

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country(ies): Liberia</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Protection and Support of Enabling Environment for Women Human Rights Defenders and LGBTQI Rights Defenders in Liberia - PROSEED	
<b>Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b> Convening agency: Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation (CSO)	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b> Implementing partners: <u>Liberian Women Empowerment Network (LIWEN) – CSO, Community Healthcare Initiative (CHI)- CSO, Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (LEGAL) - CSO</u>	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1</sup>: 18</b>	
<b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> 1) Grand Bassa County: Communities Gornigar Town, Gorzohn, Cortroe 2) Margibi County: communities Kataka, Harbel, Dolos Town and Kpans Town 3) Montserrado County: Low cost Village, Chicken soup Factory and 4) Rivercess County: Gbardea's town, Sand Beach Adam & Eve Creek.	
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>Kvinna till Kvinna: \$ 495 000</b> Total: 495 000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>2</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (35%):</b> Kvinna till Kvinna: \$ 173 250 Total: 173 250	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (35%):</b> Kvinna till Kvinna: \$ 173 250 Total: 173 250	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> Kvinna till Kvinna: \$ 148 500 Total: 148 500
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**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):** The long-term goal for the PROSEED project is to contribute to Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) and LGBTQI Rights Defenders and Activists (LGBTQI RDs) being better protected, thereby being able to safely claim rights and undertake effective participation in inclusive and peaceful democratic governance of Liberia. This will be done by offering training and tools for protection to the WHRDs & LGBTQI RDs through the Integrated Security approach, by undertaking sustained engagement with traditional and religious leaders to enhance their acceptance and protection of WHRDs & LGBTQI RDs, and by supporting women and youth's organisation and mobilisation for their human rights.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):**

Kvinna till Kvinna has consulted various stakeholders during the development of this project proposal and during, what can be seen as the first phase of the project funded by Irish Aid, which this project is building on. These consultations have been done through meetings as well as through an in-depth study that included a desk research, a survey with 77 Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), and 19 Key Informant interviews with WHRDs, LGBTQI RDs and other stakeholders. The aim of the study was to fill the research gap and design evidence-based interventions for the protection of HRDs, with activities specifically tailored to WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs. The study gathered the relevant nature, frequency and extent that the respondents and their families suffered fears and abuses; and aimed to understand the effectiveness of protection measures already in place. Questions were developed for a better understanding of the specific issues facing WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs. The information gleaned from that study has informed the design of this intervention, which will give the activists tools to better adapt and thrive in their work, and will also be used in the dialogues with 'moral' duty bearers and community members.

The findings from the study and consultations recommended increasing the access to safety management learning opportunities for more HRDs, whilst tailoring the training modules to the specific needs of WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs. Furthermore, it has revealed a need to improve the coordination and cohesion within the group of HRDs (between HRDs, WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs). Kvinna till Kvinna's application to the UN PBF is building on these recommendations. Not only will the project support more HRDs through the Integrated Security training, the project has expanded to include one more partner, the Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (LEGAL), to ensure more inclusivity and representation, and also to enhance cohesion between different groups of HRDs as recommended above. Discussions have also taken place with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR), that confirmed the need to strengthen WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs protection, networking and advocacy. The INCHR hosts a Women Human Rights Defenders Network that is relevant and will also be included in the project.

As the threats towards right defenders come mainly from the communities, the study also highlights the need to do in-depth community engagement to increase the level of understanding of Human Rights Based Approach and acceptance and protection of WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs by community, traditional and religious leaders. As part of the Irish Aid-funded project's participatory assessments in 4 communities (in Montserrado and Grand Bassa), LIWEN and CHI have consulted 80 community, traditional and religious leaders. In these Focus Groups Discussions, the majority of participants had basic level of knowledge on Human Rights in general and felt comfortable discussing Women Human Rights, but had very strong negative opinions about community



members with different sexual identities or preferences. This confirmed the need to undertake sustained dialogues and trainings on HRBA with the communities, building trust and acceptance first to then, progressively, address the sensitive areas of LGBTQI rights. At the community level, LIWEN, CHI and LEGAL already have strong existing connections in the targeted counties of Grand Bassa, Montserrado and Rivercess, which will be utilized when doing community entry and planning the sustained engagement. The draft version of the full proposal was shared with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Liberia.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>4</sup>: 3**

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **92,75% / \$ 459 093**

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>5</sup>:** The PROSEED project seeks to support women's rights organisations and activists and LGBTQI organisations and activists to claim their rights and help others claim their rights and, in that way, contribute to gender equality. However, men, boys, and particularly community- traditional and religious leaders also need to be included, since overturning current patriarchal structures may also lead to conflicts and/or threats and violence towards women and women's rights organisations and LGBTQI individuals and organisations. Both to prevent a negative backlash and increase the impact, the project will address the prevailing norms and structures with 'moral' duty bearers in the communities, which will contribute to a more gender equal society where women and LGBTQI persons are safe and present in decision-making and peacebuilding.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>6</sup>: 1**

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)<sup>7</sup>:  
(2.3) Conflict prevention/management

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF **outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)** to which the project contributes: SDG5, Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, and SDG16, Targets 16.3, 16.10, 16.b

**Type of submission:**

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

<sup>4</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>5</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

<sup>6</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>7</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

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

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



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b>	<b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): <b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX  <b>Brief justification for amendment:</b>  <i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i>
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**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>8</sup></b> Petra Tötterman Andorff   <i>Signature</i> Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> October 9, 2020 	<b>Representative of National Authorities</b> Hon. Varney A. Sirleaf  <i>Signature</i> Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> Oct. 9, 2020 
<b>United Nations Resident Coordinator Office</b>  <i>Kingsley Amaning</i>  <i>Signature</i> UN Resident Coordinator, Liberia <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> October 9, 2020 	<b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b>  <i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i>  <i>Signature</i> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>

<sup>8</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.



## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

### a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings.

**Driving factors/conflict triggers relevant for the project:** the Global Peace Index ranked Liberia 59th in the world (2019) and even though the country has gone through a peaceful transition marked by democratic elections and the departure of UN peacekeeping mission, it still faces many of the same challenges that were root causes to the civil war. The Liberian government's Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation identifies several conflict triggers, including suppressive cultural practices against women, gender-based violence (GBV), inter-group tensions, insecurity, and inequality. The Liberia peacebuilding plan (2017) explains how broad and equal participation of women and men across political and socioeconomic spheres remains critical to consolidating peace and promoting social cohesion<sup>9</sup>. Kvinna till Kvinna shares the same conceptual understanding of social cohesion as e.g. the UNDP, namely as the extent of trust in government and within society and the willingness to participate collectively toward a shared vision of sustainable peace and common development goals. Social cohesion creates resilience to escalating conflict at the individual level, which often ensues from contentious politics and, at times, social mobilization based on identity<sup>10</sup>. Social cohesion is not understood as an endpoint but rather an organic evolving state, where the support to women's rights organisations, women human rights defenders and peacebuilders is vital to the dynamics of this process.

**Main target groups in the project:** Women Human Right Defenders (WHRD), LGBTQI Defenders, the Independent National Commission for Human Rights (INCHR) and Community-, Traditional and Religious leaders.

