**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** LIBERIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL** FINAL

**date of report:** 7 May 2020

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Enhancing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Elections  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **PBF project modality:**  IRF  PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** UNDP |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):**  UNDP  **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**  Ministry of Youth and Sports; Peace Building Office; Office of the National Peace Ambassador; National Elections Commission; Institute for Research and Democratic Development; NAYMOTE Partners for Democratic Development; Liberia Media for Democratic Initiative; and Messenger of Peace. | |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1):** 20 May 2017  **Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2)** All youth and election-related actvitities (Outcome 1 and 2) for 13 months with the end date of 30 June 2018. Supporting the Secretariat function (Outcome 3) is for 31 months with the end date of 31 December 2019. | |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**  UNDP:$ 2,477,861.86        : $        : $        : $  Total: $2,477,861.86  *\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*  **How many tranches have been received so far:** 1st & 2nd Tranches | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: John R. Dennis  Project report approved by: Catherine Waliaula  Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Yes  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

All electoral youth related capacity building activities under Outcomes 1 and 2 of the project were concluded as of 30 June 2018, while Outcome 3 within the context of this project was concluded in December 2019, followed by final evaluation and reporting. This report captures key findings highlighted by the evaluation.

Outcome 3 supports the operations of the PBF/Liberia MPTF Secretariat, which includes personnel costs for the Head of Secretariat (P4), the M&E Analyst (SB4) and the driver (SB2). The role of the PBF Secretariat was phased in to the Joint LMPTF/PBF Secretariat, which supports the Steering Committee to oversee the strategic direction of the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

Under Outcome 3, the project continues to provide oversight and coordination of PBF projects as well as technical support in the development of new projects. The Secretariat conducted (joint) monitoring/field missions and shared feedback with respective agencies for appropriate action.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country’s sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

Though the project has ended, its outcomes on strengthening young men and women leadership and peacebuilding capacities to promote gender and human rights for enhanced participation in pre and post electoral activities remain relevant, considering the politically charged environment, ahead of October 2020 senatorial election. Few months to the 2017 general elections, the project engaged in massive conflict prevention and youth participation awareness, at a time Liberia was about to experience a twin-transition (Coming in of a new Government and the departure of the UN Mission in Liberia). The project focused on enhancing the capacity of the youth population that constitutes 65% of the country’s people. Gaging the relevance of the project, the project evaluation findings reported: “Youth participation in the 2017 elections was seen as important because young people were susceptible to being negatively influenced by politicians, including potentially to violence”.

Outcome 3 of the project which supports the functioning of the Secretariat was subsumed by the Joint Liberia Multi-Partner/ PBF Secretariat on 1st January 2020. The relevance of the Secretariat was reiterated by the evaluation report: “ Funding for the Secretariat through the EYP project was seen as relevant to improving the design, implementation, and reporting to the PBF of UN agencies in Liberia for existing and new projects; demonstrating programmatic effectiveness was done with the support of the secretariat..”

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The youth and election component was unique in its goal of ensuring that Liberia’s young people played a greater role before, during and after the country’s 2018 elections. As the biggest percentage of the Liberian population, they were targeted and given a platform to take part in deciding the future of their nation. This was part of efforts to reduce incidences of election related conflict. All categories of youth including; students, school drop-outs, community and disadvantaged youth (Zogos) participated in the project.

The project identified and strengthened the existing youth-related structures to prevent and mitigate conflicts. Peer-to-peer engagements through various activities were rolled out by the implementing CSOs including; Naymote, Partner for Democratic Development; and the Institute for Research and Democratic Development (IREDD) as well as national actors like the National Elections Commission and the Peacebuilding Office.

