



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: <i>Inclusive Security: Nothing for Us Without Us</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UN Women, IOM and UNDP</p>
<p>Project Contact: Tikikel Tadele Alemu Address: UN Women Liberia Country Office Claire Apartment 2nd Floor, Sekou Touré Avenue & Michelin Street, Monrovia, Liberia Telephone: +231-770163250 E-mail: Tikikel.alemu@unwomen.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) Government: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social protection (Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce) NGO & CSO: Medica Liberia, Liberia Female Law Enforcement Association (LIFLEA), International Development Law Organization (IDLO)</p>
<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project's scope and focus.</i> Given the already ongoing transition initiatives that have focused on broader issues, the project aims to implement Liberia's peace and security agenda by advancing women's human rights and engendering the ongoing security sector reform processes. It will specifically focus on Liberia's peace and security commitments through its National Action Plan (NAP) on women peace and security and the provision of women friendly services in the security sector</p>	<p>¹Approved Peacebuilding Fund: 2,000,000.00 Fully allocated first tranche: 1,400,000.00 Conditional second tranche: 600,000.00 Government contribution: 64,800.00</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: December 1, 2017 Proposed Project End Date: June 30th, 2019 Total duration (in months)²: 18 months</p>

¹ The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account. Additional conditions for release of the second tranche include:

- i. All implementing UN agencies shared an overview that demonstrated at least 80% expenditure of the total budget for the first tranche and have submitted their progress report(s)
- ii. A detailed financial sustainability and future outlook strategy (+/- 5 pages) of the peace huts is shared. This includes progress on registration as CBO (the Peace Hut Women Liberia) and the status of financial and organizational independence by for each of the peace huts.

² The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

<p>Gender Marker Score³: <u> 3 </u> <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i></p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty bearers are responsive to the differential security needs of women and girls in conformity with the International and National Protocols and frameworks including the Liberia National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security. • Community-based women leaders influence justice and security sector reform processes especially in border areas, and demand accountability at all levels. 	
<p>PBF Focus Areas⁴ which best summarizes the focus of the project (select one): <i>1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):</i> (1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL;</p>	

³ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

⁴ PBF Focus Areas are:

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

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

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

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

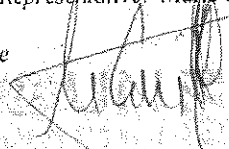

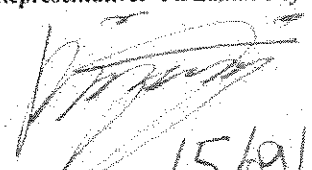
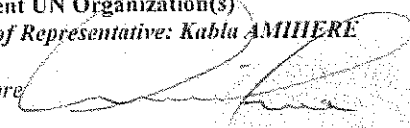
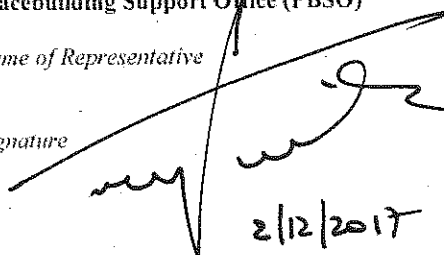
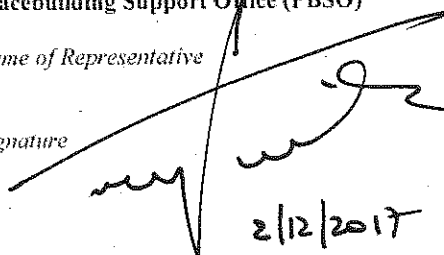
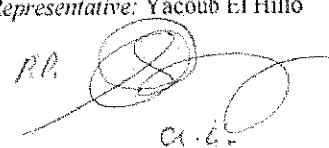
3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

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

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

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

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁵ <i>Name of Representative: Marie Goreth Nizigama</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UN Women</i> <i>Date & Seal: 15/9/2017</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart: Frederick Cherue</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title: Minister of Justice- Attorney General</i> <i>Date & Seal: 15-09-17</i></p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>Name of Representative: Pa Lamin Beyai</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UNDP</i> <i>Date & Seal: 15/9/17</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>Name of Representative: Kabla AMHERE</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: IOM</i> <i>Date & Seal: 15/09/2017</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal: 2/12/2017</i></p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Yacoub El Hillo</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal: RCO</i></p>

⁵ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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(N.B. 1: All the italicized text on the pages below is to be used as guidance for what should be provided. The actual submission does not need to contain the italicized text.)

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) **Peacebuilding context:** *This section summarizes the key findings of the conflict analysis, including the major conflict issues and triggers and capacities for peace, as well as the critical current needs. It should also mention if there are any peacebuilding strategies in place and their focus.*

Conflict analysis (problem identification & underlying causes)

Fourteen years since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra, Liberia has taken significant steps towards peace and stability, and it is now entering a post-security transition phase. On 30 June 2016, the Government took over all the security responsibilities from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), after which a significant number of military and police personnel were withdrawn from the country. While challenges remain, especially in the run-up to the 2017 elections, overall, the Government has made significant progress towards reforms designed at strengthening the country's security institutions. All of the key security tasks were handed over by UNMIL to the national institutions. In addition, there has been some decentralization of security sector personnel from Monrovia to the counties, and all security agencies have seen their capacity increased through trainings and needed equipment.

Significant progress has been made in professionalizing Liberia's Security Sector. The Government of Liberia (GoL) adopted the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Liberia (NSSRL) in January 2008 to provide a framework for reforming Liberia's Security Sector Institutions (SSIs) with the view to ensuring sustainable and coordinated architecture which meets the security needs of the people. Commendable efforts have been taking place to reform the current security architecture complemented by the GoL's commitment to adopt international and national peace and security, human rights and gender equality policy and legal frameworks such as the Liberia Peace Building Plan, the National Defense Strategy, the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the National Gender Policy (NGP), the national Gender-Based Violence Plan of Action (GBV-PoA). The efforts largely contributed to the continued stability of the country and will ensure Liberia's transition to democracy, peace, security and development.

