



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013

Programme Title & Project Number

- Programme Title: Enhancing Access to Security and Justice at the Decentralized Level – Gbarnga Justice and Security Regional Hub, covering Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties
- MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ PBF/00076699

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²

Country/Region – Liberia

Priority area/ strategic results:

- Infrastructure, equipment, and other logistics for the effective performance of the regional hubs put in place;
- Justice and security service providers able to provide fair and accountable professional services;
- Justice and security service providers are responsive to local community concerns; and
- Legal and policy frameworks in place that enable national authorities to better perform their duties in the justice and security sector.

Participating Organization(s)

UNDP and UNOPS

Implementing Partners

The Liberian Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice and its law enforcement agencies including Liberia National Police, Bureau for Immigration and Naturalization, Solicitor General's Office, Bureau for Corrections and Rehabilitation; Probation Program; Juvenile Diversion Program; SGBV Crimes Unit and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights

¹ The term "programme" is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF, Priority Plan or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)

MPTF/JP Contribution:

UNDP:

- US\$3,334,127

UNOPS:

- US\$4,080,000

Government Contribution
Government of Liberia in
kind contribution, including
land for the Hubs and
financial contribution of
US\$750,000 for the
operational of the Gbarnga
Hub.

TOTAL: US\$8,164,127**Programme Duration**Overall Duration (*months*):

35 months

Start Date⁴ (*7th February
2012*)Original End Date⁵ (*31st
December 2014*)Current End date⁶ (*31st
January 2015*)**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.**Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable
please attach* Yes No Date: *8th October 2013***Report Submitted By**

- Name: Joyce G. Cassell Frankfort
- Title: Program Manager
- Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP
- Email address: nelson.mbu@undp.org

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Liberia's Justice and Security Joint Program (JSJP) was established as a joint effort of the Government of Liberia and the United Nations in support of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan and the Peacebuilding Commission Priority Plan. To effectively decentralize justice and security services at the regional and county level, improve access to justice for the people of a region and enhance productivity through the training and strengthening of justice and security institutions, the hub concept was initiated. The concept also aims to improve efficiency by strengthening command and control for LNP and BIN and providing back office support, whilst promoting the co-location of security agencies to encourage coordination, information and resource sharing in preparation for UNMIL draw down. The concept strategically divides Liberia into five regions where one hub will be built in each region to bring services closer to the people.

Infrastructure, equipment and other logistics for effective performance of the regional hubs put in place

Steady progress was made during this reporting period in the construction of the Gbarnga Justice and Security Regional Hub (GJH), which currently stands at 97% completion rate according to UNOPS. The Hub was inaugurated in February 2013, with the Government of Liberia sustaining its operations through the provision of an operational budget.

Regarding the construction of the relocated Monrovia Central Prison to Cheesemanburg, UNOPS and the Ministry of Justice jointly implement the project. In 2013, the Ministry of Justice completed the construction of the administration building.

To improve command, control and effective performance of agencies with presence at the Hub, two activities made noteworthy headways in 2013. The automated case management system was developed and tested with key stakeholders during the first half of this year. Regarding the Communications Network, installation of 21 out of 34 sites was achieved in 2013, making communications between Bong, Lofa and Monrovia possible.

Justice and security service providers able to provide fair and accountable professional services

The service delivery component has positively progressed during 2013. Eleven of the fifteen services have continued to be provided on a regular and successful manner, showing that the true impact of the programme is captured among the "secondary beneficiaries" – the communities and families that benefit from the improvement and strengthening of justice and security institutions within the region. The remaining four services – the prosecution of cases, the provision of free legal services to indigent persons, the adjudication and resolution of services at the magisterial and circuit levels are still being provided from the Gbarnga Town, but is soon to be provided from the Hub during the first quarter of 2014.

Two services provided at the Hub, response to security incidents by LNP and prosecution of SGBV cases, were showcased this year. The main objective of LNP/PSU officers stationed at the hub is to increase security response capacity in support of local police by reducing response time in cases of security incidents. This year, remarkable successes in responding to security incidents were recorded, as the LNP/PSU officers at the Hub were able to effectively respond to twenty-four security incidents that had the propensity to evolve into major conflict drivers, thereby dismantling the peace in the region. Their ability to quell

difficult situations speaks to citizens' confidence in the police in this region and also demonstrates that in the absence of UNMIL presence in the region, (UNMIL withdrew from Gbarnga, Logautou and Foyah during this reporting period), LNP has demonstrated their ability to maintain the peace.

Part of community dwellers' confidence in LNP/PSU officers can be attributed to the work they have done during this year in building relationships with communities through confidence patrols and this was evident during the "user satisfaction survey"⁷ conducted in August 2013 by the Program Management Unit (PMU), when users of the survey were interviewed on "how long it took the LNP/PSU to respond to security incidents in support of local police". A beneficiary of the service in the Cocopa area of Bong County noted the following – "years ago, in places like Cocopa, it would take a response 2 or 3 days, leaving the situation in a very fragile state." In Ziggida, Lofa County, when asked the same question, a local resident reflecting on the situation that sparked a religious conflict revealed "the PSU came at the right moment, otherwise lives would have been at stake". These simple utterances show that the reduced response time provided through the regional location of PSU officers at the Hub has significantly contributed to the maintenance of peace and security in the region and therefore speaks to the impact of the service provided.

Equally in 2013 with the recruitment, training and deployment of five additional assistant county attorneys in April and the prior deployment of three additional public defenders to the region, the Sexual Gender Base Violence Crimes Unit (SGBV CU) adequately prosecuted fourteen cases, with 12 convictions in the region (Bong – 5; Nimba – 1 and Lofa – 6), as compared to no trial or conviction in the last calendar year. This directly speaks to the strengthening of the prosecution team through the provision of a dedicated prosecutor for sexual cases through PBF funds and its catalytic effect, which encouraged support from Australian Aid and SIDA to the Unit to provide such services as psychosocial counselling and medical support to survivors in the Hub region.

Justice and security service providers are responsive to local community concerns

In June 2013, two additional public outreach officers were hired to work in Lofa and Nimba counties. The addition of these officers in counties covered by the Hub has positively increased public awareness of their rights and responsibilities. Between April and December 2013, the Public Outreach Officers (PSO) in the region conducted outreach activities through town hall meetings and community dialogues in 105 communities and as a means to increase public awareness on a wider coverage, hosted 13 "call in" radio talk shows (Bong – 4; Nimba – 3; Lofa – 6) to discuss issues relating to the Hub, the services it provides and how to access them. Similarly, in 2013, twenty cases were received and referred using the complaints mechanism at the Hub.

In August 2013, the PSO Coordinator of the Gbarnga Hub conducted initial community buy-in and outreach on services to be provided by the Hubs in all five counties in August 2013. Information provided during discussions helped inform how services will be rolled out in the region.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

In early 2013, the Results/M&E Framework of the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme was reviewed by the Peacebuilding Office (PBO) and a revised set of SMART⁷ indicators presented to and agreed by the Justice and Security Board and the JSC. To systematize output and activity monitoring, the PBO together with the JSJP PMU also developed a set of monitoring logs which are now used to regularly collect data and report on the various services provided at the Gbarnga hub by the SGBV Crimes Unit, Public Outreach Office, LNP, BIN and the Judiciary. For the Regional Justice and Security Hubs in Zwedru and Harper, a comprehensive Results Framework was developed during a special technical working session in May 2013.

⁷ A non-scientific report conducted by PMU in August 2013 with beneficiaries of the services provided at the Hub.

To enhance outcome monitoring, a Public Perception Survey on Justice and Security was conducted by the PBO in April 2013. This baseline survey included 1,200 interviews in the 5 counties in South-East Liberia – i.e. Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Maryland, River Gee and Grand Kru to be covered by the next 2 regional hubs in Zwedru and Harper. In July-August 2013, the report was presented to and discussed with the Minister of Justice, the Judiciary, the Heads of LNP, BIN, BCR, UN experts, CSO representatives and donors. All key stakeholders considered the findings very interesting and useful to the extent that they will be taken into account in the design and implementation of a number of priority justice and security services in the South-East, for example through enhanced confidence building measures in the justice system, specific targeting of men and women, rural and urban areas, etc.

With these initial lessons learned from the provision of services and the construction of the Gbarnga Regional Hub, 2013 saw the direction of implementation for hubs 2 and 3 take a phased approach – focusing on service provision in the first phase. Seven priority services were identified and will be rolled out in the first phase of implementation for Hubs 2 (Maryland, Grand Kru and River Gee) and 3 (Grand Gedeh and Sinoe), and are scheduled to begin simultaneously in February 2014.

I. Purpose

The Justice and Security Joint Programme includes four main outputs:

1. Infrastructure, equipment, and other logistics for the effective performance of the regional hubs put in place;
2. Justice and security service providers able to provide fair and accountable professional services;
3. Justice and security service providers are responsive to local community concerns; and
4. Legal and policy frameworks in place that enable national authorities to better perform their duties in the justice and security sector.