This approach enabled the project to contribute to the larger peacebuilding context by responding to specific conflict triggers (e.g. hateful rhetoric during the campaigns) that would have ignited violence if not addressed. An agreement of non-violence was signed by political parties and youth leaders creating a space for confidence-building and more interaction between the youth, community leaders, local police and the wider law enforcement. These activities contributed to a peaceful electoral period in Liberia.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date**:

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The youth and election component of this project contributed to Liberia's first non-violent electoral campaigns with a large turnout of youth to support their political leaders. According to IREDD's survey, beneficiaries indicated that about 70% of Liberian Youth population felt marginalized before the intervention by this project. The EU and other international and local elections observers also recognized the significant and meaningful participation of the youth prior to and during the elections. Below are some links that serve as evidence to the peace songs, cultural and sporting events to encourage youth to promote peace:

1. Own Your Peace (Official Video), by: Naymote Feat Sparky & All-Star Artists: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S29jQX7hXjE&t=5s

2. Own Your Peace (Audio), By Naymote Feat Sparky & All-Star Artists: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYwYZjqCAtU

3. https://www.facebook.com/harold.marvin/videos/1683227715022908/

Under Outcome 3, the PBF Secretariat continues to coordinate and monitor the PBF funded projects ensuring that there’s quality and timely implementation and delivery.

The 2018 SCORE study - a perception survey to update Liberians bi-annually on the progress made towards peace and social cohesion at county level - supported under output 3.2, is regarded as an important reference material for developing peacebuilding-related projects in 2018 and 2019 as well as the new UN Sustainable Sustainable Development Framework (2020-2024).

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The Youth and Elections Project was impactful on the target beneficiaries. The following are two quotes from participants:

“There are several organizations that are working with youth and local authorities here in the county, each time they are passing with their NGO cars we are the first to see them as we are always at the car park; and we are the last to see them leaving, but no one has ever invited us to any of their meetings even to sit down and listen. So today we are very happy because we feel that we are also important in society and can be useful. We can tell you people that we will make sure that no body from among us will engage in any violence or allow ourselves to be used by any politician,” Prince Flomo, disadvantaged youth (Zogo), Kakata City, Margibi County.

“For many of us as young people, this is our first time to take part in elections and this training made us to understand what brings about election violence and how to prevent it. For example, two parties or candidates must not campaign in the same area at the same time to avoid clashes.” Florence Kollie, a resident of Gbarnga at an Early Warning and Early Response training held in Bong County.

Project evaluation report concurs with the mentioned impact: “Interviews with IP staff, UNDP staff, and UNFPA staff concurred with these assessments and felt that the EYP had been impactful and that the evidence of impact reported in 2017 and early 2018 validated that the project had made a difference” p.17.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

The project was designed to host two separate objectives which have little linkage. These are:

1) Supporting youth during the election period in 2017; and

2) Supporting the functioning of the PBF Secretariat, including the SURGE deployment of a senior-level advisor to support the Government transition in 2018.

This created some administrative challenges in managing the project. It delayed the final evaluation of the first component ( Outcomes 1and 2 ) due to unfinalized project activities under the second component. With a six-month no-cost extension approved in June 2019, it was agreed that a final evaluation for the first component be conducted without further delay. However, this was rescheduled to the end of 2019 to allow evaluation of the whole project because of financial constraints reported by UNDP.

In addition, the early resignation of a senior advisor deployed to the Office of the President created a significant functional gap. Having failed to find a successor, the UNDP Country Office (CO) made several attempts to find alternatives to fill the gap. However, the CO’s unfamiliarity with PBF guidelines that coincided with the departure of the former Head of the PBF Secretariat, led to use of wrong processes to revise the project. This unintended error was identified and corrected by the Joint Secretariat, and the unjustified expenditure returned to the Project to ensure the functioning of the Secretariat until the end of 2019.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

N/A

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

YEP Review Report, peace promotion:   
1.Video Artist:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S29jQX7hXjE&t=5s

2.Own Your Peace (Audio), By Naymote Feat Sparky & All-StarArtist :https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYwYZjqCAtU.

3. Outreach: https://www.facebook.com/harold.marvin/videos/1683227715022908/4.

https: ; UNFPA Report; Photos, Links/Addresses to Videos, Articles & Social Media Sites containing documents on IPs activities.

