

LIBERIA MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (LMPTF)

2021 ANNUAL AND FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT



Figure 1 A beneficiary of post-harvest facility (rice processing machine) in Salayea Community, Lofa County. This mother of five processing seed rice manually is a story of the past as she benefits from modern technology under the Sustaining Peace Project.



United Nations
Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding Fund

Executive Summary

With funding from the Peacebuilding Fund, the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund was established in July 2018 by the Government with support from the UN system in Liberia to address the remaining root causes of fragility in support of the country's efforts to sustain peace and implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

While the portfolio began with the implementation of four substantive projects excluding the PBF Secretariat Project, the 2021 annual report focuses on three projects with one, Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth in Liberia, which ended in February 2021 with results mentioned in the 2020 annual report.

For the purpose of this reporting period, which is considered as the final reporting phase, the portfolio had three active projects that delivered results based on their respective outcome areas. The portfolio is supporting one of its projects in the area of strengthening land governance to address one of Liberia's conflict triggers, misused and management of land.

The PBF is providing support to the Liberia Land Authority through the project *"Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms"*. The project has equipped county land offices in Nimba, Sinoe, Maryland and Grand Cape Mount with needed capacity building initiatives including trainings on land rights, women's rights as well as provision of tools (computers, motorbikes, electricity through solar light etc) to support their work to prevent conflict.

The County land offices have the equipment and technical know-how and are now supporting in the customary land formalization process. Customary land governance authorities and communities are aware of the Land Rights Act (LRA) and Local Government Act (LGA) with 2,574 community members (M-1200, F-1,374) reached with messages on these two legislations and existing land dispute processes and concession agreements. Community land development and management committees (CLDMCs) established within the 4 project counties are actively engaged in the customary land formalization, the boundary harmonization process has commenced. The established structures consisting of average 40% of female representation have seen women participate more in discussions and decision-making processes over land and land dispute resolution processes

The *"Sustaining peace and improving social cohesion through the promotion of rural employment opportunities for youth in conflict-prone areas"* Project results contribute to the sustenance of community-level peace and improvement of social cohesion by addressing two interlinked root causes of conflict. They include grievances of youth due to their limited involvement in local dispute resolution processes and lack of employment opportunities. Implemented in six communities in Bong and Lofa counties, results of project reflect changes to structural, community-level establishments and individual levels. Young men and women are adequately participating in community-based planning exercises, and local dispute resolution mechanisms. They, together with their elderly, women, persons with disabilities, and district-level, government-run service providers were capacitated to plan for and implement activities aimed at sustaining peace and social cohesion. Areas covered in community planning include use of land and natural resources, improvement in access to education, health, agricultural production, and entrepreneurial opportunities. Capacity was built on the prevention and resolution of disputes, anchored from the perspective of access to land for productive reasons.

Young people's livelihoods have been made more sustainable through engagements in agricultural production and value addition activities. Complemented, in instances, by an older generation of farmers, these young men and women have engaged in productive activities along the rice, vegetable and poultry value chains. A set of beneficiaries used knowledge, skills and networks built including through the Start and Improve Your Business Programme or training provided in the areas of cooperative development, to start and grow their own enterprises.

Through group-based training and mentorship, intra-community and inter-community contact is promoted and social cohesion enhanced and sustained. In all project communities, youth-led agricultural cooperatives were formed promoting economic development and social cohesion.

The Joint LMPTF/PBF Secretariat provided oversight of the daily functioning of the Fund and provided technical and management support to the Steering Committee. It coordinated the convening of the SC on strategic priorities; and programmatic and financial management at the fund level. It also continued quality assurance for projects under the portfolio; and reporting and other programmatic issues.

The *Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative reforms and civic engagement Project*, while this project has ended, it is worth noting that it delivered key results including support for the enactment of Domestic Violence Act in August 2019. To address challenges facing the economic and reconciliation and healing, the project joined the Government and other partners to organize a National Economic and Reconciliation Dialogue to address emerging economic and peace and reconciliation challenges. The project also supported a countywide reconciliation dialogues in seven counties in preparation of a national reconciliation policy for Liberia.