Liberia is ranked 155th out of 162 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (2018) and there are many structural barriers to women's participation in peace and security processes and in society. For example, only 11% of parliamentary seats are held by women, and even though the government of Liberia has signed and ratified a number of international human rights instruments, they have not yet put in place any Temporary Special Measures to promote equal participation of women through affirmative action as in other African countries. At the same time, only 18.5% of adult women in Liberia have reached at least a secondary level of education (compared to 39.6% of their male counterparts); which paired with meagre economic resources, hinders women from participating in decision-making. Finally, cultural and social norms perpetuate an imbalanced power structure, and those norms remain an impediment for gender transformation. **Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRD)** play a critical role in challenging the above-mentioned inequalities, questioning the power imbalance and advocating for inclusion and participation of women (and other marginalized groups) in decision-making and peacebuilding processes, which will make peace and security more sustainable in Liberia<sup>11</sup>. WHRDs are therefore uniquely positioned and critically important to inclusive, rights-based, participatory and sustainable peace and security<sup>12</sup>, and it is therefore essential to empower them. In the same line, it is important to support **LGBTQI activists** in advocating for the rights of the LGBTQI community, who suffer marginalization, additional security risks and discrimination related to their human rights. According to LEGAL 2018 report, 53% of the **LGBTQI general population** in Liberia had been insulted or verbally harassed because of being LGBTQI; 68.3% had experienced stigma or discrimination; and 60% confirmed that they had experienced violence or mob actions.

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/040417\\_sg\\_letter\\_of\\_4\\_april\\_liberia.pdf](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/040417_sg_letter_of_4_april_liberia.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> UNDP 2020: Strengthening Social Cohesion

<sup>11</sup> There is a great deal of research and evidence to support the notion that inclusion and participation of women and marginalised groups make peace and security more sustainable. One example comes from a report from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies which reviewed 40 case studies of peace processes over 30+ years: Paffenholz, T. (2015) "Can Inclusive Peace Processes Even Work? New Evidence From a Multi-Year Research Project," Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative.

<sup>12</sup> International Service for Human Rights 2019: Are peace and security possible without WHRDs, and why this question matters to the United Nations Security Council.



To deepen the understanding of threats and risks that HRDs, and more specifically WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs face in Liberia and the current protection mechanisms, Kvinna till Kvinna has conducted a study (funded by Irish Aid) consisting of a desk review, a survey, and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The survey had 77 respondents (45 women, 31 men, 1 other/do not want to disclose). Age-wise, the distribution was 35% between 18-35, 43% between 36-50, 22% above 51, 88% self-identified themselves as heterosexual, whereas 6,5% identified as LGB and 5,2% other/do not want to disclose. The KII were conducted with 12 HRDs (6 women and 6 men; 3 identified as LGBTQI RDs, 4 as WHRDs and 5 as “mainstream” HRDs) and 7 key stakeholders (UN, EU and embassies):

The general legislative framework and environment of operation for Human Rights Defenders is considered “not hostile” and relatively stable by several sources<sup>13</sup>. Liberia is a signatory to all major regional and international human rights treaties and has voted for the Resolution for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders even though the implementation of this declaration in Liberia is limited (a recommendation on this was also formulated in the latest UPR 2015)<sup>14,15</sup>. At the national level, the Liberian 1986 Constitution contains fundamental rights and liberties. However, neither the constitution nor legislation explicitly prohibit discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (and the Penal Code specifically criminalizes same-sex relations). Also, one of the major gaps identified is that there is no legal or policy framework in Liberia specifically dealing with the protection of HRDs (OHCHR 2019) (UPR 2015).

The majority of respondents to Kvinna till Kvinna’s survey (50.6%) and two thirds of the KIIs, replied that they have seen a trend of shrinking space for civil society and criminalisation of HRDs in Liberia in recent years. These respondents highlight the lack of political will to 1) implement legislations (such as the rape law, the Freedom of Information Act and other instruments) and 2) to proactively roll out actions for curtailing human rights abuses. Several KIIs also report incidents negatively affecting freedom of speech, which generates fear to speak up and raise critical voices. In terms of the types of violations, the desk research had pointed out to the suppression of free speech, violent physical attacks, threats and harassment, discrimination and social exclusion, illegal arrest and detention amongst the most common incidents<sup>16</sup>. According to the survey, the most frequent incident are “**General Threats**” (23.4% of respondents report having suffered them 5 times or more; and 28.6% between 1 and 4 times) and “**Defamation, calumnies, slander or stigmatisation**” (19.5% of respondents report having suffered them 5 times or more; and 37.3% between 1 and 4 times). Living under constant threat, whether the threats are real or perceived, has serious impact on the overall physical, mental, and emotional health of a person. The study highlighted that the main source of incidents against HRDs are non-state actors: 45.5% of the survey respondents cite “Community members (from communities where I work in)”; and 37.7% “traditional and/or religious leaders” as major source of incidents. This is why these groups have also been selected as target group for the project.

The OHCHR 2019 study states that human rights activists that work around LGBTQI issues and those advocating for abolition of harmful traditional practices, such as FGM and early marriage, are two of the most targeted groups. This is further confirmed by Kvinna till Kvinna’s study. All of the HRDs and key actors interviewed agreed that the most dangerous areas of Human Rights activism in Liberia are: 1) Defence of LGBTQI rights; and 2) Campaigning against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Furthermore, the hostile legislative framework towards LGBTQI also mentioned in the latest UPR<sup>17</sup> (and the current legal limbo around FGM) also discourage a number of HRDs from venturing on those lines of activism.

<sup>13</sup> United States Agency for International Development, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (2019): 2018 CSO Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa, 10th edition.

<sup>14</sup> UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders (2018): World Report on the Situation of HRD -Liberia.

<sup>15</sup> UPR Second cycle (2015) p. 16

<sup>16</sup> OHCHR in Liberia (2019): Assessment of Protection Programs available to Human Rights Defenders in Liberia.

<sup>17</sup> UPR Second cycle (2015) p. 17



**WHRDs & LGBTQI Rights Defenders** are subject to the **same types of risks as any human rights defender** but are **also exposed to gender-specific and sexual identity specific threats and violence**. Often, the work of these activists is seen as challenging traditional notions of family and gender roles, which can lead to hostility by the authorities, faith-based groups, families and community members.

The survey and the KII show that 38% of women report having experienced sexual abuse and rape (vs. only 10% of men), and 51% of women have experienced sexism or sexual harassment (vs. 22% men). KII with WHRDs highlighted the link to gender norms and power redistribution in a very patriarchal society. LGBTQI population who are also LGBTQI RDs interviewed for this study, reported facing daily incidents and attacks because of their sexual identity; and that some key freedoms (such as freedom of assembly) are restricted for them as private citizens and as activists. The KIIs and survey reflect that, because LGBTQI activists are more visible, they are possibly more at risk than non-activist LGBTQI. By speaking out, LGBTQI RDs' identities become public and puts them in further danger.

