

IRF – REVISED PROJECT DOCUMENT

TEMPLATE 2.2



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
IRF REVISED PROJECT DOCUMENT¹

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| Project Title: Project Title: Enhancing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process | Initial Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP Revised Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP |
| Project Contact: Cleophas Torori, Deputy Country Director Programmes. Address: UNMIL HQ, PAP Telephone: +231775895072 E-mail: cleophas.torori@undp.org | Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Elections Commission (NEC) • Ministry of Youth and Sports • Office of the National Peace Ambassador (ONPA) • Peace Building Office (PBO) • Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) |
| Project Number: <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i> | Project Location: Monrovia, Liberia |
| Project Description: The Programme signifies and articulates UNDP and UNV's decision to pool their human and financial resources and come together under a joint Increasing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process programming framework. | Initial approved PBF budget: : \$ 1,854,863.19 Additional PBF budget requested: \$ 622,997.87 Additional Government contribution: N/A Additional other contribution: N/A *Total PBF Project Budget Increase: \$2,477,861.06 Initial 1st Tranche: \$ 1,298,404.23 Initial 2nd Tranche: \$ 556,458.96 Cost extension/New 2nd Tranche: UNDP: \$ 1,179,456.83 <i>* The overall approved PBF budget and release of the second tranche are subject to the PBSO's evaluation and decisional process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account</i> Project Start Date: 1 st May 2017 Initial Project End Date: 4 th June 2018* Revised End Date: 4 th June 2019 *All youth and elections related activities end on March 31 2018. |

¹ Use this template ONLY if (i) there is an increase to the project budget; or (ii) if there is a substantive change to the project scope/outcomes.

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| <p>Gender Marker Score²: <u>2</u></p> <p><i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i></p> |
| <p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels 2. Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral violence including gender based 3. Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it. |
| <p>PBF Focus Area³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>Select only one focus area</i>): : Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management</p> |

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²PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

³PBF Focus Areas:

1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*


(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):*

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4: *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC Secretariats)

| (for IRF-funded projects) | |
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| Recipient UN Organization(s)¹ Name of Representative: Pa Lamin Beyai <i>Country Director</i> Signature: _____ Name of Agency: UND Date & Seal: 01/12/2017 | Representative of National Authorities Name of Government Counterpart: Saah Charles N'Tow Signature: _____ Title: Minister of Youth & Sports Date & Seal: 01/12/2017  |
| Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative: Peacebuilding Support Office, NY: Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant Secretary-General Signature: _____ Date & Seal: 20/12/17 | Resident Coordinator (RC): Name of Representative: Yacoub El Hillo, DSRSG/RC/RR Signature: _____ Date & Seal: 13/12/17 |

¹Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

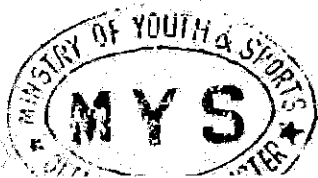


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PROJECT COMPONENTS

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Changes to peacebuilding context:

Liberia is at an important milestone in its efforts to consolidate peace and enhance development. The country's post-war recovery efforts are characterized by several major achievements, including the transfer of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the Government on 30 June 2016, and the conduct of peaceful presidential elections in 2005 and 2011, and legislative elections in 2011 and 2014. These successes have been accompanied by important policy initiatives such as Liberia Rising: Vision 2030; the Agenda for Transformation (2012-2017) both considering young people as an asset, the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (2013-2030); the start of a constitutional review process and draft legislation related to the justice and security sectors, land rights and administration, local governance, decentralization and civil service reform.

However, despite the many gains made in maintaining national peace and security, issues identified as root causes of Liberia's 14-year civil war remain unaddressed, and recent assessments show that land disputes, access to justice, the effective administration of justice, and ensuring equality before the law, the exclusion of young people in governance and economic processes, corruption, boundary disputes as well as accountability to the law and concession related tensions continue to be the main proximate triggers of violence. Meanwhile, the lives of many women are particularly insecure due to societal inequalities and affected by sexual and gender-based violence, further weakening social cohesion in communities and low commodity prices and the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) have limited economic growth, exacerbated youth unemployment and impeded development gains. The current governance, peace and socio-economic related challenges have undermined the high expectations around the speed of post-war recovery and the delivery of peace dividends with a resulting negative impact to notably the women and the youthful population.