Like the above project, progress was also reported by the *Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth in Liberia project during the 2020 annual reporting period*. This project rolled out psycho-social and skills training activities. 223 beneficiaries underwent psychosocial screening and enrolled in the skills and vocational training. Fifteen social workers and mental health clinicians were trained to provide psychosocial counselling and support services to the target group.

1. SDG Achievements

The Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (LMPTF) had four projects with highlights on three:

- (i) Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms
- (ii) Sustaining Peace and Improving Social Cohesion through the Promotion of Rural Employment
- (iii) Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth in Liberia
- (i) Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement
- (iv) Support to LMPTF-PBF Joint Secretariat

Four of the projects are substantive projects implemented by UN agencies while the last supports the Secretariat's operations. The substantive projects are aligned to SDGs 1,2,5,8,10,11,16 and 17. Over the reporting period, the projects contributed to the achievement of various results under the different SDG goals.

The Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms project contributes to SDGs 5, 10 and 16. The project responded towards SDG 5 by creating equal access to land ownership by women who were previously denied the right to own land. Women are included in the leadership of the Community land development and management committees (CLDMCs), which help to resolve land conflicts at the community level. This project has ensured equal participation of women in all activities to avoid conflict in response to SDGs 5, 10 and 16.

The Sustaining Peace and Improving Social Cohesion through the Promotion of Rural Employment project responded to the achievement of SDGs 2, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17. In all the project economic livelihood initiatives, women are leading 60% of the initiatives including poultry management. The Project worked to ensure inclusion of men and women in promoting peace and social cohesion in six communities of two counties (Lofa and Bong) through conflict prevention mechanisms and sustainable livelihood opportunities, mainly agriculture. It contributed to the creation of jobs and income for target communities through improved technologies to produce rice and vegetables, promoting peace and social cohesion.

The Advancing Reconciliation Project contributes to SDGs 5, 10 and 16. Towards Goal 5, the project supported advocacy against discrimination and abuse of women, which led to the enactment of a Domestic Violence Law on August 2019 by the Liberia National Legislature. The passage of the law will help to reduce inequality as well as promote peace and social cohesion in response to SDG 16. The project also supported county and national reconciliation dialogues with the aim of sustaining peace. It further provided support to national legal and human rights entities to facilitate a comprehensive law reform process; enactment of laws and review of bills that are human rights compliant; and gender-sensitive legal frameworks which provide safeguards for protection and promotion of a broad spectrum of rights.

The project on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth in Liberia is aligned to SDG 1, 2, 10 and 16. It created a platform for women to showcase new skills and small businesses following a cycle of rehabilitation supported by the project. This intervention has maintained peace and security after providing psychosocial and mental health services to restore beneficiaries' dignity through a detoxification process. Majority of the target group were and/or are victims of narcotic drugs and alcohol abuse. Further, different skill sets are availed to beneficiaries for income generation to make them productive and independent.

During its operations, LMPTF served as the linchpin for the Government, international community, the UN system, and relevant stakeholders to sustain peace and implement the SDGs in Liberia. It functioned as both a coordination framework and a financing platform to support the implementation of the Government's national development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), informed by the priorities of the Liberia Peacebuilding

Plan.¹ The Fund's architecture builds on and reinforces the mechanisms set up for the implementation of the PAPD².

2. Achievements of the Fund

The PBF, through the MPTF Office, provided US\$ 5 million seed funding under its Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF), in 2018, to support the LMPTF portfolio consistent with the government's PAPD and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)³. The funds were channeled through qualified UN agencies to support the Government through three interventions. A fourth project provided start-up capital for establishing the LMPTF and funding for its Secretariat⁴. Indicator results matrix (Annex-1) captures key outcomes indicator results of the four projects including the secretariat. The PBF also provided additional funding of USD3,996,522.48 to the LMPTF portfolio to prevent conflict and promote social cohesion through land governance.

Key Results Structured per Outcome

Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Outcome 1: Authorities at national and local levels manage land allocation, registration and licensing processes in a more effective, transparent, and inclusive manner reducing conflict.