4. SCORE findings.

* 1. **Result progress by project outcome**

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

It is worth noting activities under this Outcome were completed at the end of June 2018, with major progress and key findings captured by the final evaluation of the project: “The EYP project was effective in contributing to peaceful elections through support for peaceful participation of youth. Documents noted activities and interviews emphasized that the project’s activities under Outcomes 1 and 2 had made important contributions to the extent of youth participation in the elections and the peacefulness of this participation. International observers summarized the extent of violence in electoral processes, noting for example that “campaigning remained predominantly calm with the exception of a few isolated incidents of violence” (EU 2018, 31). Violence was not noted on election days or in the aftermath by AU, ELISA, EU, NDI, and other international electoral observation missions, which also commended youth on turning out in substantial numbers”. p.12.

Youth’s leadership and participation in the electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels were enhanced. The outcome promoted, supported and established youth electoral peacebuilders, created access and space for young people to engage directly as principal actors of the electoral process, by developing activities aimed at raising public awareness of electoral and civic responsibilities, and available opportunities to voice their grievances. The outcome also promoted youth dialogues and encouraged youth participation in finding political consensus among stakeholders. The participatory nature of the activities under this outcome enhanced not only youth, but citizens’ confidence in the electoral process and the government that resulted from the election.

Under this outcome, trainings as well as cultural and sporting events were carried out. These built confidence and trust between different community youth groups, political party youth leagues, the Liberian National Police (LNP), local institutions and civil society organizations. Forums for LNP officers and youths, particularly young women and girls, at the county and district level on community policing, early warning and response mechanisms and peacebuilding linkages were conducted. Training and forums on peacebuilding were also carried out for pem-pem (motorcycle) riders, market groups, street vendors, disadvantaged youth (Zogo), LNP officers and local authorities to conduct dialogues and create peacebuilding linkages through songs and civic education activities such as simultaneous moving caravans, billboards and T-Shirts.

**Outcome 2:** Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral and gender-based violence

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Results progress reported under this outcome as in outcome1 was confirmed by the end of project evaluation report.

Activities under this outcome contributed to the mitigation and prevention of conflicts and gender-based violence in the country before, during and after elections through the provision of peacebuilding related trainings to youth using their respective structures. This was further enhanced by the level of awareness-raising carried out through CSOs and relevant peacebuilding institutions financed by the project; using mass media outlets to promote and transmit peace messages, songs, dramas etc. Community outreach was also effective, where people gathered to express support for non-violence, including sexual- and gender-based. Capacity building of the youth was essential in consummating youth agreement to non-violent approaches during elections. The network of youth organizations ensured linkages with early warning and response mechanisms that was launched and coordinated by ECOWAS in collaboration with the Liberia Peacebuilding Office, the Carter Center and relevant CSOs.

There were five regional trainings that reached more than 2,000 beneficiaries in all the 15 counties. Of these, 300 were female media practitioners targeted to increase publicity on all forms of violence; and 1,500 students from 30 schools and 15 colleges and universities. This number also included 375 police officers, mostly female, who received trainings in peacebuilding, gender-based violence and related skills in response to UNSCR 2250 and 1325. The combination of trainings increased trust and social cohesion between security forces and civilians; and contributed to reducing sexual- and gender-based, and electoral-related violence. A series of interventions by the project enhanced community policing and decrease in violence at all levels.

In addition, an assessment of 10 youth centres managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports across Liberia was carried out in October 2018. A capacity building plan was developed based on the gaps identified through the assessment. The findings highlighted: the lack of operational standards for youth centers - each one operates at the will of the county coordinator; no clear job description for Youth Center Management Team (YCMT) volunteers; limited or no funding from the government to fund youth activities and programs at the local level. All centers except Kakata, Sanniquelle and Harper (3 counties capitals) have solar panels. The report was submitted to the Ministry for their follow up throughout 2019, which is ongoing.

