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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** LIBERIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: final report**

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| **Project Title:** Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: LMPTF Project#00115040** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (LMPTF) | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** * Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)- **Convening Agency**
* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
* United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
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| **Date of first transfer:** 28 February 2019**Project end date:** 5 December 2020 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[x]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount**  OHCHR USD 541,582.64 UNDP USD 635,648.28  UN Women USD 422,769.31 Total PBF approved project Budget: USD 1,600,000.22Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 90.5%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **USD $422,769.31**Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **USD $ USD $422,769.31** |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2**Project Risk Marker: 1 (****)****Project PBF focus area:** 1.4 Political Dialogue |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Melvin D. Nyanway-OHCHR, James Monibah-UNDP, Ghoma Karloweah, Project Officer-UN WOMENProject report approved by: Mr. Uchenna Emelonye, Country Representative-OHCHR, Ms. Violet Baffour, Deputy Resident Representative (Programme) –UNDP, and Sangeeta Thapa, Deputy Country Representative -UN WomenDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.)** (1500-character limit):

The project ended 5 December 2020 completing its implementation circle, including preparation of work and M&E plans, implementing and monitoring activities as well as conducting final evaluation. A three month no-cost extension was granted to finalize residual activities plus the construction and modification of 10 memorials, 4 of which construction will continue under the UNDP core fund in Grand Bassa, Lofa, Rivercess and Gbarpolu Counties. The project supported Government COVID- Response Plan to mitigate the spread of the pandemic at the same time promoting socio-economic needs of communities through 103 community dialogues held in Nimba, Montserrado and Grand Bassa Counties. The provision of assorted anti-COVID-19 awareness materials helped in the reduction of the pandemic. A consolidated report was prepared based on reports received from 106 human rights monitors deployed during the first phase of Covid-19. There was also public awareness on relevant bills submitted to the legislature including 2 draft bills to Legislative sponsors to facilitate passage to amend 2 laws that align with international human rights principle.

The evaluation findings of this project found the conception, design, and implementation was informed by national development priorities, thereby realizing its targeted objective

**Please indicate any significantproject-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):**

This is the final report for the project. However, the project team intends to disseminate findings from the end of project evaluation with relevant stakeholders for possible sustainable advocacy activities within their own available means and resources. Meanwhile, UNDP has provided funding for the construction of four memorials in Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Lofa and Gbarpolu counties, construction firms are being recruited and actual work to begin in less than a month.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional, or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project.** (1500-character limit):

The project has contributed to structural, institutional as well as societal level change through capacity building of relevant Government institutions and CSOs, including the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the National Legislature, Transitional Justice Working Group to foster national reconciliation and human rights, ensuring gender parity is mainstreamed in proposed legislations. Through these engagements, stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels were able to articulate peace and reconciliation plans, thus promoting healing through the construction of memorials and supporting legislative reforms.

The project did make progress in identifying, documenting, and addressing the root causes of conflict in the country. The communities had felt the need for reconciliation, and the project allowed them to use their knowledge through the plans to achieve the objective of reconciliation. For example, the County Reconciliation Action Plans have pointed to the fact that low participation of women in the local governments and at decision-making levels has remained a hindrance to the effective remedy of sexual and gender-based violence.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces.** (2000-character limit):

"This is my third workshop with IREDD on things that affect women. As the Chair for the Youth, I take these training and workshops to heart," Teta D. Mulbah, Youth Chairlady of Zorzor district Lofa County told organizers.

Teta was elected in her community to serve as a youth leader. Initially, when called upon to represent the youth she would say: "I don’t want to be in the people thing". Although she had hoped that she will be afforded the opportunity to speak with those who represent her county at the National Legislature and understand what the district funds are being used for she would always shy away from large gatherings with the Lawmakers. She got her one on one opportunity during the county dialogue with IREDD in 2019. Although the opportunity was provided in this space, she was not sure how to ask her questions. She did not know if it would be a right question or a wrong question.

During her first training with IREDD, she got to understand some important issues on the TRC recommendations. "I did not even know the government supposed to compensate people who were raped during the war. Nobody told me." She stated she knows a lot now.

Teta thinks the advocacy trainings are important. She will no longer be complaining about things. She knows that she was elected to be an advocate for the youth of her districts, and she will speak up anytime she has the opportunity.

"Security is a big issue in Lofa. Also, our local government here just laid back.. Any development NGOs bring is not taken seriously.." From the trainings and workshops, I have attended, I am ready to speak on domestic violence and other problems women are facing.

Teta’s recommendations to UN Women and IREDD: "I want you to organize us in a group that can be advocating for women issues in this district. There should be more follow-ups with us who have been trained."

