



Independent Evaluation of Project
“Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement”

(Funded by Peacebuilding Fund/Peacebuilding Support Office)

Draft Evaluation Report

*An external Consultants have prepared this report. The views expressed herein therefore do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of **OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women.***

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFELL	Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease, 2019	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organization	PAPD	Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
DCAF	Geneva Center for Security Sector Governance	PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group	RRF	Results and Resources Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organization
GEHR	Gender Equality and Human Rights	SoE	State of Emergency
GIS	Geographic Information System	TJWG	Transitional Justice Working Group
INCHR	Independent National Commission on Human Rights	ToC	Theory of Change
IREDD	Institute for Research and Democratic Development	TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
KII	Key Informant Interview	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
LMPTF-	Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
LURD	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy	UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
MODEL	Movement for Democracy in Liberia	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection		
MOJ	Ministry of Justice		

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable
Development Cooperation
Framework

UN Women United Nations Entity for
Gender Equality and the
Empowerment of Women

UPR Universal Periodic Review

Executive Summary

This evaluation report presents key findings, conclusions, lessons learnt and recommendations for a project on 'Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement', implemented by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women in Liberia between March 2019 and December 2020 with support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund/Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

After a 14-year deadly civil war (1989-2003) and a massive presence of United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) from 19 September 2003- 30 March 2018, the PBF provided seed funding under the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund to OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women to address the remaining root causes of fragility in support of the country's transition after the departure of the UN Mission. The project helped to strengthen and sustain the peace process by supporting legislative reforms and encouraged civic engagement thereby increasing advocacy around gender empowerment and human rights, implementation of specific recommendations of the TRC report to promote peace, reconciliation and prosperity.

The project had two **outcomes**: i) 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; and ii) Transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms increasingly facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace.

The evaluation conducted in the months of February - April 2021 using mainly qualitative and quantitative tools in 6 out of 15 Counties came up with the following key findings:

Relevance

The project, although on a small scale, responded to the aspirations of Liberian people for peace, justice and reconciliation by engaging them for peace and reconciliation plans, for the construction of memorials and for the legislative reforms.

The activities, outputs and outcomes were designed after a careful analysis of key conflict dimensions, especially the nexus between the legislative, political, economic, social reforms and reconciliation. The intervention as outlined in the theory of change - capacitating the law-making bodies, facilitating their interaction with oversight bodies, supporting the implementation of TRC recommendations were instrumental to address some of the triggers and root causes of conflict, e.g. inequality, injustice, impunity and corruption to name some.

The evaluation found that the project had a catalytic effect in identifying, documenting and addressing the root causes of conflict in the country in the sense that the communities had felt the need of reconciliation and the project gave them an opportunity 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 effective remedy of sexual and gender based violence.

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

The project design and implementation are aligned with the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), 2018-2023. The project contributes to the realization of the third and first of the four pillars of PAPD - i) Power to the people, ii) Economy and jobs, iii) Sustaining the peace and iv) Governance and transparency. In line with the priorities of Liberia spelled out in the PAPD and evolving conflict dynamics, the project supported three key national level peace and reconciliation events.

Capacity building of INCHR, TJWG and CSOs at the national and sub-national levels was an expressed need. The project enhanced the ability of these local institutions to design and implement locally suitable peacebuilding and reconciliation activities.

Effectiveness

The project was able to achieve its outcomes to a great extent. In the first outcome area, the project supported the integration of provisions responsive to the rights of women, girls and other vulnerable groups in two laws (amendment to domestic relations law and penal code, 1978). Out of four bills (witness protection bill, legal aid bill, affirmative action bill and anti-corruption bill) advocated for their passage, only two were developed in good quality on affirmative action and anti-corruption.

In the second outcome area, the project supported National Peace and Reconciliation Dialogue, the National Colloquium and the National Economic Dialogue through the Ministry of Internal Affairs and seven County Reconciliation Action Plans. The evaluation found that there has been good progress towards the implementation of two of the TRC recommendations targeted by the project. The TRC had made three broad sets of recommendations, e.g. a) On accountability - extraordinary criminal tribunal, domestic criminal prosecutions, public sanctions and national 'Palava Hut' b) On economic crimes investigation and prosecution and c) On reparations. Of the three broader recommendations, (reparations through reforms, apology and legal reforms), legal reforms integrating human rights and gender equality in the bills was a significant achievement.

Similarly, as part of accountability, apology meetings, which are key to transitional justice process, were held in selected communities that laid foundations for national reconciliation. These were key contribution of the project towards advancing reconciliation as the messages of these meetings were amplified by local communities and received by other communities as positive

signals to co-existence beyond any political, social or economic divisions. However, those activities were but halted by the spread of COVID-19 lately. The legislative reforms to address inequality and injustice have begun but they need sustained advocacy and efforts to reach a desired level from the international human rights lens.

INCHR and TJWG have been strengthened to engage in monitoring implementation of TRC recommendations. Similarly, INCHR started developing GIS coordinates for the 203 mass grave sites identified by the TRC. It also negotiated and agreed with authorities in 14 counties on reserved sites for construction of memorial monuments and enhanced the Duport Road memorial with new structure.

A pool of 20 CSO women was trained on human rights based legal review and legislative drafting, dialogues were held in 7 out of 15 counties to develop County Reconciliation Action Plans.

Project activity 2.2.2 envisaged support for erection of 14 simple memorials in 14 counties, which remained incomplete. The plan seemed ambitious and the activity faced significant delays in completing procedures to select collectively agreed sites, to secure land for sites, to agree on the type and design of the memorials. Towards the second half of the project period, this activity could not be continued due to the spread of COVID-19. INCHR needs to carry over this activity into the next phase of the project and UNDP has set aside some resources for the same.

The evaluation found that there has been good progress towards the implementation of the TRC recommendations, however, there are many others which have received little attention. Similarly, the legislative reforms to address inequality and injustice have begun but they need sustained advocacy and efforts to reach a desired level from the international human rights lens.

In terms of management and coordination, the project had a good inter-agency coordination mechanism - Technical Coordination Committee - in place with regular meetings, sharing of progress and lessons, and planning of field activities. The individual RUNOs also had dedicated human resources for the project. PBSO Secretariat was found to have participated in some monitoring missions to ensure the quality of project implementation.

Efficiency

The evaluation found that the resources for project outcomes were appropriately allocated but not fully utilized by OHCHR and UNDP. However, UN Women spent 100% of allocated resources. The underspend is partly attributed to the mode of implementation during the COVID-19 restrictions. At a time when the project activities were kicking off, the entire world including Liberia faced an unprecedented and mysterious challenge of COVID-19. Many activities required physical interactions to be effective but were either conducted online or altered to activities with limited travel and physical interactions of people in the new situation. This flexibility enabled the RUNOs to respond to the emerging situation.

The project was implemented by three UN agencies, which linked the project activities with other initiatives. For example, to achieve greater results, the project built synergies with Spotlight - another SGBV project funded by the EU and the UN. The project also developed and used a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the project results.

The agencies carried out regular monitoring visits in the beginning but the practice of regular data collection got disrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sustainability

The domestic violence act and the amendment in the penal code act have integrated the issues of women, girls and other vulnerable groups. The other bills including the anti-corruption and legal aid are being prepared by the drafters and they are likely to be watched by them even after the project concludes.

The trained law drafters, advocacy campaigners will continue their work in the communities, districts and counties.

The five-year County Reconciliation Action Plans are the foundations of community reconciliation. The capacity building component of the project for legal drafters, CSO representatives, women groups and INCHR has a potential to support positive changes in the promotion of gender equality and human rights.

Gender equality and human rights

In the project design itself, the percentage of budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment was determined to be 50% with a project gender marker score 2.

In the implementation of the project, special attention was given to the participation of women - e.g. women legal drafters, to the development of gender responsive contents - e.g. draft bills and training materials, to the selection of partners that have clear gender equality agenda - e.g. AFELL. The active participation of UN Women in the project has helped integrating gender equality and human rights agenda in the activities of the project. The evaluation found that the project implementation lived up to the design. According to the latest financial report, 79% of the spending on outcome 1 and 36%, on outcome 2 was reserved for direct actions on gender equality.

Conclusions

The capacity building support from the UN to the law review and drafting process has been commended by the legislators, law drafting bureau, CSO representatives. However the availability of lawmakers for such initiatives has remained a challenge as they have multiple and competing priorities to attend to.

While the interactions between the legislature and external oversight bodies, civil society organizations and the citizenry are crucial to influence legislative reforms and to address conflict drivers and emerging human rights concerns, it has lately become difficult to bring people together due to the COVID-19 related restrictions.

The implementation of TRC recommendations has remained 'selective'. Without appropriately addressing the past wrongs, it is difficult to secure genuine and lasting peace and reconciliation. In order to make the transitional justice process effective, it is equally important to implement recommendations related with truth seeking, accountability, reparations, national consultations and institutional reforms.

The involvement of multiple UN agencies (OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women in this particular case) in such complex projects has both pros and cons. The inter-agency coordination in this project was enriching as the specific agencies had their specialized expertise, complemented each other and demonstrated delivering as One UN.

Lessons Learnt

Interface between law makers, oversight bodies and citizenry amplified the commitment for legislative reforms.

County Reconciliation Action Plans can be the stepping stones for securing national peace and reconciliation.

Adaptation to the 'new normal' by using online platforms, reducing physical interactions in the COVID-19 situation has been a good coping strategy.

Recommendations to INCHR, CSOs

As trusted partners of the Government of Liberia and the UN, INCHR, CSOs and other interlocutors should continue advocacy for legislative reforms.

CSOs should advocate for the ownership and implementation of County Reconciliation Action Plans.

Advocate for the implementation of the TRC recommendations.

Recommendations to UNCT, OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women

Integrate peacebuilding and reconciliation agenda in the periodic plan of UNCT.

Support the national actors to pursue peace and reconciliation.

Advocate for national reconciliation process.

Continue collaboration for synergies and involve more community people.

Follow-up and build on the results by providing life-changing support to the marginalized groups.

Recommendations to PBF/PBSO Secretariat/RCO

Continue exercising flexibility. Peacebuilding projects operate in relatively more complex context. COVID-19 has added to the difficulty for RUNOs and other implementing partners. Therefore, it is recommended that the PBF exercises reasonable flexibility in letting RUNOs reprogram their activities while it closely follows up with the project implementation.

I. Background and Context

Background

- 1.1. Africa's first independent republic, proclaimed in 1847, Liberia faced its first civil war in 1989 - 1997 and the second one in 1999 - 2003. The 14-year wars devastated physical, economic, social and cultural infrastructures in addition to the killing of more than 250,000 people. A wide range of rights violations against women, children and civilian population - sexual abuses, forceful recruitment in armed forces, economic crimes and massacres - was perpetrated by all factions of the war.¹
- 1.2. The root causes of the conflict in Liberia included corruption, identity, poverty, inequality and control of productive resources, to name some. People's fundamental rights got violated and impunity was pervasive.
- 1.3. Between 2003 and 2017, Liberia hosted the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to support the transitional government and other parties in implementing the peace agreement, to monitor the ceasefire, to improve security in the country, especially related to vital infrastructure, to facilitate humanitarian aid, to support the safe return of displaced people and to protect civilians.
- 1.4. During UNMIL's presence, significant progress was made towards addressing those underlying causes of conflict. However, the human rights situation in Liberia remained a challenge to its peace, security and development. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) revealed that the conflict triggers which led to the protracted civil war in Liberia have continued to remain unaddressed.
- 1.5. In 2005, the Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established to promote national peace, security, unity and reconciliation. In the following years, UNMIL laid the foundation for civic engagement by facilitating public dialogues and initiated support for legislative reforms gearing towards peace and reconciliation in the country. As highlighted in the Liberia stakeholder report for the UPR regarding impunity for past human rights violations², very little has been done to address the harms caused during the wars and the impunity has further undermined the ability of vulnerable groups in Liberia to enjoy their human rights.
- 1.6. The efforts of UNMIL formed a solid basis for 'advancing reconciliation through legislative reforms and civic engagement'. With support from UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)/Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (LMPTF), three UN agencies, namely, OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women implemented the project, combining their expertise in legislative review, capacity building, transitional justice, community engagement and gender equality.