**Outcome 3:** Increased capacity of the Peace-building Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberian peace-building plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

The Secretariat continued to perform its coordination, monitoring and oversight roles of PBF supported projects during the lifecycle of the project. Its functions became more robust based on the increased capacity of the Secretariat that led to improved coordination and oversight of PBF projects. There was evidence of increased frequency of technical meetings and monitoring activities to follow up on project progress organised by Secretariat. These monthly technical coordination meetings were chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), and brought together implementing agencies to provide updates on implementation and planned activities. The RC also actively engaged high-level government officials when PBF projects required political support to tackle any implementation challenges.

These measures led to increased delivery in a number of projects including Inclusive Security; Rule of Law - Addressing Pretrial Detention; Human Rights Institutions; and the Concessions Project. The regular updates by agencies in meetings enhanced synergies among the projects and implementing partners. This helped to avoid overlaps, ensure consistency and cost effectiveness which are critical in this time of reduced donor funding to Liberia.

The efficient role of the Secretariat was captured by the project final evaluation findings: “Key LMPTF/PBF Secretariat processes were seen as efficient; UN agency and LMPTF/PBF interviews noted the utility of regular technical coordination on LMPTF and PBF-funded projects, which were generally held monthly. These meetings brought together implementing UN agencies to share information, address shared issues, and share updates on implementation and planned activities. The meetings are also used by the LMPTF/PBF secretariat and participants to raise and address bottlenecks and problems in cooperation with GoL, UN agency, or the LMPTF/PBF secretariat. The LMPTF/PBF Coordinator used these processes to develop acceleration plans for PBF-funded projects where delivery rates were seen to be lagging, such as the in SEED Youth project in 2019”. p.16.

In addition, the Secretariat devised several other measures to ensure timely implementation of projects and troubleshooting. These include the development of a new monitoring tool - a bi-weekly tracker - to monitor projects' financial and programmatic progress, and address bottlenecks on time. Based on the work and M&E plans, the Secretariat compiled a database for key project activities (i.e. project board meetings, field visits etc.) which enabled active follow-up of project activities, and visibility of the PBF and its donors. The Secretariat conducted eight field visits across the country, in close collaboration with the implementing partners. As a result, the overall financial and programmatic delivery of the portfolio improved with minimal oversight.