II. Results

Narrative Reporting on Results

During the period January to December 2013, the Justice and Security Joint Programme with direction from the Justice and Security Board, delivered on a number of key outputs that positively contributed to the outcome of enhanced access to justice and security at regional and county level in preparation for UNMIL transition.

OUTPUTS

1.1 – Infrastructure, equipment and systems critical for command, control and operational response put in place for all regional hubs.

Regarding the construction of the Gbarnga Justice and Security Regional Hub, by end December 2013, approximately 97% of the activities were completed. Those completed in 2013 include the administration building, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) dormitory; Liberia National Police/Police Support Unit (LNP/PSU) dormitory, the generator building (power supply), the Court Facility and the two bedroom duplex (resident and revolving judges' quarters). However, the Court Facility and 2 bedroom duplex are still to be turnover and utilized by the Government. To be completed are the boundary walls, further deep drilling of the water reticulation network and the recreation facilities.

To date, LNP officers have moved from the training dormitory into their new facilities. With the availability of the training dormitory, it is expected that joint and in-service trainings of criminal justice actors in the

region will increase, since accommodation, which was considered an additional expense regarding the use of the training facility, is now resolved.

The last inspection of the Court facility and judges' quarters is scheduled for January 2014 and with the completion and use of these buildings, it is expected that service delivery will reach its optimum with effect from the first quarter of 2014, as services such as the resolution of disputes, adjudication and prosecution of cases and provision of free legal service to indigent persons will be administered from the Hub.

UNOPS and the Ministry of Justice jointly undertake the construction of the relocated Monrovia Central Prison to Cheesemanburg. In 2013, the Ministry of Justice completed the construction of the administration building; however, the construction of one cellblock, under UNOPS' supervision has experienced some delay.

During 2013, Gbarnga (15) and Lofa (5) prisons benefitted from the training and deployment of twenty correction officers. With the additional trained correction officers, staff strength is enhanced at both prisons.

The Gbarnga Hub was inaugurated in February 2013 and the Government of Liberia has provided operational support in the amounts of US\$729,000 in fiscal 2012/2013 and US\$750,000 in fiscal 2013/2014 budgets respectively. With this allocation, the Hub has effectively sustained its operational mandate, providing funding for the hiring of two additional PSO officers (Lofa and Nimba); two mechanics; two electricians (one auto electrician); one generator operator; two cleaners and three gardeners. Funding is also included for the supply of fuel for electricity, the catering for the officers stationed at the Hub; spare parts for the maintenance of vehicles and buildings within the Hub and daily subsistence allowance for officers responding to crime or conducting confidence or surveillance patrols.

Similarly, in an effort to increase and improve command, control and operational response to provide for effective performance of agencies with presence at the Regional Hub, two activities made noteworthy headways in 2013. The automated case management system was developed and tested with key stakeholders, to include the SG office, LNP, BIN, BCR and the Judiciary during the first half of this year. Simulation of the system was conducted in September and October 2013 using an actual case being processed through the system, revealing the need for adjustments / improvements, which were recorded and provided to the developer for edits of the software. A further network simulation of the revised software is scheduled for the end of the first quarter 2014.

Between January and December 2013, 21 out of the 30 sites and links of the communication network procured from South Africa was installed. The installation has enabled connectivity between agencies' Headquarters in Monrovia to Bong and Lofa counties. However, completion of the installation has experienced some delay due to ongoing negotiations between the Government of Liberia and Cellcom GSM for the cost of hosting equipment on Cellcom towers. On the other hand, the Vsat, internet and local area network (LAN) was installed in May 2013 and are fully operational, making internet communication from the Hub possible; thereby improving the productivity of agencies with presence at the Hub.

Equally and referring to the enhancement of back office support systems to increase productivity, in 2013, with support from UNMIL and the Judicial Institute, the manual records keeping system for the Judiciary was rolled out in Hub 1 counties. UNDP procured the files and ledgers required for this implementation and UNMIL was instrumental in the development of the design and quality required; whilst the Judicial Institute facilitated the training of clerks of magisterial and circuit court in all three counties. The completion of clerks training, couple with adequate ledgers and files, has improved how records are accessed in these courts, making information more readily available.

With similar results, the BCR manual records keeping system for the region was also rolled out with support from UNMIL CAU. The provision of adequate equipment and supplies, as provided by UNDP, has aided in the easy access to records of inmates and staff at the prisons.

In 2013, through the Justice and Security Board, it was recognized that BIN, LNP and the SG office did not have an existing effective manual records management system that could be rolled out. Therefore, a Consultant to assess each agency's individual needs was hired for a period of three months through a competitive bidding process in July 2013. A report detailing recommendations for each agency's needs was finalized in October 2013, printed and shared with national partners. Implementation of these recommendations will be accomplished in the first quarter 2014 to provide for an improved retrieval and data storage, thereby enhancing productivity.

1.2 – Justice and security service providers at the regional hubs level able to provide fair and accountable professional services

87% (eleven of the fifteen) services were provided from the Gbarnga Regional Hub throughout the reporting period. With the completion of the 9th Judicial Circuit Court in December 2013 and the dedication of the Court scheduled for early February 2014, service delivery will increase to 100%, as the four remaining services - the resolution of disputes, adjudication and prosecution of cases and provision of free legal service to indigent persons, will be administered from the Hub.

Safer Communities; Increase Public Trust in Law Enforcement Agencies; Enhanced Community Cohesion

Relative to services provided by LNP/PSU officers and as stated earlier, 2013 witnessed remarkable successes in LNP's ability to effectively respond to and quell 24 security incidents that had the propensity to disrupt peace and security in the region. Equally, in an effort to build trusting and collaborative relationships with the communities for which they serve, LNP conducted confidence patrols in Bong (20 villages/towns); Lofa (17 villages/towns and 2 districts) and Nimba (10 villages/towns) counties.

Table 1: Police Support Unit (LNP/PSU) Response to Incidents:

No	Date	County	Community	Situation
1	January 22, 2013	Bong	Gbamu Town	Citizens aggrieved with BHP Billiton (Concession Company)
2	January 28, 2013	Bong	Cuttington University	Students strike action for reduction in tuition and better teaching facility
3	February 3, 2013	Lofa	Zorzor District – Kpayea Town	Mob violence aligned to “witch craft”.
4	March 10, 2013	Bong	Gbarnga Town	Mob violence with youths
5	March 19, 2013	Lofa	Zigidah Town	Religious conflict between the Lorma Christian and Mandigo Muslims
6	March 20, 2013	Lofa	Vahum	Land conflict between two communities
7	May 2, 2013	Bong	Lofa Road, Gbarnga	Accident involving a motorcycle and a vehicle where the motorcyclists almost burned the vehicle
8	May 12, 2013	Nimba	Cocopa Plantation	Demonstration by aggrieved workers
9	July 10 – 11,	Bong	Gbarnga City	Students demonstration at the St. Martin's Catholic High

No	Date	County	Community	Situation
	2013			School in Gbarnga
10	July 10 – 12, 2013	Bong	Totota	Citizens’ riot leading to the destruction of a PSU vehicle, Totota Police station, blocking of the Gbarnga – Kakata Highway and the injury of community members and police officers
11	July 14, 2013	Bong	Gbarnga City	Prison Break at the Gbarnga Central Prison
12	September 3 – 5, 2013	Bong	Bong Mines	Youth demonstration in demand of more benefits from China Union (a mining company) leading to the blocking of roads and railways
13	September 9, 2013	Bong	Salala	To provide safe passage for Hon. Joseph B. Jangar, Asst. Minister for Culture & Custom, Ministry of Internal Affairs who was prevented by the “Country Devil” from passing through Salala for allegedly breaching some traditional norms.
14	September 13 – 15, 2013	Bong	Gbarnga City	Aggrieved Cuttington University Students from Bong County demanding the reinstatement of a scholarship program cancelled by county officials
15	September 21- 27, 2013	Bong	Gbarnga City	Motorcyclists in Gbarnga demanding the handover to them of an alleged suspect in police custody for the theft of a motorcycle. This resulted to Mob violence leading to the death of one person
16	September 28, 2013	Bong	Zoweinta	Mob violence aimed at killing a murder suspect
17	Sept. 29 – Dec. 18, 2013	Bong	Bong Mines	Youth demonstration in demand of more benefits from China Union (a mining company) leading to the blocking of roads and railways
18	Oct 20–24, 2013	Lofa	Manawu	Pastor held hostage for violating traditional norms
19	November 18, 2013	Bong	Suakoko Central High School	Students setup road block in demand for striking teachers to return to school
20	November 22 – 24, 2013	Bong	Gbarnga	Violent protest by students during the up-country basketball tournament
21	November 29, 2013	Bong	Kpatewee Waterfall	To provide support to the local LNP during the holiday celebration
22	December 9 – 16, 2013	Nimba	Nyekeikpa	Demonstration led by a group called Water Union for improve working condition
23	December 18 – 24, 2013	Lofa	Voinjama City	Prison Break
24	December 27, 2013	Bong	Gbarnga Central Prison	Attempted Jail Break and move inmates from one cell to another

One noted response provided by LNP/PSU officers in support of local police occurred on 12th May 2013 in Cocopa, Nimba County, where PSU officers were called to provide support and contained a violent demonstration of workers at the Plantation. The PSU capably controlled the situation and during a “user satisfaction survey”⁸ in the area in August 2013, officials of Cocopa Planation were happy to positively hail the work of the PSU, acknowledging their meaningful contribution to the region, whilst reflecting on what

⁸ User Satisfaction Survey – A non-scientific survey conducted by the PMU in August 2013 to ascertain how beneficiaries of the services provided by the Hub rate the services provided and how these services could be improved for roll out in Hubs 2 and 3..

could have gone wrong had PSU not responded within the timeframe they did – “because of the presence of the hub in the region, it has made it easier and faster to access services such as those provided by the PSU from the hub.... Years ago, in places like Cocopa, it would take a response 2 or 3 days, leaving the situation in a very fragile state.”



