomi and Gbarpolu counties over disputed Yomo Town in Sawmill community; - Provided opportunity that traced the original boundary between Bomi and Gbarpolu; - Organized and facilitated dialogue between community leaders of Klay and Sengeh Districts in Bomi County; - Organized and facilitated consultation between community leaders of Belleh and Bopolu Districts of Gbarpolu County; - Reduced tension amongst residents of Saplima over disputed rubber farm belonging to the late Do Massaquoi.
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The boundary dispute between Bomi and Gbarpolu over Yomo Town, Sawmill has political undertone. Tension in this dispute does not escalate until during political season (voter registration, constituency demarcation or during campaign); - In the wake of dispute, the residents of Sawmill community are left out of development planning and programs. None of the two counties is willing to allot portion of its development budget for Sawmill because no county is quite sure of its authority over the community. Residents complained that the conflict put children at risk with acquiring education. They narrated that there is no school in Sawmill. They maintained that their children walk over an hour from Sawmill to other communities and the children are usually late for classes upon arriving on campus. - The dispute in Saplima is economic in nature. Over a decade ago, the elders of Saplima gave Do Massaquoi the land. Mr. Massaquoi planted rubber on the land. His son Stanford Massaquoi is now reaping from rubber sale and his fellow community members are accusing him of not giving them respect; - Like the case of the former, villages along Belleh and Bopolu border were never contested until recently when gold was discovered there and illicit mining started.
Key recommendations (lessons learned and best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Land Commission must be proactive and employ fast track methods in resolving these tensions before they escalate. Government needs to fully empower the Land Commission and give it the necessary legal authority to discharge its duties; - The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy must develop a robust policy on land and mining and communicate such policy across the country as a means of stamping out illegal mining from which communities do not benefit; - It is clear the land tenure is a key security factor in Liberia. The Peace Building Fund must ensure that the issue of land is captured in its future program.

Project 3:

Project # and title		Strengthening Community Capacity for Peace and Development		
Recipient Agency	RICCE	Sector	PBF-Liberia Priority Area: 3	
Implementing Agency/Stakeholders	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE) and Concerned Women Groups in Doumpa and Zuaplay			
Project location	Tappita District, Nimba County			
Approved budget	\$26,000.00	Delivery: \$26,000	100%	
Approved (JSC)		Start: May 25, 2010	End: November 30, 2010	
Project description	The project was designed to reduce potential violence and increase dialogue geared towards finding an amicable settlement to historic land dispute between citizens of Doumpa and Zuaplay communities in Tappita district, Nimba County.			
Key outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries acquired skills in problem-solving, negotiation and mediation to prevent future conflicts and foster reconciliation; - Tension between communities reduced; - Amicable solution reached to end long standing land dispute between Zuaplay and Doumpa communities, etc. 			
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community members trained in problem solving, negotiation and mediation to address potential conflict and move toward reconciliation; - Communities understand and reach consensus on how to avoid conflict issues that hinder “inclusive growth” amongst them; - 40 women and youth trained in peace building and conflict transformation in two disputing communities; - 100 community elders and members trained in peace building and conflict transformation, using human rights-based approach; - 20 women and 20 youth trained to prevent and manage potential future conflict. 			
Key Actual Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brought residents of Doumpa and Zuaplay together in forums for dialogues and reunion through sports; - Reached agreement with conflicting communities to demarcate land; - Enhanced capacity of citizen peace forums and arbitration committee within disputing communities; - Provided training and civic education to women, elders and youth on problem solving, negotiation and encourage them to come find common ground on key issues that divided their communities, etc. 			
Relevance to Peace and stability	This project made headway in avoiding the escalation of an historic and intractable violent conflict between Doumpa and Zuaplay, which caused death, injuries and property damage. Despite mediation that started far back as 1978, the conflict continued to create division across communities in Tappita District, Nimba County. Intervention			