The project has enhanced the capacities of 4 County land offices/boards through provision of office equipment and electronics to support their work. This alongside improved knowledge acquired through trainings on the Local Government Act (LGA), Land Rights Act (LRA), Principles of Free prior and informed consent and existing dispute resolution mechanisms, the county land officers are now more effective in their roles including support for the ongoing customary land formalization processes. Transparency and inclusivity (gender and social inclusion) in land governance processes has improved and communities including women and youth are now actively participating and contributing to decisions regarding their land. Collaboration between communities, local authorities and concessionaires has improved, resulting in the signing of Memorandum of understanding (MOUs) between concessionaires and affected communities and further negotiations with concession companies yielding commitments from concession companies to correct past injustices.

Outcome 2: Existing semi-formal and informal land dispute resolution mechanisms are strengthened, more sustainable and able to reduce conflict in a more effective and gender responsive manner.

¹ "Sustaining Peace and Securing Development" (document S/2017/282), endorsed by the UN Security Council.

² LMPTF Operational guidelines

³ This has since been succeeded by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) which came into effect on 1 January 2020 to run until 31 Dec. 2024.

⁴ Additional funding of \$600,000 was provided in December 2019 for continued support to the Secretariat's coordination role until the end of December 2020.

The project has enhanced capacities and knowledge of 7 Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) in early warning and response to land conflicts, conflict resolutions and women land rights within the 4 project counties. MSPs are now engaging in conflict resolution and advocating for women participation in land discussions. Additionally, they are streamlining gender integration into their structure guided by their newly developed Gender mainstreaming strategy. Women peace hut structures are currently implementing their sustainability plans to enhance financial independence and enable them to further engage in their role in peace keeping and dispute resolution. Through this intervention and as they engage in income generating activities, the women are more self-reliant. Additionally, Peace hut women are now able to read and write thus better supporting in peace building this follows literacy and numeracy skills trainings conducted for 120 peace hut women. The CLDMCs established have made possible proper representation of community members in various processes including dispute resolution and negotiations for concessions contracting.

Table1 highlights progress on key project indicators.

Key Indicators	Indicator Progress/Results
<p>Indicator % of members of the communities (disaggregated by sex, age) that coexist and express satisfaction on land allocation, registration and leasing processes. Target: At least 60% of men ,women and youth by the end of the project (2022).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members co-exist and welcome land reform policies that give greater access to marginalized groups including women. Communities once in conflict signed MOU to allow their lands demarcated and deeds issued by the Liberia Land Authority through the support of the project. This has minimized conflicts and promoted social cohesion in targeted communities in project counties. At least there has been increased commitment on the part of communities to live in peace. This is demonstrated by the reduction in violence in project communities.
<p>Indicator % of community members (disaggregated by sex, and age) that feel that women's rights to land are better respected Target At least 60% women, 60% men, 60% youth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception survey completed and a communication strategy developed to support changes in perception. To be evaluated by end of Project Perception survey. Ahead of the survey, a recent assessment by PBSO mission revealed that women rights to land ownership are better respected after several awareness carried out by the partners in the field.
<p>Indicator % of community members (disaggregated by sex, and age) that have changed attitudes towards concessions and participation in violent demonstrations. Target</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One conflict resolved and MOU agreed upon between Seeni Community in Grand Cape Mount county and Mano concession company. This intervention helped halt a planned protest/demonstration by the community members on infringement on their land and neglected social corporate responsibilities by the concession company. An other example was in Nimba County where a rubber concession company turned over the royalties paid to it by a communication company to the community after this was demanded by them (community) where both companies accessed land. The concession company was receiving royalties

At least 50 % (50% women and 50% men and 50% Youth).	from this communication company for the installation of mobile equipment in the same district in which the concession company carries on operations.
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Table 1: Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance Project - Progress against key indicators

The Sustaining Peace and Improving Social Cohesion through the Promotion of Rural Employment

Outcome 1 (Young women and men have increased access to local conflict resolution mechanisms, with a focus on land disputes, and become active agents of peace) contributed to strengthening peacebuilding and mediation structures in three districts and one municipality in Bong and Lofa counties, leading to embracing alternative dispute resolution of land and property conflict. Through the project, 96 young men and women from Boi, Konia, Yealla, Gangolata, and Salayea (Lofa county) and Totota, Salala and Tumutu in (Bong county) were trained about Liberia's Land rights law with emphasis on private land, government land, and customary land ownership. They have been commissioned as peace agents, to help detect, prevent and resolve disputes, using local structures.