However, the efforts fall short of achieving their objectives due to persisting challenges such as the absence of comprehensive Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (DDRR) of former combatants, land disputes, violent crime including sexual and gender based violence, high level of corruption and weak capacity within the judiciary and the broader security sector as well as chronic poverty characterized by high prevalence of informal or vulnerable forms of work, low human capital, poor physical infrastructure, a small domestic market, and limited access to financial services.⁶ Ebola exposed existing deficits in the security sector, including limited capability of national security coordination through the National Security Council, and weak professionalism, management capacity, accountability and civilian oversight of the security agencies. Currently, the lack of financial resources is

⁶ The International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) <http://issat.dcaf.ch/Learn/Resource-Library/Country-Profiles/Liberia-SSR-Snapshot> (2015)

impacting security sector development. Given the precarious economic context, the Government was compelled to cut the budget for the security and law enforcement agencies. In the 2016/17 budget, funding for investments in the security and justice was reduced to almost zero. The budget of the National Police Service was reduced by 5%. The salary (90%) – non-salary (10%) balance in the Justice and Security sector hampers the effective delivery of security and justice services. As a result, citizens' confidence in the security sector remains low, with limited visibility of security personnel especially women across the country. The security sector's implementation of legal and policy frameworks, including gender-responsive service delivery, has been unacceptably slow requiring robust reforms and strengthening.

These challenges consequently pose major obstacles to an inclusive security sector that can sustain the peace after the full withdrawal of the peacekeeping mission from Liberia. Mainly because one of segments of society that are most affected by the current state of fragility of the security sector is the women. Several assessments conducted recently emphasize the need for gender inclusive security sector reform processes in Liberia. Presently, women are grossly underrepresented in the sector, with an average of 17% across security institutions. Increased attention, resources and political will are required to reach the 30% quota for women in the security sector as stated in Liberia's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, Liberia's revised National Gender Policy (2017-2022) and the revised 2017 National Security Strategy of the Republic of Liberia. Obstacles to reaching this quota include ongoing and systematic discriminatory practices and women's confinement to traditional roles.

At present, Liberian security institutions lack the capacity to adequately respond to the differential needs of women, men, girls and boys, by providing adequate and appropriate services and protection from violence and discriminatory practices. SGBV continues to be a major challenge for Liberia with women and girls continuously facing high incidences of sexual and gender based violence, harmful traditional practices, marginalization and economic strangulation.. Women are also affected by social inequalities and official figures indicate significant gender disparity in employment opportunities whereby 53% of women as compared to 74% of men are employed in Liberia.⁷ Indicators also point out that 48% of women as compared to 73% of men are literate while 33% of women and 13% of men aged between 15-49 years have no education⁸.

A critical challenge is the fact that security institutions do not often employ a human rights-based approach to handling sexual and domestic issues, communal land disputes, crime prevention and response, and community policing. For example, at border crossings, women complain of constant harassment and indecent searches by joint security institutions. The availability of accurate data also poses a challenge to Liberia's ability to adequately address the gaps in ongoing initiatives and programmes. Other obstacles include limited resources to implement gender responsive security sector related policies, weak monitoring, evaluation and oversight mechanisms to track progress on women's engagement in the security sector, limited incentives to promote the deployment of female officers, weak infrastructure that negatively impacts the justice system in rural areas, as well as limited training and capacity building opportunities.⁹ Liberia's legal system has often been characterized as a "dual legal system" because of the coexistence of statutory and traditional legal structures contributing to the limited implementation of Liberia's gender equality commitments. The lack of coordination

⁷ Liberia Demographic Health Survey 2013,

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Griffiths C., Mapping Study on Gender and Security Sector Reform Actors and Activities in Liberia http://issat.dcaf.ch/download/4946/43644/Gender_mapping_Liberia_August2011.pdf (2011) P. 4, accessed on 12 September 2017

of actors involved with gender and SSR issues is also leading to conflicting information, duplication of donor efforts, and wastage of resources. The gender offices in the security institutions and women’s civil society organizations generally lack the capacity to develop large-scale programmes to support females joining the sector.

For Liberia, integrating gender in the security sector reform is not only a national commitment – it is underscored in international and regional normative frameworks including the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1979), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the seven subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security.¹⁰ For example, Security Council resolution 2106 (2010) calls for national security sector and justice reform processes which encourages women’s participation. The recent Security Council resolution 2333 (2016) on Liberia also emphasized that persistent barriers to the full implementation of resolution 1325 will only be realized through dedicated commitment to women’s empowerment, participation and human rights and accountability for acts of sexual and gender-based violence.

Bringing state and non-state actors together in a coordinated and gender sensitive dialogue reduces factors for instability and the transnational threats associated with “fragile states,” including transnational organized crime, migration and terrorism. Fortunately, all relevant Liberian security institutions have acknowledged that increasing the participation of women will improve operational effectiveness, enhance relationships with the public and promote a non-discriminatory work environment. Experience from past UN Women programming, corroborated by recent evaluations has shown the effectiveness of linking community-based conflict prevention and mediation mechanisms to formal security institutions. In particular, the Peace huts have shown to reduce incidents of violence in the community by preventing conflicts from escalating and in some instances acting as an early warning mechanism for police interventions. The most important watchdogging function that the Peace Huts provide for the security and justice institutions is a critical asset in the context of low capacity and reach of the formal security sector in many parts of the country.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps: *This section summarizes the existing peacebuilding interventions by different actors (government, International Organizations, including the UN system, NGOs, civil society organizations, bilateral donors, etc.) and financial and programmatic ‘gaps’. Please use the table below for the mapping. There should be a link between the identified gaps and the conflict analysis section above.*

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in S	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial

¹⁰ The eight women, peace and security resolutions are 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015).