Although some of the survey respondents do report incidents to the law enforcement, **most of KII respondents constantly referred to mistrust and lack of confidence in the security sector**. Fragile and under-resourced law enforcement institutions make it even more difficult to address incidents involving "only threats" and not physical attacks. The lack of trust in the police is particularly blatant amongst LGBTQI activists, who, due to very traumatic experiences, do not expect a proper investigation and fear that their identity will be exposed leading to more stigmatisation and hate.

The survey shows a significant number of respondents who resort to their "support system" or other activists, and who coordinate and collaborate with networks to share incidents and support each other. The **Independent National Commission for Human Rights (INCHR)** is also meant to provide support to Human Rights Defenders; and in fact, hosts the Women Human Rights Defenders network at the national level. However, limited funding and resources negatively affects the functionality of this platform and capacity to provide tangible support to their members; and "concerns have been raised over INCHR's effectiveness as a monitoring institution", as highlighted by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of HRDs (2018). Due to the relevance of this Commission, it has been selected as a **fourth** target group for the project. According to the OHCHR assessment of 2019, none of the organisations interviewed had any safety and security policy or practice for protection of its members, and HRDs lack training on security risk management. HRDs do not know of, or are not generally able to, access emergency funding (apart from LGBTQI groups who sometimes received support to relocate activists in grave danger). This is also confirmed by the Kvinna till Kvinna study, few organisations have security plans and conduct risk assessments. There is also a lack of rapid response funds or resources to facilitate redress should they be arrested for their activism, in the existing HRD networks, and little knowledge of international networks and of the support that can be provided by the embassies, the EU and the OHCHR.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership**.

The Liberia peacebuilding plan (2017) states that the Government of Liberia is committed to ensuring that peacebuilding priorities are based on human rights principles and is focused on strengthening the national protection system. Major human rights concerns are the high levels of sexual and gender-based violence, a lack of human rights protection in judicial proceedings, and conflict between certain traditional practices with human rights norms. A key priority in the plan is also building the capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) which this project aims to contribute to. The PROSEED project also supports the Liberia's Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development 2018-2023, specifically its pillar "Sustaining the Peace". It is also aligned with advancing women's rights of the National Gender Policy and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social affairs' Strategic Plan for 2016-2021, and with Liberia's Second Phase National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security 2019-2023 and its "Output 3.6: Strengthened ability of women and



young women leaders, women's rights advocates, and CSO representatives to foster women's leadership roles in peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, mediation and negotiations (...)"'. The UN resolutions on sustaining peace (A/RES/70/262-S/ RES/2282) emphasise the importance of a comprehensive approach, with respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. This project will also link up to other interventions strengthening civil society and supporting HRDs and with on-going reconciliation and peacebuilding initiatives supported by the UN PBF in Liberia. It is also designed along the lines of the three implementing partners' own identified needs in Liberia as well as discussions with the INCHR, thus ensuring relevance and local ownership.

c) Brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps / **summary of existing interventions.**

Projects like this that focus on empowering WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs to safely advocate for human rights, equality and social cohesion, are key to achieve sustainable peace. The PROSEED project will deal with cross-cutting issues of gender and human rights. This project looks to expand the understanding of gender as a multi-faceted issue in the targeted communities and help build support and collaboration between these RDs and various community leaders. Building up the resilience and skills of women, youth and LGBTQI RD will help to create better outcomes in human rights actions and create a more sustainable approach to human rights defense in the communities.

Project name (duration)	Donor & budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Protection and Support of Enabling Environment for WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs in Liberia (June 2020-Sept. 2021)	Irish Aid 115,546 EUR	The project seeks to study the current nature, severity and frequency of human rights abuses or risks faced by HRD in Liberia; and of the protection measures in place, to offer protection tools to WHRDs & LGBTQI RDs, and to pilot sustained engagement with community leaders to enhance their understanding of HRBA.	The study conducted under the Irish Aid funded project has helped inform the design of the proposal to PBF. The Irish Aid project has different geographic areas of intervention to this project developed for the PBF; has a smaller scope with no engagement with youth nor the INCHR, limited number of communities, and of HRDs. This proposal to PBF aims to build on its learnings.
OHCHR: Support to the Office of the High Comm. of Human Rights in Liberia (2018-2021)	Sida-Swedish Agency of Cooperation and Develop. 46K SEK	Strengthening the institutional capacity of the INCHR (with a focus on the Gender Unit) to fulfil its mandate to monitor and report human rights and enhance accountability of duty bearers and access to remedy for right holders.	Main focus is strengthening of the INCHR for promoting a broader human rights agenda (no focus on HRDs). Complements this project by addressing some major gaps on the INCHR (which will, in turn, increase their capacity to support the Women Human Rights Defenders network).
The Spotlight Initiative to eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls (June 2019-June 2024)	European Union Approved total budget for Liberia: 15,844,000	Multi-stakeholder, comprehensive intervention to ensure sustainable change, including lasting policy development for gender equality and women empowerment. Support to women's organizations and build strong social movements to end VAWG.	Civil society / HRDs' engagement and capacity-building is a common characteristic. Spotlight focuses primarily on VAWG (unlike this project, with broader focus on Human Rights, gender equality and LGBTQI). Spotlight is implemented in 5 counties (only common one is Montserrado)
Liberia Accountability and Voice Initiative (LAVI) (2016-2020)	USAID We were unable to find the budget of this programme.	LAVI aims to increase organizational capacity of targeted CSOs to participate in issue-based reforms on Natural Resources Management, Education, and Electoral Reform. One of their activities was to support a rapid response funding pool for a LGBTQI network.	Broader intervention (with different objectives on education, electoral reform and NRM. The support to civil society /HRDs covers other organizational areas (finance, leadership, etc) which complement the focus on safety and risk management of HRDs of this project. Project ends in the fall 2020.
PBF/LBR/B-3: Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement 2019-2020	PBF 1,600,000.22 \$ OHCHR UNDP UN Women	The project aimed to enhance law-making, oversight functions of the Liberian Legislature and Law Reform Commission to review & align existing laws for effective protection of human rights of all and to ensure that transitional justice processes and institutional mechanisms facilitate the realization of right to truth telling, reparations to achieve national reconciliation and peace.	The project has a major focus on Transitional justice processes, unlike our project. Some of the project's cross-cutting themes on gender mainstreaming and inclusive participation and human rights are common to this proposed project. The project seems to have had "community dialogues" as one of the key activities (similar to this project). The project comes to an end in December 2020. It would be useful to discuss learnings and best practices.



## II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

### a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach.

The PROSEED project will focus on addressing conflict triggers in Liberia such as cultural practices against women, gender-based violence (GBV), inter-group tensions, insecurity, and inequality. Liberia is a patrimonial and patriarchal context, where it can be widely acceptable to resort to violence as a means of resolving conflict. This has ramifications on the individual, family, community and national level of stability and security. Often women and people who do not subscribe to heteronormative gender norms are targeted disproportionately by different forms of sexual and gender-based violence, which is a critical hindrance to their ability to participate in the public sphere. This therefore impacts their ability to contribute to consolidating peace. The project seeks to contribute to that Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) and LGBTQI Rights Defenders and activists (LGBTQI RDs) are accepted and supported in the targeted community by ‘moral’ duty bearers<sup>18</sup> (traditional, community and religious leaders) hence being able to advocate more effectively for the human rights of women, youth and LGBTQI persons. Although states are the principal duty bearers, non-state actors also have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. The project has a preventive focus and therefore targets these “moral” duty bearers since the study on WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs showed that community leaders and members are perceived as the major source of incidents targeting RD. The project will also focus on the Independent National Commission on Human Rights.