¹ Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Liberia, 2009: 251; Volume II: Consolidated Final Report, Section 10.2 (*paraphrased*)

² <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/10/03/liberia-stakeholder-report-united-nations-universal-periodic-review-regarding>

Context

- 1.7. Article XIII (Truth and Reconciliation Commission) of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Liberia and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) and Political Parties, signed in Accra on August 18, 2003 has made the following provisions in relation to civic engagement and reconciliation:
 1. A Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall be established to provide **a forum** that will address issues of impunity, as well as an opportunity for both the victims and perpetrators of human rights violations to share their experiences, in order to get a clear picture of the past to facilitate **genuine healing and reconciliation**;
 2. In the spirit of **national reconciliation**, the Commission shall deal with the root causes of the crises in Liberia, including human rights violations;
- 1.8. Article VII (Functions and Powers) of the Act to Establish the TRC of Liberia, assigns the TRC to make recommendations for legal reforms [Sub-article j (ii)].
- 1.9. Chapter 21.1 (Recommendations to the United Nations) of the Consolidated Final Report of Truth and Reconciliation Commission reiterates that the UN has a responsibility to prevent conflicts and rebuild nations and communities affected by conflict.
- 1.10. The Liberian Peacebuilding Plan (April 2017 - December 2020) jointly developed and accepted by the Government of Liberia and the United Nations in 2017 puts the slow pace of legislative reform as a hindrance to reconciliation (Paragraph 25).
- 1.11. Similarly, the final progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia submitted to the Security Council on 13 April 2018 states that prior to the departure of the UNMIL, it was tasked to 'set out specific proposals for advancing reform legislation and youth policies'.
- 1.12. Against this background and context, the project was developed and implemented.

Project in brief

1.13. The 'Advancing reconciliation through legislative reforms and civic engagement' project was jointly implemented across Liberia by OHCHR (lead recipient), UNDP and UN Women from March 2019 to December 2020 (including a 3-month no-cost extension).

1.14. The two **outcomes** of the project are: i) 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 and ii) Transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms increasingly facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace.

1.15. The theory of change of the project was: **IF** capacity of leadership/membership of Law Reform Commission, Legislative Drafting Bureau and relevant legislative Committees is strengthened to address triggers of conflict through human rights-based legislations, **IF** interaction between the Liberian legislature and external oversight bodies, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the citizenry is enhanced to influence legislative reforms to address conflict drivers and emerging gender and human rights concerns, **IF** capacity of Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR), Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG), CSOs at national and sub-national level are strengthened for the implementation of Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) recommendations, **IF** TRC recommendations related to memorialization, truth-telling and atonement are further implemented **THEN** transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms will increasingly facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace **BECAUSE** an enabling environment and institutional oversight and accountability mechanisms for implementation of TRC recommendations will have been strengthened.

1.16. The total budget for the 21-month project was US\$ 1.7 million. Out of the total budget, 94% was committed by the Peacebuilding Fund and 6% from UNDP. The PBF funding was allocated to three UN agencies (OHCHR: 33.85%, UNDP: 39.72% and UN Women: 26.43%).

1.17. Although the outcomes and outputs of the project remained unchanged, six activities (Activities: 1.2.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4) and implementation modality were changed due to the global pandemic of COVID-19 and associated restrictions. The revised activities included communication products on and human rights awareness and monitoring during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Summarized 4 Project Outputs:

1.1: Enhanced capacity of leadership/membership of parliamentary committees;

1.2: Interaction between the Liberian legislature and external oversight bodies;

2.1 Capacity of INCHR, TJWG, CSO strengthened for implementation of TRC recommendations;

2.2 TRC recommendations related to memorialization and atonement implemented

2. Evaluation Methodology

Purposes of the evaluation

- 2.1. The purposes of the evaluation are to ensure accountability and learning by examining the project progress and results against the agreed project targets, to identify and validate innovative approaches and to document and analyze possible weaknesses in order to improve next steps in terms of consolidation of peacebuilding, human rights promotion and protection.
- 2.2. While the evaluation intends to fulfil the donor requirements (accountability), it is also meant to reflect on successes and failures of the project implementation (learning) for future refinement in approaches towards advancing reconciliation through legislative reforms and civic engagement.

Evaluation scope

- 2.3. In terms of timing, the evaluation covers a period of 21 months, starting from 7 March 2019 to 5 December 2020. This includes a 3-month no cost extension.
- 2.4. In terms of level of interventions, the evaluation covers the results of both the community and national level activities. For the evaluation of community level activities, a total of 5 FGDs with 44 CSO women and 28 KIIs were conducted. The field visits were carried out in 5 counties (Grand Bassa, Grand Cru, River Gee, Nimba, Bong) apart from Montserrado.
- 2.5. For the evaluation of national level activities, 35 KIIs with 15 institutions including INCHR, Transitional Justice Working Group, Peacebuilding Office, Legislation Drafting Bureau, four UN agencies, two civil society organizations and a few government offices (such as county administration, county service center) were conducted.
- 2.6. In terms of the parameters, the evaluation assessed the results against the targets of the results and resources framework (RRF). It also tried to get answers to some key questions, using OECD/DAC criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact** and **sustainability**. An additional criteria of **gender equality and human rights** was also applied as required by the UN. An evaluation matrix is given in Annex C that summarizes the evaluation criteria, the evaluation questions, potential data sources, data collection tools, indicators and methods of data analysis.

Evaluation design and methodology

- 2.7. As part of evaluation design, the OHCHR, UNDP, UN Women and PBF/LMPTF defined the evaluation objectives in the ToR and the consultants identified the information needs based on the theory of change (ToC), RRF, project document and initial consultations with the stakeholders; derived criteria for evaluation from the ToR and developed the study tools.

- 2.8. The tentative study design and tools were shared with the recipient UN organizations (RUNOs) and PBF teams as part of an inception report for their feedback and suggestions. The inputs and suggestions were then incorporated in the revised report, the tools were updated accordingly and used.
- 2.9. The evaluation design also considered the audience of the report, its possible use and the context in which the project was implemented.
- 2.10. It also took note of the travel and meeting restrictions and state of emergency (SoE) imposed by the President of the republic of Liberia from 10 April 2020 to curb the spread of COVID-19.
- 2.11. In addition, the evaluation design also considered the gender equality and human rights aspects, contribution/attribution of the project to the change trajectory and to the intended and unintended results.
- 2.12. It is also important to note that the evaluation design was non-experimental due to the short duration of the project, limited time and resources available for the evaluation exercise. There was no comparison made between intervention and control groups.

Evaluation tools

- 2.13. In order to evaluate the results of the project, primarily qualitative tools were used. The following tools were used for the evaluation exercise:
 - **Desk review of documents:** A number of documents, particularly the project document, RRF, progress reports, workshop reports, media reports, legislative drafts, COVID-19 watch reports, gender responsiveness of peace infrastructure report, monitoring reports from RUNOs, County Reconciliation Action Plans, etc. were reviewed. Several reference reports, including the comprehensive peace agreement, TRC law, TRC reports, UNMIL reports and reports from the Government of Liberia and the UN agencies were also reviewed;
 - **Focus group discussions (FGDs):** A total of 5 FGDs were conducted with 44 participants in three counties (Grand Bassa - I, Grand Kru - I and River Gee - 3). Ninety percent of the participants were the females who participated in the project activities. They were selected from among the suggestions made by the RUNOs. The guiding questions for FGDs are given in 'Annex E: Evaluation tools' and the list of persons participating in the FGDs is give in 'Annex D: List of persons consulted' of this report.
 - **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** A total of 63 KIIs were conducted with key stakeholders of the project including representatives of Legislative Drafting Bureau, INCHR, Peacebuilding Office, CSOs tasked to implement some of the project activities and the UN agencies including PBF/LMPTF Secretariat in Liberia. The guiding questions for KIIs are given in 'Annex E: Evaluation tools' and the list of persons participating in the KIIs is give in 'Annex D: List of persons consulted' of this report.

Evaluation activities

- 2.14. The evaluation was carried out by a team of two consultants - one national and one international. The international consultant was primarily responsible for designing and developing the tools, preparing reports and participating in the exercise distantly.
- 2.15. The national consultant carried out the field visits to 5 counties outside Montserrado and interacted with the stakeholders, including with those who participated in the project activities. Both the consultants collected and reviewed relevant reference documents for the evaluation.
- 2.16. The Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), represented by the executive and legislative branches of the Liberian government, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations was consulted to validate the evaluation tools, the inception report and the final report.

Limitations of the evaluation

- 2.17. The evaluation exercise was highly affected by the travel restrictions and health protocols due to the spread of COVID-19. The international consultant had to work from home and the national consultant also had limited access to large groups of people in the communities.
- 2.18. Although almost all of key stakeholders were consulted during the evaluation exercise, it was not possible to reach all counties and all beneficiaries due to limited time and resources.
- 2.19. The evaluation was conducted among the direct project beneficiaries only which may not represent the general perception of masses in relation to the legislative reforms and civic engagement in general in Liberia.

3. Key Findings

- 3.1. Key findings of the evaluation exercise are summarized around the five broad categories of evaluation areas. A summary of overall performance rating by evaluation criteria is given in Annex G.

Relevance

- 3.2. The project, although on a small scale, responded to the aspirations of Liberian people for peace, justice and reconciliation by engaging them for the development of peace and reconciliation plans, for the construction of memorials and for the legislative reforms.
- 3.3. The activities, outputs and outcomes were designed after a careful analysis of key conflict dimensions, especially the nexus between the legislative, political, economic, social reforms and reconciliation. The intervention as outlined in the theory of change - capacitating the law-making bodies, facilitating their interaction with oversight bodies, supporting the implementation of TRC recommendations were instrumental to address some of the triggers and root causes of conflict, e.g. inequality, injustice, impunity and corruption to name some. Thus the theory of change seemed to be valid and implemented to the best possible extent.
- 3.4. The evaluation found that the project had a catalytic effect in identifying, documenting and addressing the root causes of conflict in the country in the sense that the communities had felt the need of reconciliation and the project gave them an opportunity 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 effective remedy of sexual and gender based violence.
- 3.5. Training of women legal drafters with full participation of the Legislative Drafting Bureau, members of the Legislature and Law Reform Commission is found to have added value in promoting gender equality as they strengthened their research skills on gender equality and started research-based deliberations in the law-making processes. However, the restrictions imposed by the state to stop the spread of COVID-19, the affirmative action bill, anti-corruption bill and legal aid bill were prepared but could not be passed into laws.
- 3.6. The project design and implementation are aligned with the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), 2018-2023. The project contributes to the realization of the third and first of the four pillars of PAPD - i) Power to the people, ii) Economy and jobs, iii) Sustaining the peace and iv) Governance and transparency.
- 3.7. In line with the priorities of Liberia spelled out in the PAPD and evolving conflict dynamics, the project supported three key national level peace and reconciliation

events including the National Peace and Reconciliation Dialogues, the National Colloquium and the National Economic Dialogue.

- 3.8. Capacity building of INCHR, TJWG and CSOs at the national and sub-national levels was an expressed need. The project enhanced the ability of these local institutions to design and implement locally suitable peacebuilding activities. For example, the INCHR identified peace memorial sites in all 15 counties and engaged local communities to solicit their view on the type of a memorial to be constructed in specific communities. Similarly, 4 thousand copies of 47 TRC recommendations related with memorialization, truth-telling and atonement were printed in simplified version and disseminated to improve public awareness on the recommendations.

Effectiveness

- 3.9. The evaluation found that the project made good progress towards achieving the expected outcomes and results in spite of the fact that nearly fifty percent of the project duration (10 months) was affected by COVID-19. The first outcome of the project was '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'. The second outcome of the project was 'transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms increasingly facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace'. The project was able to achieve these outcomes to a great extent.
- 3.10. In the first outcome area, the project supported the integration of provisions responsive to the rights of women, girls and other vulnerable groups in two laws (amendment to domestic relations law and penal code, 1978). Out of four bills (witness protection bill, legal aid bill, affirmative action bill and anti-corruption bill) advocated for their passage, only two were developed in good quality on affirmative action and anti-corruption. The other two bills were not prepared due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3.11. Forty members of parliamentary committees, staff from the budget office, legislative drafting bureau, and CSO representatives were capacitated in legal review and drafting. Human Rights and Gender committees of the parliament were provided with information on human rights standards and principles in law. After the capacity building and provision of information on human rights standards, they became more vocal in their deliberations on issues of gender equality and human rights.
- 3.12. In the second outcome area, the project supported National Peace and Reconciliation Dialogue, the National Colloquium and the National Economic Dialogue through the Ministry of Internal Affairs and seven County Reconciliation Action Plans. The project also supported the identification of memorial sites in all 15 counties, research on peace infrastructure including the palava huts and awareness raising on the TRC recommendations.