	<p>through this project has transformed the violence into round-table discussion and frank exchange of views through dialogue, exchange of confident visits and peaceful coexistence through sports. The project has also achieved the creation of an enabling environment that allows the equal use of public facilities by residents of both communities.</p>
<p>Efficiency: a) Delivery process b) inputs and outputs</p>	<p>Upon approval of the proposal, the US\$26,000 was released in two tranches. The first trench of 80% was released during the month of project start date. The remaining 20% was released at 75% delivery rate.</p> <p>The project enhanced the capacity of peace forums arbitration committees within both communities.</p>
<p>Effectiveness (performance and achievement)</p>	<p>These actions were performed under the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted stakeholder analysis within communities; - Revised, strengthened and worked along with NRC established Community Peace Forums to foster community consultation on the land dispute between Zuaplay and Doumpa communities for peaceful co-existence; - Organized Joint Community Arbitration Committee comprising of members of disputing communities; - Facilitate JACAC's consultation with County Legislators, county and district authorities; - Facilitated JACAC's deliberation on recommendations of the Joint Community Peace Forums; - Organized and hosted reconciliation conference and conducted peace workshops for community members.
<p>Sustainability/Continuity and Catalytic Effect</p>	<p>Joint community peace forums and Joint Community Arbitration Committee work along with the Land Commission, Land Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in ensuring that actual boundary demarcation is carried out between the Doumpa and Zuaplay. Trained community structures (elders, youth and women leaders) shall encourage peaceful co-existence and equal use of public facilities within both communities. The Land Commission shall use recommendation from Joint Community Peace Forums in the process of settling border lines between the two communities.</p>
<p>Capacity development</p>	<p>The project has developed the capacity of Joint Community Peace Forums, Joint Community Arbitration Committee and community structures. It enhanced their understanding of the need to tolerate each other and co-exist. The project, through its consultation and dialogue sessions build the capacity of traditional and local leaders in mediating and negotiating the mutual interest of various communities. Trainings held during this project have built the capacity of communities in managing and minimizing conflict.</p>

National ownership and leadership	Community leaders, the Land Commission, Joint Community Arbitration Committee and Joint Community Peace Forum are the direct owners of project outcome and would lead the sustenance peace within the communities. While community leaders would use knowledge acquired from the project to maintain peace within their communities, the Land Commission would use the outcome to resolve boundary dispute between Doumpa and Zuaplay.
Transparency and accountability, M&E	The involvement of other actors (Land Commission, community leaders, Join Community Arbitration Committee and local government officials) gave the project quality assurance. These groups did not only take part in the training and consultations but also ensured that the targets of the project were met.
Project's added value and peace dividend	It's added a clear understanding of need to demarcate the boundary between the two communities. It brought to light the true history and analysis of the intractable border dispute between the two communities, highlighting its economic and political implications. The project created the enabling environment for disputing communities to dialogue for the first time and exchange visit. It also created an opportunity for the people of Zuaplay to have access to the only public clinic in that part of Tappita District.
Relation of project to overall activities of RICCE	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE) enhanced its organization profile through this project. RICCE worked to build peace amongst Krahn and Gios along the Nimba and Grand Gedeh border line before the present intervention. The project also provided an opportunity for RICCE to do a comparison of its peace building and project implementation strategies with those of other NGOs.
Key achievements/ outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brought community leaders and residents of disputing communities together to exchange visits and dialogue; - Restructure Joint Community Peace Forum set up NRC, which was ineffective due to lack of inclusion of people from communities directed affected by the conflict; - Built the capacity of Joint Community Peace Forum, Joint Community Arbitration Committee and other community structures in mediating and resolving conflict; - Sailed community residents, local leaders, Land Commission to an understanding of the need to demarcate the boundary; - Reduced the level of violence and casualties sustained by residents as a result of the border dispute, etc.
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in resolving the conflict is fueled by reported discovery of mineral (gold) in the Selaton Mountain, which is said to be along the border but closer to Zuaplay; - Doumpa has higher population and more influential persons within government whose affluence affect mediation effort due to political and economic interests. Hence decision taken in mediated the dispute is usually undermined by the affluent; - Effort to reconstruct road, especially the bridge over Della Creek of Doumpa, is always undermined as a result of the conflict; - Mediation effort led by Mr. Foton Dumba in 1978 failed to resolve the conflict.

	Another attempt by Yallah saywon in 1999 also did yield the desired result and in 2008 violence erupted leading to injury of several persons, destruction of cattle and rice farms.
Key recommendations (lessons learned and best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant government agencies (The Land Commission, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Ministry of Internal Affairs) must be proactive and employ fast track methods in demarcating the boundary; - The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy must develop a robust policy on land and mining and communicate such policy across the country as a means of stamping out illegal mining from which communities do not benefit; - The Peace Building Fund must ensure that the issue of land is captured in its future program and local NGOs given the opportunity to mediate land issues and maintain peace within local Liberian communities; - Local and international NGOs must collaborate in peace building especially in conflict sensitive issues such as land and border disputes.