### b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’**.

**Change statement:** Duty bearers and community members are supporting and collaborating with Rights Defenders in turn advocating for the human rights of women, youth and LGBTQI persons. The project will include three main pathways to achieve the desired change:

#### 1. *Champions among duty bearers are committed to protect Right Defenders (RDs).*

The assumptions are that community, traditional and religious leaders have enough power that by championing a cause such as the respect for human rights and the rights of marginalised groups not to be discriminated against they give legitimacy to it, making a positive impact in the communities. The champion-model has successfully been used in other development contexts. The targeted leaders will be asked to develop pledges for action that will seek to strengthen systems in communities to respond to human rights issues, protect the rights of WHRDs and LGBTQI persons and enforce non-discrimination. Activities include sustained dialogues for awareness on Human rights and protection of those rights in project communities to build support and understanding between Rights Defenders and various community leaders. A peer to peer forum will be conducted to facilitate sharing on experiences, challenges and best practices across the communities.

Crucial for this change to take place is that *Duty bearers are aware and effectively respect WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs human rights*. Involving local leaders (duty-bearers) to engage in their own process of change as trendsetters is stressed as crucial by “The Challenge of Unlearning” report<sup>19</sup>. In Liberia the general perception is that political leaders at the national level will not make substantial changes because they believe this could make them lose votes from the community. Hence by trying to influence at the grassroots level, you also influence the national level in the long run. Methodologies that have proven successful in changing norms in other countries have the following in common: they are based on community-led dialogues and participatory types of processes where and stakeholders are engaged in discussion for an extended period of time<sup>20</sup>.

For this to succeed *it is important to identify those who want to drive the change* as resistance in the communities towards change can be expected. An activity will therefore be to identify leaders (women and men) in the communities who are positive towards change. Partner organisations will conduct a

<sup>18</sup> DANIDA A human rights based approach to Denmark’s Development Cooperation p.7 (2013)

<sup>19</sup> Nilsson, Howard, Konyon and Tucker, 2019: The Challenge of Unlearning: a study of gender norms and masculinities in Liberia”

<sup>20</sup> B. Cislighi 2019: The potential of a community-led approach to change harmful gender norms in low- and middle-income countries



power analysis during community entry, and also identify “champions” (who could be agents of change for the larger group).

2. The second pathway to achieve this change is that *WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs have become more resilient*. The dialogue with stakeholders will happen if *WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs are mobilized to advocate for their human rights*. The assumption is that WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs feel that they have enough in common to want to network and use their networks for joint advocacy. The project will facilitate safe spaces for networking and dialogue. The project will also include small grants to HRDs protection to advance their individual protection strategies

Mobilisation and advocacy will only take place if *WHRD and LGBTQI defenders in Liberia are able to prevent and mitigate the risks* associated with challenging the current patriarchal structures. Building up the resilience and skills of women, youth and LGBTQI rights defenders will lead to safer (more sustainable) and more effective advocacy in the communities.

3. The third pathway for the change to take place is that *women groups, youth groups (girls and boys), women sex workers, LGBTQI etc. in communities develop dialogue, sensitization and advocacy strategies towards key stakeholders*. If they play a prominent role in their communities and advocate for non-discrimination and human rights for all, this will support and build social cohesion. The main activities will be partner organisations’ support to organising, capacity building and networking of women groups, youth groups, women sex workers, LGBTQI population etc. Training will be organised for the above-mentioned groups aiming at supporting their capacity to develop dialogue, sensitization and advocacy strategies towards key stakeholders. The dialogue, advocacy and empowerment of community groups of women, youth, LGBTQI requires capacity of partner organisations, and it is crucial that *WHR and LGBTQI organisations have in place and implement stronger management systems and policies* when working with communities. Kvinna till Kvinna will support the three partner organisations with organisational capacity building such as anti-corruption, leadership and management systems.

**c) Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs)**

Outcome 1: Strengthened protection and resilience of Women Rights Defenders and LGBTQI Rights Defenders to safely claim human rights for all and challenge current patriarchal structures.

**Output 1.1** WHRD and LGBTQI Rights Defenders are provided with tools to understand and assess risks, vulnerabilities and capacities as well as with strategies for integrated security to safely and effectively claim their space and defend right-holders’ rights.

*Activity 1.1.1 Organization of “Integrated Security Workshops” for WHRD and LGBTQI RDs.*

In 2011, Kvinna till Kvinna together with Urgent Action Fund created the concept of “Integrated Security Workshops”. Integrated security workshops aim at establishing a basic understanding of security by facilitating a process that enables HRD to define security, and its parameters, for themselves; integrate the ‘private’ challenges they face, including concerns about family, health, economic security, psychological well-being, into their understanding of security; and with this perspective, assess and analyses the range of obstacles, risks and threats that affect their security, as well as their capacities and vulnerabilities. Based on the results of the recently conducted Kvinna till Kvinna study, the learning modules will be tailored to the specific needs and most common incidents experienced by WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs in Liberia. The training will also include a list of resources to participants, including global networks that provide emergency funding and contacts of nationally available networks, Embassies and other key actors that can be contacted in case of an incident. Kvinna till Kvinna will conduct two 3-day workshops with a total of 24 WHRDs & LGBTIQ RDs and a 3-day Training of Trainers in Integrated Security with 6 staff from the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) and 6 from their WHRDs Network, so they can roll out subsequent series of trainings for other RDs in the future.

*Activity 1.1.2 Networking and exchange between human rights defenders.*



Within the frame of this project, Kvinna till Kvinna will organise a networking event with the participation of WHRDs, LGBTQI RDs and youth groups to improve the coordination and cohesion between the groups of HRDs. Kvinna till Kvinna will closely collaborate with the Women Human Rights Defender Network hosted by the INHRC for the organisation of this event.

*Activity 1.1.3 Capacity building of partner organisations.*

Kvinna till Kvinna is committed to supporting the capacity-building of its partner organisations. It is crucial that WHRD organisations and LGBTQI organisations have in place and implement stronger management systems and policies. The three implementing partner organisations CHI, LIWEN and LEGAL will be supported with training in enforcement of anti-corruption, code of conduct and Child Safeguarding policies, leadership and management systems depending on the needs identified. Furthermore, the capacity-building initiatives will include safety and security management from an institutional perspective.

**Output 1.2: Increased understanding of HRBA and acceptance and active protection of WHRDs and LGBTQI Rights Defenders by community, traditional and religious leaders.**

*Activity 1.2.1 Participatory needs assessment*

To begin the community engagement the partners' teams will conduct a participatory needs assessment with the 11 communities, based on a HRBA. The assessments will use the Reflection Action Process, including a Participatory Vulnerability Analysis, and other assessment standards. These assessments will help the project gain a better understanding on belief systems and social norms, what are the most sensitive areas or issues that require further dialogue and training. Each community can also be at different "stages of readiness" to discuss certain topics, which will be taken into account.