<p><i>Community-based conflict management-women as peace-makers and nation builders</i></p>	<p><i>Peace-Building Fund to UN Women</i></p>	<p><i>Establish peace huts, Empower women's group, dialogues with men and boys and linkages with security institutions</i></p>	<p><i>Oct 2013-Dec 2016</i></p>	<p><i>1 Million</i></p>	<p><i>The major gap was the institutionalization of dialogue between peace hut women and security and justice actors. Programmatic lesson learnt is the need to infuse this as part of the national security agencies workplan (already noted for the SSR taskforce)</i></p>
<p><i>Human Security initiative in the most neglected communities</i></p>	<p><i>Human Security trust fund. To UN Women through FAO</i></p>	<p><i>Political security, Economic security, community security, food security and health security</i></p>	<p><i>Nov 2014- Oct 2017</i></p>	<p><i>2.4 Million</i></p>	<p><i>The project was unable to fully create strong linkages and coordination between women groups and security institutions at the county, district and community levels. For example: at the border with Joint security personnel and documenting referrals from community structures to county structures</i></p>
<p><i>Enhanced institutional, operational & Manpower capacities of justice and security institutions</i></p>	<p><i>SIDA, Irish Aid, Government of Japan, Government of Australia, United Kingdom to UNDP</i></p>	<p><i>Justice & Security Trust Fund</i></p>	<p><i>6 year (2011-2017)</i></p>	<p><i>\$9,047,952.78</i></p>	<p><i>Significant gap still exists in meeting the 30% quota for women's participation in the security sector</i></p>

<i>Enhanced access to Justice and Security—Hub 1</i>	<i>PBF to UNDP</i>	<i>Supports the establishment of the first Regional Justice and Security Hub (Gbarnga)</i>	<i>5 years (2011-2016)</i>	<i>\$1.5 million</i>	<i>Project intended to enhance access to Justice. However, rural women still lack the basic understanding of accessing justice; furthermore, rape and other forms of gender based violence persist.</i>
<i>Enhanced access to Justice and Security—Hub 2&3</i>	<i>PBF to UNDP</i>	<i>Supports the establishment of the Regional Justice and Security Hubs in Harper and Zwedru</i>	<i>3 years (2013-2016)</i>	<i>\$3 million</i>	<i>Project intended to enhance access to Justice. However, rural women still lack the basic understanding of accessing justice; furthermore, rape and other forms of gender based violence persist.</i>
<i>Increase confidence between security forces/agencies and border communities</i>	<i>PBF to UNDP and IOM</i>	<p><i>1) Organize Dialogue between security forces and communities</i></p> <p><i>2) Training border management agencies and officials in Humanitarian Border management</i></p> <p><i>3) Organize cross border stakeholders' engagement sessions</i></p>	<i>18 months: from January 2017 – June 2018</i>	<i>\$1,500,000.00</i>	<i>A gap identified by the assessment highlighted the situation of women being excluded in community decision making especially dialogue with joint security.</i>
<i>Building a gender responsive security sector</i>	<i>UNMIL assessed funding</i>	<i>Provide immediate assistance to the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce</i>	<i>3 months</i>	<i>\$42,000 USD</i>	<i>This is a short term project that requires further support to fully address the existing gender inequality issues in SSR</i>

<i>Strengthening the Rule of Law in Liberia: Justice and Security for the Liberian People</i>	<i>Government of Sweden; Irish Aid. UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity support for Justice & security Institution; strengthen CSOs engagement in justice & security sector, gender responsive of the security sector</i>	<i>2016-2019</i>	<i>US\$ 16.8 million</i>	<i>There is still a funding gap for the entire program</i>
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c) Rationale for this IRF: *This section explains the rationale for the PBF intervention, referencing the above context and gaps. How can this project make a peace relevant difference? Why is now the right time? Why is PBF the right mechanism? What catalytic effects are envisaged? If there are other PBF projects in the country or if this IRF submission is being submitted with others, explain their coherence and vision. IRF packages should be accompanied by a joint results framework that clearly states how the individual projects contribute to common outcomes in an integrated fashion. Those submitting IRF packages should use the PRF results framework template for their submission.*

The proposed project intervention is in full compliance with the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan which in phase I and phase II identifies three key actions as crucial for stability and maintaining the peace: 1) community engagement in the security sector through well-coordinated civil society partnerships and community policing mechanisms; 2) implementation of the security sector’s legal and policy framework, including the operationalization of internal management and civilian oversight bodies as key steps; and 3) essential recruitment and training to further decentralize the presence of competent justice and security sector personnel across the country, with recruitment focusing on fulfilling established targets for women’s employment in the sector. The Plan recognizes that “resourcing of the security sector is an ever-present challenge” (par. 24) by insufficient financial resources to fulfil the peacebuilding commitments of the GoL.

Currently, Liberia is embarking on an uncertain political moment. At the end of the current administration—the first democratically elected post-war government—coincides with the drawdown of the UN Mission to Liberia (UNMIL). As a result, the new government will inherit all of the UN’s security duties thereafter. However, the current obstacles within the national security sector might jeopardize the progress made to set peace in Liberia, with the urge to continue the support during this critical phase sustain the peace and prevent the relapse of violence. Similarly, there is a need for sustaining the momentum created for gender responsive security sector as evidenced by the adoption of policy and legal frameworks. This project therefore aims to address the immediate gaps and contribute to coordinated interventions to tackle persisting gender equality issues for inclusive and gender responsive security sector reform processes. It will ensure the sustainability of peace and stability in large part of the country building on women led community structures and catalyze citizens’ trust in security and justice institutions.

Several peace building initiatives have been implemented to enhance the capacity and responsiveness of justice and security sector institutions in Liberia. The Peace Building Fund (PBF) since its establishment has supported joint programs that aim to address the persisting challenges in the security and justice sector. However, the gap assessment of the different initiatives shows that the pertinent gender inequality issues have not been fully addressed through comprehensive policy, legal, institutional and community level interventions with limited evidence to measure their impact. For example, while the Rule of Law Joint Program has factored initiatives on gender justice and security sector reform, it will not be able to sufficiently address all the gender and security sector reform related challenges identified in the context analysis. As a result, this project will provide the requisite funds to complement the efforts while addressing the gender inequality issues in a focused manner.

UNMIL drawdown and subsequently the government's enhanced security responsibilities will likely be accompanied by heightened expenses for the government while experiencing the drop in international development aid. While security will remain an important priority for many actors and donor governments, at this point in time, the current PBF is the only dedicated source of funding to cover the gaps that result from the overlapping administrations with the political transition and the delays in prioritization and implementation of gender equality commitments in Liberia. The funds under the current project will therefore ensure the sustainability of gender and security sector reform related priorities and would allow timely response to the persisting challenges.