**Outcome 4:** N/A

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

N/A

* 1. **Cross-cutting issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit) | The Government demonstrated national ownership by its involvement in the design and implementation of the project at both technical and policy levels. The development of key policy frameworks including the Agenda for Transformation (AfT) and the new Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), which subsumes key priorities of the AfT, highlight youth and gender empowerment. However, full achievement of this has been impeded by limited funding. The government has stated the importance of youth engagement including employment opportunities, political inclusion, and youth development. It has actively engaged partners including UNDP and the PBF/LMPTF portfolio to promote youth and gender empowerment. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?* | M&E Plans were developed annually in response to the annual work plans with key reference to the project results framework, which summarized results of the project. There were planned field missions executed by both UNDP and the Secretariat, considering the complex construct of the project. The Secretariat prepared bi-weekly project updates, which were augmented by monthly Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) meetings chaired by the RC to review progress made with the implementing partners. Further, support was provided for the development and follow-up of project acceleration plans, where necessary, to ensure completion of activities for ending projects. |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)* | The project has concluded its external evaluation, which contents have helped to enrich the quality of this report. Final evaluation report has been uploaded on MPTFO Gate Way. Initially, there was a challenge to jointly mobilize resources along with UNDP to conduct evaluation of the project, which included outcomes of both the Secretariat and UNDP. UNDP had complained of the lack of fund, a situation that delayed the commissioning of an evaluation. The condition was later resolved with the Secretariat identifying funding to effectuate the process. PBF guidelines require 5-7% of the project budget be set aside for M&E. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | The project was catalytic and led to non PBF-funded commitments. For example, the project assisted UNMIL and UNDP to implement a quick impact project of youth leadership and clean up campaign in five communities to support youth employment in response to Outcome 1 of this project. Following the support by this project, UNMIL provided USD 140,000 through a quick impact project, building on the experience and gains of this project. |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)* | The new government was arguably elected due to a strong support by the Liberian youth, which encouraged it to recognize and prioritize youth-related issues. These priorities were well reflected in the new development plan of the Government: Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD).  Further, the SCORE study (which is one of the project's results), conducted in 2018, was used to analyse conflict drivers and situations in the country for the preparation of the new UNSDCF (2020-2024) and subsequent UN Agency Country Programme Documents (CPDs), and design new programmes/projects which aim to address/mitigate conflict drivers and sustain peace in Liberia. |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)* | To sustain the gains made under Outcomes 1 and 2, a network of relevant CSOs and youth met in January 2018. They reviewed progress and lessons learned and agreed to maintain the momentum of engagement in their respective organizations and communities. It was recognized that a platform is created where issues around conflict prevention and mitigation can be discussed for actions.  Outcome3 is embedded within the Joint PBF-LMPTF Secretariat, which has been modified and provisionally approved by PBSO for 2020. |
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | The project faced risk of some politicians funding youth, the project target group, to propagate their personal agenda, which often led to violence between opposing forces. To avoid the risk of project failure due to these inducements provided by politicians, the project increased engagement with political parties as well as youth leagues. The engagement and consultations with youth led to signing a communique denouncing any form of violence. |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | Most activities implemented under outcomes 1 and 2 partners, including UNFPA, Action Aid Liberia had strong gender components. The Secretariat worked to ensure that supported projects implemented gender responsive actions in their design, implementation and monitoring/reporting. p.19 of the evaluation report validates the project gender responsiveness. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | This project is in two phases. Phase One under outcome 1 and 2 concluded all of its activities, including the assessment of youth centers managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports around the country. The assessment identified capacity gaps, which necessitated the need for developing a capacity building plan. The plan was developed and submitted to the the Ministry of Youth and Sports for action. Phase two or coutcome 3 actively focused on PBF Secretariat's related functions - with an attention on programme coordination, monitoring and quality assurance as well as providing technical capacity in M&E and project related matters. |