*Activity 1.2.2 Dialogue sessions with influential leaders*

The CHI/LIWEN/LEGAL teams will facilitate and document dialogues with influential leaders (men and women) that will be identified using power analysis approach during our community entry (separating traditional and community leaders from religious leaders initially) in order to gain a deeper understanding on their individual beliefs and attitudes and identify "champions" (who could be agents of change for the larger group). There will be 2 dialogues in each community.

*Activity 1.2.3 Trainings with traditional & community religious leaders*

On the basis of the information from activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, CHI/LIWEN/LEGAL will determine the training contents and methodology. Training topics may include Human Rights-based Approach, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence concepts, women rights, LGBTQI rights. Even though CHI/LIWEN/LEGAL will harmonize their approach; contents may differ per community and "stage of readiness". The trainings will be facilitated for the community, traditional leaders and religious' leaders jointly, one in each community.

*Activity 1.2.4 Follow-up dialogues and monitoring visits*

A peer to peer forum will be conducted to facilitate information sharing on experiences, challenges and best practices across the 11 communities. At the end of the training, the targeted leaders will be asked to develop pledges for action that will seek to strengthen systems in communities to respond to human rights issues, protect the rights of WHRDs and LGBTQI community and enforce non-discrimination to all. CHI/LIWEN/LEGAL will organise follow-up dialogues and monitoring visits to check progress on the implementation of these action plans. There will be at least 2 follow-ups per community.

**Output 1.3: Women, girls and boys (including sexual minorities), analyse, understand and respond to GBV, Harmful Traditional Practices, and other violations of their rights.**

*Activity 1.3.1 Needs assessment and dialogue.*

To begin community engagement CHI, LIWEN and LEGAL teams will conduct a participatory needs assessment with women, youth (girls and boys) women sex workers, women and girls living with HIV and Aids, women with disabilities, sexual minorities and COVID-19 survivors in the 11 communities.

*Activity 1.3.2 Support the groups to set up their forums and leadership structures.*



CHI/LIWEN/LEGAL will support the rightsholders to set up forums and leadership structures and support existing groups in social and leadership skills (2-days training, 1 follow-up visit per community). In communities where groups exist, these will be supported, but if rightsholders feel that there is a need for new forums, these may be established with support of the project.

*Activity 1.3.3 Support to established forums and community groups to develop action plans*

Partners will conduct trainings on human rights (women's rights, LGBTQI rights etc.), international, regional and national human rights' instruments and support them to develop plans for advocacy and/or awareness-raising. There will be a 2-day training in each community. The rights-holder groups will be equipped with skills to raise awareness on women's and LGBTQI rights in their own communities, on the negative effects of violence against women and girls, LGBTQI persons and on harmful attitudes and beliefs. The project will also support youth clubs (mixed boys and girls) as well as girls' clubs with the aim to create a space for youth to learn, share and interact, so that they can be empowered to challenge and constructively engage duty bearers for change.

*Activity 1.3.4 Support implementation of action plans on advocacy and awareness raising*

The forums and community groups will be supported to monitor change and the performance of duty-bearers (to hold them accountable in their pledges for action). This could for example include the support to women forum representation at the County Gender Task Force meetings to coordinate and report on situations of violence. Groups that take actions to engage with leaders or state representatives may also be supported financially to do their activities.

*Activity 1.3.5 Follow-up and monitoring visits*

CHI/LIWEN/LEGAL will organise follow-up dialogues and monitoring visits to check progress and support the groups. The partner organisations will be supported to have a hands-on approach accompanying the forums/ community groups in their work, where they monitor the groups during their outreach activities and then together reflect on what methods worked and what needs to be further developed. There will be at least 2 follow-ups per community.

**d) Project targeting**

The project will be implemented in the 4 counties and 11 communities. The partner organisations already have established presence in the selected communities. The selected communities are deeply rooted in traditional, cultural and religious practices and have high prevalence of violence and discrimination against women, youth (girls and boys) and LGBTQI persons. The target groups will be identified through the use of existing networks – ensuring legitimacy and buy-in the selected communities. 24 WHRD and LGBTQI RDs for Integrated Security Training; and a selection of them as recipients of small grants for security enhancement. The project will not only target heads of CSOs, but also individuals engaged in community-based human rights work, digital activists, journalists, etc. 6 staff of the INHCR, selection criteria will be set up in consultation with INHCR, most likely the majority will be women.

6 Members of the Women Human Rights Defenders Network, after consultation with INHCR.

9 staff of partner organisations for training. The staff will be selected depending on the topic and their role in the organisation, but Kvinna till Kvinna and the partner organisations will ensure that both gender and age will be important criteria in the selection process.

160 traditional, community and religious leaders for sustained engagement/dialogue from the geographic areas: 80 traditional and community leaders (including, but not limited to, Paramount Chief, Zoes, town chiefs), 80 religious' leaders (including Christian pastors of several denominations and Imans/sheiks). 65% men and 35% women approximately.

360 individuals (LGBTQI, female sex workers, peer educators) and 11 forums of 300 women and sexual minorities, +25 years in the 11 communities identified in needs assessments.

9 Girls Clubs in 4 communities, with 140 women between 17 and 27 years.

8 youth clubs in 4 communities, each youth club will consist of 15 youth between 15-29.

280 women and girls organised in support group (clusters of women and girls) in 4 communities.



### III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

#### a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation</b>	\$1,496,922 \$1,240,883 (Sida) \$256,039 (EU)	Swedish Embassy, Liberia, and European Union/Mercy Corps	Monrovia	11, all based in Monrovia	Current KTK's Gender & Advocacy Officer has more than 6 years of experience in civil society engagement, women human rights and have previously worked on the LGBTQI area. Head of Office has more than 20 years of development, emergency and humanitarian programme and operations management experience in Africa with NGO's, national Govt partners and the UN.
<b>Implementing partners:</b>					
Liberia Women Empowerment Network (LIWEN)	\$65,386 \$120,875 \$40,000 \$15,188	Kvinna till Kvinna/Sida FIH/360 USAID AJWS Action Aid liberia/Sida	Monrovia	37	Programme staff working on the Kvinna till Kvinna/Irish Aid project
Community Healthcare Initiative (CHI)	\$75,000	ActionAid/EU	Margibi	12	Programme staff working on the Kvinna till Kvinna/Irish Aid project
Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (LEGAL)	\$93,327	USAID	Monrovia	20	Executive Director, Program Manager, Project Coordinator, M&E Officer, Finance Officer and outreach workers

The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation: Kvinna till Kvinna has been supporting civil society organisations in Liberia since 2007 and with an office since 2011, in areas such as project management, financial management, reporting, M&E, as well as advocacy and networking; which gives us a solid background to lead this project and ensure adequate coordination between the partners. Kvinna till Kvinna's current partner organisations are all women-led, women rights organizations working on a number of sensitive issues in the country. Kvinna till Kvinna at the global level developed the Integrated Security methodology together with Urgent Action Fund and has prior experience in rolling it out with Women Human Right Defenders in several countries.