While the 2017 presidential and legislative elections have been peaceful, fair, and transparent thus far, there are high expectations for socioeconomic and political change among the population, which if not met, might relapsing into conflict. However, with the anticipated withdraw of the Liberia's peacekeeping operation (UNMIL) as of March 2018, and a new incoming government administration in January—amid continuing fragility and failure of the government to address the root causes of the country's 14-year civil war—the Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat is aptly positioned, through the Youth & Election Project, to enhance the transitional phase of UNMIL withdraw by alleviating societal and development related challenges through pro-poor, youth-focused programmatic intervention. Furthermore, UNMIL has by and large invested in improving and addressing State security needs, through SSR and capacity building initiatives. Thus, capitalizing on the mission's security sector gains requires consolidated efforts to ameliorate the human security needs of the Liberian people. Given that Liberian youths (18-32 years old) account for 65% of the population, the new administration will be hard-pressed to develop and implement a robust socioeconomic strategy catering to this historically marginalized class of individuals. Hence, building on and extending the Youth & Election Project strategically underscores the new administrations objectives, by utilizing existing project-related networks, policy structures and outputs to ensure post-election peace. In conclusion, sustaining peace in Liberia requires long-term investment in national institutions that are inclusive, accountable and responsive, with a government that is committed to providing opportunities and services to all Liberians.

b) Rationale for and impact of this project revision:

Funding provided for by the PBF Secretariat for enhancing youth's participation in the elections process yielded positive results in preventing and mitigating electoral violence on one hand and increasing youth participation in the electoral process on the other hand. Nevertheless, it is paramount for the international community to continue supporting the GoL during this phase, as regional and international development experts, academics and policymakers have characterized the circumstances in Liberia as one of "negative

peace". This conceptualization presumes that while currently there is an absence of violence, structural social, political and economic issues beneath the surface are volatile and remain fertile grounds for risks associated with violence. Through investing in vulnerable areas that would positively impact the lives of disadvantaged and disenfranchised Liberian youth, the project has the capacity to attenuate the likelihood of conflict and reinforce principles and values tantamount to resolution 2250 and 1325.

Considering the aforementioned fragility and risk of relapsing into instability if the expectations for positive change are not met, PBF will continue to strengthen strategic peacebuilding areas that the government and civil society organizations identified as priority for the forthcoming transition, they include: rule of law; access to justice; security sector reform; enhancing human rights protection; and the consolidation of peace and national reconciliation, more specifically through the prevention and mitigation of land and concession related conflicts.

Due to the lack of predictable funding, and taking into consideration the capacity gaps of the UNCT, it reasons that extension of an already approved project, that has met outcome expectations, has developed a proven track-record of delivery, established formal network with national and local partners and has branded itself among the targeted groups, is a more effective and efficient use of PBF resources, not to mention a bankable endeavor for sustaining gains already achieved. Subsequently, setting new milestones (outcomes/outputs) under the Youth & Election Project validates PBF and UNDP's commitment to youth engagement and national development beyond elections, while increasing the likelihood of the projects continued success. For example, the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) observer mission in their preliminary report of the October election process, cited that young people's participation (as voters) in the electoral process was notably high. EISA went on to state, "with such a high number of young people turning out to vote, there is a need for long-term engagement with the youth to instill and entrench the values of a democratic political culture³." This fact is no doubt due to the coordinated efforts, and complementarities developed with local and international partners in gaining the trust of the Liberian youths to participate in shaping the destiny of their country's future, in a non-violent and positive way – simultaneously enriching social cohesion processes.

On a more practical note, it is likely that a Transition Multi-donor Trust fund will be established for Liberia with the inevitable departure of UNMIL. However, it will take time to setup the trust fund mechanism and mobilize funds. In this regards, this extension is motivated to continue capacitating the PBF Secretariat to be responsible to effectively coordinate, in collaboration with the Liberia PBO Office at the MIA, the Justice and Security Programme Management Unit (PMU) at the Ministry of Justice/Judiciary, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Electoral Commission; with all key actors implementing the Peace-Building Plan, including the various Government institutions and agencies, civil society organizations, support the UN Transition process, including the Management and coordination of the envisaged Multi-donor Trust. The main project focus of the PBF Secretariat in Liberia will be to ensure overall coordination, oversight, undertake monitoring and reporting of the IRF projects, support evaluative exercises, as well as provide capacity building in peace-building programming and communication of all IRF outcomes and results. The PBF Secretariat will be accountable to PBSO. The PBF Secretariat will also provide support to the RCO and the transition team that will be established within the Liberia Transition Multi-Partner Trust fund. The PBF Secretariat will also be responsible to coordinate with other donors to ensure better complementarity among donors supporting peace-building activities in Liberia.