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels | Indicator 1.1  Level of trust between security forces and young women | Several activities by UNPOL and at community level, including peace building, LNP and the Office of the National Peace Ambassador | 2018 March  Ex-Combatants, pem-pem riders, Messenger of Peace in all 15 counties | Activities to increase awareness and confidence; and prevent violence were conducted across the country. The contrbuted to increase trust between security forces and young women. | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1  Increased space for youth engagement, dialogue, and civic participation to diffuse potential election prone conflict at community levels and significantly reduced the number of reported incidents of electoral related violence in 15 counties | Indicator 1.1.1  Indicator 1: # of awareness campaigns initiatives undertaken | Voter registration campaign materials developed | Target: 2017 December: 50,000 awareness assorted materials used in 20 awareness campaigns | The YEP reached all 15 counties. Approximately 30 youth organizations excluding umbrella youth groups such as FLY, LINSU & MRUYP worked with LNPs in outreach civic education activities. Billboards erected in all 15 counties; campaign messages shared through T-shirts for over 50,000 youth | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 1.1.2  # of youth theaters on peaceful election and conflict performed  Indicator 1.1.3: # of youth caravans and forums on prevention of gender base electoral organized violence | Voter registration campaign materials developed  Voter registration campaign materials developed | 16 theaters developed and performed  Target 8 caravans and 8 forums organized | All the 16 planned theaters, and 8 caravans were conducted enabling youth to actively participate in electoral and conflict prevention activites. | N/A | N/A |
| Output 1.2  Promote confidence- and trust-building between the different community youth groups, Political Party’s Youth Leagues, Liberian National Police, local institutions and civil society | Indicator 1.2.1  Level of trust between Security forces and young women | Several activities by UNPOL at community level including Peacebuilding, LNP and Peace Ambassador Office | 16 trust building initiatives with ex-combatants, Pem Pem riders and ambassador of peace office and messengers of peace in 15 counties | 3 dialogues, 5 forums held with youth groups and LNPs and 5 cultural and sporting activities organized and held between LNPs and youth groups.  Assessment of youth centers was conducted around the country and capacity development plan submitted in response to identified gaps.  Youth centers assessed | Delays in electoral processes associated with the runoff presidential election and legal issues, it became irrelevant to conduct the other activities that included 2 trust building conferences and ICT training for the LNPs.  Assessment of youth centers managed by MoYS was final activity conducted | 4 activities were not held. |
| Indicator 1.2.2  # of trainings and consultations organized on developing LNP/Community Early warning systems. | 2016: 0  2017-2018:  training/awareness conducted in 73 electoral districts | LNP youth groups in 73 electoral districts in EWARS | Target met | N/A | N/A |
| Output 1.3  Support LNP at the county and district level to engage with youth, particularly young women and girls, community policing, peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism | Indicator 1.3.1  # of trainings and consultations organized on developing LNP/Community Early warning systems. | 2016: 0  2017-2018:  training/awareness conducted in 73 electoral districts | LNP youth groups in 73 electoral districts in EWARS | More than 2000 young women and men were trained in community policing, peacebuilding, mediation and early warning and early response in all 15 counties that led to civilian mediations and responses to incidences prior to and immediately after. | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 1.3.2 |  |  |  | N/A | N/A |
| **Outcome 2**  Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral and gender-based violence | Indicator 2.1  Level of engagement of young female and male in preventing and/or mitigating electoral and gender-based violence | SGBV National Framework | X-Combatants, pem-pem riders, Messenger of Peace in all 15 counties | Young female and male were engaged at all levels in mitigating electoral and gender based violence | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1  Strengthen capacity of youth led and youth-focused organizations on peacebuilding including mapping of activities in peacebuilding | Indicator 2.1.1  # of young females and males and LNP officers trained in measures to counter electoral and gender-based violence. | National SGBV framework | 365 (2 young female-led, 2 young male-led, and 1 LNP per electoral district) | 300 Women in media, Activists Liberia, WOCDAL, BAWODA are all local female organizations that drove the agenda on prevention and peaceful coexistence. | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 2.1.2  # of young women and men trained on key elements of UNSR 1325 and 2250. | UNSR 1325 and 2250. | 365 (2 young female-led, 2 young male-led, and 1 LNP per electoral district) | Target met | N/A | N/A |
| Output 2.2  Increased capacities of national, county and district level institutions to engage youth particularly young women and girls in peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism are created | Indicator 2.2.1  # of existing youth network coalition and peace committees strengthened | 15 | 15 Youth peace committees and 5 youth networks | 15 youth peace committees were established and became active in all 15 counties | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 2.2.2  # of female and male field staff of NEC and LNP trained.  Indicator 2.2.3 # of existing youth centers including Youth Connekt Platform decentralized and strengthened | Ongoing training in pre-voter registration violence  15 youth centers | 60 (2 NEC and 2 LNP field staff per county).    15 youth connekt platforms | 500 NEC & 250 LNP staff trained  Two foreign trips conduted as part of lessons learned to establish the platform. Conversations were initiated with stakeholders through the Ministry of Youth & Sports. | N/A | N/A |