The project also builds on a just ended Quick Impact Project (QIP) implemented by UNMIL and UN Women which established the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce as an institutionalized mechanism within the ongoing security reform strategy. The capacity building support provided to the gender units using the limited assessed funds and gains that have been made can be sustained by this new project in a more robust manner. In addition, the project will scale up the interventions that were supported in the previous PBF gender related initiatives (Women as Peace Makers and Nation Builders – which partly contributed to strengthening security sector dialogues at national and community levels). These projects showed that one of main avenues to improve relationship and trust between the security and citizens is an institutionalized linkage of the two entities through regular dialogues and feedback.

To this end, this PBF project will continue to build on ongoing women led community mobilization initiatives to work with its existing women's and men's networks across Liberia in consolidating the peace dividends. It particularly leverages on the women networks in women in Peace Huts (currently in 25 communities in 13 counties with more than 2,400 members), and men's networks linked to these peace huts (27 men's networks with more than 675 members). The UN Women led Peace Hut initiative has proven to be an effective force to mitigate the outbreak of conflict and increase the attention of police and justice actors to specific security threats in the community. The Peace Hut women and their networks have followed cases on violence to ensure appropriate redress from duty holders.

In June 2017, the women in peace huts across Liberia held their first strategic meeting and agreed that they will now be designated as "Peace Hut Women of Liberia." They further decided to register as Community Based Organization(CBO) with the view to consolidating their priorities, plans and strategies including for raising funds to sustain the interventions they identify through consultations within their membership. The Peace Hut Women of Liberia will be modeled along the Liberia National Rural Women Association structure established in 2008 through support from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection with

contributions from UN Women and other partners. Anchored on a strong political support, this group has been able to drive the rural women's agenda by amplifying women's voices and spearheading community based rural women initiatives that continue to attract technical and financial support from national and international partners. In a similar manner, the Peace Hut Women Liberia will register at the national level as a CBO to be led by a national president and county coordinators for each county where peace huts exist. The national Peace Hut Women Liberia will have a secretariat to coordinate the work of community level Peace Hut Women in the different counties.

The decision to reorganize the peace hut women will facilitate their direct engagement with all stakeholders on the women, peace and security agenda on the basis of interventions that are fully conceptualized by the community women themselves. As a civil society organization, the Peace Hut Women will also take up the responsibility of mobilizing funds including to be able to expand their membership and geographic reach across the country. Additionally, each Peace Hut will adopt an economic empowerment component that will boost livelihood of women and incentivize a large-scale engagement by women in communities through this structure.

A recent national assessment conducted on the women peace huts with support from the PBSO, UN Women and World Bank recommended that development and peace building related interventions around the Peace Hut Women of Liberia will need to focus on building their capacity to become an integrated center for knowledge acquisition and empowerment on key women, peace and security commitments; to develop their long term project priorities and strategies; enhance their skills for leadership and coordination with various stakeholders including government institutions; broker networking opportunities between peace huts and other key stakeholders for greater collaboration as well as support in the documentation and visibility of their contributions. These recommendations clearly pointed out the need for ensuring the sustainability of the peace hut women through catalytic funds to support the above-mentioned priorities linking the Peace Hut Women with the justice and security institutions for structures collaboration and mutual accountability.

More importantly, in the context of insufficient capacity and geographic reach of security services, the Peace Huts will offer an important platform for improving women's leadership and role in security sector related processes as well as community security and justice response. While the establishment of new Peace Huts will be mainly demand driven, past and current peace building initiatives around the peace huts identified the paramount importance of establishing additional peace huts especially in boarder counties which are prone to violence exposing women including those engaged in cross border trade to SGBV and other forms of violence. These peace huts are also in most cases located far from the border security institutions, rendering collaboration and dialogue challenging. As a result, Women are also unable to benefit from the services of the security institutions in the counties. On the other hand, in some countries, the limited number of peace huts compared to the size of the populations prevented adequate reach to the beneficiary communities. The project thus prioritizes the establishment of peace huts in four border counties namely Nimba, Lofa, Maryland and Cape Mount communities to complement the current needs for gender responsive security sector. However, a project impact and needs assessment to be conducted in future in consultation with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection will further determine the number of Peace Hut Women needed in Liberia.

The proposed project therefore will promote dialogue between the Peace Hut women and security institutions, enhance data collection on women's vulnerabilities to violence and the response provided by security institutions and ultimately foster trust and confidence among communities and security sector personnel. It will also facilitate linkages and collaboration between the Peace Hut Women and the Palava Huts as a community based peace structures to foster peace, dialogue, national reconciliation and healing through women's active participation and contribution. The project will also ensure that the revitalized Peace Hut Women structures are firmly anchored in security sector related processes including active engagement in the National Security Sector Taskforce for ownership and sustainability of the project outcomes by the security sector and Peace Hut Women alike.

In addition, this year, a joint GoL and UN initiative led to the establishment of the Gender and Security Sector National (GSS) Taskforce to facilitate dialogue and the development of joint programs aiming to enhance the participation and equal opportunities for men and woman in the security sector institutions. While this is an important milestone, the partnership could not provide dedicated support to enhance the capacity of the taskforce to deliver on its coordination and oversight role for the coherent implementation of the UNSC 1325 as well as gender and security sector reform related policies, legal frameworks and national action plans. The current PBF project catalyses focused support to the implementation of priority actions that will strengthen the capacities of the lead government institutions and other members to actively lead and engage in policy and dialogue processes, program development and implementation as well as facilitate strategic partnerships for gender responsive security sector reform at different levels in Liberia.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- a) **Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:** *For each of the outcomes identified above, this section provides an overview, including the following: (i) a clear Outcome Statement; (ii) a 'Theory of Change' explaining the underpinning logic and causal link chain for the change this outcome is seeking; (iii) expected content of the support, including the scope and scale of support, target groups, geographical scope, focus of support, envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach.*
- b) *In preparing this section, teams should refer back to Section 3.4 of the PBF Guidelines on considerations regarding gender equality, including a gender analysis in the assessment and planning. Teams should also consider any Do No Harm issues in selecting specific target groups and geographic areas.*

This project will seek to promote gender equality in the security sector and enhance the capacity of the national justice and security institutions to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women. Additionally, the project will enhance women's involvement in rolling out decentralized peacebuilding effort such as the early warning structures, the county and district security councils, cross border dialogues etc. as both state and non-state actors. The project will aim at building and sustaining trust between security institutions and communities, by catalyzing women-led peace and security promotion initiatives. The project beneficiaries include women from four security institutions (Liberia National Police, Liberia Immigration Service, Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and Drug Enforcement Agency). In addition, other beneficiaries include women in the peace huts in 6 counties and members of the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce.

