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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Liberia

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

**YEAR of report: 15** June 2020

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| **Project Title:** Advancing Reconciliation Through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00113658 |
| **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)
* 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:** 2 Jan 2019

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| **Project end date:**  | 30 Jun 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: 87% (UN Women)\*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 422,769.31Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 422,769.31 |
| **Project Gender Marker:2** **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 WOMEN and Cristina Fernandez Escorza, WPS programme Specialist -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: Yes |

***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.*

**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 is in its final stage: the baseline study was completed, and a monitoring and reporting framework developed (Annex 1 and 2) and tested during a field mission. On the downside however, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a need for request for a non-cost extension by RUNO that will prolong delivery of remaining activities.

Fifty mass graves sites identified by a Consultant are in 4 of the 15 counties (Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, and Margibi). Additionally, the Construction of memorials in four (4) of the initial five (5) targeted Counties is currently simultaneously ongoing with works at 95% completion in the following 3 counties (Margibi, Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties). While, meetings were concluded with County and local stakeholders in Gbarpolu, Lofa, Grand Bassa and Rivercess Counties for the construction of additional four (4) memorials. Phase II of the Du port Road memorial project is on course with the construction of an office building which is at roof level. The recruitment of an Independent Evaluator to evaluate the project commenced but was interrupted due to the COVID 19 outbreak. In February of 2020, capacity building training was conducted for the Law Reform Commission, Legislative Drafters and other relevant CSOs to strengthen their oversight functions and ability to discharge their mandate in supporting legislative reforms and strategic actions to address conflict triggers. Two consultants were also recruited and completed the following tasks: a). Identified two Liberian Laws for amendment and b). Developed a gender checklist to support the review of emerging bills in line with relevant human rights standards and principles.

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

The project anticipates delivering a high-level conference aimed at presenting findings of the research on Gender Responsiveness of Peace Infrastructures, in collaboration with the INCHR. However, this is dependent on easing of the current COVID 19 restrictions. The high-level conference will raise awareness of policy makers on the importance of mainstreaming gender into the existing peace infrastructure and will result in a coordinated investment in community-based peace Infrastructure.

Secondly, the project planned to host the National Reconciliation Conference which will bring together representatives of the 7 counties to present their county reconciliation plans to the Government. Completion of the construction of Six (6) Memorials in Lofa, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Grand Gedeh and River Gee counties is planned for the next 6 months. With the imposition of COVID-19 restrictions, the project will engage with partners and enhance awareness on the impact of social cohesion, peacebuilding and reconciliation in targeted communities through community radios, considering the COVID pandemic,

Also, another significant event anticipated is the holding a session with the National Legislature and relevant stakeholders to review and adopt the human rights and gender checklist developed by a Consultant.

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 enhanced collaborative engagement between the Liberian legislature, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the general public. There is an increasing push for promotion of human rights-based legislation that addresses emerging human rights and gender concerns as well as accountability for past crimes, specifically War and Economic Crimes Court establishment. The National Colloquium communiqué reinforced by recommendations from the National Economic Dialogue led to strengthened advocacy for the court establishment. This led to the President of Liberia seeking advice from the National Legislature (NL) on the court establishment and in a speech at the 2019 United Nations General Assembly requested support and guidance on the Court establishment. Some members of the NL signed a resolution requesting their colleagues to sanction the Court establishment; and the Liberia National Bar Association also drafted a Bill for the Court’s establishment.

Also, engagement with Legislators resulted in the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act in 2019. Since the DVA enactment, 18 dialogues have been held with Lawmakers and their constituents resulting to submission of five recommendations to the 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.

Additionally, 142 women and 8 men, including 10 persons with disability acquired enhanced knowledge and skills on advocacy following intensive sessions on advocacy. Thereafter, the participants drafted four advocacy strategies targeting issues in the Domestic Violence Act and proposed the adoption of three new Bills: Affirmative Action, Female Genital Mutation (FGM) and Legal Aid Bills.

Further, the memorials construction will be healing, closure to grieving families that loved ones are memorialized, and serve as a place to meet and remember the dead.

 **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):**

The project has resulted in enhanced awareness of both women and men on existing legal framework and as such changed attitudes of beneficiaries as demonstrated by the following anecdotal story.