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/have 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.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Law-making, oversight functions of the Liberian Legislature and Law Reform Commission enhanced to review and align existing laws and bills for effective protection of human rights of all with emphasis on rights of socially marginalized groups**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

Strong advocacy and technical support led to the Government's national stakeholders' consultation for a Legal Aid Bill where 16 members of the National Legislature committed to review the TRC recommendations and strengthen Legislative oversight.

During the period under review, capacity building trainings on Human Rights legal based review and law drafting as well as Advocacy techniques to enhance skills in advocating for the passage of gender-sensitive bills e were conducted for women from various sectors. This led to strengthened capacity and increased advocacy in these thematic areas. In addition, training was provided for Legal drafters, Legal Counsels, Researchers, Analysts and Investigators from the National Legislature and other key government institutions which resulted to participants acquiring knowledge on Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) legal review and drafting of a Legal Aid Bill and anti-Female Genital Mutilation Bill to make up for the FGM section removed from the domestic violence Act. The women also outlined advocacy plans to influence targeted laws and bills.

During the course of the project, a National Economic dialogue was convened to address potential threat to National reconciliation based on prevailing economic hardship. Major stakeholders at the dialogue discussed and provided recommendations to address critical economic issues of accountability and its impact on peace. The project also responded to the spread of COVID-19 working through CSOs and CBOs reaching 105 communities in Montserrado, Margibi, Nimba and Grand Bassa counties, using awareness and small grant initiatives to ease the impact of covid-19 . Approximately 23,754 citizens comprising 11,504 males and 12,250 females including 812 persons with disabilities were reached.

Additionally, 106 human rights monitors (5 CSOs and the Ministry of Justice) contracted and deployed around Liberia monitored and reported impacts of the COVID-19 emergency measures and supported media awareness. During the period of deployment March –August 2020, the deployed Monitors reported over 100 cases of human rights violations, ranging from sexual and gender-based violence to police brutality, that have been consolidated for submission to the relevant authorities for appropriate action.

Also 2 Laws were identified and appropriate proposed amended bills, aligned with international human rights principle, drafted and submitted to Legislative sponsors for subsequent submission to the National Legislature for enactment. Awareness and sensitization on human rights-based legal reform and the proposed amendment bills were on-going on State and several community radio stations.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

Training of women legal drafters, the Legislative Drafting Bureau, members of the Legislature and Law Reform Commission has added value in promoting gender equality as they strengthened their research skills on gender equality which has influenced research-based deliberations in the law-making processes.

Gender equality and inclusive participation have been ensured by delivering inclusive, gender-sensitive and gender-responsive project activities. Targeted beneficiaries include women and marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, SGBV survivors and rural women. In addition, tools and training materials developed to strengthen the capacity of legislature integrated gender and human rights perspectives. Of the total persons reached in the 105 mobilized communities across Montserrado, Margibi, Nimba and Grand Bassa counties, 812 persons with disabilities, 14,168 youth between 18-35 years and 9,215 above 36 years.

**Outcome 2: Transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms increasingly facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

A local Civil Society Organization (CSO), NAYMOTE completed the engagement and development of the seven county reconciliation plans. NAYMOTE conducted 42 peace and reconciliation dialogues/meetings across seven counties (Montserrado, Maryland, Grand Kru, Rivergee, Grand Bassa, Bomi and Gbarpolu) which sought to increase the participation of diverse stakeholders in developing the county's reconciliation roadmap, engender local ownership of reconciliation processes and mitigate drivers of conflict to sustain development. Using a bottom-up approach, 21 community dialogues (3 per county) to assess the conflict triggers were conducted; 14 district level dialogues (2 per county) to validate the triggers identified and 7 county reconciliation dialogues (1 per county) were conducted to develop each County reconciliation Action Plan. A National Reconciliation Conference was held December 3 – 4, 2020 in Gbarnga, Bong County and amongst other things the reconciliation action plans were presented President of Liberia, H.E. Dr. George M. Weah and other political leadership. Relative to memorials construction, for the period under review construction and modification of memorials were completed in Margibi, Bomi, Bong and Grand Cape Mount Counties while significant progress (strategy and funding identification) for commencement of construction of additional four memorials made in Gbarpolu, Lofa, Rivercess and Grand Bassa Counties. Discussion with local stakeholders for construction of memorials in Grand Gedeh and Rivergee also finalized.

A mapping exercise of the existing peace infrastructure was carried out in five counties (Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh and Lofa) and a research conducted on the gender responsiveness of the palava huts and other local peace infrastructures. This assessment will enable partners to develop a mechanism of coordination and intersection between the palava huts, the peace huts and other community peace infrastructures. The findings and recommendations of this research which has been validated by government representatives and CSO stakeholders will be used for policy making and future programming action.