At the institutional level and following the UN Security Council Resolution 2333, the UN and Government of Liberia formulated a Peacebuilding Plan highlighting the peacebuilding residual and potential root causes and triggers of conflicts that need to be addressed during the political and UNMIL drawdown transition. While Phase I. of the Peacebuilding Plan is solely funded by the government, Phase II., which coincides with the incoming administration in January 2018, would require continuing support from the international community. Unfortunately, the departure of UNMIL will result in a situation of unpredictable

³ EISA ELECTION OBSERVER MISSION TO THE 10 OCTOBER 2017 PRESIDENTIAL AND REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS IN LIBERIA: *Preliminary Statement*
<https://www.eisa.org.za/pdf/lib2017eom0.pdf>

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funding, as the regularly anticipated, assessed funding would no longer be available; further, given that UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) rely primarily on voluntary contributions from donors, CO programmes are likely to witness a downward trend with the departure of UNMIL from Liberia. Moreover, the economic and fiscal situation faced by a new government administration is fragile, amid development and social services delivery challenges rooted in poor governance practices and systemic corruption. The country does not possess the fiscal flexibility, or extensive credibility to maximize borrowing capacity. The new government will have the daunting task of advancing critical reforms, along with enabling legislation that are fundamental to sustaining peace in Liberia.

Against this backdrop, the new administration will require considerable political motivation to support structural reforms and effective development planning. The commitment and policy thrust of the new team in delivering the structural reform efforts needed, will be a critical determinant of how swiftly and effectively desired actions and remedies produce positive results, and reflect leaderships' intent to meaningfully co-opt the trust of the people. Yet, they will be inheriting an administration with considerable capacity deficit as many senior officials exit their posts, leaving a vacuum for high-level technical and quality advisory— inhibiting the administrations decision-making capacity towards necessary, early and decisive actions. The UNCT Capacity Mapping exercise and UNDP Country Office review conducted to re-position UNCT in the wake of UNMIL's final drawdown, underlined the urgency for UNCT to play a key role in supporting the new administration in establishing priorities and defining a development planning trajectory.

The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation index (SCORE) is a process framework to guide evidence-based assessment for social cohesion policy and programming in conflict-affected societies. The SCORE utilizes advanced analytics and participatory dialogue processes to achieve deep and country-specific understanding of social cohesion drivers and needs. Initially developed under a UNDP-funded programme in 2012, the SCORE has since been implemented across several countries in Eastern Europe, West Africa, South Asia and the MENA region. Alongside UNDP, other UN departments and agencies have participated in implementation at the country level, including DPKO, DPA, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN WOMEN, thus highlighting the utility of the SCORE as a tool for multi-agency collaboration within the 'One UN' framework. Findings of the SCORE can be used for strategic decision making to optimize resource allocation, through the design and deployment of well-targeted interventions that hold the greatest potential for preventing violence and sustaining peace.

The SCORE methodology has been adopted by the UN and the Government of Liberia as the instrument to monitor the progress towards optimal outcomes in the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan (paragraph 68). The decision is based on the successful application of the pilot SCORE project which was completed in May 2017. SCORE Liberia identified two principle outcomes of interest, which will influence the decision-making process of the government and international development partners. These are framed as a) enhancing coexistence and civic trust and b) reducing violent tendencies. The outcomes of interest form the basis for a descriptive model for the index which denotes the index value in each county of Liberia and a predictive model which shows which kinds socio-political and economic drivers either positively or negatively influence the outcomes of interest. The combined descriptive and predictive modelling provides an evidence-based national and sub-national picture of conflict vulnerabilities and optimal entry points for programmes and policies to deliver effective peacebuilding outcomes.