Outcome 2 (Rural young women and men have access to sustainable agricultural livelihoods addressing key drivers of conflict) supported peacebuilding initiatives through livelihood opportunities. About 80% of these young men and women have accessed sustainable livelihood opportunities through the enterprises of rice, vegetables and poultry. To improve youth access to sustainable agricultural livelihoods, capacities were built in community-based asset creation for integrated lowland productivity and behavioural change.

Table 2 highlights progress on key project indicators.

Key Indicators	Indicator Progress/Results
<p>Indicator: Percentage change in perceptions among youth, women and local leaders of their own ability to prevent, reduce and cope with conflict and promote peace</p> <p>Target: at least 20% increase in perception change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahead of an endline survey/evaluation, a scoping exercise to map youth, gender and land-related conflicts to provide critical baseline information was conducted. The exercise also gathered information on the status of existing peace mechanisms; and employment and livelihood opportunities that have provided ave positive indications on the potential of sustaining the peace among targeted communities. The mapping provided the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and local partners a foundation to review what worked and what did not in past mediations and conflict prevention approaches.
<p>Indicator: Percentage change in the number of land related conflicts and disputes in the project areas.</p> <p>Target: At least 25% reduction in land related disputes and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project supported interventions in Ganglota, Lofa County and Totota, Bong County, where youth are engaged in the resolution of conflict, including land. The project has also promoted access to enhanced peacebuilding and conflict resolution capacities for youth and their communities. This was done through two community-based participatory planning exercises in Zorzor and Salayea (Lofa County) communities once viewed as deeply polarized as a result of the civil war. The participatory planning approach was used to build social capital in divided communities

conflicts by the end of the project.	<p>by providing safe spaces for interaction, communication and joint decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Community Action plans (CAPs) were developed, prioritizing inclusive development whilst building resilience against conflict related shocks. This was preceded by a training-of-trainers workshop aimed at setting the platform for local stakeholders to understand the tool and concept of community-based participatory planning (CBPP), stressing the nexus between participatory planning and peacebuilding
<p>Indicator: Percentage of targeted youth with access to sustainable agricultural livelihoods.</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of targeted youth (male: 50% and female: 50%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth currently have access to sustainable livelihood in Lofa and Bong, where they manage poultry facilities for sustainable income.

Table 2: Sustaining Peace Project - Progress against key indicators

Support to LMPTF/PBF Joint Secretariat

The Secretariat Project has one outcome: Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievements of the LMPTF, including PBF's investment in Liberia and the sustained growth of investment in peacebuilding-related programmes through the PBF/LMPTF modalities. As per its mandate, the Joint LMPTF/PBF Secretariat oversaw the daily functioning of the Fund and provided technical and management support to the Steering Committee. As a Joint Secretariat, it coordinated the implementation of four LMPTF seven PBF projects. It mobilized additional resources of USD6.2 million from PBF in 2021. It coordinated agencies and CSOs partners in line with its strategic priorities; programmatic and financial management at the Fund level. It provided oversight and quality assurance for projects under the portfolio; and actively interfaced with the MPTFO for approvals, reporting and other programmatic issues. The Secretariat liaised with RUNOs to ensure regular and effective monitoring and evaluation of projects. It also coordinated the realization of TWG and monthly technical Fund review meetings, as well as ensured donors' visibility through a well-structured communication strategy. M&E guidance was provided to the projects from planning to implementation. The Portfolio worked along with PBSO to organize PBF Five Year Strategic Results Framework development workshop to identify priorities for the next five year to avoid adhoc planning and implementation. Outcome from the engagement of national stakeholders will inform PBF support to Liberia from 20220-2027.

Table 4 shows progress towards one of the key project indicators.