The final regional consultation to seek further support for the outcome of the National colloquium and subsequent National Economic dialogue was held in Ganta Nimba County. The regional dialogue brought together participants including Chiefs, Elders, Religious Leaders, CBOs, and human rights defenders from 3 Counties (Lofa, Bong, and Nimba Counties) that adopted a roadmap for continuous advocacy for the implementation of TRC recommendations; and commitment to continue awareness and sensitization of the TRC report in their respective counties. The regional consultation was a follow-up to the National Colloquium that has raised public awareness of the core relationship between peace and accountability. It generated public appetite for accountability, confirmed by the most recent increase in the number of CSOs and local institutions and individuals calling via the media to strengthen national accountability institutions and petition their Lawmakers to endorse the full implementation of the TRC report.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

The project employed deliberate efforts to reach youth and have women participate in the planned activities. For example, a total of 23,754 persons were reached during the 42 peace and reconciliation dialogues/meetings held across seven counties of which 51% constituted women and 59.6% were youths. Additionally, women were represented and participated in developing the county’s reconciliation plans and reflected issues affecting women.

**Outcome 3:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

**Outcome 4:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)An International Consultant developed the monitoring, reporting and results framework for the Project in close consultation with the LMPTF/BF Secretariat. The results framework and the monitoring and reporting tools developed are being used by RUNOs.Field monitoring reports, spot-checks, and partners' quarterly reports are strategies and documents used to monitor the project progress and track achievements.Additionally, the developed M&E Framework was tested during a monitoring visit to Bomi County in March 2020. A joint monitoring was also conducted along with the LMPTF-PBF M&E Officer in Zorzor, Lofa County. Feedback from the Secretariat helped to improve delivery. During the visit, the team was able to verify the implementation of activities by a local implementing partner, IREDD. The team has also given feedback to partners on concerns and where action needs to be taken. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **Yes**The baseline study was concluded in 2019.Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? The project conducted baseline perception survey. It has not undertaken end line perception survey. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?Yes | Evaluation budget (response required): USD 50,000 If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:UNDP $100,000.00                             |
| **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)* | Outcome 2, Output 2.2 dealing with the construction of memorials has been a challenge due to the bad road condition and COVID-19, which limited travels. As a result of this, completing the construction in the project timeframe is a challenge.  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$266,211.26

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[x]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[x]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