This project is based on the Theory of Change that **IF** security and justice institutions are capacitated to address the differential needs of women, men, girls and boys and to implement the legal and policy frameworks on gender responsive security sector and **IF** the capacities of

women-led community structures and their coordination within the justice and security sectors are strengthened THEN the security and justice systems actors will contribute more effectively to addressing gender inequalities and promoting and sustaining peace and stability BECAUSE justice and security institutions will become more gender-responsive, coordinated, decentralized and inclusive. Furthermore, a diverse and inclusive security institutions have been shown to provide better services for individuals and be better able to promote sustainable peace and stability.¹¹

Not only do women often possess a useful skill set, but in certain contexts where they can take on critical responsibility that would be very challenging for men, their inclusion is operationally imperative. Increasing women's representation in the security and justice sector increases the effectiveness of service delivery by improving responses to gender-based violence, creating more representative security sector institutions, and increasing citizens' trust in the sector.¹² Furthermore, linking formal security institutions to community-based conflict resolution mechanisms opens new avenues for information sharing, early warning and conflict mitigation.

The project will not only focus on increasing women representation within the security sector, but will also ensure a conducive work environment to enable the promotion and retention of women within the sector. The project's impact will be measured via changes in attitudes of security sector personnel and citizens (male and female) about the role of women in the community life and security sector workforce, including security sector personnel job satisfaction with assigned responsibilities and their understanding of gender equality as a driver of national security and development. These changes will be measured through a yearly survey instituted through the Gender & Security Sector National Taskforce. Data will be collated quarterly for actions by senior management of security institutions and advocacy by Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and Civil Society stakeholders. In addition, it will take into consideration the percentage of women in security sector, coverage and access to services including referral pathway and legal aid, and reduced backlog of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases.

The project aims to strengthen national capacities including the Gender and Security Sector National taskforce members for ownership and sustainability of the project outcomes. An important aspect of the project is the fact that it will strengthen engagement by women led structures such as the peace huts that are embedded in the communities with a potential multiplier effect. The project will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and leverage upon their local knowledge to carry out the various capacity building, community outreach, monitoring and documentation related interventions. Lessons learnt from project implementation will be documented and disseminated regularly to catalyse further partnerships to address emerging needs. These actions will contribute to the sustainability of the project beyond the project period.

Outcome 1: Duty bearers are responsive to the differential security needs of women and girls in conformity with the International and National policy and legal frameworks including the Liberia National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security.

¹¹ See UN Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Gender-Responsive SSR:
<http://dag.un.org/handle/11176/387400>

¹² See UN Women Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice 2011
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/7/progress-of-the-world-s-women-in-pursuit-of-justice>

The project will strengthen the capacity of the three most relevant Government Ministries namely the Justice, Defense and Gender, Children and Social Protection to effectively oversee the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce and the other security sector institutions to be gender responsive in accordance with the National Action Plan. It will also ensure that the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce is equipped with tools and skills to coordinate and implement the NAP and National Security Sector Strategy.

Output 1.1: Increased capacity of Government Ministries and Security Institutions for the implementation and reporting of Liberia's National Action Plan UNSCR1325 and promote gender-responsive security sector reform.

Activity 1.1.1: Provide technical support to the Ministries and Security Institutions to develop and implement relevant policy and legal framework including the women, Peace and security resolution frameworks, including the Liberia Action Plan on UNSCR1325 and related national gender policies.

Interventions include provision of expert support for mapping of existing relevant legal and policy frameworks on gender and security sector reform to inform the development and alignment of priority strategies, workplans and budgets of the ministries and security sector institutions; develop dissemination strategies; develop gender and SSR compendium and toolkit; training of senior leadership and gender focal persons of security institutions on WPS policy frameworks; assist in the development of monitoring tools to track progress on implementation of the frameworks; support evaluation of implementation of the National Action Plan.

Activity 1.1.2: Support the operationalization of Gender Offices in all security institutions and building the capacity of gender focal points in ministries and agencies to promote gender responsive institutions.

Technical expertise support to the development of an assessment of the capacity building needs of the gender advisors, security sector officers and women; train the women and security sector officers; in collaboration with the University of Liberia (UL) develop advanced specialization course on WPS; support the roll out of the gender training manual; conduct training of trainers on gender mainstreaming targeting security sector actors; conduct focused training on project management for the head of gender offices in the security institutions; support advocacy consultative platforms for gender responsive budgeting in the security sector; provide advisory support to the gender offices for the development and implementation of their TORs, work plans and gender policies;

Output 1.2: Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce is equipped with tools and skills to coordinate the implementation of Liberia's National Action Plan and gender sensitive National Security Sector Strategy.

Activity 1.2.1: Support the full operationalization of Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce through coordination meetings; south-south exchange; support the development of data base tools (online/mobile platform) for effective tracking and reporting of SEA and SGBV in security institutions and facilitate communication and transport for outreach.

Activities include technical and logistical support towards the coordination of the SSN Taskforce meetings; conduct an assessment of the operational capacities to identify current gaps; support the procurement of ICT equipment and transportation services

Activity 1.2.2: Support key security institutions to design and implement programs to increase the representation of women in the security sector, including in key decision making positions.

Activities include support security institutions to develop a 5-year strategy for achieving the minimum 30% quota for women in security sector; provide coordination support to the Gender and Security Sector taskforce secretariat to coordinate its advocacy and monitoring meetings as well as conduct outreach efforts; support the gender taskforce to identify and lobby for promotion of female candidates to key decision making positions and enrollment in security sector institutions through conferences, petitions, award ceremonies and good offices; support training programs and tutorial courses for female candidates; organize courses on career development and leadership for female security officers and managers; facilitate the establishment of partnerships between task force and security sectors with the Police Academy to ensure the incorporation of gender and security sector related courses in their curriculum;

Outcome 2: Community-based women leaders influence justice and security reform processes especially in border areas and demand accountability at all levels.

The project will strengthen the capacities and skills women groups to effectively engage in national and community level security agendas and structures. It will also foster mutual trust between security and justice sector personnel and women groups, enhance the accountability of the security sector for responding to gender issues and ensure women's engagement in security sector policy making, early warning, conflict prevention and dispute resolution forums processes.