Figure 1 - Community Dwellers of Cocopa Planation discussing the Incident

bordering Cote d’Ivoire where there was no security presence.

In February 2013 the BIN dormitory was completed and turned over, making possible the rotational deployment of 45 BIN officers to the Hub to provide surveillance patrolling of the “green” borders of the region. Between February and December 2013, the Border Patrol Officers of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization capably conducted twenty four surveillance patrols in Lofa, Bong and Nimba counties. Due to minimum official border posts, most patrols are conducted in “green borders” (i.e. porous borders), where the presence of BPU officers is minimum, but the need for security visibility in order to secure the area is high. In August 2013, at one of the few official border posts in Yeala, Lofa County, a small town near the Guinean border, in an effort ascertain the impact of surveillance patrols for the people of bordering towns, PMU spoke with two residents, who were aware of the services provided at the GRH and expressed the following:

“we were worried and concerned about our security as border residents until the arrival of UNMIL in Liberia and the redeployment of the BIN at the border in 2005. Since this time, there has been a massive improvement in security at the border.”

In April 2013, after six months of training, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation gained 20 corrections officers to the Gbarnga (15) and Lofa (5) prison facilities, increasing staff strength, which includes untrained volunteers, by 40% and 50% respectively, reducing staff to inmate ratio to 1:6 in Gbarnga and 1:5 in Lofa respectively. With the increase in staffing, it is anticipated that the operations of

Based on lessons learned during the rainy season of challenging road conditions that negatively affect response time from the Gbarnga Regional Hub and in an effort to effectively respond to public disorder that could violently evolve into a security threat, during February and April 2013 respectively, the LNP tactically deployed an additional 25 PSU officers in Foyah (Lofa -15) and Logauto (Nimba -10) in response to UNMIL drawdown from those respective strategic locations. This move was timely, as in an effort to combat negative perception of the Police, whilst improving access to services, providing early response time to security incidence will increase public trust and confidence in the security system and enhance visibility in the Liberian communities

these facilities will improve, providing a safer and more secure environment for inmates and communities alike and reducing prisons vulnerability.

During the reporting period, the Probation Service has continued to work with the public defenders offices to identify and process new cases for community corrections. In Bong (7), Lofa (16) and Nimba (17) Counties, the Service has worked to place a total of 40 persons on probation, organizing their community pay back schemes and ensuring that community service and rehabilitation programs are undertaken. Of the 17 persons placed on probation in Lofa county, one person absconded during the monitoring of his case and efforts, in collaboration with LNP, are being made to re-locate the probationer.

Access to Justice – Justice and Judicial Services

As a baseline, Liberia has one County Attorney and one Public Defender in each county outside the Capital. In 2013, in order to strengthen the prosecution of cases in County Attorneys' offices, the JSJP, in collaboration with the Solicitor General's office and the Judiciary, recruited, trained and deployed an additional five legal counsels to the Gbarnga Hub region (Bong – 3; Lofa – 1 and Nimba – 1) and three public defenders (1 per county). Based on reports from the SGBV Crimes Unit and with a dedicated prosecutor for sexual violence cases, fourteen trials were held in 2013 in the region, with 12 resulting in conviction, attaining an 86% conviction rate. This percentage is remarkable, giving that in 2012, no trials were held on sexual violence in any of the counties covered by the Hub and particularly speaks to the change in attitude accomplished by the SGBV CU in the region. Through their awareness raising and the creation of a referral pathway with established partners, such as the Liberia National Police Women and Children Protective Services (LNP WACPS), the CB Dunbar Hospital and local NGOs working with survivors of sexual offence, the Unit has reported a dramatic increase in the number of cases reported since their inception. The increase in reporting the incident is significant, as research shows that “the survivor decision to report rape and continue within the legal system is one of the most important factors affecting the prosecution of rape cases.”⁹



Figure 2 Nurse Mulbah of the CB Dunbar Hospital

transportation, accommodation, feeding, relocation and educational support during and after the trial so as to

In addition to prosecuting rape cases, reports from the Crimes Unit show that help is provided to rape survivors and their families in understanding the legal process in order to minimize the survivor being further victimized. Equally and according to the Crimes Unit's report, psychosocial counseling is at the helm of their service, as it focuses the families on the recovery process, whilst aiding them through the reintegration to some form of “normality”. Financial subsidy is also provided to victims and their families to facilitate the cost of

⁹ UK Center for Research on Violence Against Women – Top Ten Series – www.uky.edu/CRVAW/Files/TopTen/07_Rape_Prosecution.pdf

ensure that victims/witnesses are available to testify and are equipped to reintegrate without much financial burden to them. Nurse Mulbah of the CB Dunbar Hospital echoed a testament to the impact being made by the SGBV Crimes Unit:

“The arrival of the SGBV Crimes Unit to the Gbarnga Hub has made an enormous difference. Previously, survivors were taken care of but their cases were rarely pursued in court.”

With the provision of three additional public defenders and according to Circuit Court records, more cases on the docket were adjudicated during the February to August¹⁰ terms of court. The matrix below shows the number of cases per Circuit Court term in the region:

Court Term - 2013	Docket	8 th Judicial Circuit – Nimba County – Cases Disposed	Docket	9 th Judicial Circuit – Bong County – Cases Disposed	Docket	10 th Judicial Circuit – Lofa County – Cases Disposed
February	2	1	13	13	5	0
May	7	7	21	18	9	9
August	4	4	15	15	12	12
Total	13	12	49	46	26	21
Percentage of Cases Adjudicated	92%		94%		81%	

Equally, based on reports from Public Defenders and Human Rights Monitors considerable work was done during this reporting period, as a total of 80 pretrial detainees benefited from jail delivery from the three detention centers in the region. The release of these inmates simultaneously helped with the reduction in prison congestion, whilst restoring inmates’ faith and confidence in the judicial and justice system.

1.3 – Security and Justice Sector Providers are Responsive to Community Concerns

Enhance Community Cohesion

Training:

In the reporting period, two joint trainings/workshops and 33 additional training sessions were administered at the Gbarnga Regional Hub Training Facility by criminal justice institutions and other stakeholders, such as Rights and Rice Foundation, The National Youth Movement for Transparent Elections, and INHCR to name a few. The first joint training was conducted by PBO on the 20-22 June 2013, with 32 criminal justice actors from the region (28 male; 4 female). The aim of the training was to enhance national capacity and its main objective was to expose participants to the concept of mediation, assist with improved personal skills and techniques as intervention strategies in the discharge of their duties. The training method included role play, where participants had an opportunity to demonstrate their enhanced capacity and understanding of the Justice and Security Hub concept, but more especially, how to effectively resolve conflict through mediation.

¹⁰ Data for November Term of Court was not yet available during this reporting period.

On the 28th June 2013, in a collaborative effort, PMU and PBO conducted a one-day M&E workshop at the Gbarnga Hub Training facility. This workshop brought together 54 participants (51 male; 3 female) – criminal justice actors from the region and senior officers (LNP, BIN, BCR, the SG office and the Judiciary) and members of the Inter Agency Steering Committee that guides the implementation of the Gbarnga Regional Hub. The focus of the workshop was three fold – to first jointly develop outcome and output indicators with these service providers that were reflective of their working reality, to seek feedback on monitoring logs developed and to discuss the findings of the 2012 baseline Perception Survey conducted in Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties.

Practical feedback was provided during this exercise and later incorporated in a revised proposal, which was presented and agreed to by the Justice and Security Board and the JSC in August 2013. Discussion on findings of the baseline Perception Survey revealed some actions to address critical issues raised in the report regarding citizens' perception of justice and security institutions and personnel and amendments were made to the logs which have been incorporated, with the revised logs currently being used by the various institutions to collect data on services provided at the Hub.

The impact from this training is already evident, as results from discussions held has fed into the development of the results framework and project document for hubs 2 and 3 and reporting on activities and services provided at the hub has improved due to the monitoring and output logs being used.

Furthermore, the provision of a training facility at the Hub already shows a positive impact in 2013 as this is evident in the increase use of the facility by 1,242 persons, including 26% female participation through 35 trainings. The topics discussed included, but not limited to human rights education, Peacebuilding, conflict resolution and mediation, steps in investigating sexual gender based violence and the effective use of the freedom of information law.