Key Indicators	Indicator Progress/Results
Indicator: Percentage of satisfaction express with the support provided by the LMPTF/PBF Joint Secretariat to Stakeholders (disaggregated by: Steering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While a comprehensive assessment of the portfolio is pending, PBSO's assessment in early May revealed a positive outcome of the performance of the Secretariat despite its limited staffing capacity. A number of stakeholders spoken to confirmed this assertion. The Portfolio continued its engagement with UN agencies, Government and CSOs.

Committee members, RUNOs, Government, donors, CSOs). Target: At least 70% satisfaction rate (by end of project)	
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Table 4: Joint Secretariat Project - Progress against key indicators

All the four projects are aligned to five of the six UNDP signature solutions as indicated in the below table:

Project alignment	Signature solutions
All four Projects	Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.
Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative reforms and civic engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's empowerment and gender equality • Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies
Sustaining peace and improving social cohesion through the promotion of rural employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping people out of poverty • Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies • Crisis prevention and increased resilience • Women's empowerment and gender equality • Environment: nature-based solutions for development
Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth in Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment: nature-based solutions for development • Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies • Women's empowerment and gender equality
Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment: nature-based solutions for development • Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies • Women's empowerment and gender equality.

Lessons Learned

Interagency coordination promotes relationships between agencies and improves delivery. During the reporting period, there was increase coordination between and among agencies (RUNOs) leading to enhanced delivery of results.

Fund operational performance

The governance structure of the LMPTF includes a Steering Committee, Thematic Working Groups and a Secretariat.

LMPTF Steering Committee: The Fund's key governing body is the Steering Committee (SC), which approved the three projects under review. The LMPTF Steering Committee provides strategic oversight and general supervision of the Fund. It is co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator and made up of two representatives from the Government, two representatives of UN Agencies, and two rotating representatives of the donors. In addition, one civil society representative, one World Bank representative, one EU representative, and one African Development Bank representative are invited as observers. The LMPTF's governance structure ensures national ownership. The Steering Committee takes its decisions by consensus and should meet bi-annually at the minimum. However, during the reporting period, the SC met once in November 2019. Among other things, it reviewed the progress of the three projects and approved continued implementation; assessed challenges and how they were resolved, and lessons learnt; and approved one new project that commenced in January 2020.

Thematic Working Groups: The Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) review and prequalify project proposals and recommend their approval by the Steering Committee. They provide technical analysis and strategic advice to the Steering Committee, serve as coordination platforms, and support project implementation. Over the reporting period, one TWG was convened to review a proposed project. Comments from the TWG, which meet twice, were considered by the project team during design and helped to ensure participation by all partners leading to the approval of the concept by the SC.

LMPTF Secretariat: The Secretariat oversees the daily functioning of the Fund and provides technical and management support to the Steering Committee. As a Joint Secretariat, it coordinated the implementation of the three projects and other under the LMPTF and PBF. The Secretariat coordinated the convening of the SC on strategic priorities; and programmatic and financial management at the fund level. It provided oversight and quality assurance for projects under the portfolio; and actively interfaced with the MPTFO for approvals, reporting and other programmatic issues. The Secretariat liaised with RUNOs to ensure regular and effective monitoring and evaluation of projects. It also coordinated the realization of TWG and monthly technical Fund review meetings.

Risk management: Based on risks identified by the projects, the Fund developed a consolidated risk log which was updated regularly. It enabled identification, monitoring and timely response to prevent slow down and/or non-implementation of planned activities. Key among the identified risks is the country's potential to relapse to conflict and violence because of remaining causes of fragility. This was continually monitored and addressed through consultation with the Government and involved parties; and use of the RC's good offices to advocate for dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution. Attempts of political interference and unwarranted pressure from government officials were also noted as potential risks; and arose in several cases. These were also addressed through the good offices and continued advocacy at project level. High expectations among beneficiaries, partly caused by a long period of dependency on the UN and other partners were a marked risk in three projects implemented by RUNOs. Continuous awareness creation activities were mainstreamed in all intervention to create a common understanding of project's expected outcomes. Inadequate financial resources remained a key risk for the Fund. Over the reporting period, the Fund only received support for the PBF, which is supposed to be a catalyst not only donor. Under the leadership of the

RC, the Fund sustained efforts to publicize its activities and strategic advantage among donors for support. This will continue in 2020 to attract partnership to capitalize and strengthen the Fund.