This approach will be used to inform the formulation of phase II of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan and the new UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), starting January 2019. The evidence from the 2017 SCORE index shows that inter-group harmony, good governance and psycho-social resilience are first order drivers which undermine the power of violent tendencies which provide the potential for conflict formation. The index precisely predicts second order drivers for each of these primary factors, and together this evidence-based schematic provides a robust framework for deciding which projects and programmes will optimally target desired sustaining peace outcomes in key Government and UN strategic frameworks. In addition the descriptive model of the SCORE will identify which parts of the country should be prioritized for peacebuilding investments. The approach has already been used to develop the theory of change in the terms of reference for the Liberia Transition Multi-Partner Trust Fund (LTMPF), and subsequently establishing the programmatic framework for peacebuilding priorities in the period 2018-

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2020. In parallel SCORE findings are currently being incorporated into the 15 UNDAF thematic papers which will form the basis of the new UNDAF document, as well as the revised version of the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peace-building and Reconciliation. In both cases the descriptive and predictive modelling of the SCORE index will shape the strategic direction and focus areas for programme priority setting. The final UNDAF document will be approved by the One UN Joint Steering Committee, which will include UN agency heads and representatives of the Government. During the first quarter of 2018 the UN will reinstate the joint Government, donor, civil society and UN Reference Group, which was responsible for overseeing the drafting of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan in 2017. The Reference Group will be responsible for drafting the second phase of the Peacebuilding Plan, and draw upon the results of the first and second SCORE indices, as well as SCORE-based analysis contained in the new UNDAF, the national reconciliation roadmap and the LTMPF terms of reference.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) New Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

Considering that the outcomes (1) - Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels; and (2) - Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral and gender based violence would be achieved within the timeframe set forth for this project, the extension requested period will pursue achieving the following outcome, outputs and activities:

Outcome 3: Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it.

Output 3.1: The PBF Secretariat effectively provide oversight and coordinate the implementation of PBF supported projects as well as communicate to PBSO on the results of IRF projects supporting the implementation of the Peace-building Plan

In order to ensure effective coordination, complementarity and synergies among all active PBF portfolio within the Peacebuilding and Transition Plans as well as Gender and Youth Promotion Initiatives, a Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) will be established and chaired by the PBF Coordinator. The TCC will comprise all project managers of the active PBF projects and representative of the MPTF Secretariat and will meet at least every 6 weeks under the leadership of the PBF Coordinator to discuss periodic work plans, collaboration, synergies and complementarities as well as alignment of various perception surveys and joint monitoring and evaluation field missions, including communicating peace building results. Ensuring PBF is referenced in visibility and marketing materials at all levels, including New York for further dissemination through online peace building platforms and social media. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, which is recruited for the PBF Secretariat will ensure this coordination, reporting results, lessons learnt/best practices and uploading them on various online platforms.]

In the coming months, the Liberia Transition Multi Partner Trust Fund (LTMPF) will be set-up. Within the Trust Fund a Fund Secretariat will be set-up. In the interim period, the PBF secretariat will be part of the LTMPF Fund Secretariat, ideally co-located. However, the PBF Secretariat will continue to focus solely on PBF programmes. The PBF Coordinator will maintain its reporting line directly to the Resident Coordinator. Overtime the PBF TCC will transform into the Thematic Working Groups under the LTMPF

More specifically, under the coordination and oversight of the PBF Coordinator, the Secretariat will assume the following activities:

- 1. Document, communicate and ensure follow-up of the PBSO's decisions, particularly ensuring submission of appropriately signed and complete documentation on approved projects to the UNDP MDTF Office*
- 2. Maintain a database on projects and implementing partners*