Public Outreach

One of the mandates of the Public Service Outreach Office is to strengthen relationships, build synergies, whilst expanding outreach coverage on Hub services in collaboration with prominent national, international and local civil society organizations operating in the region, such as FIND, Justice and Peace Commission (JPC), the Community Action Committee and the Carter Center. Awareness in the region is administered through palava hut discussions, focus groups on specific issues, town hall meetings, community fora and interactive radio talk shows.

In April 2013, a new PSO Coordinator was hired to work from the Gbarnga Hub. Subsequently and due to the need expressed by citizens in Lofa and Nimba counties regarding the availability and expansion of the Complaint Mechanism to these counties, in June 2013, two additional PSO officers were hired, equipped and deployed through Government of Liberia funding to work in Lofa and Nimba counties respectively. Since their start with the Programme, PSO Coordinator and officers as a part of their outreach strategy and in collaboration with institutions listed above have continue to conduct public outreach exercise on a regular basis in Lofa, Bong and Nimba counties, reaching a total of 105 communities thus far and involving 7885 citizens with 56% female and 44% male participation.

As part of its roles, the PSO office serves as a conduit for the receipt of complaints from citizens against criminal justice actors who they believe have ethically transgressed while performing their functions and refer said complaints to the respective agencies for redress. During the period under review, 16 complaints were received from citizens in Bong; 3 from Nimba and one from Lofa. Of these complaints, 75% were lodged against judicial officials and .5% was lodged against the Police, with .5% referred to the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission for out of court resolution. Of the 75% lodged against the Judiciary, 50% of those cases have received redressed.

Equally, in August 2013, and as part of an initial exercise to garner community support in Hubs 2 and 3 for the upcoming expansion to the region, PMU developed and organized an outreach strategy that was effectively implemented by the Public Outreach Coordinator from the Gbarnga Regional Hub, in collaboration with criminal justice actors, UNMIL colleagues and civil society organizations in Maryland, River Gee and Grand Kru (Hub 2) and Grand Gedeh and Sinoe (Hub 3). The outreach strategy focused on establishing community “buy-ins” for the concept, informing on the services provided in Hub 1 and creating an opportunity for citizens within the region to discuss their needs with regards to services they identified as priority. A total of 100 communities, consisting of 5,811 persons within the five counties of Hubs 2 and 3 participated in this outreach exercise.

Information gathered from these discussions has fed into the identification of key priority services, one of such service highlighted was the roll out of the SGBV Crimes Unit, not originally funded through PBF, but identified by citizens of the region as a priority, since the prosecution of SGBV crimes was noted as non-existent. Equally, information gathered also contributed to the shifting of the Hub Concept to a phased approach implementation, as the strengthening of institutions and the provision of services in town and city centers due to the distance to identified hub locations and the looming need to increase access to justice were encouraged.

In the same vein, PSO activities have been identified as one of the key priority activities planned for Hubs 2 and 3 rollout, with one PSO officer earmarked to be deployed in each of the five counties to promote outreach and referral services in the south east of Liberia.

The need to increase public awareness on the rights and responsibilities of citizens remain paramount with considerable efforts made during this reporting period towards this end. Through a competitive bidding process held in July 2013, Search for Common Ground, a national CSO, was selected to assess the capacity of existing CSOs/CBOs in the region and to develop a training manual to train selected CBOs/CSOs on the provision of community security, legal services and awareness on human rights. The training manual was developed and vetted with key stakeholders in the criminal justice sector in October 2013 and 13 CBOs were selected and trained using the manual.

Subsequently, the manual has been printed and is currently being distributed to stakeholders.

During the first quarter of 2014, it is expected that grants will be advertised for selected and trained CBOs/CSOs to apply and carry out legal education in Hub 1.

1.4 – Legal and Policy Frameworks in Place that Enable National Authorities to Better Perform Their Duties in the Justice and Security Sector

On 26th-28th March 2013, the Criminal Justice Conference was held in the Supreme Court of Liberia at the Temple of Justice with the participation of high level personalities, including the full Bench of the Judiciary, the Minister of Justice, the DSRSG/ROL, the Commissioner of the Law Reform Commission, the Dean of the Law School and several key criminal justice actors in partnership with strategic members from UNMIL and civil society representatives from the sector.

Key resolutions from the Conference were validated on the 24th October 2013 and strategies regarding the implementation of these recommendations are currently being discussed; however, budgetary allocations have not been made available in the 2013/2014 sector budget to support the execution.

In March and April 2013, the ISSAT Team, upon request from the Government of Liberia through the Justice and Security Board, visited Liberia to conduct a review of the Management and Accountability Mechanisms of the Judiciary, Solicitor General’s (SG) office and LNP, as identified by these agencies as a priority. Findings from the review was shared with all stakeholders and validated on 24th October 2013. Since then,

the SG's office has identified some key short term recommendations that could easily be implemented and have thereby incorporated these into two prosecution quarterly trainings held during this period for discussion and the development of an implementation plan. Short term recommendations discussed included the development of a strategic plan for the Prosecution Office, the assessment of manuals and guidelines produced and the development of legislative framework should gaps exist. Equally, regarding the implementation of other recommendations in the report, the SG has requested for assistance from UNMIL to support her Department in this endeavor.

Delays in Implementation, Challenges, Lessons Learned & Best Practices:

Construction & Service Delivery:

During this reporting period, the project experienced significant delays for most of the year regarding the construction element of implementation. The completion of the Circuit Court, the residing and rotating judges residences and the PSU dormitory was only completed this December 2013. The perimeter fence and the provision of adequate water supply are still delayed. These delays have been attributed to cost overrun by the prior management of UNOPS, which was discovered through a detailed financial assessment of the project by the present management team in the first quarter of 2013. Steps to resolve this shortfall and complete the Hub was initiated; however, adequate funding was not made available for a period of time, which had a negative impact on the delivery rate of these buildings; thereby affecting the delivery of judicial and justice services from the Hub.

Similarly, the construction of a cell-block at the new Monrovia Central Prison, situated in Cheesemanburg, has also experienced significant delays. However, UNOPS' new management team revised the initial design and master plan and in accordance with UNOPS' design unit prepared and delivered a report informing the relevant stakeholders about the failures and risks that the initial design presented. UNOPS agreed to re-design a single cellblock at no cost emphasizing the need of developing a complete and detailed master plan if extra funding were available. UNOPS proceeded to re-design the single cellblock and completed the tender process, currently under approval in HQ to begin construction.

Given the high complexity of the project and the need of high construction standards UNOPS major concern is regarding the need of a detailed master plan before commencing any construction activity to identify the completed scope of works.

On the other hand, the provision of services at the Gbarnga Regional Hub, such as providing DSA to officers when responding to crimes so that they are financially equipped to feed and accommodate themselves, if they have to stay overnight, was negatively affected during this reporting period as access to the Government of Liberia funding provided through the operational fund for the Hub was not easily accessible. The lack of funding or the lack of resources demoralizes officers who are relied upon to provide the peace and security in the region and jeopardizes the Government overall decentralization plan as it relates to justice and security.

To combat this delay, the PMU, through advocacy with the Ministry of Finance is working to include the Hubs operational fund onto the Government recurring cost budget as of 2014/2105 fiscal budget, which will eliminate some of the delay experienced in accessing funding from the Project Budget, where the operation fund has been placed.

PMU Operations:

During this reporting period, the Program Management Unit was challenged by the lack of funding to carry out its day-to-day functions. In recognition of this challenge and in an effort to resolve this blinding oversight, minimum funding was included in the request for Hubs 2 and 3 phase one implementation for the operation of the PMU; however, no funding has been included for support to hire an M&E officer, a needed position in light of monitoring and evaluation needs going into Hubs 2 and 3.

Similarly, giving the complexity of this programme and the dire need to maintain institutional memory in the Programme Management Unit in order that the programme is sustained and not plagued with lapse in implementation, it is important that the funding for staff salaries are secured. As it stands, funding is provided on an annual basis and is not secured before the start of the next contract term. This element leaves the programme vulnerable, as staff that are challenged financially, but committed to the programme, may seek greener pastures, only because of the surety of their salaries elsewhere.

In conclusion, there have been some challenges with the implementation of a few projects and lessons have been learned and documented to reform execution for hubs 2 and 3. On the other hand, the LNP and BIN are strategically located to conduct patrols within the region, aiding in providing security and safety to communities and effectively responding and arresting would be conflict drivers. With the help of criminal justice actors and human rights monitors deployed to the region, more cases are being processed and some offenders who have experienced prolonged pretrial detention are being released, albeit slowly. Equally, offenders of minor crimes are being offered an opportunity to serve their time in the community through the Probation Service and community dwellers within Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties are increasingly being informed that there is a complaint mechanism that they can access in case justice and security actors go against their code of conduct and ethics and violate the rights of the people. Similarly, with the introduction of the SGBV Crimes Unit, victims of sexual violence finally have a place to turn, where the provision of medical help, psychosocial counseling, financial support and prosecution is available.