- 3.13. A pool of 20 CSO women were trained on human rights based legal review and legislative drafting. CSOs led by IREDD advocated for passage of domestic violence bill into a law. NAYMOTE, another CSO led and coordinated the county level dialogues in 7 out of 15 counties (Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Kru, River Gee, Maryland, Montserrado and Bomi) and helped the local stakeholders develop County Reconciliation Action Plans.
- 3.14. The evaluation found that there has been good progress towards the implementation of two of the TRC recommendations targeted by the project. The TRC had made three broad sets of recommendations, e.g. a) On accountability - extraordinary criminal tribunal, domestic criminal prosecutions, public sanctions and national 'Palava Hut' b) On economic crimes investigation and prosecution and c) On reparations. Of the three broader recommendations, legal reforms integrating human rights and gender equality in the bills was a significant achievement.
- 3.15. Similarly, as part of accountability, apology meetings, which are key to transitional justice process, were held in selected communities that laid foundations for national reconciliation. These were key contribution of the project towards advancing reconciliation as the messages of these meetings were amplified by local communities and received by other communities as positive signals to co-existence beyond any political, social or economic divisions. However, those activities were halted by the spread of COVID-19 lately. The legislative reforms to address inequality and injustice have begun but they need sustained advocacy and efforts to reach a desired level from the international human rights lens.
- 3.16. INCHR and TJWG have been strengthened to engage in monitoring implementation of TRC recommendations. Similarly, INCHR started developing GIS coordinates for the 203 mass grave sites identified by the TRC. It also negotiated and agreed with authorities in 14 counties on reserved sites for construction of memorial monuments and enhanced the Duport Road memorial with new structure.
- 3.17. The participating UN agencies - OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women - had a good inter-agency coordination mechanism, Technical Coordination Committee. The Committee held regular meetings, shared progress and lessons, and jointly planned field activities. The individual RUNOs also had dedicated human resources for the project. PBSO Secretariat was found to have participated in some monitoring missions to ensure the quality of project implementation. The RUNOs had made it a priority to implement the international human rights standards in their regular activities.
- 3.18. The project used human rights based approach in implementing project activities and gender equality was given high priority by consciously selecting women-led partners organizations, by ensuring adequate number of women in project activities and by integrating gender equality in the contents of training packages.
- 3.19. dProject activity 2.2.2 envisaged support for erection of 14 simple memorials in 14 counties, which remained incomplete. The plan seemed ambitious and the activity faced

significant delays in completing procedures to select collectively agreed sites, to secure land for sites, to agree on the type and design of the memorials. Towards the second half of the project period, this activity could not be continued due to the spread of COVID-19. INCHR needs to carry over this activity into the next phase of the project and UNDP has set aside some resources for the same.

3.20. The progress against indicators and targets along with the rating is summarized in the following table. The definitions of rating scales are given in Annex F.

Output #	Indicators and Targets	Rate of Progress	Rationale for Rating
1.1 Enhanced capacity of leadership/membership of relevant committees, legislative drafting bureau to address triggers of conflict through appropriate legislations to sustain the peace	Number of targeted parliamentary committees (2), staff from the budget office and legislative drafting bureau with enhanced knowledge of human rights based knowledge of legal review and drafting by the end of 2019 Target: 50	3/5	Parliamentary committee members were reached but not to the extent as targeted.
	Number of relevant committee furnished with relevant information on international and regional human rights standards Target: 2 (Human rights and gender)	3/5	Legal drafters were not fully familiar with guidelines and the first time legislators and senators were not trained.
1.2 Interactions between the Liberian legislature and external oversight bodies, civil society organizations and the public increased to influence the legislature to promote HR based legislations that address emerging human rights and gender concerns	Number of parliamentary committee meetings/interactions with external oversight bodies, civil society representative and local constituents Target 4	5/5	Meetings amongst parliamentary committees, oversight bodies, CSO representatives and local constituents held
	Number of recommendations provided to the committees by extended oversight bodies (Human rights institutions), representatives from women's organizations and civil society	5/5	Recommendations on bills were provided to the committees.

Output #	Indicators and Targets	Rate of Progress	Rationale for Rating
	<p>that are eventually incorporated into the target bills (Gender Equity Bill, Domestic Violence Act, the Whistle Blowers' Protection Bill and the Corrupt Offences Bill)</p> <p>Target 2</p>		
	<p>Number of members from women's organizations, vulnerable groups with enhanced knowledge and skills on advocacy</p> <p>Target 30</p>	5/5	67% of targeted population received the skills and all activities under this output were implemented.
2.1 Capacity of INCHR, TJWG, CSO, at national and sub-national levels strengthened for the implementation of TRC recommendations	<p>Number of TRC recommendations implemented by the end of 2020</p> <p>Target 3 (reparation through reforms, apology and legal reforms)</p>	4/5	Efforts were made towards achieving two of the recommendations.
	<p>Institutional mechanisms at national and sub-national levels engaged in monitoring the implementation of the TRC recommendations in a systematic manner</p> <p>Target 2 (TJWG and INCHR's Transitional Justice Unit)</p>	4/5	National and sub-national institutions, especially the TJWG hardly fully supported to systematically monitor implementation of recommendations.
	<p>Number of national and regional peacebuilding initiatives held</p> <p>Target: 5 (1 national, 3 regional and 1 inter-ethnic reconciliation dialogue in each county)</p>	4/5	All events held, however, the selection of participants to these events was less participatory.

Output #	Indicators and Targets	Rate of Progress	Rationale for Rating
2.2 TRC recommendations related to memorialization, truth telling and atonement further implemented	Number of county reconciliation action plans developed by the end of the project Target: 7	5/5	Targeted number reached and county level conflict issues identified.
	Number of new structures added to the Duport Road memorial Target: 1 perimeter fencing	5/5	Target was achieved.
	Number of new simple memorial constructed by the end of the project Target 14	2/5	Much was not achieved with this indicator except identification of spot in each county
	Number of national reconciliation conferences held Target: 1	5/5	Conference held in Gbarnga.

Efficiency

- 3.21. The evaluation found that the resources for project outcomes were appropriately allocated but not fully utilized due to the mode of implementation during the COVID-19 restrictions. Many activities were either conducted online or altered to activities with limited travel and physical interactions of people.
- 3.22. It was also found that the implementation of project activities was delayed in the beginning owing to the lack of dedicated staff and later due to the COVID-19 restrictions.
- 3.23. Out of the total allocations, OHCHR utilized 95%, UNDP utilized 71% and UN Women utilized 100% of the total allocated budget in 21 months. The budget share was 34% for OHCHR, 40% for UNDP and 26% for UN Women out of the total budget of US\$ 1.7 million. The underspend is partly attributed to the mode of implementation during the COVID-19 restrictions.
- 3.24. Many activities required physical interactions to be effective but were either conducted online or altered to activities with limited travel and physical interactions of people in the new situation. This flexibility enabled the RUNOs to respond to the emerging situation.

- 3.25. The project was implemented by three UN agencies, which linked the project activities with other initiatives. For example, to achieve greater results, the project built synergies with Spotlight - another SGBV project funded by the EU and the UN. The project also used a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the project results.
- 3.26. The project developed a monitoring and evaluation framework and strengthened the capacity of implementing partners on results based management to track the project results and the agencies carried out regular monitoring visits in the beginning but the practice of regular data collection got disrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sustainability

- 3.27. During the final evaluation, it was observed that the trained legal drafters remain integrated into the society and have professional linkages with the Legislative Drafting Bureau.
- 3.28. The domestic violence act and the amendment in the penal code act have integrated the issues of women, girls and other vulnerable groups. The other bills including the anti-corruption and legal aid bills are prepared by the drafters and they are likely to be watched by them even after the project concludes.
- 3.29. The campaigners trained by IREDD will continue their work in the communities, districts and counties advocating for the implementation of the TRC recommendations. They have already made a reputation as advocates of transitional justice. This is likely to outlive the project.
- 3.30. The conflict triggers and root causes of conflict identified and documented in the five-year County Reconciliation Action Plans become resolution or redress responsibilities of respective county administrations as these plans will be monitored by the citizens' groups.
- 3.31. The capacity building component of the project for legal drafters, CSO representatives, women groups and INCHR has a potential to support positive changes in the promotion of gender equality and human rights.

Gender equality and human rights

- 3.32. The evaluation found that gender equality and human rights dimensions were given due consideration in the design and implementation of project activities. In the project design itself, the percentage of budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment was determined to be 50% with a project gender marker score 2³.

³ PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Scoring stipulates four levels - Score 3 being for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective, Score 2 being for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective, Score 1 being for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly and Score 0 being for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.

- 3.33. The project design has complied with all eight parameters for gender marker score 2, e.g. in gendered conflict analysis; in setting objectives; in setting outcomes and ToC; in formulating implementation/activities; in allocating budget; in analyzing risks; and in developing results framework.
- 3.34. The evaluation found that the project implementation lived up to the design. According to the latest financial report, 79% of the spending on outcome 1 and 36%, on outcome 2 was reserved for direct actions on gender equality.
- 3.35. In the implementation of the project, special attention was given to the participation of women - e.g. women legal drafters, to the development of gender responsive contents - e.g. draft bills and training materials, to the selection of partners that have clear gender equality agenda - e.g. AFELL. The active participation of UN Women in the project has helped integrating gender equality and human rights agenda in the activities of the project.
- 3.36. The project reports show that women, men, girls and boys had equal participation in the training for advocacy to foster implementation of the TRC recommendations, dialogues, etc.
- 3.37. Some cultural practices have been pointed to as constraints to addressing gender equality and human rights issues during the implementation of the project. For example, the removal of provisions criminalizing female genital mutilation (FGM) from the domestic violence act.

4. Conclusions

- 4.1. The capacity building support from the UN to the law review and drafting process has been commended by the legislators, law drafting bureau, CSO representatives. However the availability of lawmakers for such initiatives has remained a challenge as they have multiple and competing priorities to attend to.
- 4.2. While the interactions between the legislature and external oversight bodies, civil society organizations and the citizenry are crucial to influence legislative reforms and to address conflict drivers and emerging human rights concerns, it has lately become difficult to bring people together due to the COVID-19 related restrictions.
- 4.3. The implementation of TRC recommendations has remained 'selective'. Without appropriately addressing the past wrongs, it is difficult to secure genuine and lasting peace and reconciliation. In order to make the transitional justice process effective, it is equally important to implement recommendations related with truth seeking, accountability, reparations, national consultations and institutional reforms.
- 4.4. The construction of memorials has political implications and can be a bone of contention. It is therefore important for INCHR to engage with the communities several times, seek their advice, agree with them on how to resolve differences and set a process for design and implementation of the tasks.
- 4.5. The County Reconciliation Action Plans developed at the county level have set the foundation for identifying the conflict triggers and for proposing solutions to them. However, there is a need to ensure wider community participation during the formulation of these plans so that they are owned up by communities and can be broken down into implementable actions.
- 4.6. The involvement of multiple UN agencies (OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women in this particular case) in such complex projects has both pros and cons. The inter-agency coordination in this project was enriching as the specific agencies had their specialized expertise, complemented each other and demonstrated delivering as One UN.

5. Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

Lessons Learnt

- 5.1. **Interface between law makers, oversight bodies and citizenry amplified the commitment for legislative reforms.** Legislative reforms are part of institutional reforms to address the triggers or root causes of the conflict. However, the reforms often remain 'lip services' in post-conflict situations. In case of Liberia, the strengthened interface between the Law Reform Commission, Independent National Commission on Human Rights, Legislative Drafting Bureau, Gender and Human Rights Committees of the Legislature and the general public represented by CSOs has amplified the national commitment, with a need of regular follow-up, to legislative reforms. These interfaces also provided an opportunity for local people to raise their concerns with their representatives.
- 5.2. **County Reconciliation Action Plans can be the stepping stones for securing national peace and reconciliation.** Documentation of public wisdom in relation to analyzing the conflict triggers, root causes of conflict and emerging human rights concerns is an important ingredient of local reconciliation plans. The proposed actions to address identified conflict triggers, root causes of conflict and emerging human rights concerns can form a solid basis for the national peace and reconciliation discourse.
- 5.3. **Adaptation to the 'new normal' by using online platforms, reducing physical interactions in the COVID-19 situation has been a good coping strategy.** With the sudden advent of worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, the project suffered delays and in some cases challenges in the implementation of activities. The flexibility demonstrated by the PBF/LMPTF with a no-cost extension and an approval to make changes in the activities to cope with the 'new normal' enabled the RUNOs and the CSO partners complete some of the activities.

Recommendations to INCHR, CSOs

- 5.4.1. **As trusted partners of the Government of Liberia and the UN, INCHR, CSOs and other interlocutors should continue advocacy for legislative reforms.** The legislative reform process is a long journey and the INCHR, CSOs and other human rights interlocutors are recommended to continue their efforts to create interfaces between the law makers and their constituencies to facilitate the connectedness between the public aspirations and the legislative reform process. The INCHR can provide technical advice and the CSOs can apply direct advocacy, e.g. by submitting memorandum or model bills, by mobilizing masses with clear demands, by building alliances with like-minded organizations for pressure and by running media campaigns, among others.
- 5.4.2. **CSOs should advocate for the ownership and implementation of County Reconciliation Action Plans.** The County Reconciliation Action Plans are the foundation of securing lasting peace and reconciliation at the local and national levels.

The CSOs are recommended to follow up with the local administration to get the plans implemented, periodically reviewed and amended. The CSOs are also recommended to advocate for the community ownership of these plans and integration of local concerns into the national one.

- 5.4.3. **Advocate for the implementation of the TRC recommendations.** In the pursuit of peace and reconciliation, the INCHR and CSOs as national actors are recommended to continue their advocacy for the implementation of the TRC recommendations. The INCHR has moral obligations to complete the mapping of massacre sites, construction of memorials and implementation of other TRC recommendations. The CSOs should also continue their advocacy for implementation of TRC recommendations.

Recommendations to UNCT, OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women

- 5.5.1. **Integrate peacebuilding and reconciliation agenda in the periodic plan of UNCT.** The United Nations Country Team is recommended to integrate peacebuilding and reconciliation agenda in their periodic plan, e.g. the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in their future cycles in alignment with the national priorities.
- 5.5.2. **Support the national actors to pursue peace and reconciliation.** While it is important to build national capacities to implement peacebuilding and reconciliation activities, the UN agencies are recommended to continue providing support to the legislation drafters and reviewers for some time in aligning the laws with international human rights standards and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups. The support can be in terms of financial, physical, technical or knowledge resources. It is also recommended that the UN agencies provide capacity building and technical support to the INCHR and CSOs in advocacy and civic engagement.
- 5.5.3. **Advocate for national reconciliation process.** The UN agencies involved in this project are recommended to continue their advocacy with the Government of Liberia to fully own the reconciliation process with political support and budgetary allocations.
- 5.5.4. **Continue collaboration for synergies and involve more community people.** Although it's administratively simpler to implement individual projects for each agency, it's recommended that various UN agencies combine their expertise to create synergies and provide more robust support to the national actors. Such collaboration may also be in the spirit of 'delivering as one UN'. Practically, the UN agencies can develop joint projects, involve their partners at the national and sub-national levels to enrich the project development, implementation and evaluation processes. Knowledge products generated from the project can be used as the basis of upward advocacy and downward awareness raising.
- 5.5.5. **Follow-up and build on the results by providing life-changing support to the marginalized groups.** The UN agencies cannot afford to abandon the progress made so far. Therefore it is recommended that they build on the progress made. Creating

inclusive forums at the communities and designing interventions in consultation with the end beneficiaries can be a well-grounded approach to provide life-changing support to the marginalized groups.

Recommendations to PBF/PBSO Secretariat/RCO

5.6.1. **Continue exercising flexibility.** Peacebuilding projects operate in relatively more complex context. COVID-19 has added to the difficulty for RUNOs and other implementing partners. Therefore, it is recommended that the PBF exercises reasonable flexibility in letting RUNOs reprogram their activities while it closely follows up with the project implementation.

6. Annexes

A. Terms of Reference



Terms of Reference

Final Evaluation of the Project 'Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement'

(Implemented jointly by OHCHR, UN Women, and UNDP)

Project:	End-term evaluation OHCHR Liberia Project: Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement
Languages Required:	English
Starting Date	
Location:	Liberia
Section/Unit:	Evaluation
Duration of Contract:	15 February 2021 to 30 April 2021

Background

OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women have implemented the *Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement Project* funded by the Liberia Multi Partner Trust Fund/Peace Building Fund from 7 March 2019 to 5 December 2020. The project sought to advance reconciliation processes in Liberia through the national law reform agenda and promoting parliamentary oversight. The project intended to take a holistic approach to reconciliation by undertaken activities that bring together legislative, political, economic reforms, social justice and reconciliation. In addition to offering training and mentoring to both the members and support staff of the different committees on human rights, peace and reconciliation, good governance and gender. OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women intended to develop practical guidelines on legal reform and parliamentary oversight, compile lessons learned from former members, and facilitate meetings with local constituents on a regular basis. Moreover, the project was geared towards reviewing existing laws and supporting the drafting of new legislation, with a view to underpinning the peacebuilding and reconciliation process. Legislative reforms, oversight and review of discriminatory provisions in the domestic laws were planned to directly address structural gaps and barriers which predispose certain

special groups and other persons in vulnerable situations to discrimination, deprivation and human rights violation that were at the root of Liberia's brutal civil war.

The *Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement Project*, through the OHCHR Liberia Country Office seeks to engage the services of a consultant to evaluate the impact of the project. The project aimed to achieve the following two priority outcomes and four outputs:

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 marginalised groups

Output 1.1: Enhanced capacity of leadership/membership of relevant Committees, legislative drafting bureau to address triggers of conflict through appropriate legislations to sustain the peace.

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

Outcome 2: Transitional justice processes increasingly facilitate the implementation of TRC recommendations to achieve national reconciliation and peace

Output 2.1: Transitional justice process accelerated through strengthened implementation of TRC recommendations

Output 2.2: Memorialization, truth-telling and atonement further consolidated and sustained

Purpose and use of the evaluation

The purpose of this consultancy is to carry out a terminal evaluation of the *Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement Project* to examine its outcome results after implementation of the project. The evaluation will generate substantial evidence for informed future policy choices and best practices. The evaluation will also focus on assessing the project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and gender equality and human rights. The findings will determine outcome results and initial impact against project projections. Findings will inform future joint programming and foster organizational learning and accountability.

The evaluation findings will be used by relevant stakeholders to:

- Enhance the collective capability of the Government at both the national and local levels to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the National Human Rights Action Plan, the NAP on Women Peace and Security, and recommendations from different Human Rights regional and international mechanism including UPR and Special Procedure

- Enhance leadership and oversight skills of Lawmakers, relevant National Institutions, and advocacy skills of CSOs on issues and concerns of laws and policy reform specifically that of women and their participation in key decision-making structures
- Enhance participation of rural dwellers, primarily women, in peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives including advocacy, laws and policy review, amendment, and enactment

The findings of this evaluation will also be used by the United Nations to further refine its approaches towards consolidation of reconciliation initiatives, including through promotion and protection of human rights. The results of the evaluation will be publicly accessible through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway and other reporting outlets of the implementing agencies to enhance accountability and inform global learning.

Objectives of the assignment

The evaluation will be guided by the standard OECD/DAC⁴ evaluation criteria i.e., a focus on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and Human Rights and Gender Equality.

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

- a. Assess the **relevance** of the intervention, strategy and approach in the implementation of the project;
- b. Assess the **effectiveness** and **efficiency** of the project towards the achievement of impact results;
- c. Assess sustainability of the project;
- d. Assess the quality of the inter-agency coordination mechanisms that were established at country level;
- e. Determine whether **human rights approach and gender equality** principles were integrated adequately in the project. Assess the sustainability of the results and the intervention in advancing gender equality.
- f. Identify and validate important lessons learned, best practices and, strategies for replication and provide actionable recommendations for the design and implementation of future interventions.
- g. Identify and validate innovative approaches in all aspects of the project
- h. Document and analyze possible weaknesses in order to improve next steps in terms of consolidation peacebuilding, human rights promotion and protection

Methodology

The end of project evaluation is expected to include both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The evaluation will be based on a design matrix/framework and tools to ensure that information is gathered from both primary and secondary sources of information. The consultant should draw on varied methodologies to inform the documentation of good practices, lessons learnt and success stories stemming from the project.

It is envisaged that the evaluation will be based on information gathered from a variety of sources as follows:

⁴ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

- a) Desk review of key documents: To commence prior to the visit to the sampled institutions and continued during the evaluation process.
- b) Conduct Focus Group discussions and brainstorming sessions with key beneficiaries of the Project including trainings.
- c) Carry out Key Informant Interviews (KII) with project partners and focal points of the different institutions, and other stakeholders to generate information, impact stories and to triangulate the findings.
- d) With the guidance of the international consultant, the national consultant will conduct regional Field visits/missions (Counties will be selected based on the criteria of geographic representation). The field visits will form part of the information source for documentation and different aspects of OHCHR, UN Women, and UNDP country engagement activities with a view of identifying good practices, lessons learned and short term impacts of the different interventions, capacity building and training activities.
- e) Triangulation of information from various information sources: Triangulation of information and findings will be an important part of the process.

Evaluation questions and criteria

The evaluation should be guided but not limited to the evaluation questions listed below.

Relevance: *The extent to which the objectives of the project are consistent with national evolving needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, partners, and stakeholders and are aligned with government priorities.*

- Assess relevance of the programmatic interventions in contributing to changes in advocacy approach, laws and policy reform considering the human rights context and advancing reconciliation; extent to which the project interventions have been able to address capacity needs of targeted audiences (measure the effects of the training or intervention on the learner's organization/group and/or the broader community in the longer term connected to the learner's involvement in reconciliation initiatives, determining contributions to broader social change).
- To what extent has the project been catalytic in addressing some of the root causes of inequalities, especially those causing challenges for women in advancing reconciliation and participation in major decision making?
- Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended outcomes or impacts? Do they address the problems identified? Was Theory of change applied?
- How does the project reflect and align to Liberia's national agenda and to the peacebuilding needs/ conflict drivers identified at the time of the project?
- Do the project expected results address the major peacebuilding needs of the target groups?
- How did the intervention reflect/ align with local and national commitments and priorities are concerned?

Effectiveness: *The extent to which the project's objectives were achieved or are expected/ likely to be achieved.*

- What has been the progress made towards achievement of the expected outcomes and results? What results were achieved? What progress has been made against the project indicators? The evaluator is expected to consider each outcome and output and provide sources/evidence for each finding.
- To what extent have capacities of relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened?
- To what extent are the project approaches and strategies innovative? What types of innovative practices have been introduced? What are the unsuccessful innovative practices?
- What contributions are participating UN agencies making towards the implementation of international and regional human rights standards and safeguards against SGBV and HPs?
- Is there evidence of contributions of the project support to the promotion and protection of human rights in line with relevant international human rights standards (drafting and adoption of new policies, plans and programmes in line with recommendations from human rights bodies (including the Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies)?
- To what extent were the rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming applied in programme implementation; and what were their impact on promotion of gender equality

Efficiency: *A measure of how economically resources / inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were converted to results.*

- Were resources appropriately utilized to achieve project objectives?
- Was the project implemented without significant delays? If so, how did the project team mitigate its impact?
- Was the project's organizational structure, management and coordination mechanisms effective in terms of project implementation? Are there any recommendations for improvement?
- Has the project facilitated building of synergies with other programmes being implemented at country level by United Nations, including International NGOs and the Government of Liberia?
- How effective have OHCHR, UN Women, and UNDP engaged with national partners in implementing the range of substantive areas in which the project focuses?
- Does the project have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards achievement of results?