Community Healthcare Initiative (CHI): CHI has extensive experience in working at the grassroots level and with key populations on human rights issues, from the perspective of a feminist and women rights organisation in Liberia. Over the years, CHI executive director and staff members have come in direct contact with violence from communities, and decision makers because of their strong activism against negative policies/legislation, harmful traditional practices, culture and traditions; which they have had to learn to deal with using cultural sensitivity approaches. CHI will build in existing structures, trust and relationships with communities created through their previous work in these areas (Ebola response, SGBV and protection issues for women, girls and sexual minorities), which will pave the way to rolling out the dialogues and trainings. CHI has done prior work with religious leaders and has pre-identified a number of "champions" on Human Rights and LGBTQI tolerance, who could serve as role models and agents of change.



Liberian Women Empowerment Network (LIWEN): LIWEN has done extensive work with LGBTQI populations and is a founding member of several key population organisations and coalitions, including Liberia Initiative for the Promotion of Rights, Identity, Diversity and Equality (LIPRIDE) and TNOL. LIWEN works with and support key population organizations like the White Rose Alliance (WRA) and Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (LEGAL). LIWEN has already worked on these areas through Kvinna till Kvinna's project, which ensures prior community acceptance that will pave the way to rolling out these sensitive dialogues and trainings.

Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (LEGAL): LEGAL is human rights organisation, dedicated to improving the lives of LGBTI people, prevent discrimination, stigma and abuse based on sexual orientation, gender identify or expression. LEGAL works with strategies such as advocacy awareness, implementation of developmental livelihood skills for sexual minorities marginalized groups ensuring access to justices, health education, empowerment and ensuring safe space for all and the respect and protection for all forms of human rights. LEGAL is a new partner to Kvinna till Kvinna but there has been dialogue for quite some time and we believe that the partnership with LEGAL in this project would expand the network of Kvinna till Kvinna, the diversity of our partner portfolio, and strengthen our advocacy potential.

**b) Project management and coordination.**

**Main project staff:**

Programme Manager (full time) - new staff, to be recruited. Responsible for coordinating the implementation of the project, overall monitoring and narrative and financial reporting on the project's progress, liaise with relevant actors, supervise quality of all activities and relations with the implementing partners and their capacity-building.

Programme officer/assistant (50%) – new staff, to be recruited. She will report to the Programme Manager and support in planning, implementing and monitoring activities related to the implementing partners and Kvinna till Kvinna's activities. She will be in charge of the administrative tasks and lead and organise capacity-building initiatives for the project partner organisations.

**Other staff supporting the project:**

Head of Office: budget not allocated under this project but keeps overall oversight in programme quality and line-manages the Programme Manager. The Head of Office has more than 20 years of development, emergency and humanitarian programme and operations management experience in Africa with NGO's, national Govt partners and the UN.

Grants Manager: budget not allocated under this project, but will support and quality assure that deliverables of the programme cycle are in-line with Kvinna till Kvinna policies, standards, guidelines and donor requirements and coordinate, contribute and quality assure analytical reports and other documentation to the donor including identifying and report on deviations.

Gender and Advocacy Officer (25% for 12 months) - current staff. She will provide technical advise and oversight on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of youth to the design and implementation of Kvinna till Kvinna-activities and provide technical oversight to the partner organisations. This existing staff has above 6 years of experience working as programme officer with a focus on gender and youth advocacy actions. She also cofounded the "Taking Actions for Girls" civil society organization in 2015 and is an activist in the areas of sustainable development, youth advocacy, with specific focus on promoting women rights and feminism in Liberia. She also was part of the research team undertaking the Irish-Aid funded study on the situation of Human Rights Defenders in Liberia (interviewing Women Human Rights Defenders and LGBTQI Rights Defenders).

Finance officer (25% for 12 months)- existing staff. Assigned the accounting and financial reporting tasks. The Finance Officer will also contribute to capacity building of the selected CSOs on financial



matters. The current Finance Officer post-holder has more than 8 years of experience in accounting and financial management. The Finance Officer, even though not directly involved in programmes, also has experience as a youth leader in volunteer activities and as a student representative.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Bringing negative attention to the defenders by making them the focus of this project.	Likelihood: Low Impact: Medium Total: 0,5	Ensure a secured venue for WHRD/LGBTQI activist trainings
Corruption and code of conduct violations such as SEA by Kvinna till Kvinna, LIWEN, LEGAL or CHI staff leading to loss or diversion of funding or breach of right holders' rights.	Likelihood: Low Impact: High Total: 1	Kvinna till Kvinna has clear and detailed anti-corruption policy, Code of Conduct, Child-safeguarding policy and guidelines for implementation, including prevention, reporting and investigation mechanisms, that apply to KTK and POs.
Potential general rise in violence, riots, strikes (connected to the outcomes of the senatorial bi-elections planned in December 2020, increasing frustration with the current government, inflation and economic hardship as a result of covid-19, etc.). This may lead to limited movements of staff or even suspension of activities.	Likelihood: Medium Impact: Medium Total: 1	Kvinna till Kvinna Liberia conducts regular updates of the Risk Register & Risk Treatment Plan throughout the year. Kvinna till Kvinna monitors the safety and security situation on a regular basis through meetings and chatrooms facilitated by the LINGO forum and UNDSS. Kvinna till Kvinna's Safety and Security Focal Point in Liberia also monitors different sources of information and provides regular updates to the Head of Office, the rest of the staff and Partner Organisations  Kvinna till Kvinna regularly updates the Safety and Security Plan based on the risk assessment. Kvinna till Kvinna also has provisions for remote management of partners and flexibility to issue project amendments, shall the context limit staff's movements for a long period of time.
Criminality on the rise (armed robberies, burglary incidents affecting Kvinna till Kvinna's staff and Partner Organisations)	Likelihood: Medium Impact: Medium Total: 1	
Seasonal floods & limited accessibility of roads due to the rainy season	Likelihood: Low Impact: Low Total: 0	The Workplan has been designed taken into consideration the rainy season.
Coronavirus spread would limit movements throughout the world (including of Integrated Security Expert) to the point of bringing operations in Liberia to a halt	Likelihood: Low Impact: High Total: 1	Kvinna till Kvinna will be in constant consultation with the partners and the PBF to consider contingency planning and worst-case scenarios, including temporary suspension of the project (through NCE).

Working with various issues pertaining to Women's and LGBTQI Human Rights can cause tension with more traditional societal values and be seen as an attempt to 'Westernize' or push for foreign values in a context. The project will mitigate this several ways: 1) gaining a better understanding of sources of conflict and risks through the creation of the baseline, 2) giving WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs tools to better enter communities in a conflict sensitive manner and 3) providing awareness and promoting buy-in from community, traditional and religious leaders and building positive community connections. Kvinna till Kvinna has a strong history and commitment to working in conflict affected



areas and has developed strong guidelines working in a conflict sensitive manner. Kvinna till Kvinna always engaged based on a thorough analysis of the context and takes into account the perspectives of diverse groups. Kvinna till Kvinna systematically uses the Do No Harm Framework (DNH) developed by the CDA Collaborative Learning Projects when applying conflict sensitivity to our programs. Kvinna till Kvinna integrates conflict sensitivity both in operational decisions (administrative and HR management such as recruitments) and implementation of our programmes (support to POs and own activities such as networking). Kvinna till Kvinna has collaborated with CDA to develop a guidance note on how to fully integrate gender perspectives into working with the DNH approach<sup>21</sup>. This tool and approach is utilized at all stages of programming, including the selection of partners and target groups. CHI and LIWEN, both having worked with Kvinna till Kvinna in the past are familiar with the Do No Harm Approach and ways of working to ensure a conflict sensitive environment. LEGAL is also working with a conflict-sensitivity approach and it is a key approach as it relate to community entry and dealing with both right holders and duty bearers.