To have these services strengthened and expanded in this region is an achievement, with some making appreciable impact, as noted by beneficiaries. The LNP for example, was able to effectively respond to and quell twenty four security incidents in this reporting period, not to mention the SGBV Crimes Unit, through the provision of a dedicated prosecutor could legally act against and win **twelve** sexual cases in a region that did not have one of these cases on the docket for trial in 2012. These results are commendable and all of these services were identified by the Board to be rolled out in Hubs 2 and 3 with effect from February 2014.

Qualitative Assessment:

The Gbarnga Regional Justice and Security Hub is meeting its objectives of enhanced security and improved justice service delivery, in line with the intended outcome of enhanced access to justice and community security at the regional and county levels in preparation for UNMIL transition. The Hub's advances during 2013 have had a significant influence on improved command and control, administrative autonomy and service delivery. The PSO role has shown particular success, and the addition of the two Public Service Outreach Officers is a positive step in building public engagement in Lofa and Nimba counties. Service delivery has continued to improve, with collaboration amongst justice and security actors progressing. This is in turn producing more efficient service delivery and improving public confidence in the judicial and security sector, as illustrated by the increasing number of SGBV cases being reported and prosecuted, probation applications and prolonged pre-trial detentions being successfully managed. Overall, the pilot project has shown tangible success to date, with significant ongoing increases in the numbers of citizens accessing justice and the improved security within the Hub region. Gbarnga's achievements to date are positive indicators for success in Hubs 2 and 3, where scheduled service delivery will begin in February 2014.

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Programme Results Framework from the Project Document - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.*

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
Outcome 1 ¹² Enhanced access to justice and security at regional and county level in preparation for UNMIL transition	Indicator 1.1 - % of justice and security services provided by the regional hubs (disaggregated by Gbarnga, Harper and Zwedru Hubs) Gbarnga: 15 services in total Harper: 15 services in total Zwedru: 15 services in total	Gbarnga 2011: 0% Harper 2011: 0% Zwedru 2011: 0% MoV: JSJP Annual Reports	Gbarnga (Dec. 2012): 64% (Jan – December 2013): 85% Harper: 0% Zwedru: 0%	The Court facilities from where four of the services will be provided has experienced some delay in completion in 2013. However, these services are being provided from the Gbarnga town and is expected to be provided from the Hub in first quarter 2014.
	Indicator 1.2 - % of people who feel safe or very safe in their community (disaggregated by county in the Hub region)	Gbarnga Hub: Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties June 2012 – 68% MoV: Public Perception Survey, PBO, June 2012 Harper Hub: Maryland, Grand Kru and River Gee April 2013: 88% MoV: Public Perception Survey, PBO, April 2013 Zwedru Hub: Grand Gedeh and Sinoe April 2013: 85% MoV: Public Perception Survey, PBO, April 2013		

¹¹ As stated in the 2013 annual report, these indicators have been revised and will be presented to the Justice and Security Board for approval at the next Board meeting.

¹² Either country relevant (from the Priority Plan or Project Document) or PMP specific.

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
	Indicator 1.3 - % of people who trust the court system (disaggregated by Hub region)	<p>Gbarnga Hub: Bong, Lofa and Nimba June 2012: 37%</p> <p>MoV: Public Perception Survey, PBO, June 2012</p> <p>Harper Hub: Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee April 2013): 57%</p> <p>Zwedru Hub: Grand Gedeh and Sinoe April 2013): 57%</p> <p>MoV: Public Perception Survey, PBO, April 2013</p>		<p>The baseline perception survey was conducted in the Gbarnga Hub region in June 2012. In the Harper and Zwedru Hub regions the baseline perception survey was conducted in April 2013.</p> <p>2nd quarter 2014, PBO is expected to conduct the next public perception survey in the Gbarnga Hub region.</p>
	Indicator 1.4 - % of criminal cases adjudicated per court term (CT) (disaggregated by type of case and by county)	<p>Gbarnga Hub:</p> <p>Bong: Feb. 2012 CT, Aug. 2012 CT Dec. 2012 CT</p> <p>Lofa Feb. 2012 CT, Aug. 2012 CT Dec. 2012 CT</p> <p>Nimba Dec. 2011 CT</p> <p>Harper Hub: Maryland Feb. 2013 CT, Aug. 2013 CT Dec. 2013 CT</p> <p>Grand Kru Feb. 2013 CT, Aug. 2013 CT Dec. 2013 CT</p> <p>River Gee Feb. 2013 CT, Aug. 2013 CT Dec. 2013 CT</p>	<p>Gbarnga Hub –</p> <p>Bong Feb. 2013 CT: 50% - murder May 2013 CT: 86% - statutory rape and theft August 2013 CT: 100% - statutory rape, theft and probation</p> <p>Lofa Feb. 2013 CT: 0% May 2013 CT: 100% - statutory rape and theft August 2013 CT: 100% - murder, statutory rape, theft and probation</p> <p>Nimba Feb. 2013 CT: 100% - murder, rape and theft May 2013 CT: 86% - statutory rape and theft August 2013 CT: 100% - murder and theft</p>	<p>The Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit Court in Lofa died during the February term of Court; hence the absence of trials.</p>

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
		Zwedru Hub: Grand Gedeh Feb. 2013 CT, Aug. 2013 CT Dec. 2013 CT Sinoe Feb. 2013 CT, Aug. 2013 CT Dec. 2013 CT MoV: Judiciary's Quarterly Reports		
	Indicator – 1.5 - # of trials on SGBV cases held in the Hub regions (disaggregated by county and by court term)	Gbarnga Hub: Bong: Dec. 2011 CT Feb. 2012 CT, Aug. 2012 CT Lofa Dec. 2011 CT Feb. 2012 CT, Aug. 2012 CT Nimba Dec. 2011 CT Feb. 2012 CT, Aug. 2012 CT Harper Hub: Maryland Feb. 2013 CT, Grand Kru Feb. 2013 CT, River Gee Feb. 2013 CT, Zwedru Hub: Grand Gedeh Feb. 2013 CT, Sinoe Dec. 2013 CT MoV: SGBV CU Annual Report and	Gbarnga Hub – Bong Feb. 2013 CT: 2 May 2013 CT: 2 August 2013 CT: 2 Lofa Feb. 2013 CT: 0 May 2013 CT: 2 August 2013 CT: 4 November 2013 CT: 1 Nimba Feb. 2013 CT: 0 May 2013 CT: 0 August 2013 CT: 0 November 2013: 1	

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
		Term of Court Reporting Log		
	Indicator – 1.6 - # of cases prosecuted by the SGBV CU	<p>Gbarnga Hub: Bong: Feb. 2012 CT: 0, Aug. 2012 CT: 0</p> <p>Lofa Feb. 2012 CT,:0 Aug. 2012 CT: 0</p> <p>Nimba Feb. 2012 CT, : 0 Aug. 2012 CT: 0</p> <p>Harper Hub: Maryland Feb. 2013 CT: 0, Grand Kru Feb. 2013 CT: 0, River Gee Feb. 2013 CT: 0,</p> <p>Zwedru Hub: Grand Gedeh Feb. 2013 CT: 0, Sinoe Feb. 2013 CT: 0</p> <p>MoV: SGBV CU Annual Report</p>	<p>Gbarnga Hub – Bong Feb. 2013 CT: 2 May 2013 CT: 2 August 2013 CT: 1 November 2013 CT: 0</p> <p>Lofa Feb. 2013 CT: 0 May 2013 CT: 2 August 2013 CT: 3 November 2013 CT: 1</p> <p>Nimba Feb. 2013 CT: 0 May 2013 CT: 0 August 2013 CT: 0 November 2013: 1</p>	
Output 1.1 – Infrastructure, equipment, and systems critical for command, control and operational response put in place for the Regional Hub	Indicator 1.1.1 - % of facilities completed (disaggregated by Gbarnga, Harper and Zwedru Hub)	<p>Gbarnga Hub (total of 18 facilities): Baseline (2012) – 80%</p> <p>Harper Hub: (# of facilities still TBC) Baseline (June 2013) – 0%</p> <p>Zwedru Hub: (# of facilities still TBC) Baseline (June 2013) – 0%</p> <p>MoV: Gbarnga, Harper and Zwedru</p>	<p>Gbarnga Hub As of December 2013 – 97% completed facilities.</p> <p>Harper Hub as of December 2013 – 0%</p> <p>Zwedru Hub as of December 2013 – 0%</p>	In July 2013, the Board changed the concept of the Hub to a phase implementation for Hubs 2 and 3. The delivery of six priority services that did not require construction were identified to be rolled out in the first phase of implementation, which