PART V: 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** | **Indicator Milestone**  | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome 1Law-making, oversight functions of the Liberian Legislature and Law Reform Commission enhanced to review and align existing laws and bills for effective protection of human rights of all with emphasis on rights of socially marginalized groups. | Indicator 1.1Government is effective in the areas of: Quality of public services, quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies). | Complemented by this study;[[1]](#footnote-1) 7.67%  | Improvement by 1 point on the scale |       | Progress to be determined following report of Eighth Survey-Report-on-the-Quality-of-Governance-in-Liberia | Due to the COVID 19 the conduct of the survey was delayed in 2020; however the survey is expected to commence in August 2021 and result/report will be released in October 2021. |
| Indicator 1.2Number of domestic laws amended and passed that respond to the rights of women and girls and other vulnerable groups |    0   | (2019): At least two (2) Laws,amended and passed that respond to therights of women and girls and otherVulnerable groups. |  | The Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2019. Since the passage of the DVA, the project has supported 18 dialogues in five counties between women's group, community stakeholders, and members of the national Legislature to proffer suggestions on introducing two additional laws on Legal Aid and Affirmative Action. |  |
| Indicator 1.3% of legislators disaggregated by sex voting in favour of proposed amendments on the targeted bills and Acts | (2017): estimate 10% (a groupof Senators proposed amendment to theLaw so that rape becomes a billableOffence). | 0% Senators vote in favor |       | 0 | Proposed amendments to be placed on floor for Legislative debate and vote by Legislative sponsors. following ongoing consultation with colleagues to rally support for vote in favor of the proposed amended acts.  |
| Output 1.1Enhanced capacity of leadership/membership of relevant Committees to address drivers of conflict through appropriate legislations  | Indicator 1.1.a: Number of members of the targeted parliamentary committees and sub-committees, the budget Office and legislative drafting bureau with enhanced capacity and knowledge on HR based legal review and drafting.  1.1.b: Number of relevant committees furnished with relevant information on international and regional human rights standards1.1.c: Number of domestic laws amended and passed that respond to the rights of women and girls and other vulnerable groups.      | Limited/low legislative oversight and law-drafting skills amongst members of relevant committees and sub-committees in the legislature(2018): Lack of availability of relevant information on regional and international human rights instruments (2017) 0 | Capacities of at least 30 parliamentary committees' members, staff from the legislative drafting bureau (50% female and 50 % males) enhanced on HR based legal review and draftingAt least four by end of the project (2019): At least two (2) Laws,amended and passed that respond to therights of women and girls and otherVulnerable groups. | QuarterlyQuarterly or bi-annually | 27 (21 - Parliamentary committees' members and staff from the legislative drafting bureau, 6 – Staff from Law Reform Commission and Ministry of Justice Codification Unit both institutions that provide support to Law making and reform 4 meetings were held with select parliamentary committee heads (Good Governance & Human Rights, Health, Gender and National Security and Defence Committees) Three (3) Laws (the New Elections Law; the Aliens and Nationality Laws, and the Act to Govern the Devolution of Estates and Establish Rights of Inheritance for Spouses of Both Statutory and Customary Marriages) that respond to theRights of women and girls and other Vulnerable groups amended to Elevate Them to International Human Rights Standards. Submitted to National Legislature for passage | National Legislature agreed that the Judiciary and Human rights Committee members received knowledge of the Gender Checklist and the Committee thereafter schedule and provide capacity update to plenary to inform their decision on the approval and use of the ChecklistDue to competing schedules couple with the COVID-19 and State of Emergency restrictions imposed, meetings with the entire committee members could not be held. However, Committee heads and some members that participated in the different meetings committed to sharing information with other members of their respective committees. |
| Indicator 1.1.2      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Output 1.2Interaction between the Liberian legislature and external oversight bodies, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the public increased to influence the legislature to promote HR based legislation that addresses emerging human rights and gender concerns | Indicator 1.2.1Indicator 1.2.a: Number of Parliamentary Committees' meetings/ interactions with external oversight bodies, civil society representatives and local constituents  | (2018): zero  | At least four by end of the project  |       | Two meetings held between IREDD and the legislative committees on Gender Equity, Child Development and Social Services at the House and the Gender, Health, Social Welfare: Women and Children Affairs at the Senate. One meeting held with the LRC as it begins to review amendments to the Alien and Nationality Law, the Devolution of Estates Law and the Election Law. The LRC agreed to review the Affirmative Action and the Legal Aid bills and to write its opinion to the Legislature. AFELL and WONGOSOL engaged to meet with the legislative committees and LRC upon the Legislators return from agriculture break in January 2021 to set up a secretariat to coordinate achieving enactment of gender sensitive bills. |       |
| Indicator 1.2.2Indicator 1.2.bNumber of recommendations provided to the Committees by external oversight bodies (Human Rights Institute), representatives from women’s organizations and civil society that are eventually incorporated into the targeted bills (the Gender Equity Bill, the Domestic Violence Act, the Whistle Blowers' Protection Bill and the Corrupt Offences Bill) Indicator 1.2.3.Indicator 1.2.cNumber of members from women's organizations, vulnerable groups with enhanced knowledge and skills on advocacy | (2018): 0 (2018): 0  | At least 2 by the end of the project Target: At least 30 by the end of the project  |       | Upon completion of the dialogue and awareness raising with representative from community structures, women led networks and other marginalized groups, five recommendations were provided to two Committees at the national Legislature.142 women and 8 men received 3-day intensive training to enhance their knowledge and skills on advocacy both at the local and national levels. Of the 150 participants, 10 were drawn from persons living with disability. |       |