Kebbeh Sumo like most of the women living in Palala, Bong County, had a tough life. Her father died when she was just 8 years old and her mother was left to take care of a family of five children-Kebbeh being the oldest. With no formal studies, she got married and was repeatedly threatened by her jealous husband. In August 2019 she got severely beaten by him and ended up at a local clinic with a damaged spinal cord. Kebbeh was one of the women trained during this project. It was from this project that she learned about the existence of a DVA. With support from other female beneficiaries, including the local Peace Hut women, she reported the case to the police and her husband consequently got arrested. Although she was afraid initially, through the awareness she is now aware of what is available for her to live free from violence. “If I had known about the Law at the time and the protection for me and my children, I would have chosen to report my husband a long time'' says Kebbeh.

The Act was re-introduced and debated at the National Legislature after a stakeholder’s conference supported by UN Women through this intervention. Essentially, the passage of the Domestic Violence Law seeks to address physical abuse, emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, economic abuse, dowry-related violence, offenses against the family, sexual abuse, and harassment.

**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)*

Through this intervention, an urgency for collaborative engagement between the Legislature, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the public has been supported and enhanced. Furthermore, strengthened collaboration between RUNOs and implementing partners has created an enabling environment for Lawmakers, local government officials, women groups and networks to discuss gender sensitive Bills that are pending at the National Legislature. An example of this enhanced collaboration is the level of coordination and joint advocacy engendered and sustained for the reintroduction before the National Legislature and subsequent passage of the Domestic Violence Act. Additionally, recommendations initially provided by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) have also been brought to the limelight

In this regard, through the Institute for Research and Democratic Development (IREDD), 18 district and county level dialogues were organized in five counties namely: Bomi, Bassa, Bong, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties. Constituents that participated in these dialogues have amplified advocacy and, in some instance, submitted recommendations on TRC implementation, revision of laws that negatively affects women, children and other vulnerable groups, as well as enactment of laws to protect the rights of women, for example the draft FGM Bill. During these dialogues, participants including women groups, persons with disabilities and representative of other marginalized groups presented concerns aimed at reshaping the national discourse on reconciliation, poverty reduction, rule of law, and legal reform; and their effects and how they should be addressed.

The project succeeded in recruiting an international consultant who developed five documents to support the Liberian legislature in the Elaboration of Human Rights Checklist to support the review of emerging bills in line with human rights standards and principles before bills are assented to by the President of the Republic of Liberia. Additionally, the Liberia Law Reform Commission was supported to work with a Senior National Consultant to drive a proposed human right based legal reform that resulted into two laws identified for amendments and appropriate proposed amendment acts drafted for validation and subsequent submission to National Legislature for enactment.

**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)*

One activity under this outcome specifically calls for drafting of a human rights and gender checklist which has been completed by a Consultant. This checklist and additional documents produced by the Consultant is aim at ensuring that legislations promulgated considers human rights and gender perspective and mainstreaming. These documents are to be reviewed with the legislators for adoption. Also, Gender equality and inclusive participation have been ensured through delivery of inclusive, gender sensitive and gender responsive project activities. Targeted beneficiaries included women and marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, SGBV survivors and rural women. In addition, tools and training materials developed to strengthen capacity of legislature integrated gender and human rights perspectives.

**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)*

The project essentially empowered the Transitional Justice Working Group to mobilize the civil society in the campaign for accountability. The INCHR Transitional Justice Unit established with support from the project is being provided technical and advisory support and guidance to effectively carry out its mandate. The success of the 2019 national colloquium convened on the subject of accountability continues to be visible as advocacy for accountability for past atrocities continues to swell. The colloquium raised public awareness on the core relationship between peace and accountability and generated public appetite for accountability, and the full implementation of the TRC report. In partnership with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) study to map the existing peace infrastructures in five counties (Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, and Lofa) and assess their gender-responsiveness was supported. The research also assessed the mechanism of coordination and intersection between the Palava Huts, and the Peace Huts and other decentralized peace infrastructures. This research will inform the implementation of the recommendations put forward by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia (TRC). The findings and recommendations of this research, which were validated by stakeholders, will also be used for policy making purposes and future programming action.

Additionally, the identification of 50 mass grave sites through GIS sites in four of the 15 counties (Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, and Margibi) was completed. GPS coordinates and maps to locate and enable easy access to these mass grave sites were developed. The construction of memorials in four of the initial five targeted counties was simultaneously ongoing with 95% completion rate in Bong, Margibi, Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties, but has slowed due to COVID-19. A negotiation with County authorities in Nimba County is still in process to agree on the construction of a memorial in Nimba. Meanwhile the first engagement meetings for the construction of additional four memorials with county and local stakeholders in Gbarpolu, Lofa, Bassa and Rivercess Counties has been completed. The completion of phase II of the Du port memorial project is on course with targeted deliverables been achieved progressively.