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
		Hubs Reports		is scheduled to begin in February 2014. Due to limited funding, the construction of key infrastructure is creatively being re-engineered to consider the renovation of existing dilapidated public buildings in town centers, where available, to increase access to justice. The renovation and or construction is expected to begin 2 nd quarter 2014.
	Indicator 1.1.2 - % of shared regional command, control and communication structures and systems of LNP, BIN and BCR functional at the Gbarnga Regional Hub, disaggregated by 5 factors: 1. infrastructure to house the LNP and BIN regional commanders and their staff 2. Pilot automated records management system 3. Operational Guide for institution with presence at the Hub 4. SOPs of each agency 5. Communications network	Gbarnga Regional Hub: Dec. 2011: 0 MoV: JSJP Annual Report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BIN and LNP dormitories were completed in 2013 – 100% 2. The pilot automated case management system was developed and simulated with key stakeholders during this reporting period. The simulation revealed amendments to be made. The developers are adopting the system to these amendments and a “go live” date is expected 2nd quarter 2014 – 65% 3. The first phase of the Gbarnga Hub Operational Guide is completed – 100% 4. SOPs of each agencies have been adopted to incorporate how justice and security actors operation within the Hub concept – 100% 5. Communication network - 	<p>The completion of the communications network has experienced some delay due to negotiations between GOL and Cellcom GSM. Resolutions to this delay is expected imminently.</p> <p>The implementation of the Hub Operational Guide requires as revisit to ensure agencies work as</p>

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
			21 out of the 34 sites and links of the communication network procured from South Africa was installed, making communication possible between Bong, Lofa and Montserrado counties – 50%	
	1.1.3 - # of border entry posts operational (with BIN officers and operational equipment)	<p>Baseline (Dec 2012): Gbarnga Hub region: Bong (3 official; 5 unofficial), Nimba (10 official; 12 unofficial) Lofa (12 official, 18 unofficial)</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Maryland (5 official, 6 unofficial) Grand Kru (4 unofficial) River Gee (2 official, 4 unofficial)</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh (4 official, 3 unofficial) Sinoe (1 official, 3 unofficial)</p> <p>MoV – BIN records</p>	<p>December 2013: Gbarnga Hub region: Bong (2 official; 3 unofficial), Nimba (7 official; 2 unofficial) Lofa (8 official, 4 unofficial)</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Maryland (5 official, 19 unofficial) Grand Kru (0 unofficial) River Gee - (3 official, 4 unofficial)</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh (4 official, 3 unofficial) Sinoe (1 official, 3 unofficial)</p>	
Output 1.2 – Justice and security service providers at the regional hubs level able to provide fair and accountable professional services	Indicator 1.2.1 - # of PSU officers deployed in the Hub regions (disaggregated by Hub)	<p>Gbarnga Hub: Dec 2011 – 0</p> <p>Harper Hub Region: Dec. 2012: 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub Region Dec. 2012: 0</p> <p>MoV: PSU/LNP records</p>	<p>Gbarnga Hub 2013: 77 officers in the region based on a rotational on quarterly basis. Gbarnga Hub – 52 PSU officers Nimba – 10 PSU officers Lofa – 15 PSU officers</p> <p>Harper Hub Region: December 2013: 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub Region: December 2013: 0</p>	<p>Since November 2011, PSU officers were deployed to the counties to provide security during the elections, but were not yet operating as part of the regional hub concept.</p> <p>As part of LNP’s SOP, which states a three-month rotation of PSU officers at the Hub, 52 PSU officers were deployed to the Gbarnga Hub during</p>

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
				<p>this reporting period. Also, a total number of 25 PSU officers were deployed to Logatuo, Nimba (10) and Foya, Lofa (15) to augment the strength of officers in those counties, but also to reduce the response time, due to bad road connection, in the region.</p> <p>The Harper and Zwedru Hub regions do not yet have PSU officers deployed to those regions. Deployment is envisioned in the Phase II implementation.</p>
	Indicator 1.2.2 - # of confidence patrols undertaken by the PSU annually	<p>Baseline (Dec 2012): 0</p> <p>MoV: PSU/LNP monitoring logs</p>	Gbarnga Hub region: 11 confidence patrols conducted in the region.	<p>The target of 2 patrols per month was not reached during this reporting period. Mobility was a challenge during the first six months of the year, but resolved with the provision on GOL operational fund, in which 2 vehicles were purchased. The last quarter of 2013 also witness LNP/PSU prolonged deployment to quell the violence in Bong Mines, preventing them from conducting their regular patrols. As the situation has been arrested, LNP will return to their regular twice monthly patrols.</p>

	Performance Indicators¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
	Indicator 1.2.3 - # of security incidents (definition – mob violence, kidnappings, tribal feuds, violent demonstrations, prisons riots, social unrest) responded to by the PSU at the regional hubs (disaggregated by Gbarnga, Harper, Zwedru hubs and by communities)	Gbarnga Hub region Dec. 2011– 0 Harper Hub region – 0 Zwedru Hub region – 0 MoV: LNP records at regional Hubs.	As of Dec. 2013: 24 Bong - 17: Gbarnga Town – 22 nd January, Cuttington Campus – 28 th January, Gbarnga – 10 th March and 2 nd May. Gbarnga City – 10 th -11 th July Totota – 10 th -12 July Gbarnga City – 14 th July Bong Mines – 3 rd – 5 th September Salala – 9 th September Gbarnga City – 13 th – 15 th September Gbarnga City – 21 st -27 th September Zoweinta – 28 th September Bong Mines - 29 th September – 18 th December Suakoko – 18 th November Gbarnga City – 22 nd -24 th November Kpatawee Waterfall – 29 th November Gbarnga Central Prison – 27 th December Lofa:5 Zorzor District, Kpayea Town – 3 rd February, Zegedah – 19 th March; Varhum – 20 th March; 20 th -24 th October – Manawu; 18 th -24 th December – Voinjama City Nimba:2 Cocopa Planation – 12 th May; Nyekeikpa – 9 th -16 th December	In deciding the target, the National Government partners at a workshop suggested that the target should be lower than 2012, as their work with building relationships through confidence patrolling should lower the number of incidents in communities. However, as can be seen within the last 6 months, the PSU has responded to 8 incidents.
	Indicator 1.2.4 - # of BPU/BIN officers deployed at strategic border locations (disaggregated by location)	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec 2011: 0 MoV: BPU/BIN records	December 2013: Gbarnga Hub Dec. 2013: 0 Feb. 2013: 50 Harper Hub Region and Zwedru Hub Region Dec. 2012: 103	The disaggregation of BIN BPU officers at strategic border locations was not available during this reporting period. BIN will be invited to participate in the data

	Performance Indicators¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
				collection for reporting and monitoring purposes training scheduled for early 2014.
	Indicator 1.2.5 - # of BCR officers deployed in the regions (disaggregated by county)	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec 2011: TBC Harper Hub region: April 2013: TBC Zwedru Hub region: April 2013 – TBC MoV: BCR records	As of December 2013: Gbarnga Hub Region: Bong: 26 Lofa: 15 Nimba: 35 Harper Hub Region: Maryland: 5 Grand Kru: 1 River Gee: 2 Zwedru Hub Region: Grand Gedeh: 35 Sinoe: 4	
	Indicator 1.2.6 - # of assistant county attorneys deployed to the Hub regions (disaggregated by county, male/female and source of funding)	Dec. 2011 Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – 1 CA per county paid by GOL Lofa – 1 CA per county paid by GOL Nimba – 1 CA per county paid by GOL Harper Hub region: Same as above Zwedru Hub region: Same as above MoV: Ministry of Justice records	As of December 2013: Gbarnga Hub Region: 5 assistant county attorneys, all male, were deployed in April 2013. This project was funded through PBF, but with effect from July 2013, GOL has assumed their salaries and operational cost. Bong – 3 Lofa – 1 Nimba – 1 Harper Hub Region – to be funded through PBF for 1 year: Maryland: 0 Grand Kru: 0 River Gee: 0 Zwedru Hub Region – to be funded through PBF for 1 year:	9 assistant county attorneys will be deployed to the Harper (5) and Zwedru (4) Hub regions with effect from the 1 st quarter 2014.