| Output 1.3      | Indicator 1.3.1      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Indicator 1.3.2      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Output 1.4      | Indicator 1.4.1      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Indicator 1.4.2      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 2Transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms increasingly facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace | Indicator 2.1# of TRC recommendations implemented by the end of 2020. | Determined by baseline study: 80 | At Least three (3)recommendations from the TRC reportwill be implemented (reparationsthrough memorials, apology and LegalReforms). |       | Construction of 5 of 14 memorials underway and Bill for the establishment of War and Economic Crimes drafted by Liberia National Bar Association  | The challenge faced in getting the community consent in acquiring land for the memorial construction, and under budgeting for the construction led to the re-visitation of the initial construction agreement from 14 to 10 coupled with the COVID-19 outbreak delayed completion of memorials. COVID-19 spread hampered conclusion of discussion on LNBA draft bill for submission to National Legislature. These discussions are centered amongst local CBOs and traditional Leaders most of whom need to be directly engaged in order to get their buy in. |
| Indicator 2.2Institutional mechanism at national and sub national level engaged in monitoring and implementation of the TRC recommendations in a systematic manner | 0 | Two mechanism in place atnational level e.g The TransitionalJustice Working Group and theTransitional Justice Unit established by theIndependent National Commission onHuman Rights |       | Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) reactivated; TJWG is carrying out consultation and follow up with Ministries Agencies and Commissions (MACs) on implementation of TRC. INCHR transitional justice unit is functional, following up and tracking the TRC recommendations implementation, with two staff hired and maintained pending consideration through the government budget |       |
| Indicator 2.3      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Output 2.1Capacity of INCHR, TJWG, CSO, at national and sub-national level strengthened for the implementation of TRC recommendations.  | Indicator 2.1.1# of national and regional peacebuilding initiatives held |  5 | 1 national, 3 regional (of fivecounties each); and 15 inter-ethnic andcounty reconciliation      |       | 1 National colloquium held, 1 Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) preparatory advocacy meeting held, and 3 regional/county/inter-ethnic reconciliation meeting held (1 in Bomi and 2 in Nimba). The 15 inter-ethnic andcounty reconciliation meetings were organized and led by Chief and Elders that participated in the National colloquium and regional meetings as part of commitment reached at these meetings. |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2Indicator 2.1.2: #County action plans with key recommendations on transitional justice issues and peace developed as an outcome of stakeholder's validation meetings Indicator 2.1.3: # of vehicle, staff and equipment and logistics hired and procured for INCHR Transition JusticeIndicator 2.1.4. # of meetings held by the Legislature on the President's progress reports on the TRC recommendations |    2  2 staff, 2 desks, 2 computers and 0 vehicle1 | 21 staff 1 desk and 1computers); 1 vehicleAt least 2 before the duration of proposal |       | 7 county reconciliation action plans done 2 staff maintained by the project while awaiting inclusion on INCHR government budget support, 1 desk and 1Computers procured and delivered2 official meetings held between INCHR and members of the National Legislature. Ongoing discussion with INCHR and members of the National Legislature, specifically the Committee on National reconciliation, concerning required update from government on implementation of the TRC recommendations |  |
| Output 2.2: TRC recommendations related to memorialization, truth-telling and atonement further implemented | Indicator 2.2aIndicator 2.2a: Number of county reconciliation action plans developed by the end of the project.         | 2.2a Seven (7) 5-year reconciliation action plans at the county level developed and endorsed. | 7 (Maryland, River Gee, Grand Kru, Grand Bassa, Gbarpolu, Bomi and Monsterrado)   |  | 7 counties Reconciliation Action plan completed |       |
| Indicator 2.2b: # of new structures added to the Duport Road Memorial – under phase II  | Phase I of the memorial erected (the main memorial)  |  One Perimeter fencing and One Office/Theatre room |  | Complete construction and fencing of the Duport Road memorial is done |       |
|       | Indicator:2.2c: # of new (simple memorials constructed)  | One (1) Du port Road memorial  | 14 new memorials constructed by the end of the project  |  | 4 memorials completed with modification required and engagement meetings for additional six (6) memorials construction were concluded with County and local stakeholders and architecture engineers for the structures' design.  | Processes leading to the identification and commencement of constructions of the memorial sites have been delayed due to challenges faced in getting the community consent in acquiring land for the memorial construction, and under budgeting for the construction that led to re-visitation of the initial construction agreement from 14 to 10  |
| 2.2d: # of national reconciliation conference held  | 1 Political Party dialogue held with the president of Liberia (August 16, 2018 | 1 national economic and reconciliation dialogue  |  | One Political Party youth dialogue is planned for late November 2020 to bring together Political Party Youth. |     It has taken time to organize this event due to the challenges of agreeing on a date with the political parties.    |
|  | Indicator 2.2e# of participants disaggregated by stakeholders (Youth, Political parties, CSOs, women groups and development partners) and # of recommendations of the NED integrated into the National Reconciliation Road Map  | 1 Political Party dialogue held with the president of Liberia (August 16, 2018)  |  At least 2 recommendations of the NED integrated in the Reconciliation Road Map       |   |  0 | COVID-19 has impacted any major consultations to be held. It is unlikely that this target will be achieved before the end of this project but discussions are ongoing to ensure that this target is achieved in 2021 when the covid 19 restrictions are relaxed and Government begins putting in place mechanism for Covid 19 recovery.  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Average score of Naymote governance survey (Managing the economy: 1.52%, Improving health services: 3.61%, Addressing the educational needs: 10.97%, Fighting corruption: 2.19%, Infrastructure development: 20.08%) retrieved from http://naymote.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Sixth-Survey-Report-on-the-Quality-of-Governance-in-Liberia-2019.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-1)