**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)*

A research, which was completed by a Consultant, provided concrete recommendation on how to mainstream gender in community-based peace infrastructure (Annex 1). The findings and recommendations of this research will be used for policy making purposes and future programming action to mainstream women’s involvement in local peace building initiatives.

Discussions on the identification of mass graves and where the memorials should be constructed have involved women and youth in the decision-making process to enhance local ownership.

**Outcome 3: N/A**

**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: N/A**

**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 this joint programme. The results framework and the monitoring and reporting tools developed are used by RUNOs of the project.Field monitoring reports, spot-checks and partners' quarterly reports were used monitor progress and track achievements.Additionally, one of the project developed M&E Framework that was tested during a monitoring visit to Bomi County in March 2020. During the visit, the team was able to verify the implementation of activities by IREDD. The team has also given feedback to partners on concerns and where actions need 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?** No |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | **Evaluation budget (response required):** USD 50,000 **If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations** *(1500-character limit)*: The Lead agency has been working closely with UN Women and UNDP with the support of the PBF Secretariat to prepare an evaluation ToR to recruit international and national consultants. The consultants will be required to submit an inception report, which will be reviewed by the agencies and shared with the Secretariat for input before the process is formally rollout. Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the project had advanced in its preparations.  |
| **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:N/A                  |
| **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)* | UN Women’s delivery rate as at November 2019 was 100% of the first tranche. However, since UNDP and OHCHR did not reach the 75 percentage to request the second tranche, UN Women was forced to slow down and stop the implementation of certain activities. UN Women had to rework the timeline of planned activities with consultants and implementing partners.Additionally, the Coronavirus pandemic has also impacted the dynamics of implementation. The President of Liberia announced a State of Emergency (SoE) on 8 April 2020, imposing restrictions on movement, and other measures including social distancing. The stringent measures put in place have hampered project implementation. To this end, UNDP, OHCHR and UN Women have proposed a non- cost extension to enable the completion of project activities. |