Project 4:

Project # and title		Supporting Local Transitional Justice Action		
Recipient Agency	WONGOSOL	Sector	PBF-Liberia Priority Area: 3	
Implementing Agency/Stakeholders	Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL)			
Project location	Monrovia, Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu			
Approved budget	\$26,015.00	Delivery: \$26,000	100%	
Approved (JSC)		Start: June 10, 2010	End: December 2010	
Project description	Using simplified version of the TRC report and analysis of its weaknesses and strengths as an entry point. The goal of this project is to provide 15 pilot communities in Western Liberia with the knowledge and capacity to initiate their own action plans on ways to respond to the legacies of the Liberian conflict, thereby promoting community-owned and long term reconciliation strategies.			
Key outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summarized and produced into cartoon, the TRC report and recommendations; - Developed peace building materials to guide community engagement process; - Used the TRC as a platform to discuss transitional justice and peace building within target communities, etc. 			
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bring 12 WONGOSOL members together to develop civil society input on TRC recommendation; - Produce civil society input into printed materials and share with WONGOSOL members operating in Bomi, Gbarpolu and Cape Mount counties; - Organize 15 workshops with 15 communities within target counties and - Draft action plan towards achieving their community needs and support the 			

	plans with small seed money and ongoing technical guidance and monitoring, etc.
Key Actual Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produced simplified version of the TRC recommendation; - Brought women heads together to know the cause of the war and seven pillars of transitional justice; - Provided small seed money to women groups within the target counties for various pilot sustainable projects; - Brought women leaders together in regular meetings to work with gender focus persons within the counties in resolving issues of women rights violation and other conflict issues, etc.
Relevance to Peace and stability	It brought women heads together to dialogue on the causes of war in Liberia and the seven pillars of transitional justice. The women learned from each other ways and means to avoid conflict. They also learned how transitional justice can be applied in maintaining peace within groups and communities.
Efficiency: a) Delivery process b) inputs and outputs	<p>Upon approval of the proposal, the US\$26,000 was released in two tranches. The first trench of 80% was released during the month of project start date. The remaining 20% was released at 75% delivery rate.</p> <p>Mini grants were given to women groups in Bomi and Cape Mount counties. The project budget provided for seed funds at US\$2,000.00 per county. \$1,200.00 was given to women groups in the counties. The project enhanced the capacity of women groups in problem solving and maintaining peace.</p>
Effectiveness (performance and achievement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summarize the TRC report and make easily readable to literate population; - Create report into cartoon as means of illustrating the report for easy understanding; - 12 women leaders of local NGOs will enhance their understanding of transitional justice opportunities and strategies; - Trained staff of three community based organizations in Western Liberia on transitional justice and peace building issuers as well as community mobilization strategies; - Assisted 15 communities in Western Liberia to develop their own action plans on ways of taking their transitional justice needs forward; - Held five workshops in three Western Liberia counties: Bomi, Cape Mount and Gbarpolu, etc.
Sustainability/Continuity and Catalytic Effect	Lessons learned from activities held within the 15 communities will be used by citizens of the counties to promote transitional justice within their communities.
Capacity development	The project has developed the capacity of citizen groups, particularly women, through their leadership structures.
National ownership and leadership	Women groups within the target counties are expected to own the results of activities carried out in this project. It enhanced the capacity to resolve issues within their

	communities.
Transparency and accountability, M&E	The dialogue processes were closely monitored by a monitoring and evaluation consultant who travelled to different communities to assess the success of the dialogue meetings. Monitoring was implemented at the interval of two weeks in implementing the project.
Project's added value and peace dividend	The project had an added value to the peace dividend because it reduced conflict amongst women and reduced their vulnerability to negative traditional practices. It also increased women perception to transitional justice.
Relation of project to overall activities of WONGOSOL	The project provided a window of opportunity for WONGOSOL's coordination of women groups within the country. It afforded the women network organization the means of bringing women organizations in Western Liberia together.
Key achievements/ outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created an enabling environment for women to meet and dialogue; - Enabled women in 15 communities to develop action plans on transitional justice issues; - Enhanced the understanding of the outcome of the TRC process and how local women groups can use some recommendations from the process for their mutual benefit; - Scale up the understanding of rural people on the essence of the TRC process in Liberia through production of TRC recommendations into cartoon; - Minimized conflict amongst women organization within the target communities, etc.
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short duration of project and limited funding did not provide implementing agency the opportunity to reach out to many women organizations within the counties; - Women could not fully establish mini-business because the project short-lived; - WONGOSOL as a network organization was not expected by its member organizations to implement project, etc.
Key recommendations (lessons learned and best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PBF-Liberia needs to ensure that longer project duration is secured to enhance greater impact. - Women network organizations must play coordination role than being implementing agency; - Small Grant project must adopt strong coordination and monitoring mechanism in order to enable the projects build synergies. This would make impact greater than it is.