3. Review and analyze concept notes and project proposals, filling out the technical review forms (following a consultation with/ assessment by the Technical Committee or a relevant sub-Committee thereof), and submitting recommendations to the JSC and PBSO
4. In collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, NEC, PMU and the Liberia PBO support inter-project coordination and providing guidance to Recipient UN Organizations on common methodology for project design, monitoring and evaluation and related issues
5. Identify problems in relation to project implementation, delivery and management and advise the RUNOs and PBSO on appropriate action, with follow up and reporting back on progress or lack thereof
6. Review reports and status updates from projects and provide quality assurance of reports and advice to RUNOs
7. Develop marketing material and regular coverage of PBF projects (tweets, Facebook posts etc..)
8. Support the effective roll-out of the 2017 Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative
9. Monitor of- and support with the on-time operational and financial closure of PBF projects
10. Support implementation of the Liberia Security and Justice Public Expenditure Review
11. Coordinate with other donors with and through the reconciliation and justice sector coordination mechanism to ensure better complementarity among donors supporting peace-building activities in Liberia
12. Provide information to PBSO on progress with the implementation of the SMC, Liberia Peacebuilding Plan and other information, to assist with PBSO and PBC briefings and reporting

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.

The withdrawal of UNMIL in March 2018 will weaken in-country capacities to identify, observe and assess threats to peace and security. A particular capacity deficit will be in the area of evidence-based conflict analysis and assessment, which will be required to provide direction to the good office work of the UN Resident Coordinator and essential for optimizing peacebuilding and conflict prevention outcomes. The demand for robust peace consolidation approaches in the period between 2018 and 2020, as articulated by the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan, requires cost-effective and targeted investments in policy and practice for peacebuilding. Responding to the need for evidence-based peacebuilding strategies, at a time of declining peace and development resources, the pilot Liberia Social Cohesion and Reconciliation index (SCORE) was commissioned by UNMIL and UNDP in 2016 and completed in May. This first SCORE project quantified Liberia's socio-political fragility during the transition period utilizing advanced analytics and participatory action research principles, provided predictive assessments of peacebuilding interventions that hold the greatest potential for delivering impact. Based on this first iteration, the Government of Liberia and the UN Resident Coordinator agreed to adopt the SCORE as the principal instrument to provide a coherent evidence-base for strategic decision-making and programme design to advance the sustaining peace agenda as captured in the Phase I & II of the Peacebuilding Plan and subsequent transition Plan. The outcome of the SCORE results will also inform the governance mechanism that will be established as part of the Liberia Multi Partner Trust Fund for policy and strategic programming. The requested PBF funding will be utilized to: (i) Conduct the data analysis and produce policy recommendations and evidenced based guidance to peacebuilding policies and programmes; (ii) Policy formulation and public dialogue on SCORE results; and (iii) Rolling out face-to-face training for Liberian government officials and peacebuilding practitioners.

In order to achieve this output, the following activities would be implemented:

1. Conduct data analysis completed and production of policy briefs, PowerPoint presentations and analytical reports on findings produced.
2. Conduct local public consultations on SCORE findings in 5 counties and hold one national stakeholders forum, including government officials and Development partners to present SCORE findings in Monrovia

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3. Recruit a consultant expert to visualize score results and the data on the existing online SCORE Global Platform at www.scoreforpeace.org for and disseminated through electronic media.
4. Produce 2018 monitoring report showing Liberia's progress towards to key SDGs and national reflection conference conducted with national stakeholders.
5. Conduct a face-to-face training course on SCORE to government experts and peacebuilding practitioners.

Output 3.3: The Office of the President of the new Administration is empowered to ensure immediate political and economic policy decisions informed by the required knowledge and analysis as well as ensuring strategic liaison between presidential transition team, the UN Resident Coordinator and other stakeholders including IFIs and bilateral donors during the transition, through the deployment of a Senior Adviser on Governance, Peace and Development.

As part of PBF's catalytic funding to support post-UNMIL transition in sustaining peace in Liberia, it is requested that PBF consider funding a total of USD \$120,000 out of \$180,000 needed for 6 months. The Senior Adviser on Governance, Peace and Development embedded into the President Office will work under the direct supervision of the RR/RC and will be expected to assume the following main responsibilities, including:

1. Supporting the new administration to translate campaign intentions into appropriate policy responses and subsequent programme implementation. He/She will play a pivotal role in advising the incoming government at the level of the Presidency from Day 1 after the inauguration to ensure immediate political and economic policy decisions by GoL are informed by the required knowledge and analysis;
2. Providing strengthened negotiation power and strategic advice to the government in political economy analysis vis-à-vis other stakeholders including IFIs and bilateral donors and ensure strategic liaison between presidential transition team and RCO;
3. Contributing to develop strategy to bolster the democratic transition, economic management and development policy capacity within a socially, economically and politically fragile context, and lead the thinking on generating policy options and critical 'second opinion' advice as may be required to ensure credible, innovative and strategic advice for security, stability and sustainability;
4. Anticipating and providing practical guidance on transition-related risks that may impact political and administrative, development and cooperation environment;
5. With the support of the PBF Secretariat, the Senior Advisor will assume the Secretariat of the Liberia Development Alliance, including coordinating the meeting, taking minutes and following-up on the implementation of decisions taken by the LDA.