#### **d) Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be an essential component of this project. A total of USD 43 228,40 have been reserved for monitoring including USD 18 500 for an external evaluation, which is 8,73% of the total project budget. The implementing partners have also budgeted for follow-up and monitoring of their activities. During project start-up, the project team (Kvinna till Kvinna, CHI, LIWEN and LEGAL) will develop tools to track quantitative and qualitative indicators and learning questions. This will include tracking and analysing of attendance and drop-out rates of each component, pre- and post- workshops' knowledge and attitudes' assessment. The study (finalised fall 2020) on threats and risks that WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs face and their protection mechanisms will provide guidance to content of the Integrated Security trainings. Consolidated data will be reviewed by the implementation team and programme adjustments and adaptations will be suggested. To follow-up the results, a peer to peer forum will be conducted to facilitate sharing on experiences, challenges and best practices across the communities after the first 6-8 months after the project started. At the end of the project, Kvinna till Kvinna will also commission an external evaluation to assess the impact and or results it has had on protection for HRDs and on women, girls and boys (including sexual minorities), capacity to analyse, understand and respond to GBV, Harmful Traditional Practices, and other violations of their rights. This will include focus groups with HRDs to identify best practices and lessons learnt, and Most Significant Change stories from both HRDs and the target communities. The Programme manager is responsible for the monitoring of the project at the overall level as well as the narrative and financial reporting on the project's progress. She will have the support of the Programme officer/assistant in planning, implementing and monitoring activities related to the implementing partners and Kvinna till Kvinna's activities. Kvinna till Kvinna's PME advisor at Head office will also provide support when needed.

#### **e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

As this project focuses on information exchange, capacity development and knowledge transfer, building an involved or explicit exit strategy is not necessary. The Integrated Security workshops will include a Training of Trainers' component, so that the approach can be replicated after the project ends. In general, all of the workshops offered by the project will include tools and knowledge that can be utilized after the life of the project. LEGAL, CHI and LIWEN will also be guiding follow up workshops and dialogues that will allow the RDs and community leaders to set long term goals that

<sup>21</sup> Garred, Michelle, Charlotte Booth and Kiely Barnard Webster with major contributions from Nicole Goddard, Ola Saleh, Muzhda Azeez and Katarina Carlberg. "Do No Harm & Gender" Guidance Note. Cambridge, MA: CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, 2018



can be monitored and guided during the life of the project to ensure sustainability after the close of activities.

#### **IV. Project budget**

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support. to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Most of this project funds will be used to fund Liberian Women Rights' Defenders and LGBTQI RDs, and rights-holders in the communities. Approximately 56% of this grant will be awarded to local women-rights, women-led organisations and LGBTQI rights organisations. 12% will go to capacity building and integrated security training and networking of partner organisations, INCHR, WHRDs, LGBTQI RDs and youth. The budget has been prepared as per the guidelines of the PBF. Staff costs of Kvinna till Kvinna do not exceed 20%, and for partners staff costs are slightly more than 20% but their activities are staff intensive since it involves trainings, mentoring, dialogue, meetings etc. Costs for general staff of the organisations are shared between different projects. Office costs are reasonable and also shared between different projects. The budget includes budget for monitoring, evaluation and independent audit.

Please note that in the first table of the Annex D, the costs for staff and office and operations have been included in each of the activities based on the specific activity's percentage of the total activity cost.

Kvinna till Kvinna does not foresee any factors relevant for the release of second and third tranches at this point.

Kvinna till Kvinna confirms that no PBF funds will be channeled through the International Training Programme that Kvinna till Kvinna is implementing in Europe.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).



Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<b>Planning</b>			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		Two partners, LIWEN and CHI, are already partners of Kvinna till Kvinna, while LEGAL is new and has gone through Kvinna till Kvinna's partner assessment end of September 2020.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Yes, attached.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		Yes.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		The communities have been selected based on their previous connections with the three partner organisations. Furthermore, the project has planned for community entry & participatory needs assessment as first stage of the project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		Current project on this thematic area is still on-going. However, the baseline study recommendations and learnings have been included in this proposal.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		The criteria have been made related to selection of target groups in activities under Output 1.1 and 1.1. In relation to 1.3, discussions need to take place between the organisations so as to agree on joint criteria. This will take place as soon as the project has been approved.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection has received the



				draft version of the proposal. There has been a dialogue with INCHR about the project approach (targeting them for the Integrated Security Training and the networking event.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X			Yes, these arrangements have been made
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A			Project kick-off
<b>Gender</b>				
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?			X	
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X			Yes, through the study that was made (survey and KII) and consultations with the partner organisations
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X			Yes
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X			Yes, included in budget

#### Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		Yes, there is a narrative budget justification.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		Yes. Costs have been prepared taking similar activities and projects into account.



<p>3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.</p>	X	<p>The number of communities is rather high, but partner organisations already work in some of the communities selected which will facilitate the activities in the communities.</p>
<p>4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?</p>	X	<p>Staff costs of Kvinna till Kvinna do not exceed 20%, and for partners staff costs are slightly more than 20% but their activities are staff intensive since they involve trainings, mentoring, dialogue, meetings etc. Costs for general staff of the organisations are shared between different projects. Office costs are reasonable and also shared between different projects.</p>
<p>5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?</p>	X	<p>The project is using local staff (Kvinna till Kvinna as well as the implementing partners).</p>
<p>6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.</p>	X	
<p>7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.</p>	X	
<p>8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.</p>	X	<p>Some Kvinna till Kvinna staff not paid by the project will contribute to the project (Grants manager, Head of office etc).</p>



## **Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
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Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### Public Disclosure



The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

## **Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Recipient will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or



progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
31 July	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
31 October	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

#### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

#### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

#### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or



entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

**Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>22</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>22</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.



Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Strengthened protection and resilience of Women Rights Defenders and LGBTQI Rights Defenders to safely claim human rights for all and challenge current patriarchal structures		Outcome Indicator 1a: % of HRDs who report one concrete example of how the project has contributed to them feeling more secure in their work (disaggregated by sex, age, location and stakeholder group) Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Evaluation report	50% by end of project
(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)		Outcome Indicator 1b: % of leaders who report having developed pledges for action (disaggregated by sex, age, location and stakeholder group) Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Evaluation report	20% by end of project
SDG6: Targets 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation		Outcome Indicator 1c: % of participants who report participating in developing advocacy plans in their communities (disaggregated by sex, age, location and stakeholder group) Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Evaluation report	30% by end of project
5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation		Outcome Indicator 1d: % of participants who report participating in developing advocacy plans in their communities (disaggregated by sex, age, location and stakeholder group) Baseline: 0 Target: 30%	Evaluation report	30% by end of project
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Output 1.1	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Increased knowledge on risk assessment and integrated security strategies among WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs (24 participants, expected 18 self-identifying as women, 6 self-identifying as men) Baseline: TBD by pre-test Target: 30% average increase on level of knowledge on risk assessment and integrated security strategies among WHRDs and LGBTQI RDs participating in training.	Training report Attendance Sheets Pre/Post Test on Integrated Security Evaluation (Frequency of collection: after each training)	30% by end of training 1.1.1
SDG16: Targets 16.3, Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Increased capacity to conduct training on risk assessment and integrated security strategies among 6 staff of INHRC (3 women, 3 men) and 6 staff of the Women Human Rights Defenders Network (6 women), through the training of trainers Baseline: 0% of participants report having sufficient knowledge of the methodology and feeling confident to roll-out trainings on the integrated security approach	Training report Attendance Sheets Pre/Post Test on Integrated Security Training Evaluation (After Action Review) Evaluation (Frequency of collection: after the training)	75% by end of training 1.1.1
16.10.Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	List of activities:			
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	1.1.1 Organisation of "Integrated Security Workshops" for WHRD and LGBTQI RDs.			
(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation	1.1.2 Networking and exchange between human rights defenders.			



**Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)**

<p>that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>Recommendations from UPR 2015 (2020 scheduled for November 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia's recommendation that Liberia repeal laws that discriminate against human rights defenders;</li> <li>• Costa Rica's call for Liberia to strengthen the Independent National Commission on Human Rights established in 2011, in particular to increase its budget to enable it to effectively work to protect human rights defenders, and for the immediate release of arbitrarily imprisoned individuals;</li> <li>• The Netherlands' recommendation for Liberia to bring its legal and policy framework in line with its international obligations, including the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, and to repeal all laws and policies that restrict the rights and activities of human rights defenders, including defamation and Libel laws and defamation, harassment and stigmatisation of civil society; and</li> <li>• France's recommendation that Liberia amend laws to protect peaceful demonstrations and civil society space.</li> <li>• Recommendation to implement provisions in</li> </ul>	<p>1.1.3 Capacity building of partner organisations</p>	<p>Target: 75% of trained participants report having sufficient knowledge of the methodology and feeling confident to roll-out trainings on the Integrated security approach</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3.# of WHRDs, LGBTIQ RDS and youth between 15-29 years, participating in the networking event.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A 0</p> <p>Target: 20 WHRDs (female), 20 LGBTIQ RDS (10 male, 10 female) and 40 youth (20 men, 20 women) participate in the networking event.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.4.% of WHRDs, LGBTIQ RDS and youth between 15-29 years, participating in the event have coordinated after the event.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A 0</p> <p>Target: 50% of WHRDs, LGBTIQ RDS and youth participating in the event report having coordinated between them at least once after the event.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.5. Partner organisations have addressed gaps (in terms of policies and systems)</p> <p>Baseline: Organisational assessments</p> <p>Target: at least 2 key organisational gaps (in terms of policies and systems) are addressed by each of the partner organisations.</p>	<p>Networking event report, attendance sheet, evaluation and follow-up after event. Evaluation</p> <p>Networking event report, attendance sheet, evaluation and follow-up after event. Evaluation</p> <p>Training report, Attendance Sheets, regular follow-up and dialogue with partner organisations on the implementation of policies and systems. Evaluation</p> <p>Participatory needs assessment tool Dialogues' notes, Training reports, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey</p> <p>Training reports, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey Evaluation</p>	<p>After completion of activity 1.1.2</p> <p>3-6 months after networking event.</p> <p>After completion of activity 1.1.3</p> <p>After completion of activity 1.2.2</p> <p>20% end of project</p>
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Increased understanding of Human Rights Based approach and acceptance and protection of WHRDs and LGBTIQ Rights Defenders by community, traditional and religious leaders</p> <p>List of activities: 1.2.1 Participatory needs assessment 1.2.2 Dialogue sessions with influential leaders</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p># Dialogue sessions conducted with traditional &amp; community leaders and religious leaders, 65% men, 35% women.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A 0</p> <p>Target: 8 Dialogue sessions conducted with community members.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Increased knowledge on HRBA and HR-related content among project participants</p> <p>Baseline: TBD by pretest of participants</p> <p>Target: 20 % average increase on level of knowledge on HRBA and HR-related content among project participants</p>	<p>Participatory needs assessment tool Dialogues' notes, Training reports, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey</p> <p>Training reports, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey Evaluation</p>	<p>After completion of activity 1.2.2</p> <p>20% end of project</p>	



Annex C : Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

<p>the National Human Rights Action Plan for the protection of vulnerable individuals which includes LGBT persons. However, Liberia noted another recommendation concerning the decriminalisation of consensual same-sex activities between adults and the prevention of discrimination against them. Sweden's recommendations to ensure human rights for women and girls by combating gender-based violence and prohibit Female genital mutilation.</p>	<p>1.2.3 Trainings with traditional &amp; community religious leaders</p> <p>1.2.4 Follow-up dialogues and monitoring visits</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Increased acceptance of WHRDs and LGBTIQ RDs among project participants</p> <p>Baseline: TBD by pretest of participants</p> <p>Target: 20 % average increase on acceptance level of WHRDs and LGBTIQ RDs among project participants</p>	<p>Training reports, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey</p>	<p>20% end of project</p>
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Women, girls and boys (including sexual minorities), analyse, understand and respond to GBV, Harmful Traditional Practices, and other violations of their rights.</p> <p>List of activities:</p>	<p>1.3.1 Needs assessment and dialogue</p> <p>1.3.2 Support the groups to set up their forums and leadership structures.</p> <p>1.3.3 Support to established forums and community groups to develop action plans</p> <p>1.3.4 Support implementation of action plans on advocacy and awareness-raising</p> <p>1.3.5 Follow-up and monitoring visits</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Rightsholders' forums and groups report having improved their leadership and structures.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD during needs assessment in communities.</p> <p>Target: 70% of forums and groups report having improved their leadership and structures as a result of this project.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>The targeted rights-holder groups have increased knowledge and skills to raise awareness on women's rights and/or LGBTIQ rights in their own communities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after assessments with the rightsholders groups.</p> <p>Target: 30% average increase on level of knowledge and skills to raise awareness on women's rights and/or LGBTIQ rights among rightsholders' groups.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3</p> <p>The targeted community groups have seen the pledges of action partially or substantially completed.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after assessments with the rightsholders groups</p> <p>Target: At least 70% of the 11 communities have seen the pledges of action partially or substantially completed.</p>	<p>Participatory needs assessment tool</p> <p>Dialogues' notes, Training reports, Attendance Sheets, regular follow-up and dialogue, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	<p>After completion of activity 1.1.1</p> <p>30% end of project</p>
			<p>Participatory needs assessment tool</p> <p>Dialogues' notes, Report and meeting notes, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) pre-post survey</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	<p>70% end of project</p>