Output 2.1: Women peace building networks including in border areas have the capacity and skills to lead and meaningfully engage in national security agenda as members of the county, district and community security structures.

Activity 2.1.1: Training for women groups and their networks in eight existing peace huts and four new peace hut in bordering counties in community dialogue, security sector reform, networking, mediation, advocacy techniques and understanding of LNAP on UNSCR 1325.

Activities include provision of logistical support to the construction of the 4 new peace huts; recruitment of facilitators to train women in the peace huts on the key gender equality issues (GBV, land rights, WPS and LNAP etc); facilitate networking and experience sharing among the different women peace huts; provide technical support to the women's peace hut networks in setting their dialogue agendas; provide technical support to capacitate women in peace huts in conflict mediation, negotiation and advocacy skills

Activity 2.1.2: Support community outreach and awareness on LNAP UNSCR 1325 to enhance women's leadership and participation in peace and security at the community level.

Activities include recruit a national expert to develop an outreach campaign including community friendly IEC materials, jingles and radio messages; print and disseminate communication materials; support women peace huts to organize awareness raising campaigns (such as open community and cross cultural exchange events)

Output 2.2: Increased confidence and uptake of security and justice sector for rights violations and dispute resolution at the community level – with focus on building trust between

community, the security and justice institutions through women-led peacebuilding initiatives, and enhancing linkages with Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce.

Activity 2.2.1: Support dialogue between peace hut women and joint border security officers to improve service delivery and gender responsiveness of security.

Activities include brokering/negotiating increased dialogue between the security sector institutions for increased engagement with the women in peace huts; provide expert support at the dialogue platforms through presentations, facilitation and documentation of consultations; development of easy to use templates for use by women in peace huts to monitor and report the implementation of the commitments and provide logistical support for the coordination of dialogue platforms

Activity 2.2.2: Peace Hut and their networks are capacitated and empowered on early warning and reporting of violent occurrence as per local security procedures.

ECOWAS and the Peace Building Office under the Ministry of Internal Affairs have established early warning and response systems in every county. However, there are gaps such as the limited gender data and gender blind response. Activities will thus focus on mapping of early warning mechanisms including the assessment of their strengths, weaknesses and lessons learnt for increased gender responsiveness; provide technical support for the integration of gender responsive indicators in the early warning and response mechanisms/frameworks; facilitate increased networking and dialogue between existing early warning mechanisms and peace huts early warning structures; support the recruitment of experts to develop simplified early warning and response monitoring tools, train and mentor the peace hut women networks

c) **Budget:** Provide the envisaged project budget, using the two tables below: (1) activity by activity budget and (2) UN Categories budget. Provide any additional remarks on the scale of the budget and value-for-money, referring to the Value for Money checklist.

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by UN Women	Output budget by IOM	Output budget by UNDP		UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Duty bearers are responsive to the differential security needs of women and girls in conformity with the International and National Protocols and framework including the Liberia National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security.							
Output 1.1	Increased capacity of Government Ministries and Security Institutions for the implementation and reporting of Liberia's National Action Plan UNSCR1325 and promote gender-responsive security sector reform	220,885.07	0.00	314,247.82		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Transfer and Grants (Government) -Contractual services (IPs and consultants) -Equipment and furniture (direct procurement by UN Women for government counterparts) - Staffing and personnel -Travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technical and validation workshops led by the 1325 secretariat at the Ministry of Gender for the development process of a new NAP; -Workshops and training for members of the technical committee on the national action plan; travel by the members of the task

							force to different to popularize and support the roll out of the NAP by security sector institutions in counties; -Recruitment of a consultant to support the process; -Staffing provided by UN Women
Output 1.2:	Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce is equipped with tools and skills to coordinate the implementation of Liberia's National Action Plan and gender sensitive National Security Sector Strategy.	287,404.31	0.00	195,286.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Transfer and Grant (Government) -Contractual Service (IPs) -Equipment and furniture -Travel 	<p>Lead Government partner to support the operationalization of taskforce at the Ministry of Justice. UN Women to equip and furnish the secretariat and vehicle for the taskforce;</p> <p>-Training of security sector institutions and technical support in review of their policies</p>

							-Travel for south-south exchange and international meetings and workshops for security organs; -Development and dissemination of visibility publications -Development and rollout of online/mobile data base.
Outcome 1 Total		508,289.38	0.00	509,534.12			The total in staff salaries contributing to outcome 1 is US\$ 68,000.00
Outcome 2: Community-based women leaders influence justice and security sector reform processes, especially in border areas, and demand accountability at all levels.							
Output 2.1.	12 Women peace building networks in border areas have the capacity and skills to lead and meaningfully engage in national security agenda as	183,402.09	197,093.88	0.00		Contractual services (NGO IPs)	Local organizations provide training, coaching mentoring for women in peace hut and local security;

	members of the county, district and community security structures						Construction and equipping of 4 new peace huts
Output 2.2	Increased confidence and uptake of security and justice system for rights violations and dispute resolution at the community level – with focus on building trust between community and the justice system through women-led peacebuilding initiatives, and enhancing linkages with Gender and Security Sector taskforce.	0.00	260,669.39	0.00		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contractual services (consultancies and Grants to NGO IPs) -Supplies and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cost for local organizations facilitating training workshops, local dialogues with Peace Hut, Security and justice personnel and other community structures; -Consultants to provide support to local structures to document cases, referrals and dialogues -Technical experts who will develop mapping of existing early warning mechanisms and support the integration of gender responsive indicators, development of

							community level early warning and monitoring tools etc
Outcome 2 total		183,402.09	457,763.27	0.00			
Total of outcomes 1 and 2		691,691.47	457763.27	509534.12			
Coordination and M&E activities	Gender responsive M&E plan developed and implemented	210,170.00	0.00	0.00		Travel, general operation and other direct costs	Coordination-10% (technical and steering committee meetings for the National Taskforce, The GPYI Project and the 1325 Secretariat) Monitoring- 25%: (Recruitment of an M & E Officer, joint quarterly monitoring field visits by RUNOs and Government partners; annual review meeting