LMPTF: Donor fatigue towards committing funding to the LMPTF to sustain the peace has the propensity to undermine gains achieved through the support of bilateral and multi-lateral partners in almost two decades. Although some individual projects have catalytic funding from other sources, but the LMPTF as a portfolio has PBF as its only donor to the LMPTF which risks financial pitfall by the PBF, whose funding support is largely premised on catalytic results. Other donors have expressed interest to support the fund. The LMPTF addresses critical peacebuilding gaps, post UN Mission.

Lessons Learned

The consistent involvement of government partners in planning together with RUNOs has helped to build confidence and influence the speedy endorsement of relevant policy and programme documents by senior officials.

Partnership with civil society organizations increases delivery and enhances decentralization of intervention to local levels where UN agencies are not present.

Annexes

Annex 1: Programme Mandate

Fund's objectives and principles

The Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (LMPTF) serves as the centerpiece for the Government, international community, the UN system, and relevant stakeholders to sustain peace and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Liberia. It functions as both a coordination framework and a financing platform to support the implementation of the Government's national development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), informed by the priorities of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan.⁵

The architecture of the LMPTF is designed to support and accelerate the implementation of the PAPD. The UN Window will initially support delivery of the current UNDAF⁶ and subsequently the PAPD. The National Window will be directly linked to supporting the implementation of the PAPD. The LMPTF projects and programmes will be formulated through the lens of local SDG priority areas throughout the four PAPD and UNDAF pillars.

The LMPTF brings together two windows under common governance arrangement to promote: 1) coordination across activities and instrument; 2) alignment with national priorities; and 3) reduced transaction costs for the government and development partners alike. The Windows are administrated by UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), based on specific legal frameworks set up for each Window.

In addition to channeling funds for programmatic activities, the LMPTF promotes coordination across different financing instruments. In that regard, the LMPTF fosters the inclusion of such activities under one reporting. The UN will strive to align the governance of its existing programmes to the LMPTF governance, to the extent possible, and aim to increasingly channel more resources under the goal of predictable 'One Fund'.

The comparative advantage of the LMPTF includes its continuous engagement and strengthened coordination on the areas that aim to tackle root causes of conflicts, its capacity for immediate delivery (rapid cycle), strategic allocation of resources by leveraging comparative advantages of participating UN agencies and the national entities, reduced transaction costs, enhanced transparency and most importantly, strong ownership by the Government and the UN's focused support to the Government to deliver the PAPD.

Contributions to the funds can be made by bilateral and multilateral development partners, private sector, foundations, and non-governmental organizations. Contributions to the two windows are governed by the Standard Administrative Arrangement by the UN MPTFO.