Sustainability: *The likelihood of a continuation of project results after the intervention is completed or the probability of continued long-term benefits.*

- What is the likelihood that project results will be of use over the long-term? What is the likelihood that the results from the project will be maintained for a reasonably long period of time once the project ends?
- Which components of the project should be carried over into the next phase, and are there any recommendations for their improvement?

- Did the intervention design include an appropriate sustainability and exit strategy (including promoting national/ local ownership, use of local capacity, etc.) to support positive changes in Gender Equality and Human Rights after the end of the intervention? To what extent were stakeholders involved in the preparation of the strategy?

<p>Gender Equality and Human Rights</p>
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- To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation?
- To what extent are GE&HR a priority in the overall intervention budget?
- Were there any constraints or facilitators (e.g. political, practical, and bureaucratic) to addressing GE&HR issues during implementation? What level of effort was made to overcome these challenges?
- Were the processes and activities implemented during the intervention free from discrimination to all stakeholders?

The questions above are a suggestion and could be changed during the inception phase in consultation with members of the Reference Group and UN Agencies. It is expected that the evaluation team will develop an evaluation matrix, which will relate to the above questions, the areas they refer to, the criteria for evaluating them, the indicators and the means of verification. The questions will be reviewed during the inception phase by the national and international evaluator forming the evaluation team for this evaluation. The evaluation will be gender sensitive and human rights focused.

Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will cover the implementation period of the project: 2 December 2019 – 5 December 2020.

It is intended that as much as possible the evaluation will provide a comprehensive assessment of the project covering all two levels of the programme scope and their interconnections:

- Community level - assessing how the project initiatives, particularly by implementing partners on the ground, have created favorable conditions for consolidation of peace efforts, human rights promotion and protection in all the 15 countries.
- National level - analyzing achievements over the 21 months of implementation, more specifically what have been the successes, opportunities missed, and constraints encountered.

The geographic scope of the evaluation will be decided in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The project targeted 15 project counties. Challenges that might hinder the data collection process at county level is the bad condition of roads during rainy season.

Evaluation design (process and methods)

The evaluation process is divided in six phases:

- 1) Preparation Phase
- 2) Inception phase
- 3) Data collection phase
- 4) Data analyses and syntheses phase
- 5) Validation
- 6) Dissemination and Management Response

The evaluation team (the International and National Consultant) is responsible for phases two, three, four and five while the Phase one and phase six are the responsibility of the three implementing UN agencies in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator supported by the PBF Coordinator.

In line with the above mentioned, the Evaluation Report will be subjected to UN-SWAP quality scoring and must demonstrate evidence of gender integration in the evaluation process and report. The methodology should clearly focus on highlighting emerging human rights and gender issues in the implementation of the project.

Methodology

The evaluation methodology will use mixed methods, including quantitative and qualitative data collection methods and analytical approaches to account for complexity of gender relations and to ensure participatory and inclusive processes that are culturally appropriate. Available monitoring data such as workshop reports, progress reports and other outputs of the project will be put at the disposition of the evaluation team by OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women.

The detailed methodology for the evaluation will be developed, presented and validated by the Lead agency with support from the other two implementing UN agencies in collaboration with the LMPTF/PBF at the inception of the evaluation

Participatory and gender sensitive evaluation methodologies will support active participation of women and girls, men and boys benefiting from the project interventions.

The Consultants will undertake the following tasks, duties and responsibilities:

- **Review of Documents:** The evaluators shall familiarize themselves with the project through a review of relevant documents, including, but not be limited to: project Work Plan, Annual progress reports, Project procurement and financial reports, Minutes of Project Management meetings, Policy briefs, studies and any other technical reports, etc.
- **Key Informant Interviews:** The lead evaluator (International Consultant) shall work with the National Consultant to conduct a comprehensive stakeholder mapping in the beginning to identify the key informant interviewees. The lead evaluator shall lead all key informant interviews, organized by the National Consultant, with major stakeholders. The interviews should be organized in a semi-structured format to include for instance Focused Group Discussions; individual interviews; surveys; and/or participatory exercises with the community or individuals.

The evaluation team should take measures to ensure data quality, reliability and validity of data collection tools and methods and their responsiveness to gender equality and human rights.

For example, the limitations of the sample (representativeness) should be stated clearly and the data should be triangulated (cross-checked against other sources) to help ensure robust results.

The Evaluation team is solely responsible for data collection, transcripts or other data analyses and processing work. Usage of online platforms and surveys as a complimentary and additional methodology is highly recommended. The evaluation team is expected to manage those platforms and to provide data analyses as defined in the Inception report.

The Evaluation team should detail a plan on how protection of subjects and respect for confidentiality will be guaranteed. In addition, the evaluation team should develop a sampling frame (area and population represented, rationale for selection, mechanics of selection, and limitations of the sample) and specify how it will address the diversity of stakeholders in the intervention

The evaluation should be conducted in accordance with LMPTF/PBF and OHCHR evaluation Policy, evaluation strategic plan, UN gender and diversity policy and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan Evaluation Performance Indicators (UN-SWAP EP). The three implementing agencies with OHCHR as lead will provide all the policy documents.

Stakeholder participation

The evaluators are expected to discuss during the Inception phase how the process will ensure participation of stakeholders at all stages, with a specific emphasis on rights holders and their representatives. Their participation is crucial at each stage as follows: 1. Design; 2. Consultation of stakeholders; 3. Stakeholders as data collectors; 4. Interpretation and 5. Reporting, dissemination, and usage of data. Furthermore, a stakeholder analysis should be provided in the inception report.

It is important to pay particular attention to the participation of rights holders - in particular rural women. The evaluators are expected to validate findings through engagement with stakeholders at stakeholder workshops, debriefings or other forms of engagement.

Deliverables and Time frame

The evaluation and defined deliverables are expected to be conducted according to the following time frame:

Tasks	Time frame	Responsible party
<p>Desk review and inception meeting</p> <p>The evaluators will attend a virtual inception meeting where orientation on project objectives will be offered, as well as on progress made. At this stage of the evaluation, the evaluators will have the chance to speak with the three implementing UN agencies and LMPTF/PBSO Secretariat in Liberia as well as with selected stakeholder representatives. The evaluators</p>	15 – 24 February 2021	Evaluation Team

will be given key programme documents for review and the Terms of Reference of the Evaluation. The inception meeting, desk review of key project documents (e.g. project documentation, contracts, agreements, progress reports, monitoring reports, etc.)		
<p>Submission of draft inception report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception report to include a methodology plan, evaluation matrix (data collection plan, questionnaires, work plan and timeline) • Itinerary for the mission, along with any instructions • Presentation of inception report <p>The evaluators are expected to discuss during the Inception Workshops how the process will ensure participation of stakeholders at all stages, with a specific emphasis on rights holders and their representatives.</p>	<p>25 February 2021: Submission of draft inception report</p> <p>1 March 2021: Inception workshop</p>	Evaluation Team
<p>Submission of Final Inception Report. The inception report should capture relevant information such as proposed methods; proposed sources of data; and data collection procedures. The inception report should also include an evaluation matrix, proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables and should also contain background information.</p> <p>The inception report should be approved by the LMPTF/PBF Secretariat, PBSO and OHCHR Senior Management in consultation with the other 2 implementing UN agencies (UN Women and UNDP)</p>	5 March 2021	Evaluation Team (Payment 30% /10 working days)
<p>Data collection</p> <p>Data collection will include both in-country, face-to-face and/or virtual (telephone, video conferencing) interviews.</p>	8 March – 23 March 2021	Evaluation Team
<p>Presentation of preliminary findings to the three agencies (OHCHR, UN Women, and UNDP) project team</p> <p>The evaluator will share preliminary findings and recommendations with the project team. Prior to this presentation, The Consultant will share the initial findings and recommendations with the lead agency (OHCHR) programme team.</p>	25 March 2021	Evaluation Team
<p>Submission of interim Evaluation Report and a draft PPT for presentation. Report structure should follow UNEG evaluation reporting guidance. OHCHR will review</p>	31 March 2021	Evaluation Team Payment 50% (15 working days)

<p>the report as part of quality assurance and will share it with the reference group for their feedback.</p>		
<p>The two evaluators will facilitate a presentation of the draft report to stakeholders in a validation meeting, based on a PPT prepared by the international evaluator and with workshop facilitation of the national consultant.</p> <p>The report should be finalized on the basis of feedback from the reference group.</p>	<p>6 April 2021: Presentation of Draft Report</p> <p>16 April: Submission of comments from the reference group</p>	<p>Evaluation Team Reference Group</p>
<p>Submission of a Final Evaluation Report. The final report will be structured as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Table of Contents b. List of abbreviations and acronyms c. Executive summary d. Background and context e. Evaluation purpose f. Evaluation objectives and scope g. Evaluation methodology and limitations h. Evaluation findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Design j. Relevance k. Efficiency l. Effectiveness m. Sustainability n. Gender, Equity and Human Rights o. Conclusions p. Recommendations q. Lessons learned r. Annexes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s. Terms of Reference t. Documents consulted u. List of persons institutions interviewed, and sites visited v. Evaluation tools (questionnaires, interview guides, etc.) w. List of documents/publications reviewed and cited x. Summary matrix of findings, evidence, and recommendations y. Evaluation brief 	<p>30 April 2021</p>	<p>Evaluation Team (Payment 20% / 6 working days)</p>

Upon receipt of the deliverables and prior to the payment of installments, the deliverables and related reports and documents will be reviewed and approved by OHCHR. OHCHR will approve the deliverables when it considers that they meet quality standards for approval.

Management of evaluation

An evaluation reference group (ERG) will be consulted comprising of relevant stakeholders: Ministry of Internal Affairs/PBO, PBF Secretariat, PBSO, OHCHR, INCHR, UN Women, UNDP, Law Reform Commission.

The joint project implementing team led by OHCHR in collaboration with the LMPTF/PBF Secretariat will undertake the following responsibilities: Ensure oversight of the evaluation methodology, review draft reports; ensure that the deliverables are of quality; participate in meetings as required; manage the evaluation by requesting progress updates on the implementation of the evaluation workplan, approve deliverables, organize meetings with key stakeholders, and identify strategic opportunities for sharing and learning.

The ultimate responsibility for this evaluation rests with OHCHR as lead agency. OHCHR will share the inception and draft report with the evaluation reference group for review and comments. OHCHR will consolidate management response to the evaluation findings on behalf of the agencies (UN Women, UNDP). The PBF Secretariat will provide technical support. The evaluation will comply with UN Norms and Standards and UNEG ethical guidelines.

Evaluation team composition, skills and experiences

The evaluation team will be comprised of two evaluation experts: The Evaluation Team Leader (International Consultant) and Evaluation Team Member (National Consultant). The Evaluation Team Leader will have the overall evaluation responsibility and accountability for the report writing and data analyses. The independent consultants or team will report to and be managed by OHCHR.

Required competencies and qualifications for the International Consultant

Education

Master's Degree in social sciences, Monitoring and evaluation, development studies, gender studies, International relations or related fields.

Experience and Skills

- The candidate should also have a minimum of five (5) years of experience in evaluation of projects and programmes
- The candidate should have a minimum of three years of experience in programme development and or implementation with at least one year of that time in peacebuilding and human rights
- Proven experience with gender-responsive evaluations is a requirement
- Fluency in English, with the ability to produce well written reports demonstrating analytical and communication skills

- Good mastery of information technology required for organized presentation of information, including quantitative information and graphical presentations, and for organizing information and materials is desirable;
- Excellent understanding and commitment to OHCHR's mandate
- Previous experience working with the UN

Language and other skills:

- Proficiency in oral and written English
- Computer literacy and ability to effectively use the Internet and email.
- Excellent facilitation skills
- Should have the ability to work with people of different cultural background irrespective of gender, religion, race, nationality and age

Ethical code of conduct

The United Nations Evaluations Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN system are available at: <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/100>; Norms for evaluation in the UN system: <http://unevaluation.org/document/detail/21> and UNEG Standards for evaluation (updated 2016): <http://unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914>.