							Baseline survey and end evaluation - 65%
Subtotal		901,861.47	457,763.27	509534.12			
Overhead cost (7%)		63,130.30	32,043.43	35,667.39			
Grand Total		964,991.77	489,806.70	545,201.52			

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount UN Women		Amount UNDP		Amount IOM		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	67,551.02	28,950.44	38,163.27	16,355.69	34,285.71	14,693.88	200,000.01
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	33,775.51	14,475.22	19,081.63	8,177.84	17,142.86	7,346.94	100,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	14,000.00	6,000.00	12,600.00	5,400.00	14,000.00	6,000.00	58,000.00
4. Contractual services	197,386.30	84,594.13	253,578.99	108,676.71	181,645.72	77,848.16	903,730.01
5. Travel	31,500.00	13,458.85	3,500.00	1,500.00	24,360.00	10,440.00	84,758.85
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	140,000.00	60,000.00	22,750.00	9,750.00	35,000.00	15,000.00	282,500.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	147,119.00	63,051.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	14,000.00	6,000.00	240,170.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	631,331.83	270,529.64	356,673.89	152,860.24	320,434.29	137,328.98	1,869,158.87
8. Indirect Support Costs*	44,193.23	18,937.08	24,967.17	10,700.22	22,430.40	9,613.03	130,841.12
TOTAL	675,525.06	289,466.72	381,641.06	163,560.46	342,864.69	146,942.01	2,000,000.00

*The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

- a) **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:** This section should provide a brief description of the RUNO capacity in the Country, including the overall annual budget (regular and emergency) and the staff. It should include its peacebuilding expertise, its previous experience with joint programming and an outline of its strengths/ value-added, which will be put to use in the project implementation. It should also outline the M&E capacity. This section should also outline any additional implementing partners, including their role and experience and how the RUNO will provide quality assurance. Please use the following table for the RUNO budget and add rows if more than one RUNO.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year:2015- 2016	IOM	USAID/OFDA	25,990,025	
Previous calendar year: 2016	IOM	USAID/OFDA CDC	5,240,772	
Current calendar year	IOM	PBF Italian Government Ebola Response MPTF IOM IDF UNMIL	1,624,502	
Previous calendar year:2015- 2016	UN Women	UNTFPS, Sweden/SIDA, MPTF, Australia, Japan and Germany	5.002 Million	
Previous calendar year: 2016	UN Women	UNTFPS, MPTF- Human Security, Sweden/SIDA	2.24 Million	
Current calendar year	UN Women	UNTFPS, MPTF- Human Security, Sweden, Canada	3.32 Million	
Previous calendar year:2015- 2016	UNDP	PBF, EU, Japan, SIDA	31,967,869.95	
Previous calendar year: 2016	UNDP	PBF, EU, Japan, SIDA	33,928,032.81	
Current calendar year	UNDP	PBF, EU, Japan, SIDA	32,863,310	

III. Management and coordination

- a) **Project management:** *This section identifies the oversight structure or mechanism responsible for the effective implementation of the project and for the achievement of expected results. If there are other UN peacebuilding projects or other PBF funded projects, this section should also state how coordination/coherence between them will be ensured. If need be, an organogram can be included to help understand the structures.*

Project Management Board. The Project will have a Project Management Board. The Board will include the 3 co-chairs of the gender and security national taskforce: Ministers of Defense, Gender, Children and Social Protection, and Justice. The Country Representatives of the three participating UN Agencies IOM, UNDP and UN Women are will also be members. The

Representative of UN Women and The Minister of Justice will be the 2 co-chairs of the Project Management Board. Both of them will also represent the project at the Peacebuilding Fund Steering committee. The board will also include one member from the Implementing organizations, LIFLEA, and the Chairlady of National Peace Hut women of Liberia will be a member of the board. UNMIL, because of its pivotal role in the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce will serve as observer on the board. The Programme Specialist and a member of the Taskforce will both serve as the secretariat for the board.

Project Management Team. The Project Management team will be led by UN Women to support coordination between RUNOs, Government of Liberia inclusive of the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce Secretariat. UN Women will hire a Program Specialist to coordinate and manage the Project. The Specialist will be tasked with the responsibility of reporting to the Project Board on the implementation of activities, achievement of results, and financial accountability of the project. The Specialist will also coordinate activities between the RUNOs, Taskforce and the Implementing partners ensuring that all the activities are complementary and that implementation and monitoring of the project is in line with the endorsed workplan and M&E framework. Additionally, the Specialist will work closely with the Gender and National Security Sector Taskforce Secretariat providing complementarity where needed. As part of the project management team the other participating UN Agencies, IOM and UNDP will have project staff as focal points for the oversight and implementation of the activities that each agency contributes to. The PMT also includes a focal person from the existing Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce Secretariat, which is hosted at the Ministry of Justice, who will play the coordinating role amongst the national counterparts.

The Secretariat which consist of three technical leads from The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection will be responsible for operating the data base and rollout activities with the security institutions. The Secretariat will have a Technical Advisor for the duration of the project to ensure that the Secretariat has the full technical capacity on project management. It has been agreed with the Three Government Ministries that the Taskforce Secretariat include an M&E Officer, Finance Officer, Communication Officer, Office Assistant and Driver. As agreed, all staff for the Secretariat will be seconded from the government ministries co-chairing the taskforce as these are already Civil Servants and the project would not have to allocate salaries. UNMIL will be also playing a key role in monitoring and supporting reporting of the overall project implementation during the first year.

Implementation. At the National level, the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce has a workplan which is feeding into the project. The Taskforce will work with the rest of the RUNOs to ensure the implementation of all of the activities at the national level.