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
			Grand Gedeh: 0 Sinoe: 0	
	Indicator 1.2.7 - # of public defenders deployed in the hub regions (disaggregated by county, male / female and source of funding)	Dec. 2011 Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – 1 PD per county paid by GOL Lofa – 1 PD per county paid by GOL Nimba – 1 PD per county paid by GOL Harper Hub region: Same as above Zwedru Hub region: Same as above MoV: Judiciary records	As of December 2013: Gbarnga Hub Region: 3 additional public defenders were deployed to the Gbarnga Hub region in September 2012. This project was funded through PBF for a year, but with effect from July 2013, GOL has assumed their salaries and operational cost. Bong – 1 Lofa – 1 Nimba – 1 Harper Hub Region – to be funded through PBF for 1 year: Maryland: 0 Grand Kru: 0 River Gee: 0 Zwedru Hub Region – to be funded through PBF for 1 year: Grand Gedeh: 0 Sinoe: 0	5 public defenders will be deployed to the Harper (3) and Zwedru (2) Hub regions with effect from the 1 st quarter 2014.
	Indicator 1.2.8 - # of joint in service trainings delivered by justice and security agencies in the hub regions (disaggregated by county and agency)	Dec. 2011 Gbarnga Hub region – 0 Harper Hub region – TBC Zwedru Hub region – TBC MoV – Judicial Institute and MOJ Prosecution records	Dec. 2013: 10 – these joint trainings are usually held with criminal justice participants from the three counties in the region. Gbarnga Regional Hub: LNP – 18 th May SGBV Crimes Unit – 27 th -31 st May INCHR – 5 th June PBO – 20 th -21 st June SGBV Crimes Unit – 26 th -28 th June PBO & PMU – 28 th June LNP – 13 th July PMU – 15 th July – 31 st August Judiciary – 7 th -12 th October	

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
			BIN – 7 th -11 th October Harper Regional Hub – 0 Zwedru Regional Hub - 0	
	Indicator 1.2.9 - # of justice and security personnel trained (disaggregated by institution, male and female and county)	Dec. 2011 Gbarnga Hub region – 0 Harper Hub region – TBC Zwedru Hub region – TBC MoV – Judicial Institute and MOJ Prosecution records	As of December 2013: Gbarnga Regional Hub: LNP – 18 th May – 86; 60(m); 26 (f) SGBV Crimes Unit – 27 th -31 st May – 50; 37(m); 13(f) INCHR – 5 th June – 41; 31(m); 10(f) PBO – 20 th -21 st June – 32; 18(m); 4(f) SGBV Crimes Unit – 26 th -28 th June – 45; 26(m); 19(f) PBO & PMU – 28 th June – 54; 51(m); 3(f) LNP – 13 th July – 22; 19(m); 3(f) PMU – 15 th July – 31 st August – 13; 11(m); 2(f) Judiciary – 7 th -12 th October – 30; 26(m); 4(f) BIN – 7 th -11 th October – 28; 24(m); 4(f) Harper Regional Hub – 0 Zwedru Regional Hub - 0	
	Indicator 1.2.10 - % increase in the number of criminal cases prosecuted by the County attorneys office in one Court Term from one year to the next (disaggregated by county)	Dec. 2012: Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – Lofa –S Nimba – August 2013 CT Harper Hub region: Maryland – Grand Kru – River Gee – August 2013 CT Zwedru Hub region:		Since the introduction of the monitoring logs in June of 2013, the Program has experienced a challenge in collecting data from the Prosecution team. Another joint training is scheduled to take place with prosecution and public defenders in second quarter 2014, to ensure that data is

	Performance Indicators¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
		Grand Gedeh – Sinoe – MoV – MOJ records		collected.
	Indicator 1.2.11 - % increase in the number of criminal cases handled by the public defender's office in one Court Term from one year to the next (disaggregated by county)	Dec. 2012 CT Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – Lofa – Nimba – August 2013 CT Harper Hub region: Maryland – Grand Kru – River Gee – August 2013 CT Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh – Sinoe – MoV - Judiciary records		Since the introduction of the monitoring logs in June of 2013, the Program has experienced a challenge in collecting data from the Prosecution team. Another joint training is scheduled to take place with prosecution and public defenders in second quarter 2014, to ensure that data is collected.
	Indicator 1.2.12 - % of offenders under Probation officers' supervision who reoffended within the 6 months probationary period (disaggregated by county).	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2011 Bong –0 Lofa –0 Nimba 0– Harper Hub region: Dec. 2013 Maryland –0 Grand Kru –0 River Gee –0 Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2013 Grand Gedeh –0 Sinoe – 0 MoV – MoJ Probation Service records	As of December 2013 – 0.05% - Of the 17 offenders placed on probation during this reporting period, 1 person in Lofa county absconded. Gbarnga Regional Hub: Bong: 0% Lofa: 0.05% Nimba: 0% Harper Hub region: Dec. 2013 Maryland –0% Grand Kru –0% River Gee –0% Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2013 Grand Gedeh –0%	The Harper and Zwedru Hub regions do not yet have Probation Services operating in the counties and the Service was not approved as a priority service by the Board in the first phase of implementation in Hubs 2 and 3.

	Performance Indicators¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
			Sinoe – 0%	
	Indicator 1.2.13 - # of SGBV survivors who received psychosocial and medical services through the SGBV CU at the regional hubs.	<p>Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2011 Bong –0 Lofa –0 Nimba –0</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Dec. 2013 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2013 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0</p> <p>MoV – MoJ SGBV Crimes Unit records</p>	<p>As of December 2013:</p> <p>Gbarnga Regional Hub: Bong: 519 Lofa: 143 Nimba: 285</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Dec. 2013 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2013 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0</p>	SGBV CU services are expected to be rolled out in the first quarter 2014 in Hubs 2 and 3 regions.
	Indicator 1.2.14 - # of complaints referred to the Public Services Offices in the Hub regions to the justice and security institutions (disaggregated by institution against which the complaint was lodged)	<p>Gbarnga Hub region:</p> <p>Bong – 2 (1 LNP; 1 Judiciary) Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Dec. 2012 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2012 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0</p> <p>MoV – PSO records at GRH, MRH, ZRH</p>	<p>As of December 2013: 19 complaints were filed.</p> <p>Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – 15 (1 LNP; 13 Judiciary, 1 MOJ) Lofa – 1 (1 Judiciary) Nimba – 3 (3 Judiciary)</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0</p>	The complaint mechanism is scheduled to be rolled out in Harper and Zwedru Hubs in first quarter 2014.

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
Output 1.3 – justice and security service providers are responsive to community concerns	Indicator 3.1.1 - # of people sensitized by PBF-funded community based actors about their rights and how to access the justice system (disaggregated by county)	<p>Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2012 Bong – 0 Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0</p> <p>Harper Hub region: Dec. 2012 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0</p> <p>Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2012 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0</p> <p>MoV – PSO records at GRH, MRH, ZRH and UNDP CSO grantees report</p>	As of December 2013 – 0 Gbarnga Regional Hub: 0 Harper Regional Hub: 0 Zwedru Regional Hub: 0	<p>In 2013, the following activities have been completed for this project for the Gbarnga Hub region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CSO, Search For Common Grounds (SFCG) recruited to provide services in training and promoting community awareness on issues of security, human rights and other legal services available in the Gbarnga hub; • SFCG completed assessment of CSOs/CBOs in the Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties • SFCG developed a training manual for the provision of community security, legal services and awareness on human rights. • Manual reviewed and vetted in October 2013. • Manual has been printed and is being distributed to key stakeholders. <p>Activity to be conducted 2nd quarter 2014: Grants will be advertised in Feb 2014</p>

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
				for selected/trained CSOs to apply and carry out the legal education in Hub 1. A similar project is scheduled to be implemented beginning 2 nd quarter 2014 in Hubs 2 and 3.
	Indicator 1.3.2 - # of referrals by the PSO to existing CBO services (disaggregated by justice advisory, human rights monitoring, advocacy, ADR and support services and by county)	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2011 Bong – 0 Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0 Harper Hub region: Dec. 2012 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2012 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0 MoV – PSO records at GRH, MRH, ZRH and UNDP CSO grantees report	Gbarnga Hub region: 1 Dec. 2013 Bong – 1 – JPC Gbarnga – resolution of domestic problem Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0 Harper Hub region: Dec. 2013 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2013 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0	The service will be provided in Hubs 2 and 3 with effect from 1 st quarter 2014.
	Indicator 1.3.3 - # of county justice and security councils operational in the hub regions.	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2011 Bong – 0 Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0 Harper Hub region: Maryland – ? Grand Kru – ? River Gee – ?	As of December 2013: Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – 0 Lofa – 1 Nimba – Harper Hub region: Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region:	

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
		Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh – ? Sinoe – MoV – County Superintendent's records	Grand Gedeh – 1 Sinoe – 0	
	Indicator 1.3.4 - # of human rights monitors deployed in the Hub regions (disaggregated by county)	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2011 Bong – 0 Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0 Harper Hub region: Dec. 2012 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2012 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0 MoV – INCHR records	As of December 2013: 3 Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2013 Bong – 1 Lofa – 1 Nimba – 1 Harper Hub region: Dec. 2013 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2013 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0	The importance of human rights compliance by criminal justice actors has been identified at the Justice and Security Board. Hence the implementation of human rights monitors in hubs 2 and 3 region as a priority service. Human rights monitors (2 per county) will be deployed to Hubs 2 and 3 with effect 1 st quarter 2014.
	Indicator 1.3.5 - # of beneficiaries who receive information and advice from human rights monitors (disaggregated by type of case, age and sex)	Gbarnga Hub region: Dec. 2011 Bong – Lofa – Nimba – Harper Hub region: Dec. 2012 Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Dec. 2012 Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0		The availability of this data from the INCHR was not forthcoming by the completion of this report. Training on the data collection and use of monitoring logs will be administered early 2014 to all agencies with presence at the Hubs.