Project 5:

Project # and title		Strengthening Community Capacity for Peace and Development		
Recipient Agency	RICCE	Sector	PBF-Liberia Priority Area: 3	
Implementing Agency/Stakeholders	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE) and Concerned Women Groups in Doumpa and Zuaplay			
Project location	Tappita District, Nimba County			
Approved budget	\$26,000.00	Delivery: \$26,000	100%	
Approved (JSC)		Start: May 25, 2010	End: November 30, 2010	
Project description	The project was designed to reduce potential violence and increase dialogue geared towards finding an amicable settlement to historic land dispute between citizens of Doumpa and Zuaplay communities in Tappita district, Nimba County.			
Key outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries acquired skills in problem-solving, negotiation and mediation to prevent future conflicts and foster reconciliation; - Tension between communities reduced; - Amicable solution reached to end long standing land dispute between Zuaplay and Doumpa communities, etc. 			
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community members trained in problem solving, negotiation and mediation to address potential conflict and move toward reconciliation; - Communities understand and reach consensus on how to avoid conflict issues that hinder “inclusive growth” amongst them; - 40 women and youth trained in peace building and conflict transformation in two disputing communities; - 100 community elders and members trained in peace building and conflict transformation, using human rights-based approach; - 20 women and 20 youth trained to prevent and manage potential future conflict. 			
Key Actual Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brought residents of Doumpa and Zuaplay together in forums for dialogues and reunion through sports; - Reached agreement with conflicting communities to demarcate land; - Enhanced capacity of citizen peace forums and arbitration committee within disputing communities; - Provided training and civic education to women, elders and youth on problem solving, negotiation and encourage them to come find common ground on key issues that divided their communities, etc. 			
Relevance to Peace and stability	This project made headway in avoiding the escalation of an historic and intractable violent conflict between Doumpa and Zuaplay, which caused death, injuries and property damage. Despite mediation that started far back as 1978, the conflict continued to create division across communities in Tappita District, Nimba County. Intervention			

	<p>through this project has transformed the violence into round-table discussion and frank exchange of views through dialogue, exchange of confident visits and peaceful coexistence through sports. The project has also achieved the creation of an enabling environment that allows the equal used of public facilities by residents of both communities.</p>
<p>Efficiency: a) Delivery process b) inputs and outputs</p>	<p>Upon approval of the proposal, the US\$26,000 was released in two tranches. The first trench of 80% was released during the month of project start date. The remaining 20% was released at 75% delivery rate.</p> <p>The project enhanced the capacity of peace forums arbitration committees within both communities.</p>
<p>Effectiveness (performance and achievement)</p>	<p>These actions were performed under the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted stakeholder analysis within communities; - Revised, strengthened and worked along with NRC established Community Peace Forums to foster community consultation on the land dispute between Zuaplay and Doumpa communities for peaceful co-existence; - Organized Joint Community Arbitration Committee comprising of members of disputing communities; - Facility JCAC's consultation with County Legislators, county and district authorities; - Facilitated JCAC's deliberation on recommendations of the Joint Community Peace Forums; - Organized and hosted reconciliation conference and conducted peace workshops for community members.
<p>Sustainability/Continuity and Catalytic Effect</p>	<p>Joint community peace forums and Joint Community Arbitration Committee work along with the Land Commission, Land Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in ensuring that actual boundary demarcation is carried out between the Doumpa and Zuaplay. Trained community structures (elders, youth and women leaders) shall encourage peaceful co-existence and equal use of public facilities within both communities. The Land Commission shall use recommendation from Joint Community Peace Forums in the process of settling border lines between the two communities.</p>
<p>Capacity development</p>	<p>The project has developed the capacity of Joint Community Peace Forums, Joint Community Arbitration Committee and community structures. It enhanced their understanding of the need to tolerate each other and co-exist. The project, through its consultation and dialogue sessions build the capacity of traditional and local leaders in mediating and negotiating the mutual interest of various communities. Trainings held during this project have built the capacity of communities in managing and minimizing conflict.</p>