b) Revised Budget:

Table 1: Project Activity Revised Budget

| Outcome/ Output number | Output name | Output budget by RUNO | UN budget category | Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification) |
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| Outcome 1: Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peace-building at all levels. | | | | |
| 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 youth conflicts in 15 counties.. | \$200,255.00 | Grant (IPs) Contracts (Media, community radios) | IP will be identified and given grants in order develop and carried out awareness campaign on youth and election violence. Various tools and methodologies will be used such as bill boards, community radios, flyers; use of mobile messages, IT; youth theatre in 15 counties across Liberia; regional youth caravan and forums on prevention of gender based electoral violence |
| Output 1.2 | Promote confidence- and trust-building between the different community youth groups, Liberian National Police, local institutions and civil society | \$99,961.00 | Grant (IPs) Contracts | Series of joint events between youths and different community groups, including LNP and NEC will be organized through forum, debate, as well as sports and cultural activities Hold large partnership meeting will be organized in late 2017 to discuss how youth-state-society relations and the role of UN and Development partners can be strengthened |
| Output 1.3 | Support LNP at the county and district level to engage with youth, particularly young women and girls, community policing, peace-building and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism | \$45,000.00 | Grant (IPs) Contracts | Series of activities and training sessions and workshops for the development of ICT engineered LNP and Youth led Early Warning and Response system will be organized with different LNP and targeted young people and community leaders. The aim will be to educate and select targeted young people within key and fragile communities who will become early warning responders to county police services. These young people will be trained by the LNP, offered Mobile phones and other ICT material to allow |

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| | | | | them access to direct alert lines to the LNP. |
| Outcome 2: Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor prevent and mitigate electoral and gender based violence. | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | Strengthen capacity of youth led and youth-focused organizations on peacebuilding including mapping of activities in peacebuilding | \$208,160.00 | Grants (IPs) to cover cost for training, communication and management cost of IPs. Contracts (Media, community radios, printers,) | Series of training will be held for young women on the development of preventive measures to counter election related gender based violence; transfer skill on how to mitigate, monitor and report on conflict and on how to use sensitive information to promote peaceful coexistence and build the trust and confidence of a cross-section of actors in the electoral process. Training will be also provided to youth at community, schools and universities on the five key elements of SCR 2250 and 1325 on the importance of their role in peacebuilding |
| Output 2.2 | Increased capacities of national and county level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism are created | \$274,000 | Contracts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Ministry of Youth and the Youth Centers to engage in youth and electoral violence prevention and mitigation; - Support youth Connect initiative championed by the Ministry to develop a field based strategy on youth and electoral violence; - Support the organization of a national dialogue on youth and election bringing close to 2000 young people from across the country; - Provide hardware support to the field based youth centers based on capacity assessment. |
| Output 2.3: | Joint Community and High School Peacebuilding Campaigns with Targeted Groups (including Pen Pen Riders, Messengers of Peace and Paramount Young Women Initiative) | \$179,300 | Grants | Support will be also provided to the "Messengers of peace-Liberia. (MOP)" and their networks, including peace clubs in schools and communities that they have established in in order to organize theatre for peace and undertake/facilitate trainings to young people in mediation and |

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| | | | | dialogue technics as well as the promotion of active participation of young people in peace and security in Liberia as proscribed by UNSCR 2250 five key pillars. MOP and Youth Peace Dialogue Radio Programme (YPD) will be supported to |
| | | | | engage young people ages (8-29) to peace and security, translating UNSCR 2250 into tangible action for sustainable peace and development in achieving Agenda 2030. |
| Outcome 3: Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it. | | | | |