**PART IV: 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 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. | 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 | The Eighth Survey-Report-on-the-Quality-of-Governance-in-Liberia will be published within the last quarter of the year 2020(October-December) |
| 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 the introduction for passage of two additional laws on Legal Aid and Affirmative Action. | Follow-up dialogues have been postponed due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Additionally, the national Legislature has been holding session to discuss only issues related to COVID 19 which has pushed some pending discussion off the agenda for discussion. |
| Indicator 1.3% of legislators disaggregated by sex voting in favor 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 |       | N/A | Proposed amendments not yet placed on floor for Legislative debate and vote |
| **Output 1.1**Enhanced capacity of leadership/membership of relevant Committees to address drivers of conflict through appropriate legislations  | Indicator 1.1.1 Number of members of the targeted parliamentary committees (2), staff from the budget Office and legislative drafting bureau with enhanced knowledge on HR based legal review and drafting by the end of 2019 | Determined by baseline study: 13 | Target (June 2020): Capacities of at least 30Legislative Committee membersstaff from the legislative draftingbureau (50% female and 50 % males)enhanced on HR based legal review and and drafting. |       | No progress has been made since the last report was submitted.  | Members of the National Legislature who are primary targets for this activity were on annual break and only returned early January. During the period, they were engaged, hence could were not available. This became further impossible by the imposition of the COVID-19 restrictions and the State of Emergency imposed by the Government of Liberia.       |
| Indicator 1.1.2 Number of relevant committees furnished with relevant information on international and regional human rights standards | Baseline (2018): Lack of availability of relevant information on regional and international human rights instruments | At least four by the end of theproject |       | At least two meetings were held with select parliamentary committee heads (Good Governance & Human Rights and National Security and Defence), but actual meeting with the Committee members could not take place.  | Members of the Legislature were on annual agriculture break and only returned January. Even then, they were not available due to their own schedule. We were informed that there were so many pending issues needed to address.Additionally, due to the COVID-19 and State of Emergency restrictions imposed, further meetings could not be held.  |
| **Output 1.2**Interaction between the Liberian legislature and external oversight bodies, civil society organisations (CSOs) and the public increased to influence the legislature to promote HR based legislation that addresses emerging human rights and gender concerns | Indicator 1.2.1 Number of Parliamentary Committees’ meetings/ interactions with external oversight bodies, civil society representatives and local constituents | Baseline: (2018): 0 | Target: at least four by the 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 to set up a secretariat to coordinate achieving enactment of gender sensitive bills. |       |
| Indicator 1.2.2 Number 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) |  Baseline: (2018): 0 | Target: At least 2 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. |       |
| Indicator 1.2.3. Number of members from women’s organizations, vulnerable groups with enhanced knowledge and skills on advocacy | (2018): 0 | Target: At least 30 by the end of the project |  | 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. |       |
| **Outcome 2**Transitional 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 establishment of War and Economic Crimes drafted by Liberia National Bar Association  | COVID-19 outbreak delayed completion of memorials and current restriction put in place by government to stop 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 needs 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) reactivity; TJWG is carrying out consultation and follow up with MACs on implementation of TRC. INCHR transitional justice unit is functional with two staff hired and maintained pending consideration through the government budget |       |
| Indicator 2.3      |       |       |       |       |       |
| **Output 2.1**Capacity 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 1 regional/county/inter-ethnic reconciliation meeting held in Bomi | 1 additional regional/county/inter-ethnic reconciliation meetings that requires direct engagements will be held following the limitation of COVID 19 restrictions |
| Indicator 2.1.2#County action plans with key recommendations on transitional justice issues and peace developed as an outcome of stakeholder’s validation meetings  |    2   | 2 |       | Planning processes ongoing in consultation with stakeholders | Outbreak of COVID-d19 pandemic |
| Indicator 2.1.3. # of vehicle, staff and equipment and logistics hired and procured for INCHR Transition Justice | 2 staff, 2 desks, 2 computers and 0 vehicle | 1 staff 1 desk and 1computers); 1 vehicle |  | 2 staff maintained for project cycled while awaiting inclusion on INCHR government budget support, 1 desk and 1Computers procured and delivered |  |
| Indicator 2.1.4. # of meetings held by the Legislature on the President’s progress reports on the TRC recommendations | 1 | At least 2 before the duration of proposal |  | Discussion ongoing between INCHR and National Legislature concerning required update from government on implementation of the TRC recommendations  |  |
| Output 2.2TRC recommendations related to Memorialization, truth-telling and atonement further implemented | Indicator 2.2.1Number of county reconciliation action plans developed by the end of the project | 7 | 7 | 7 | The seven county reconciliation plans have been completed and submitted in early January 2020. The plans contain county specific recommendations for peace, national reconciliation and social cohesion.  |       |
| Indicator 2.2.2 # of new structures added to the Duport Road Memorial – under phase II |   1     | 1 |       | The completion of phase II of the Du port memorial project is on course with targeted deliverables been achieved progressively. Construction works have progress with the construction of an office space which is at 60% completion of the construction of an office building and the revitalization of the original monument structure. However, this is slow down due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Government of Liberia State of Emergency restrictions.  | Previous delay in Procurement of Contractors and now the COVID-19 restrictions |
|  | Indicator 2.2.3. # of new (simple memorials constructed) |   1     | 14 | 4 | The Construction of memorials in four (4) of the fourteen (14) Counties has made significant progress with the completion of a memorial structure in Naama town, Bong County, and a completion of about 95% at the Carter camp project site in Harbel Margibi, Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties. The first engagement meetings with County and local stakeholders for the construction of additional four (4) memorials in Gbarpolu, Lofa, Grand Bassa and Rivercess Counties have been completed.  | Processes leading to the identification and commencement of constructions of the memorial sites have been politicized. This has greatly delayed the commencement of work. Construction works have come to a standstill since the declaration of a national health emergency and subsequent state of emergency. Restrictions on movement across counties, closure of non-essential businesses (building materials stores) amongst others.  |
| Indicator 2.2.4. # of national reconciliation conference held      | 1 | 1 | 0 | Planning processes for the holding of the National Reconciliation Conference commenced early January but had to be halted due to the COVID-19 health pandemic.  | The health pandemic and the State of Emergency restrictions imposed have impacted the completion of this activity.  |
| Indicator 2.2.5. # participants disaggregated by stakeholders (Youth, Political parties, CSOs, women groups and development partners)# of recommendations of the NED integrated in the National Reconciliation Road Map      | 1 | 1 |       | Since the completion of the National Economic Dialogue, no recommendation has been implemented. This is because the process is political and takes time to initiate. Although the NED was held in September 2019, final report did not come out until almost the end of the year.  | Initial follow-up to the recommendation was not implemented on time due to project delay in requesting transfer of the second tranche. This was compounded byCOVID-19 restrictions imposed after receipt of funds.  |
| 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)