Relevant Documents

The following documents, among others, have been identified as relevant information sources for the evaluation:

- Project document;
- 2019/2020 work plan and budget documents;
- TCC meeting minutes;
- Monitoring reports;
- Annual reports;
- Reports from international monitoring and evaluation;
- Implementing Partner reports;
- 2019 Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report and 2012 Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation
- UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Universal Human Rights Index: <http://uhri.ohchr.org/en>
- UN Statistics – Gender Statistics: <http://genderstats.org/>
- UNDP Human Development Report – Gender Inequality Index: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>
- World Bank – Gender Equality Data and Statistics: <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/>
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Social Institutions and Gender Index: <http://genderindex.org/>
- <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/129719>

Annexes

1. UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN system
<http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/100>
2. UNEG Norms for Evaluations: <http://unevaluation.org/document/detail/21>
3. UNEG Standards for Evaluation: <http://unevaluation.org/document/detail/22>

B. List of documents reviewed

S. N.	Name of documents	Source
1.	Project document	OHCHR
2.	Presentations made in Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (LMPTF) review meetings (7)	OHCHR
3.	Approved OHCHR Consolidation of LMPTF Response (reprogramming document)	OHCHR
4.	Report on the National Colloquium on the Implementation of the TRC Recommendations	OHCHR
5.	Report on Transitional Justice Reflection Workshop_Buchanan_17-20 December 2019	OHCHR
6.	Report on Transitional Justice Outreach_Ganta_28-31 October 2020	OHCHR
7.	Final Report Consultancy on Amending Laws to be in Conformity with Human Rights	OHCHR
8.	Equal Rights of Marriage and Inheritance Law_Amendments for Compatibility with Human Rights Law	OHCHR
9.	Aliens and Nationality Law_Amendments for Compatibility with Human Rights Law	OHCHR
10.	Final Report on the Consultancy to Develop a Human Rights and Gender Checklist	OHCHR
11.	Human Rights and Gender Checklist	OHCHR
12.	Best Practices on Utilization of Human Rights and Gender Checklist	OHCHR
13.	Advocacy and Publicity Strategy	OHCHR
14.	Liberia COVID-19 Rights Watch - 1st Edition	OHCHR
15.	Liberia COVID-19 Rights Watch - 2nd Edition	OHCHR
16.	Annual Work Plan 2019	OHCHR
17.	Annual Progress Report 2019	OHCHR
18.	Annual Progress Report 2020	OHCHR
19.	Annual Financial Report 2018	OHCHR
20.	Annual Financial Report 2019	OHCHR
21.	Annual Financial Report 2020	OHCHR
22.	List of 15 media coverages on project activities	OHCHR
23.	Baseline Survey Report	UN Women
24.	Gender Sensitive and Participatory M&E Framework	UN Women
25.	Organization of a Workshop on Human Rights-based Legal Review	UN Women
26.	Report on Meeting with Legislators, CSOs and Others on Domestic Violence Bill	UN Women

27.	Report on Mapping and Assessing the Gender Responsiveness of Peace Infrastructures in Liberia	UN Women
28.	Report on Workshops on Gender and Human Rights Legal Review and Legislative Drafting (two)	UN Women
29.	Field Monitoring Report_Bomi	UN Women
30.	Field Monitoring Report_Lofa	UN Women
31.	County Reconciliation Action Plans - 7 (Grand Bassa, Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Kru, Maryland, Montserrado and River Gee)	UNDP
32.	Key Security Sector Oversight Actors and the Liberian Legislature	UNDP/ Geneva Center for Security Sector Governance (DCAF)
33.	Consolidated Peace and Reconciliation Plan	UNDP
34.	Integrating Human Rights into Legislative Functions	UNDP/DCAF
35.	Identifying Recorded Sites of Massacres Through GIS Maps and Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	UNDP
36.	COVID-19 Response and Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement	UNDP/NAYMOTE
37.	Project Periodic Report	DCAF
38.	National Human Rights Action Plan of Liberia (2013-2018)	Public domain
39.	OECD social inclusion and gender index for Liberia	Public domain
40.	UN Evaluation Group Code of Conduct for evaluation in the UN System	Public domain
41.	UNEG norms for evaluation in the UN System	Public domain
42.	UNEG standards for evaluation in the UN System	Public domain
43.	PBF guidance note on gender marker scoring	Public domain

C. Evaluation matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
Relevance <i>(The extent to which the objectives of the project are</i>		Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended outcomes or impacts? Do they address the problems identified? Was theory of change applied?	Implementation report Monitoring reports Annual report Baseline survey report	Desk review Key informant interviews Focus group discussions Observation	# of institutions or groups reached by the project Level of change influenced by the project	Comparing project documents with reports
		How does the project reflect and align to Liberia's national agenda and to the peacebuilding needs/conflict drivers identified at the time of the project?	Annual report Baseline survey report Project Board minutes	Desk review KII FDG Observation	Level of project alignment with national documents # of conflict resolution meetings held	Comparison of data Scoping FDG and KII results

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
<i>consistent with national evolving needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, partners, and stakeholders and are aligned with government priorities).</i>	To what extent has the project been catalytic in addressing some of the root causes of inequalities, especially those causing challenges for women in advancing reconciliation and participation in major decision making?	Do the project expected results address the major peacebuilding needs of the target groups?	Project review meeting minutes Result of KII	FDG KII Desk review	# of outputs successfully delivered # of project activities successfully implemented	Comparing reports and responses from KII and FDGs
		How did the intervention reflect/align with local and national commitments and priorities?	Focus group results Annual report KII results	Desk review KII Observation	# of national and local priorities and or commitments influenced by the project	Flagging key points of agreement among FDG, KII and Desk review
	What has been the progress made towards achievement of the	What progress has been made against the project indicators?	Semi-annual report Progress reports	Desk review KII	# of project activities successfully completed	Triangulate results from data sources
		What results were achieved?	Annual reports Progress reports	Desk review FDG	# of project outputs produced	Analysis of reports and interview results

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
Effectiveness <i>(The extent to which the project's objectives were achieved or are expected/ likely to be achieved).</i>	expected outcomes and results?	To what extent have capacities of relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened?	FDG results KII results Activities report	KII FDG KII Desk review	# of stakeholders who participated in KII and FDGs	Analysis of reports and interview results
	To what extent are the project approaches and strategies innovative?	What types of innovative practices have been introduced?	Annual reports Baseline survey report FDG and KII results	Desk review FDG KII	# of new ideas that influence project results	Observation and triangulation of data sources
		What are the unsuccessful innovative practices?	KII results Progress reports	KII FDG Desk review	# of new ideas that did not work in influencing project results	Observation and triangulation of data sources
		Is there evidence of contributions of the project support to the	Progress reports	Desk review	# of international human rights	Observation, analysis and scoping of

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
	<p>What contributions are participating UN agencies making towards the implementation of international and regional human rights standards and safeguards against SGBV and HPs?</p>	<p>promotion and protection of human rights in line with relevant international human rights standards (drafting and adoption of new policies, plans and programmes in line with recommendations from human rights bodies (including the Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies)?</p>	<p>Annual report Minutes of project Board Result of KII</p>	<p>KII FDG</p>	<p>protocols influenced by the project. Extent of contribution in new policy drafting and or adoption through recommendations, etc.</p>	<p>primary and secondary data</p>
		<p>To what extent were the rights-based approaches and gender mainstreaming applied in programme implementation</p>	<p>KII and FDG results Annual reports</p>	<p>KII FDG Desk review</p>	<p># of gender groups engaged/involved in project implementation</p>	<p>Observation and analysis</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
		What were the impact of rights-based approaches and gender mainstreaming on promotion of gender equality	KII and FDG results Progress reports Annual reports	KII FDG Desk review	Extent of involvement of gender groups	Observation and analysis
Efficiency (A measure of how	Were resources appropriately utilized to achieve project objectives?	Was the project implemented without significant delays? If so, how did the project team mitigate its impact?	Minutes of project board Activity report Annual reports	Desk review KII with UN agencies and CSOs	Extent of timely implementation of activities	Comparison of project document with reports
	Was the project's organizational structure, management and coordination mechanisms effective in terms of project implementation?	Are there any recommendations for improvement?	Activity reports Annual reports Minutes of Board and coordination meeting KII results	Desk review KII	Strength of inter-agency coordination # of local and international partners involved in project activities	Comparison of project document with reports

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
<i>economically resources / inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were converted to results).</i>	Has the project facilitated building of synergies with other programmes being implemented at country level by United Nations, including International NGOs and the Government of Liberia?	How effective have OHCHR, UN Women, and UNDP engaged with national partners in implementing the range of substantive areas in which the project focuses?	Coordination/Board meeting minutes Individual agency reports on project activities KII and FDG results	Desk review FGD KII	# of projects similar to this project Areas of alignment with other projects UN or government projects	Analysis, comparison of data on results
		Does the project have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards achievement of results?	Monitoring reports Activity reports Annual report KII results	Desk review KII	# of process indicators certified per the M&E plan	Analysis, observation and comparison of results
	What is the likelihood that project results will be of use over the long-term?	What is the likelihood that the results from the project will be maintained for a reasonably long period	FGD result KII results	Focus group discussion	# of sustainable output results	Analysis, observation and comparison of results

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
Sustainability <i>(The likelihood of a continuation of project results after the intervention is completed or the probability of continued long-term benefits)</i>		of time once the project ends?		Key informant interviews	# of sustainable output indicators certified	
		Which components of the project should be carried over into the next phase, and are there any recommendations for their improvement?	Annual reports Monitoring reports Baseline report	Desk review FDG KII	# of activities successfully completed # of outcome indicators certified	Observation, comparison and analysis of data
	Did the intervention design include an appropriate sustainability and exit strategy (including promoting national/ local ownership, use of local capacity, etc.) to support positive changes in Gender Equality and Human Rights	To what extent were stakeholders involved in the preparation of the strategy?	Baseline report Annual reports	Desk review FGD KII	# of local organizations, groups involved in project design and or community entry phase	Analysis, comparison and observation of qualitative and quantitative data

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
	after the end of the intervention?					
Gender Equality and Human Rights	To what extent has gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation?	To what extent are GE&HR a priority in the overall intervention budget?	Activity reports Annual report Interview results	Desk review FGD KII	# of women and men / male and female groups engaged/involved in project activities # of people with disability engaged/involved in project activities	Analysis and observation of data
		Were there any constraints or facilitators (e.g. political, practical, and bureaucratic) to addressing GE&HR issues during implementation?	Activity report Annual report	Desk review FGD KII	# of project activities obstructed/delayed by political or bureaucratic reasons	Analysis, comparison and observation of data

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Questions	Specific Sub-questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods/Tools	Indicators/Success Standards	Method of Data Analysis
		What level of effort was made to overcome these challenges?	Annual report Progress reports	Desk review FGD KII	# of measures employed to redress challenges	Comparison and observation
		Were the processes and activities implemented during the intervention free from discrimination to all stakeholders?	Activity report Interview results FGD results	Desk review FGD KII	# persons/groups who reported or reported to have been discriminated against	Comparison and observation

D. List of persons consulted

S. N.	Name	Sex	Position, organization	Contact details	Date, place and mode of interaction
1.	Simone Hari-Terrence	F	Deputy Country Representative – OHCHR Liberia	0778116094	03/03/2021 Montserrado KII
2.	Daniel Melvin Nyanway	M	Human Rights Officer, OHCHR Liberia	0770516516 mnyanway@ohchr.org	03/03/2021 Montserrado KII
3.	David Dolo	M	Human Rights Officer, OHCHR Liberia	0886542636	03/03/2021 Montserrado KII
4.	Boye Johnson	M	Programme Associate, UNDP – Liberia	0770003801	04/04/2021 Montserrado KII
5.	James Monibah	M	Assistant Programme for Governance, UNDP, Liberia	0770004080	04/04/2021 Montserrado KII
6.	John R. Dennis	M	M&E Specialist, PBSO Secretariat, One-UN Building	0770004240	03/05/22021 Montserrado KII
7.	Edward Mulbah	M	PBO, Ministry of Internal Affairs		03/08/2021 Montserrado, KII
8.	Wilfred Gray-Johnson	M	Commissioner, INCHR	0770164598	03/08/2021 Montserrado, KII
9.	Dorothea Williams	F	Programme Officer, INCHR, Monrovia		03.08/2021 Montserrado, KII
10.	Ghoma Karloweah	F	UN-Women	0777554469	03/09/2021 Montserrado, KII
11.	Cristina Fernandez Escorza	F	UN-Women		03/09/2021 Montserrad, KII
12.	Sadia Farid	F	UN-Women		03/09/2021 Montserrado, KII
13.	Martin N. Toe	M	TJWG	0775912769	03/11/2021 Montserrado, KII
14.	Peterson Sonya	M	TJWG		03/11/2021 Montserrado, KII