	Performance Indicators ¹¹	Indicator Baselines and Source of Verification	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with planned Targets (if any)
		MoV – INCHR records		
Output 1.4 – Legal an policy frameworks in place that enable national authorities to better perform their duties in the justice and security sector	Indicator 1.4.1 – Legislation relating to the Jury Law and the jurisdiction of magistrates developed and passed into Law	Baseline (Dec 2011) – the Bill was developed and submitted to the Legislature. MoV – MOJ Annual report	December 2013 - The Jury Law was passed into Law during this reporting period.	
	Indicator 1.4.2 – Prison Law developed and passed into Law	Baseline (Dec 2011) – the Bill was developed and submitted to the Legislature MoV – MOJ Annual report	December 2013 – No change in the status of this Bill since 2011.	
	Indicator 1.4.3 – Gun Control Law developed and passed into Law	Baseline (Dec 2011) – Bill developed and submitted to the Legislature MoV – MOJ Annual report	December 2013 – no change in the status of this indicator since 2011.	
	Indicator 1.4.4 – National Security Reform Law developed and passed into Law	Baseline (Dec 2011) – Bill developed and submitted to the Legislature MoV – MOJ Annual report	December 2013 – no change in the status of this indicator since 2011.	
	Indicator 1.4.5 - # of cases adjudicated through Bail or alternative sentencing (disaggregated by county and hub region)	Baseline (Dec 2011): Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – 0 Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0 Harper Hub region: Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0 MoV – INCHR records	As of December 2013: Gbarnga Hub region: Bong – 0 Lofa – 0 Nimba – 0 Harper Hub region: Maryland – 0 Grand Kru – 0 River Gee – 0 Zwedru Hub region: Grand Gedeh – 0 Sinoe – 0	The Bail Scheme was discussed at the Criminal Justice Conference in March 2013 and is expected to be implemented, based on funding availability, in 2014/2015.

iii) Success Story

Conflict dynamics being addressed:

In Liberia, response to incidents of rape and other sexual offenses has a history of being taken lightly by family members, investigators, the court system, and the public at large. Many sexual offenses are not reported, investigated or even prioritized by the courts and neither do victims get the necessary attention they need to remain dignified in the eyes of society. However, in recent time, the trend of this history seems to be taking another path with the establishment of the Ministry of Justice Sexual Gender Based Violence Crimes Unit. This Unit first operated only in Montserrado County and with support from donor partners like Australian, SIDA and Irish Aid, the Unit services were later extended to the Gbarnga Hub Region, covering Lofa, Nimba and Bong counties, making sexual related offenses issues of concern among the public, law enforcement agencies, and the justice system. The introduction of the Unit is evident in the records comparing reporting, investigation and prosecution of sexual offense cases prior to the establishment of the Crimes Unit with that of the functioning of the Unit. You will see that the Crimes Unit has achieved too many successes caring for victims and providing them justice that in the past was never dreamed of. This is one common account of how a survivor and her family, a community and a nation got justice for a an eleven years old child who is mentally incompetent and a victim of repeated rape, got justice through the Unit, even though her family did not believe in the justice system – they rather opted for medical treatment because they thought that was all the response they could get for their daughter.

Project Interventions:

It began with a call to the Unit by the Gbarnga Women and Children Protective Services (WACPS) that a case of statutory rape was being reported from a neighborhood in Gbarnga. The Case Liaison Officer (CLO) and Victim Support Officer (VSO) assigned in the region immediately follow up at the police station to commence working with the investigator and victim. The CLO worked with the investigator, making sure that every necessary piece of evidence was collected while the VSO stayed with the survivor until she received all the necessary medical examination and treatment, and psychosocial counseling she needed along with other supports. Investigations into rape cases are known to be prolonged, but this case is one of the exceptions. With support from the Unit, WACPS investigators promptly completed investigation and forwarded the case to court. Rape cases are also known to remain at offices of County Attorneys for a term or two before any prosecutorial action is taken. This case also proved to be an exception - immediately after the case was forwarded, the Unit worked with the prosecutor office to draft indictment and arrange grand jury hearings. Not wanting to let go any opportunity for speedy prosecution of this case, the Unit provided all of its witnesses for grand jury hearing and an outcome of true bill was awarded by jury. Case was subsequently advanced to the trial docket for the May 2013 Term of Court at the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court in Bong; and the case was assigned for the first week of the reopening of court. The Unit again got all of its witnesses ready to testify on behalf of the state.

Result:

During the trial, our 11yrs old survivor¹³ narrated her nightmare stating how she usually goes to defecate in the bush. One day the perpetrator, a neighbor, sees her, taking advantage of her age, and mental record, drags her to a dilapidated house and rapes her. He threatens to kill her if she reports anything to anybody. Based on her silence, he makes it a habit by repeatedly abusing her whenever he notices that she has gone to defecate. Luckily for her this day, some women notice that she groans while urinating and they ask what the problem was and she tells them, this time, that the perpetrator raped her moment ago.

Based on police evidence, witnesses' testimonies and medical report, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years prison term. What the Unit highlights in this story as a success is the restoration of people's confidence in the justice system, relative to sexual offenses and the preservation of the dignity of victim and family as evident to the different levels of victim support they received, and community members' appreciation for the bold steps taken. This is how the survivor's mother described the situation and appreciated the efforts of the government:

“My daughter is not already correct then this wickedness happened to her? What could I get out of a case like this? I am a single mother. Where was I going to get money from to hire a lawyer? I could have only taken her to hospital if you people had not told me that the government of Liberia was going to be responsible for everything and the wellbeing of my daughter. Thank you for standing by us. Let God bless you plenty.”

III. Monitoring Arrangements

In early 2013, the Results/M&E Framework of the Liberia Peacebuilding Programme was reviewed by the Peacebuilding Office (PBO) and a revised set of SMART'er indicators presented to and agreed by the Justice and Security Board and the JSC. To systematize output and activity monitoring, the PBO together with the JSJP PMU also developed a set of monitoring logs which are now used to regularly collect data and report on the various services provided at the Gbarnga hub by the SGBV Crimes Unit, Public Outreach Office, LNP, BIN and the Judiciary. For the Regional Justice and Security Hubs in Zwedru and Harper, a comprehensive Results Framework was developed during a special technical working session in May 2013.

To enhance outcome monitoring, a Public Perception Survey on Justice and Security was conducted by the PBO in April 2013. This baseline survey included 1,200 interviews in the 5 counties in South-East Liberia – i.e. Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Maryland, River Gee and Grand Kru to be covered by the next 2 regional hubs in Zwedru and Harper. In July-August 2013, the report was presented to and discussed with the Minister of Justice, the Judiciary, the Heads of LNP, BIN, BCR, UN experts, CSO representatives and donors. All key stakeholders considered the findings very interesting and useful to the extent that they will be taken into account in the design and implementation of a number of priority justice and security services in the South-East, for example through enhanced confidence building measures in the justice system, specific targeting of men and women, rural and urban areas, etc.

¹³ Survivor name and age has been amended to protect her identity. No photo is included in this story for the same reason.

In order to further improve the routine data systems, developed tailor-made monitoring logs are being used for the various justice and security actors, such as the LNP, BIN, SGBV Unit, Judiciary and PSO to ensure regular and systematic monitoring of progress throughout the year. Quarterly and bi-annual quarterly progress and financial reports have been produced and shared with the key stakeholders during 2013 according to a standard format. During JS Board meetings specific reports were reviewed and actions agreed upon where necessary to ensure the implementation of expected results.

**ANNEX I
SERVICES IN THE REGIONAL HUBS**

Outcome	Category	Services	Provided in Gbarnga Hub Region	Under discussion for Hubs 2 and 3	Priority services as decided at March 2012 Board meeting to begin February 2014 – HUBS 2 & 3
Safer communities; increased public trust in law enforcement agencies; enhanced community cohesion	Security and safety services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Response to public disorder/disturbance – PSU/LNP 2. Response to crime events – PSU/LNP 3. Response to border insecurity – BPU/BIN 4. Secure prisons/detention centers - BCR 5. Community services by offenders - Probation 	YES 1 through 5	1 - 5	
Access to Justice	Justice services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Prosecution of cases at Magisterial and Circuit Court levels – MOJ Prosecution 7. Psycho-social and legal support/advice to SGBV victims – SGBV Crimes Unit 	YES 6 - from Gbarnga Town YES - 7	6-7	6 and 7
Access to Justice	Judicial services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Resolution of disputes at the magisterial/circuit court levels - Judiciary 9. Adjudication of cases at same levels - Judiciary 10. Free legal representation – Public Defenders 	YES 8-10 – from Gbarnga Town	8-10	10
Enhanced community cohesion	Community based services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Public information about the Hub - and services – PSO Coordinator and officers 12. Referral of citizen complaints to justice and security agencies – PSO Coordinator and officers 13. Referral of citizens requests to existing community services – PSO Coordinator and officers 	YES 11-15	11-15	11, 12, 13, 15

Outcome	Category	Services	Provided in Gbarnga Hub Region	Under discussion for Hubs 2 and 3	Priority services as decided at March 2012 Board meeting to begin February 2014 – HUBS 2 & 3
		14. ADR services – referral to Carter Center and Land Rights Commission 15. Monitoring of human rights compliance by justice & security agencies - Human Rights Monitors (INHRC)			