| Output 2.3  Joint Community and High School Peacebuilding Campaigns with Targeted Groups (including Pem Pem Riders, Messengers of Peace and Paramount Young Women Initiative) | Indicator 2.3.1  # of high schools, street and community sensitization campaigns, through peace dialogue and theatre conducted by young female pem pem riders and messengers of peace | 2017:  CSOs are active in peacebuilding campaign with youth groups | 70 sensitization activities in 15 counties. | Over 1750 youths, mainly female trained in SCR 2250 and engaged in peacebuilding campaigns | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  | N/A | N/A |
| **Outcome 3**  Increased capacity of the Peace-building Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the LPP, including current and future IRF projects that support it. | Indicator 3.1  Level of oversight performance of PBF Secretariat | PBF Secretariat provides oversight, coordinates and monitors PBF projects | 2019: 10 PBF projects reviewed, monitored and closed  Target: 3 new PBF projects | PBF Secretariat effectively provided oversight, coordinated with partners on PBF related actions, including quality assurance, reporting and project management support. Regular delivery report submitted and follow-ups on actions of PBSO and the RC. | Capacity of Secretariat was increased by three additional staff in the areas of Programme, Finance and Communications in response to PBSO's approval of a Joint LMPTF/PBF Secretariat, which supported the activities of the Joint Steering Committee.  2 of the 3 staff left due to limited funding | Target is adjusted in the new PBF/LMPTF portfolio |
| Indicator 3.2  # of IRF reports reviewed and uploaded in the MPTF platform | 2018: 7 reports | 2019: Target: (9) All PBF project reports submitted and uploaded on time | 12 PBF 2019 mid-year (six) and annual reports (six) from partners reviewed, inputs made for corrections for uploading on Gateway. |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1  The PBF Secretariat effectively provides oversight and coordinates the implementation of PBF supported projects as well as communicates to PBSO on the results of IRF projects supporting the implementation of the Peace-building Plan | Indicator 3.1.1  # of field monitoring visits conducted | Baseline (March 2016)  5 monitoring visits  2019: 3 | Target (Dec 2018)  3  2019: 3 | 8 monitoring missions conducted. Target for 2019 exceeded. Monitoring reports uploaded on MPTFO Gateway | Projects started implementation late; and under staffing |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2  Number of reports gathered, analyzed and submitted to New York | Baseline (March 2016)  6 reports (Half yearly and annual) | Target (Dec 2018)  8  2019: 7 | 7 half yearly reports uploaded in June and 7 annual reports in November. |  |  |
| Output 3.2  Enhance the Liberia Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) in order to provide evidence- based conflict prevention and peacebuilding policies for the implementation of national frameworks that address the root causes of conflict. | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of Multi-Partnership Trust Fund Programmes formulated based on SCORE data | 2018: 4 LMPTF Projects formulated | 2019: 4 LMPTF projects approved and operationalized | 4 projects were formulated using SCORE findings as one of the resource documents. |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2  Number of SDG targets rationalized using SCORE data  Indicator 3.2.3  # of SCORE recommendations used in revising Phase II of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. | N/A  Phase One SCORE Index card exist and posted on the global website platform. | N/A  Nationwide 2nd Phase SCORE conducted and inform policy decision makers on social cohesion and domestication of SDGs. | The SCORE study was concluded, and findings presented to key Government, UN and International stakeholders involved in the peacebuilding process in Liberia. Findings have informed the drafting of the Government of Liberia Pro-poor Agenda, the UNSDCF, and new projects funded by PBF. | Political transition coupled with the late receipt of funds affected timely commission of the research. |  |
| Output 3.3  Office of the new President empowered to ensure immediate political and economic policy decisions informed by the required knowledge and analysis, ensuring startegic liaison between presidential transition team, UNRC, stakeholders through deployment of snr adviser on Governance, Peac Dev. | Indicator 3.3.1  # of policies and strategies developed by Senior Adviser for the new administration | 2017  Agenda of Transformation Phase II Framework  2018: One consultant was recruited. | Pending reform bills inherited from the outgoing adminsitration. | An adviser was recruited to support the transition and the office of the new president on a short term basis. |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

* 1. **Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures**

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization:

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):Two tranches have been received

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: N/A

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): Given the 6-month delay of the onboarding of the new head of the Secretariat, a no-cost extension of 6 months was requested and approved to cover the period 1 July - 31 December 2019.

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: N/A

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)