S. N.	Name	Sex	Position, organization	Contact details	Date, place and mode of interaction
15.	Dominic Johnnie	M	M&E Officer, IREDD	0777123657	03/12/2021 Montserrado, KII
16.	Matthias Yeane	M	Executive Director, IREDD	0770482707	03/12/2021 Montserrado, KII
17.	Johnson Gbor	M	Deputy Legal Counsel, LDB		03/12/2021 Montserrado, KII
18.	Johnnie M. Sieh	M	Assistant Director, Legislative Drafting Bureau		03/12/2021 Montserrado, KII
19.	Eric K.G. Drow	M	Secretary, Legislative Drafting Bureau		03/12/2021 Montserrado, KII
20.	Hon. J. Keyah Saah	M	Superintendent Gbarpolu County		03/19/2021 Gbarpolu, KII
21.	Sylvester G. Varmah	M.	Coordinator, Citizens' Initiative for Dialogue, Borpolu	0886345948	03/19/2021 Gbarpolu, KII
22.	Anthony Yorkor	M	Fiscal Affairs, County Admin.		03/19/2021 Gbarpolu, KII
23.	James Duwor	M	County Liaison Officer, MIA		03/19/2021
24.	Owen Kolleh	M	Coordinator County Service Coordinator	0888812183	03/19/2021 Gbarpolu, KII
25.	Flee A. Glay	M	Development Superintendent		03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
26.	Eddie M. Williams	M	Public Relations Officer	0776668075	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
27.	Christian S. Logan	M	County Project Planner	0778323926 0886524049	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
28.	Nathaniel M. Thompson	M	Land Administrator	0776339445	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
29.	Netty Doepoe	F	Gender Coordinator	0886445240	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
30.	Theophilus T. Chea	M	County Budget Officer		03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
31.	Mac Willie	M	County Service Center Coordinator	0775518302	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII

S. N.	Name	Sex	Position, organization	Contact details	Date, place and mode of interaction
32.	T. Clarence Carter	M	Gender Data Manager	0770231145	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
33.	Joe S. Barkon	M	Resident Circuit Judge	0886055652 / 0777057025	03/22/2021 Buchanan, KII
34.	Zebedee S. Saywrayne	M	Traffic Court Judge	0881711848 / 0777806365	03/23/2021 Buchanan, KII
35.	Charity A. Mingle-Eze	F	Deputy Superintendent, Buchanan Prison	0775873138	03/23/2021 Buchanan, KII
36.	John M. Nyantie	M	Magistrate, Barclayville Magisterial Court	0880934523	03/25/2021 Barclayville, KII
37.	Nyusun B. Tweh	M	Acting County Atty., Grand Kru County	0886973985	03/25/2021 Barclayville, KII
38.	Moses M Allison	M	Prison Superintendent	088654307 / 0777709594	03/25/2021 Barclayville, KII
39.	Washington Sackor	M	Commerce Inspector	0777285363	03/26/2021 Sasstown, KII
40.	Paul Brooks	M	County Inspector		03/29/2021 Fishtown, KII
41.	Youlo Kollie	M	Traditional Leader	0886482364	03/29/2021 Fishtown
42.	Pah Sayee	M	Paramount Chief	0886540097	03/29/2021 Fishtown, KII
43.	Joseph Jallah	M	Acting County Atty.	0886408464	03/29/2021 Fishtown, KII
44.	Jacqueline Samuels	F	Executive Direct, Women Passion	0770468476	03/31/2021 Ganta, KII
45.	Edward Dargoseh, Jr.	M	Deputy LIS Commander		03/31/3032 Ganta, KII
46.	Anthony B. Sheriff	M	Asst. Superintendent for Development		03/31/2021 Gbarnga, KII
47.	Sam Kpadeh	M	Administrator of Regional Peace Hub	0880627278	04/01/2021 Gbarnga, KII
48.	Hector Quoigoah	M	Judge, Gender Court	0886552779 / 0777825018	04/01/2021 Gbarnga, KII
49.	Michael Cole	M	Assist County Atty.	0776362476 / 0886430340	04/01/2021 Gbarnga, KII

S. N.	Name	Sex	Position, organization	Contact details	Date, place and mode of interaction
50.	J.F.K. Pedesco Barnard	M	Head of Procurement, MOE	0886405992	03/29/2021 Fishtown, FGD
51.	Emmanuel Norington	M	Personnel Offer, Rivergee County, MEO	0886501112	03/29/2021 Fishtown, FGD
52.	Joseph K. Davies	M	District Education Officer	0886813373	03/29/2021 Fishtown, FGD
53.	Lawrence J. Swen	M	District Education Officer, Webbo	0886827373	03/29/2021 Fishtown, FGD
54.	Sam W. Twalla	M	District Education Officer, Tienpo	0886358971	03/29/2021 Fishtown, FGD
55.	Sonnoh B. Haffa	F	District Education Officer	0886881947	03/29/2021 Fishtown, FGD
56.	Julie M. Flanjay	F	BAWODA	0777050001	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
57.	Rebecca M. Zonoe	F	WIPNET	0777865406	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
58.	Mama Kamara	F	WIPNET	0775943787	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
59.	Princess Zepu	F	WIPNET	0775829561	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
60.	Tina M. Whorway	F	Mothers Club, FAWE	0777043018	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
61.	Lucy W. Garpue	F	Mothers Club, FAWE	0770261589	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
62.	Rhoda Richards	F	Mothers Club, FAWE	0775226905	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
63.	Gertrude Clarke	F	Dark Forest Community	0775311919	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
64.	Maryann M. Goeh	F	BAWODA	0776185787	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
65.	Naomie Farlleh	F	WIPNET	0776441580	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
66.	Martha F. Karnga	F	BAWODA	0777933997	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
67.	Josephine W. Lewis	F	WORIVA	0777906624	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD
68.	Hannah M. Freeman	F	WORIVA	0880399115	03/23/2021 Buchanan, FGD

S. N.	Name	Sex	Position, organization	Contact details	Date, place and mode of interaction
69.	Bernice Kollie	F	SEWODA	0776682080	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
70.	Edith Jarteh	F	Rural Women	0777456662	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
71.	Welleh Nyepan	F	SEWODA	0886985255	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
72.	Laura Dweh	F	SEWODA	0555055005	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
73.	Madee O. Tuklo	F	Rural Women	0880190388	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
74.	Taryonnoh B. Wleh	F	Rural Women	0888932028	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
75.	Patricia G. Wreh	F	SEWODA	0880659483	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
76.	Comfort Nimely	F	Cross Border Women	0888131736	03/26/2021 Barclayville, FGD
77.	Regina S. Vinton	F	Rural Women President	0770327017	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
78.	Annie Tarwoe	F	Rural Women		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
79.	Grace Seabo	F	Rivergee Women Organization	0775908218	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
80.	Helen Dweh	F	PNO		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
81.	Rose Poka	F	Rural Women		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
82.	Helena Slobert	F	Rural Women		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
83.	Felecia Jallah	F	Cross Border Women	0776606374	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
84.	Amelia Teaway	F	Rural Women Organization	0886427576	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
85.	Victoria Yougba	F	Rural Women Organization		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
86.	Jamama Beweh	F	SEWODA	0770534547	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
87.	Nyanfordi C. Jallah	F	Rural Women	0888110468	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
88.	Sarah Smith	F	Rural Women		03/28/2021

S. N.	Name	Sex	Position, organization	Contact details	Date, place and mode of interaction
					Fishtown, FGD
89.	Martar Walker	F	Rural Women Organization		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
90.	Nancy D. Swen	F	Rural Women Org.	0555836258	03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
91.	Mary Toe	F	Rivergee Women		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
92.	Susannah Freeman	F	R/Women		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
93.	Nancy Wopolo	F	Traditional Women Organization		03/28/2021 Fishtown, FGD
94.	Juah Jarteh	F	Person with Disability	0555368766 / 0775402681	03/27/2021 Barclayville, KII
95.	Stanley Konwroh	F	Coordinator INCHR	0777091079	03/27/2021 Barclayville, KII
96.	Esther Walker	F	Superintendent Bong County		04/01/2021 Phebe, KII
97.	Willima Dormea	F	Regional Peace Hub	0886533465	04/01/2021 Gbarnga, KII
98.	Joshua Paye	M	Border Security Team	0775423051	04/01/2021 Ganta, KII
99.	Florence Wollor	F	Border Security Team	0886794325	04/01/2021 Ganta, KII
100	Welleh Sieh	F	Legislative Bureau Secretary	0776772342	04/02/2021 Monrovia, KII
101	J. Weah Kambor	M	County Inspector Grand Kru County		03/27/2021 Barclayville, KII
102	Rose J. Mah	F	County Education Team	0888818260	03/27/2021 Barclayville, KII

E. Evaluation tools

For the evaluation, data shall be collected from a number of stakeholders, such as legislators, Law Reform Commission (LRC), Ministry of Internal Affairs, INCHR, PBF, NAYMOTE, DCAF, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP.

Tool I - KII I

A Quick Guide for KII with OHCHR

Target group: Project Coordinator

1. What activities did you carry out under this project?
2. How did you provide technical support to the LRC to review two domestic laws and what were the results?
 - What made it successful, if it was successful?
 - How was it challenging, if it was challenging? And how did you address those challenges? (I.1.5)
 - How did the high-level meetings go with the executive, Ministries, Legislative Drafting Bureau and Legislative Budget Office (I.1.4)
3. Please confirm that Activities 1.1.6 (*Facilitate LRC and Legislators in liaison with MOJ, MIA, MoGCSO to consult relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national level on proposed amendments and solicit buy-in on the passage of four bills*), 1.1.7 (*Facilitate awareness raising and dissemination of enacted laws*) and 1.1.9 (*Conduct training for first time legislators and Senate members appointed to relevant committees of the legislature on human rights standards and gender considerations*) were reprogrammed in response to COVID-19 and approved?

(If the answer to question 3 above is negative, questions and sub-questions under 5, 6 and 7 shall be asked)

4. What were the activities carried out and what were the results?
 - How were the results utilized? (Revised 1.1.6, 1.1.7 and 1.1.9)
5. How did you get feedback from relevant stakeholders on the four bills?
 - Where were these activities conducted?
 - How did you ensure buy-in of those proposed amendments?
 - What were the lessons learned from these exercises? (I.1.6)

6. How did you disseminate or raise awareness on enacted laws? What were the successes and failures? (1.1.7)
7. How many first-time legislators and senate members of relevant committees were trained on human rights standards and gender considerations?
 - What were the successes and what were the challenges?
 - How were the challenges addressed? (1.1.9)
8. How did you engage the parliament in elaboration of a human rights and gender checklist for emerging bills?
 - What were the lessons?
 - How were the checklists used, if done? (1.1.10)
9. How did you support the INCHR to conduct a national colloquium to seek views of Liberian citizenry on implementation of TRC report?
 - What were the successes and challenges? How were the challenges addressed? (2.1.1)
10. What in-kind support did you provide to INCHR and the TJ unit?
 - How did the support help INCHR or the TJ unit improve their efficiency and effectiveness? (2.1.3)
11. What support did you provide to INCHR to convene quarterly review meetings with MACs on TRC recommendations?
 - What were the outcomes of such review meetings?
 - What were the lessons from these meetings? (2.1.4)
12. How did you support the TJWG to conduct follow up meetings with relevant Ministries, Agencies and Corporations/Commissions (MACs) for implementation of TRC recommendations?
 - What were the results of such meetings?
 - What were challenges or lessons from these meetings? (2.1.2)
13. What do you think is the overall contribution of the project to reconciliation in Liberia and civic engagement in law-making processes?
14. What were the best practices in the joint project?
15. What were the lessons learned?
16. What would you recommend for similar projects to be implemented in future?
17. Any other comments?