National ownership and leadership	Community leaders, the Land Commission, Joint Community Arbitration Committee and Joint Community Peace Forum are the direct owners of project outcome and would lead the sustenance peace within the communities. While community leaders would use knowledge acquired from the project to maintain peace within their communities, the Land Commission would use the outcome to resolve boundary dispute between Doumpa and Zuaplay.
Transparency and accountability, M&E	The involvement of other actors (Land Commission, community leaders, Join Community Arbitration Committee and local government officials) gave the project quality assurance. These groups did not only take part in the training and consultations but also ensured that the targets of the project were met.
Project's added value and peace dividend	It's added a clear understanding of need to demarcate the boundary between the two communities. It brought to light the true history and analysis of the intractable border dispute between the two communities, highlighting its economic and political implications. The project created the enabling environment for disputing communities to dialogue for the first time and exchange visit. It also created an opportunity for the people of Zuaplay to have access to the only public clinic in that part of Tappita District.
Relation of project to overall activities of RICCE	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE) enhanced its organization profile through this project. RICCE worked to build peace amongst Krahn and Gios along the Nimba and Grand Gedeh border line before the present intervention. The project also provided an opportunity for RICCE to do a comparison of its peace building and project implementation strategies with those of other NGOs.
Key achievements/ outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brought community leaders and residents of disputing communities together to exchange visits and dialogue; - Restructure Joint Community Peace Forum set up NRC, which was ineffective due to lack of inclusion of people from communities directed affected by the conflict; - Built the capacity of Joint Community Peace Forum, Joint Community Arbitration Committee and other community structures in mediating and resolving conflict; - Sailed community residents, local leaders, Land Commission to an understanding of the need to demarcate the boundary; - Reduced the level of violence and casualties sustained by residents as a result of the border dispute, etc.
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in resolving the conflict is fueled by reported discovery of mineral (gold) in the Selaton Mountain, which is said to be along the border but closer to Zuaplay; - Doumpa has higher population and more influential persons within government whose affluence affect mediation effort due to political and economic interests. Hence decision taken in mediated the dispute is usually undermined by the affluent; - Effort to reconstruct road, especially the bridge over Della Creek of Doumpa, is always undermined as a result of the conflict; - Mediation effort led by Mr. Foton Dumba in 1978 failed to resolve the conflict.

	Another attempt by Yallah saywon in 1999 also did yield the desired result and in 2008 violence erupted leading to injury of several persons, destruction of cattle and rice farms.
Key recommendations (lessons learned and best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant government agencies (The Land Commission, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Ministry of Internal Affairs) must be proactive and employ fast track methods in demarcating the boundary; - The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy must develop a robust policy on land and mining and communicate such policy across the country as a means of stamping out illegal mining from which communities do not benefit; - The Peace Building Fund must ensure that the issue of land is captured in its future program and local NGOs given the opportunity to mediate land issues and maintain peace within local Liberian communities; - Local and international NGOs must collaborate in peace building especially in conflict sensitive issues such as land and border disputes.

Project 6:

Project # and title		Citizens Capacity Building Action for Peace in Rural Liberia		
Recipient Agency	CUPPADL	Sector	PBF-Liberia Priority Area: 3	
Implementing Agency/Stakeholders	Citizen United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia(CAPPADL)			
Project location	Lofa and Nimba Counties			
Approved budget	\$26,000.00	Delivery: \$26,000	100%	
Approved (JSC)		Start: May 10, 2010	End Date: February 10, 2011	
Project description	Liberia witnessed widespread civil conflict from 1989-2003. The conflict took away the lives of over two hundred and fifty thousands (250.000) people and displaced million others around Africa, Europe and the Americas. The conflict also cause social, political and economic down-turn on the lives of Liberians, other residence and the state in terms of basic social services, democratic governance, human rights under the rule of law, sustainable livelihood, jobs, peace and security. This project is an effort designed to heal the wounds created by the conflict within communities.			
Key outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogues in four communities in Lofa and one in Nimba; - Carry out pro-peace media campaign; - Map and intervene in the settlement of community conflicts over land and other resources, etc. 			

Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce pro-peace printed and electronic messages; - Hold at least 6 inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogues within target communities in Lofa and Nimba counties; - Set up conflict resolution committees within the counties, etc.
Key Actual Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided pro-peace messages to residents of the communities, which changed their perception towards each other; - Brought opposing religious and ethnic groups together in mutual dialogue; - Mapped 10 different community conflicts and set the pace for resolution; - Enhance local leaders ability to maintain peace within their respective communities, etc.
Relevance to Peace and stability	<p>The project brought together conflicting groups (ethnic and religious) in an opportunity to dialogue their mutual differences. It created forums for community residents who perceived each other as enemies to discuss the contending issues at stake.</p> <p>In addition, the project enhanced community and local leaders' ability to encourage and maintain peace within their areas of governance.</p>
Efficiency: a) Delivery process b) inputs and outputs	<p>Upon approval of the proposal, the US\$26,000 was released in two tranches. The first trench of 80% was released during the month of project start date. The remaining 20% was released at 75% delivery rate.</p>
Effectiveness (performance and achievement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce, printed and distributed 10 banners and 50 flyers within communities; - Developed and aired pro-peace jingles and other radio messages within target counties; - Held six dialogues amongst religious and ethnic groups; - Trained community based conflict resolution committees into conflict management and sustenance of peace; - Mapped 10 intractable land conflict and set the pace for their amicable resolution, etc.
Sustainability/Continuity and Catalytic Effect	<p>Lessons learned from activities held within target communities will be used by citizens of the counties to promote transitional justice within their communities.</p>
Capacity development	<p>The project has developed the capacity of citizen groups, particularly women, youth and community and local leaders.</p>
National ownership and leadership	<p>Citizen groups within the target counties are expected to own the results of activities carried out in this project. It enhanced the capacity to resolve issues within their communities.</p>
Transparency and accountability, M&E	<p>The dialogue processes were closely monitored by local leaders and other independent organizations operating in the communities.</p>

Project's added value and peace dividend	The project had an added value to the peace dividend because it reduced conflict amongst religious and ethnic groups and reduced their vulnerability to negative perceptions that breed conflict. It also increased community leader's perception on peaceful co-existence.
Relation of project to overall activities of CUPPADL	The project provided a window of opportunity for CUPPADL to promote peace and democratic values within communities.
Key achievements/ outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created an enabling environment for religious and ethnic groups to meet and dialogue; - Enabled community residents to understand the importance of peaceful co-existence within their communities; - Enhanced the ability community leaders and residents to have positive perceptions that would sustain peace and stability within their communities; - Minimized conflict amongst residents within the target communities, etc.
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short duration of project and limited funding did not provide implementing agency the opportunity to reach out to many communities; - Radio messages were not produced in local vernacular and could not reach all segments of the population especially those who do not understand English, etc.
Key recommendations (lessons learned and best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PBF-Liberia needs to ensure that longer project duration is secured to enhance greater impact. - Small Grant project must adopt strong coordination and monitoring mechanism in order to enable the projects build synergies. This would make impact greater than it is.

Annex C: List of persons interviewed:

	Name	Organization/Position
1	Shiek John Kandakai	Secretary, Tubmanburg Women Network
2	Bendu Sundiman	Chairlady, Sawmill Community
3	Korpu Cooper	Co-chairlady, Sawmill Community
4	Ben Decole (Cacious)	Elder, Yomo Town Community
5	Alvin Washington	Resident, Sawmill Community
6	Pst. William K. Marwolo	Head, Gbarpolu County Peace Committee
7	James Morlu	Program Director, Radio Gbarpolu
8	John N. Jallah	Radio Gbarpolu
9	Botoe McCay	Radio Gbarpolu
10	Zinnah Korvah	Secretary, Bopolu City Mayor
11	Sebastian G. Dunoh	Adm. Asst., Gbarpolu Superintendent
12	Stanley K. Beyan	Program Director, PBRC
13	J. Lavella Massaquoi	Project Officer, PBRC
14	Esther Zayee	Finance Officer
15	James T.G. Duwor	Project Coordinator, PBRC
16	Marpue Speare	Actg. Ex. Dir., WONGOSOL
17	Pst. Dolan Lekpyee	Nimba County Coordinator, CUPPADL
18	Ernest Manthar	Nimba County Dep. Coord., CUPPADL
19	Rebecca Messahn	Member, CUPPADL
20	Kowu Dokie	Beneficiary, CUPPADL Project
21	Kowu Dahn	Beneficiary, CUPPADL Project
22	Joseph M. Kollie	Nimba Project Coordinator, CEDE
23	G. Dunbar Gbanlon	Commissioner, Saniquelle Mahn, Nimba
24	Michael Yarkpah	Secretary, Nimba Youth Caucus
25	Yahyah Soko Sackor	Muslim Com. Chairman, Saniquelle
26	Zoedah Johnson	Member, Youth Caucus
27	Jabateh Mamadee	Member, Mandingo Youth Caucus
28	Salome Gofan	Executive Director, RICCE
29	Joseph Ballah	Program Officer, RICCE
30	Rueben W. Kar	Finance Officer, RICCE