Annex 2: Overview of the Liberia MPTF

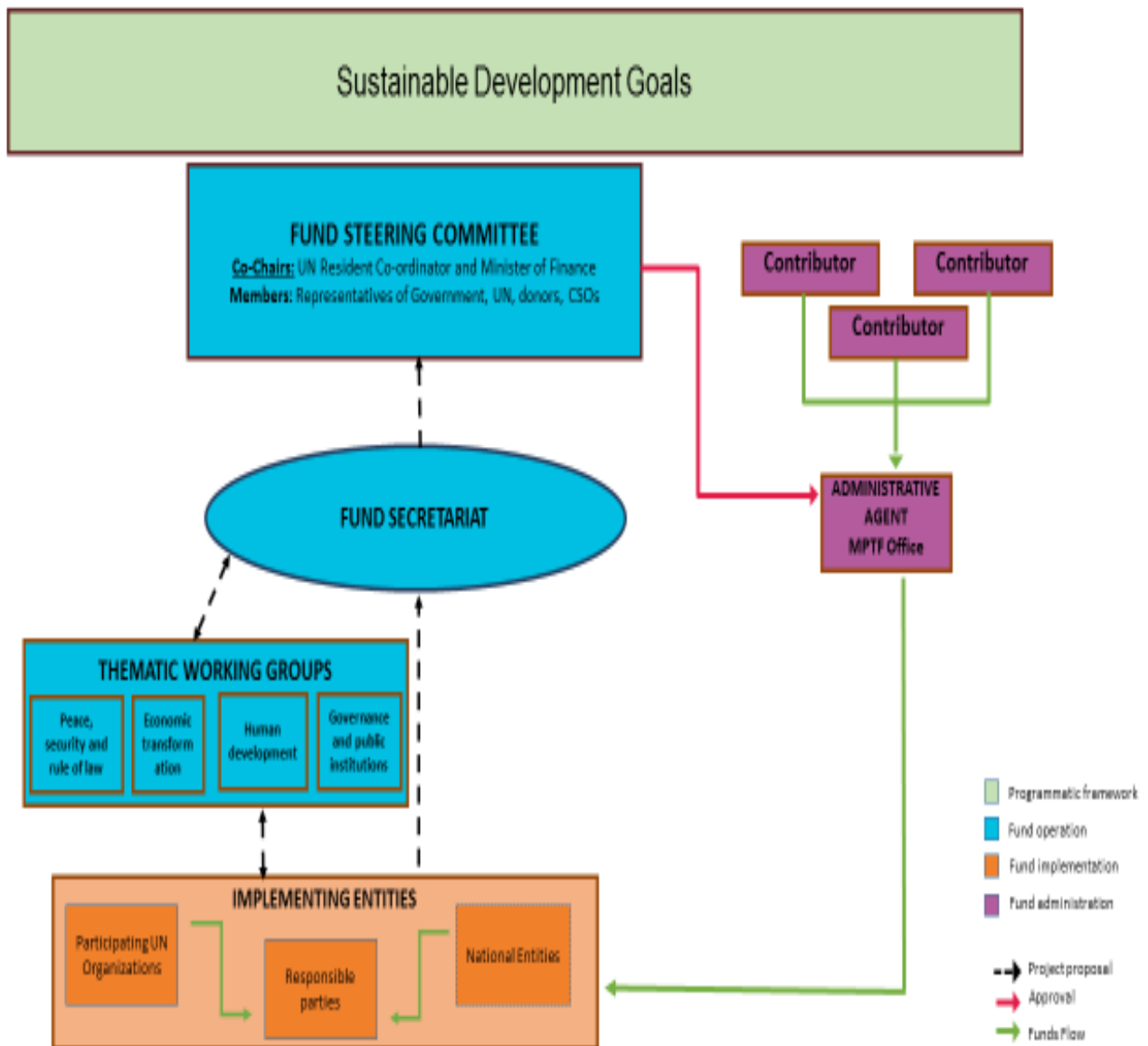
Table 1 The LMPTF structure

⁵ "Sustaining Peace and Securing Development" (document S/2017/282), endorsed by the UN Security Council.

⁶ The LMPTF will be linked to the new UNSDCF which was launch in January 2020.

	UN Window	National Window
Focus	Supporting the current UNDAF and subsequently the PAPD. Once the next generation of the UNDAF is launched, the LMPTF will be re-aligned to the new UNDAF.	Supporting the implementation of the PAPD.
Governance and Administration	The two windows share their governance and administration structures, except the implementing entities, as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund operation, involving the coordination and operation, performed by a Steering Committee, the Thematic Working Groups and the Fund Secretariat. • Fund design and administration, performed by the Administrative Agent (MPTF Office). 	
Delivery modalities (Implementing entities)	Participating UN organizations are eligible to receive funding. Financing may be provided to others as implementing partners of the recipient UN agency, based on rules and regulations of the participating UN organizations	The projects are implemented by the national entities (i.e. pre-qualified government institutions) to receive direct fund allocations from the LMPTF. The projects will support the Government of Liberia to be the leaders of their own development and peace consolidation related initiatives and ensure that capacity building and knowledge transfer are sustainable and replicable by the national institutions.

Annex 3: A Graphic Representation of the LMPTF Governance Structure



Annex 4: Acronyms

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
ILO	International Labor Organization
LMPTF	Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
OHCHR	Office of the High Commission for Human Rights
PAPD	Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
RC	Resident Coordinator
RUNOs	Recipient United Nations Organizations
SC	Steering Committee
SEED	Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Youth in Liberia
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WFP	World Food Programme