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| Output 3.1 | The PBF Secretariat effectively provide oversight and coordinate the implementation of PBF supported projects as well as communicate to PBSO on the of results of IRF projects supporting the implementation of the Peace-building Plan | \$722,582.00 | 1, 2, 3 & 5 | <p>Staff and other personnel cost as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2017 - June 2019 proforma cost of PBF Coordinator at P4 @ 559,596 USD and driver at SIB3 level (@ 17,986 USD • 18 months proforma for M&E Specialist and travel cost (@ 42,000 USD considering that the position is not yet filled • April 2018 - June 2019 (12 months) proforma of Program and Admin Assistant @ GS level @ USD 28,000 <p>Operational cost of the PBF Secretariat, as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplies, commodities and materials @ 25,000 \$ • Equipment, vehicle (maintenance, fuel, insurance etc) and furniture (including depreciation @ 40,000\$ • Office cost sharing and MOSS @ 10,000\$ <p>Support the Justice, security and judiciary PER process: @ USD 50,000.00 - Consultant fees, validation workshops and publication of findings</p> |
| | | \$50,000.00 | Contractual services | |

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| 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. | \$100,000.00 | Contractual services | <p>Hire a consultant firm to lead the SCORE data collection and analysis, including reporting and dissemination @ \$28,000.00</p> <p>Conduct county and national forum for dissemination and validation of SCORE findings in 5 counties and in Monrovia @ USD 18,000.00</p> <p>Hire a consultant expert to visualize score results and the data and post them to existing online SCORE Global Platform @ USD 5,000.00</p> <p>Produce 2018 monitoring report showing Liberia's progress towards key SDGs @ USD 30,000.00</p> <p>Conduct a face-to-face training course on SCORE @ USD 19,000.00</p> |
| Output 3.3 | The Office of the President of the new Administration is empowered to ensure immediate political and economic policy decisions informed by the required knowledge and analysis as well as ensuring strategic liaison between presidential transition team, the UN Resident Coordinator and other stakeholders including IFIs and bilateral donors during the transition, through the deployment of a Senior Adviser on Governance, Peace and Development. | \$120,000.00 | | <p>Proforma contribution cost for the deployment of a SURGE P6 Senior Adviser for 6 months covering from January 2018 to June 2018</p> |
| Total (direct activities budget) | | \$1,990,758.00 | | |

Table 2: Project budget by UN categories by RUNO

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | Original Budget | Proposed increase/decrease | Proposed new budget |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 360,341.00 | 397,241.00 | 757,582.00 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 63,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 103,000.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | 373,160.00 | 100,000.00 | 473,160.00 |
| 5. Travel | 25,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 35,000.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 875,016.00 | - | 875,016.00 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 1,733,517.00 | 582,241.00 | 2,315,758.00 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs* | 121,346.19 | 40,756.87 | 162,103.06 |
| TOTAL | 1,854,863.19 | 622,997.87 | 2,477,861.06 |

Table 3: Revised project budget by UN categories

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | Amount Recipient Agency (first tranche) | Amount Recipient Agency (second tranche) | TOTAL |
| 1. Project Staff and other personnel | 252,238.70 | 505,343.30 | 757,582.00 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 17,500.00 | 32,500.00 | 50,000.00 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 44,100.00 | 58,900.00 | 103,000.00 |
| 4. Contractual services | 261,212.00 | 211,948.00 | 473,160.00 |
| 5. Travel | 17,500.00 | 17,500.00 | 35,000.00 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 612,511.20 | 262,504.80 | 875,016.00 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 8,400.00 | 13,600.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 1,213,461.90 | 1,102,296.10 | 2,315,758.00 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs* (7%) | 84,942.33 | 77,160.73 | 162,103.06 |
| TOTAL | 1,298,404.23 | 1,179,456.83 | 2,477,861.06 |