(A copy of documents to be requested, if not received before)

A Quick Guide for KII with UNDP

Target group: Project Coordinator

1. What activities did you carry out under this project?
 2. Please confirm that Activities 1.1.1 (*Provide tailored training and mentoring to both the members and support staff of the different Parliamentary committees on HR based legal review and drafting*), 1.1.2 (*Develop and validate practical guidelines on legal reform and parliamentary oversight*) and 1.1.3 (*Compile lessons learned from former committee members*) were reprogrammed in response to COVID-19 and approved?
 3. What were the activities carried out and what were the results?
 - How were the results utilized by the communities? (Revised 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3)
- (If the answer to question 2 above is negative, questions and sub-questions under 4, 5 and 6 shall be asked)**
4. What were the key contents of tailored training and mentoring to the members and support staff of different parliamentary committees on human rights based legal review?
 - Whom did you task to carry out these training and mentoring?
 - What were the results of these initiatives? And what were the lessons? (1.1.1)
 5. How did you develop and validate practical guidelines on legal reforms and parliamentary oversight?
 - How were these guidelines used, if done so? (1.1.2)
 6. How did you compile lessons from former parliamentary committee members?
 - How were they disseminated or used?
 - What were the challenges to do so? How were the challenges addressed? (1.1.3)
 7. How did you support the identification of mass graves sites for present and future construction of memorials?
 - How many sites were identified?
 - What types of contentions were there in identifying the sites?
 - How were they resolved? (2.2.1)
 8. How many of four community-based memorialization created?

- How did you ensure their meaningfulness?
 - What challenges did you face and how did you address them? (2.2.2)
9. Was the phase II of Du Port Road memorial completed with fencing?
- How is the partnership with the local City Council?
 - What are the lessons from this work? (2.2.3)
10. How were the engagement sessions with marginalized groups, ethnic/religious groups and government actors conducted?
- What issues came up from these sessions as critical community conflicts?
 - How did the communities offer local solutions to these conflicts?
 - Are such solutions in line with human rights standards and gender equality? (2.2.4)
11. How many of seven country reconciliation dialogues have taken place? (Maryland, River Gee, Grand Kru, Grand Bassa, Gbarpolu, Bomi and Montserrado)
- What were the outcomes of these dialogues?
 - How have they contributed to securing reconciliation at the community level?
 - What measures are put in place to safeguard the rights of survivors/victims?
 - How did the national reconciliation conference go? What were the successes and what were the lessons? (2.2.5 and 2.2.6)
12. How did you support the Government to organize (three) dialogues with all branches of the government to promote reconciliation at the national level under the President's leadership?
- What were the successes?
 - What were the challenges and how were they addressed? (2.2.7)
13. What support did you provide to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to hold (four) inter-party dialogues?
- How did they contribute to relieving tensions, if any?
 - What are the signs or signals of improved understanding among the parties?
14. What do you think is the overall contribution of the project to reconciliation in Liberia and civic engagement in law-making processes?
15. What were the best practices in the joint project?
16. What were the lessons learned?
17. What would you recommend for similar projects to be implemented in future?

18. Any other comments?

(A copy of documents to be requested, if not received before)

A Quick Guide for KII with UN Women

Target group: Project Coordinator

1. What activities did you carry out under this project?
2. How were the guidelines developed for legal drafters and members of the research unit on human rights-based research, legal review and drafting?
 - How were these guidelines used?
 - What were the results? (1.1.8)
3. How did you facilitate meetings with human rights and gender committees of the legislature, INCHR, representatives from women's organizations, civil society and local constituents for human rights and gender concerns in emerging legislative reforms?
 - What were the outcomes of such meetings?
 - How were the results utilized?
 - What were the challenges and how were they addressed? (1.2.1)
4. How were interactions between the LRC and relevant stakeholders organized?
 - How actively did women's organizations participate in such interactions?
 - How was the participation of women with disabilities in these interactions?
 - What were the results and how were they utilized?
 - What were the challenges and how were they addressed? (1.2.2)
5. How many women were trained on advocacy, human rights based legal review and law drafting and amendments to address discrimination?
 - What were the results of such training?
 - How did the women's organizations use their skills?
 - What were the challenges and how were they addressed? (1.2.3)
6. How were the TRC recommendations on legislative reforms disseminated among the CSOs?
 - What were the results?
 - What were the challenges and how were they addressed? (1.2.4)

7. What support was provided to the INCHR to undertake a research on the gender responsiveness of the palava huts?
 - What were the recommendations to coordinate and interconnect the palava huts and peace huts?
 - What were the challenges and how were they addressed? (2.1.5)
 8. What do you think is the overall contribution of the project to reconciliation in Liberia and civic engagement in law-making processes?
 9. What were the best practices in the joint project?
 10. What were the lessons learned?
 11. What would you recommend for similar projects to be implemented in future?
 12. Any other comments?
- (A copy of documents to be requested, if not received before)

A Quick Guide for KII with PBF/LMPTF Secretariat

Target group: M&E Officer/Focal Point

1. How was the project relevant to the national context?
2. How was the overall performance of the project, programmatically and financially?
3. How was the management, monitoring and reporting?
4. To what extent did the project contribute to the national reconciliation and civic engagement in legislative reform process?
5. What is your impression on the gender dimension in the project?
6. How was the project's contribution to the peacebuilding priorities?
7. Was the ToC relevant? Was it applied?
8. Would you like to comment on any innovative way the project implemented its activities?
9. What do you think were good practices and lessons learnt from this project?
10. How could such projects be implemented better in future?
11. Any other comments?

A Quick Guide for KII with INCHR

Target group: M&E Officer/Focal Point

1. What type of support did you receive from the UN agencies in relation to legislative reforms?
2. How did you engage the civil society organizations in getting human rights and gender equality concerns addressed in emerging laws? Give examples.
3. What support did your TJ unit receive from the UN agencies?
4. How was the support helpful in accelerating your work? Give examples.
5. How do you assess the progress towards implementing the TRC recommendations?
6. What is your assessment regarding the transitional justice and reconciliation? How is the interconnectedness between these two taken by the state?
7. How was the project's contribution to the peacebuilding priorities in Liberia? Give examples.
8. What, with support from the UN, did you do to get human rights and gender equality concerns addressed in the amendment of laws? Give examples.
9. Did you undertake a research on the gender responsiveness of the palava huts and peace huts?
 - If yes, what were the key findings? What were fundamental differences and what were the similarities?
 - What recommendations were made to ensure/increase coordination between these two types of mechanisms?
 - What role did you see of the palava huts and peace huts in the implementation of TRC recommendations?
10. What type of support would you require in future from the UN to strengthen civic engagement in legal reforms?
11. Any other comments?

A Quick Guide for KII with Other Partners

Target group: Project person

1. What type of engagement did you have with the UN agencies on peacebuilding, reconciliation, legal reforms and implementation of TRC recommendations?
2. How was the project's contribution to the peacebuilding priorities in Liberia? Give examples.
3. What were the key achievements of such engagements? Give examples.
4. What were areas of improvement? Give examples.
5. What would you want the UN to act in future to achieve sustainable reconciliation in Liberia?
6. Any other comments

(These are generic questions and shall be customized as per the role of a partner in the project)

A Quick Guide for FGD with Reconciliation Conference Participants

Number of participants	Type of participants	Venue	Time	Language
8-12 (male/female - 50/50)	Conference participants	Neutral	Consensually agreed	Local
Prior consent	Recording			
Yes	Yes			

1. How did you find the county reconciliation and peacebuilding plan conference?
2. What were key topics covered in the conference?
3. Do you think the conference was helpful in exploring the causes of conflicts in the communities?
 - If yes, how? Give some examples.
 - If not, why? What should have been done?
4. What were the benefits of the conference to find local solutions to the conflict? Give some examples.
5. What went well in the conference? Why?
6. What needs to be improved in future? How?
7. Any other comments?

A Quick Guide for FGD with Legislators, Members of Senate, LRC, Legislative Staff

Number of participants	Type of participants	Venue	Time	Language
3-5 (male/female - 50/50)	Capacity building participants	Neutral	Consensually agreed	Local
Prior consent	Recording			
Yes	Yes			

1. How do you assess the progress towards implementing the TRC recommendations?
2. What is your assessment regarding the transitional justice and reconciliation? How is the interconnectedness between these two taken?
3. What type of activities did you participate in with support from the UN agencies?
4. Which agencies or organizations were involved in the activity?
5. What were the contents of the orientation or interaction?
6. How was the project relevant to the national context?
7. To what extent did the project contribute to the national reconciliation and civic engagement in legislative reform process?
8. How useful were the contents? What new things did you get to know, if any? Give examples.
9. How did you apply the new information or knowledge in your work? Give examples.
10. Which were the legislations or bills that were discussed?
11. In your opinion, what could be the contribution of the initiatives to strengthen reconciliation in Liberia? Give examples.
12. What type of support would you need in future?
13. Any other comments?

A Quick Guide for FGD with CSO representatives that participated in workshops on advocacy

Number of participants	Type of participants	Venue	Time	Language
8-12 (male/female - 50/50)	Workshop participants	Neutral	Consensually agreed	Local
Prior consent	Recording			
Yes	Yes			

1. What type of engagement was there between your organization and UN agencies in relation to TRC recommendations and legislative reforms?
2. With which UN agency did you engage with?
3. What advocacy tools did you learn about and how did you use them?
4. What was the result of your advocacy in relation to legislative reforms? Give examples.
5. What went right? Why?
6. What needs to be improved? How?
7. What type of support would you need in future from the UN agencies to strengthen reconciliation in Liberia?
8. Any other comments?

(Based on the above guides, key questions for other FGDs shall be developed and used.)

F. Definitions of rating scales

Scale	Rating	Definitions
5	Excellent	The outcomes/outputs/objectives of the program have been achieved or exceeded against the targets, without major limitations. The progress towards the outcomes can be presented as “good practice”.
4	Very Good	The outcomes/outputs/objectives have been achieved to a great extent against the targets, with only minor shortcomings.
3	Good	The outcomes/outputs/objectives have been achieved against the targets with some shortcomings.
2	Fair	The outcomes/outputs/objectives have been partly achieved against the targets.
1	Unsatisfactory	The outcomes/outputs/objectives have not been achieved at all against the targets.

G. Summary of overall performance rating by evaluation criteria

Criteria	Rating (1 low to 5 high)					Rationale for Rating
	1	2	3	4	5	
Relevance						Project conception, design and implementation was well informed by the national development priorities as well as the strategic direction of the donors. As such, the program has been consistent with national priorities, those of the LMPTF and the results framework of OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women. Furthermore, the strategies employed to achieve the results were sound and appropriate.
Effectiveness						The project largely achieved its output level targets. The development of the Domestic Violence Act, Legal Aid Bill and introduction of the FGM Bill as a standalone bill preceded by training of legislative drafters provide a foundation for the achievement of the human rights and gender sensitive legislative review processes. Identification of county level conflict issues through county peace and reconciliation plans correspond with PAPD pillars 1, 3 and 4. However, COVID-19 outbreak impeded some activities of the project thereby reducing achievement of outcome indicators.
Efficiency						The project realized 100% of the planned financial resources and roughly 95% had been spent by the time of the evaluation. However, the rate of expenditure directly through national institutions could hardly be traceable. This means that national implementation needs improvement.
Sustainability						Much of the project design and implementation is aligned with pillars of PAPD. That provides a thread of human and social sustainability. However, the lack of an exit plan and limited resources for continuous support for institutional structures, at state and CSO level puts project sustainability at stake. Meanwhile, furtherance of legal instruments and redress of conflict issues in the reconciliation plans as well as

					application of knowledge acquired by legislative drafters are critical to sustainability of the project.
Gender equality and human rights					Overall, more than 50% of resources were spent on activities targeted to achieve gender equality. The inclusion of women, women's organizations and women's issues in the project activities. However, follow-up actions are needed to build on the gains of the project, especially the knowledge products to increase awareness and enhance advocacy for gender equality.