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Projected expenditures at the initial end of project

| Categories | Expected expenditure by 31 December 2017 | Expected expenditure by June 2018 | Total expenditure at initial end of project | Balance at the initial end of project |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Staff and other personnel | \$100,142.00 | \$235,199.00 | \$335,341.00 | \$25,000.00 |
| Supplies, Commodities, Materials | \$20,000.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$25,000.00 | \$0.00 |
| Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | \$26,250.00 | \$36,750.00 | \$63,000.00 | \$0.00 |
| Contractual services | \$298,528.00 | \$74,632.00 | \$373,160.00 | \$0.00 |
| Travel | \$10,416.67 | \$14,583.33 | \$25,000.00 | \$0.00 |
| Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | \$700,012.80 | \$175,003.20 | \$875,016.00 | \$0.00 |
| General Operating and other Direct Costs | \$5,000.00 | \$7,000.00 | \$12,000.00 | \$0.00 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | \$1,160,349.47 | \$573,167.53 | \$1,733,517.00 | \$25,000.00 |
| Indirect Support Costs* (7%) | \$81,224.46 | \$40,121.73 | \$121,346.19 | \$0.00 |
| TOTAL | \$1,241,573.93 | \$613,289.26 | \$1,854,863.19 | \$25,000.00 |

NOTE: There is no changes from the initial core project document from this section (Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners) onwards, including Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office) – for more details, refer to annex C – Core project Document

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Annex B: IRF Results Framework

| IRF Revised Results Framework | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|--------|---|---|---|--------|--|---|
| Country name: Liberia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Effective Dates: 4 th June 2018 (cost-extension starting date) | | | | | | | | | | |
| PBF Focus Area: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management | | | | | | | | | | |
| IRF Theory of Change: IF young women and men of diverse backgrounds, ethnic groups, age and geographic regions are mobilized and engaged as actors and stakeholders, decision makers in election processes, and if collaboration between local authorities; including security agencies, CSOs, local traditional and religious leaders and the youth is enhanced, THEN trust between these stakeholders will lead to prevention in electoral and post electoral violence thus sustaining peacebuilding efforts in Liberia; BECAUSE women and youth become meaningful and empowered agents of transformative change, contributing towards a culture of sustaining peace before, during and after elections Liberia. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Progress to date | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | Milestones |
| Outcome 1: Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels. | | Outcome Indicator: Level of trust between Security forces and young women Baseline: Several activities by UNPOL and at community level including Peace building, LNP and Peace Ambassador office Target: x-combatants, Pen Pen ridders, Messengers of peace, in all 15 counties | On-track | x | x | x | x | | | By-annual and end of project report Access to various records including CSOs |
| | 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 | Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of number of awareness campaign initiatives undertaken Baseline: voter registration materials and campaigns developed | On-track | x | x | x | x | | | Awareness campaign strategy developed; Procurement plan developed |

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|--|--|--|----------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | number of reported incidents of youth conflicts in 15 counties. | Target: 50,000 assorted awareness materials used during 20 awareness campaigns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of youth theater on peaceful election and conflict performed Baseline: voter registration materials and campaigns developed Target: 16 theater developed and performed | On-track | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of youths caravan and forums on prevention of gender based electoral organized violence Baseline: voter registration materials and campaigns developed Target: 8 caravan and 8 forums organized | On-track | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 1.2: Promote confidence- and trust-building between the different community youth groups, Liberian National Police, local institutions and civil society | Output Indicator 1.2.1 Level of trust between Security forces and young women # of joint sports and cultural events undertaken | On-track | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|--|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Baseline: Several activities by UNPOL and at community level including Peace building, LNP and Peace Ambassador office | On-track | x | x | x | x | x | x | Early warning system developed and training implemented |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Output Indicator 1.2.2 number of trainings and consultation organized on developing LnP/community Early warning systems | On-track | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | | Baseline: 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Target : LNP, Youth groups in 73 electoral districts in EWARS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of trainings and consultation organized on developing LnP/community Early warning systems | | | | | | | | |
| | | Baseline: 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2: Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to | | Target : LNP, Youth groups in 73 electoral districts in EWARS | On-track | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | | Outcome Indicator: 2 a Level of engagement of young female and male in | | | | | | | | |

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|---|--|
| <p>Administration is empowered to ensure immediate political and economic policy decisions informed by the required knowledge and analysis as well as ensuring strategic liaison between presidential transition team, the UN Resident Coordinator and other stakeholders including IFIs and bilateral donors during the transition, through the deployment of a Senior Adviser on Governance, Peace and Development.</p> | <p>developed by the Senior Advisor for the New Administration</p> <p>Baseline: Agenda of Transformation phase II framework</p> <p>Pending reforms bills inherited from the outgoing administration</p> |
|---|--|