At the decentralized level, RUNOs will work through National Partners to carry out the capacity building exercises and support the rollout activities like outreach, campaigns, etc. RUNO's will also proactively contribute to coordination forums and processes led by the PBF secretariat for sharing project learnings and promoting the results with stakeholders at different levels.

b) **Risk management:** *This section sets out the main risks that may jeopardize project implementation, their likelihood, severity, and risk management, including responsibility for risk management/ mitigation. Risks should include those of a political and external nature as well as those of programmatic nature. Use the table below for risk mapping.*

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Delayed inauguration of the new government and slow pace of government in setting its policy agenda because of competing policy priorities	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Seek political support and dialogue with the new government. -Work within existing frameworks to support the implementation of the project. -Furthermore, there will be continuous engagements with policy-makers within government (especially the transitional team) to keep gender equality and women’s empowerment as a key priority for the elected government
Post-election violence and civil unrest that can affect project implementation	Medium	High	<p>A civil unrest is most likely arise if only there is an increased level of post electoral violence. In this event UN Women, will work with PBF & PBSO to revise and adjust project intervention.</p> <p>Additionally, project start date is after both rounds of Presidential and Legislative elections; this means in the event of prolonged post - election violence, the UN agencies and programs will revise the workplan’s timeline to a more feasible timeline for proposed interventions.</p>
Instability in neighbouring countries (Guinea, Sierra Leone and	Low	Medium	Women at border crossing will be acquiring skills on early warning and will be linked with joint security at

Ivory coast) that can affect boarder regions			bordering counties to report these issues before they escalate. However, the partners will monitor closely security concerns in the region and inform the donor accordingly if actions are needed.
Poor road network during the rainy season	High	Low	Early deployment of and preposition of staff and materials to project sites before the heavy rains Additionally, implementation will continue through local implementing partners
Entrenched legal and social discrimination against women and lack of measures to address these	High	High	-The programme activities, among others, aim to address discrimination against women and strengthen gender responsiveness across the security sector. -The programme will also support women in the security sector and grassroots women led groups to advocate for the redress needed to end all forms of violence against women.

- c) **Monitoring & evaluation:** *This section sets the M&E arrangements and responsibilities for the project, including the persons who will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, the kind of means of verification envisaged and the budget being set aside for M&E.*

In addition, please use the table annexed to this template (Annex 2) to set out the Results Framework. For additional information on Results Frameworks, see Section 7 of the PBF Guidelines. Please attach a separate M&E Plan using Template 4.1 ONLY if the project will have an evaluation (please see Section 7 of the Guidelines for information on when an independent evaluation is a requirement).

The project will pay special attention to the efficient use of resources and the relevant orientation for the implementation of activities through monitoring and evaluation system. The objective is to ensure that the expected results are achieved.

The Project will ensure establishment of functional management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels with particular attention to: i) efficiency in resource management; ii) the effectiveness of implemented actions and the quality of the annual and final results; (iii) the ability to generate sustainable results and impacts, especially through the implementation of standardized and replicable processes, (iv) ensure annual planning, updating data, periodic reviews, joint field missions, documentation of good practices (v) synergies between the

different components of the project, and with other PBF projects/peacebuilding projects funded by other partners.

UN Women as a lead agency will take full responsibility for the coordination of M & E responsibilities to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the project. RUNOs will work together to prepare, through a participatory process, a common annual joint plan and a M&E plan for the project with a require budget. It will also ensure the coordination of a mid-term program team retreat with key project implementing partners to assess progress on implementation and potentially adjust interventions as required. Key monitoring and evaluation actions include:

- Recruit an M&E Officer who will be based in the Task Force Secretariat to support target security sector institutions in designing gender responsive programs as well coordinate monitoring and evaluation related activities in close consultation with the project management team
- Training provided to the task force secretariat and the peace hut secretariat to monitor the implementation of the project activities
- Commission a baseline study through a process of consultation with key actors and desk review of available documentations to identify different factors, actors, risks and needs and determine a baseline data to inform the development of monitoring plan and final evaluation process. This process will also contribute to the refinement of the project indicators and targets
- Develop a project performance monitoring framework and evaluation plan. Some of the monitoring mechanisms include
 - Quarterly project implementation review meetings with partners
 - Quarterly joint monitoring field visits.
 - Carry out spot checks on selected project sites
 - Review quarterly project reports of the gender offices to the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce, activity reports filled out by event organizers, with data disaggregated by age, sex and targeted community, records of the IEC materials and radio messages produced, gender policies, minutes of meetings, SOPs, records of HR processes of the institutions and the records of Security Sector structures and Peace Huts Women EWER mechanisms
- Conduct an end of project independent evaluation to document lessons learnt to inform future programs and initiatives. The summative evaluation process will determine the extent to which the project outcomes were achieved. The evaluation process will be coordinated by UN Women as a lead agency in recruiting and facilitating the evaluation process. Data sources include stakeholders' official national reports, monitoring reports, project narrative and financial reports and Gender and Security Sector National Task Force M&E database.

Under the orientation of the PBF Technical Secretariat in Liberia, the lead agency, in close consultation with all UN agencies focal points and UNMIL, will consolidate a periodic technical and financial report in line with PBF guidelines. The annual work plan and report will be approved by the Cross Border Joint Steering Committee before submission to MPTFO and PBSO.

The Peace Building M&E framework of the priority plan, which includes analysis and synthetic tools for measuring the contribution of each individual projects to the project indicators. The peacebuilding outcome monitoring would include some comparative data on areas or communities not supported, so as to better assess the impact of PBF support.

d) Administrative arrangements (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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs 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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December, with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;

- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance 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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	Inclusive Security: Nothing for Us without Us	
Recipient UN Organization:	UN Women, IOM, UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ministry of Justice Medica Liberia, Liberia Female Law Enforcement Association (LIFLEA), International Law Development Organization (IDLO)	
Location:	Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Nimba, Lofa, Grand Gedeh, Maryland and Montserrado Counties	
Approved Project Budget:	USD 2,000,000.00	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: December 1, 2017	Planned Completion: June 30 th 2019
Project Description:	Given the already ongoing transition initiatives that have focused on broader issues, the project aims to implement Liberia's peace and security agenda by advancing women's human rights and engendering the ongoing security sector reform processes. It will specifically focus on Liberia's peace and security commitments through its National Action Plan (NAP) on women peace and security and the provision of women friendly services in the security sector.	
PBF Focus Area:	Priority area 1: Support the implementation of Peace agreement and political Dialogue (with emphasis on security sector reform and rule of Law)	
Project Outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty bearers are responsive to the differential security needs of women and girls in conformity with the International and National Protocols and frameworks including the Liberia National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security. • Community-based women leaders influence justice and security management, especially in border areas, and demand accountability at all levels. 	

Key Project Activities:

Outcome 1: Duty bearers are responsive to the differential security needs of women and girls in conformity with the International and National policy and legal frameworks including the Liberia National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security. .

Output 1.1: Increased capacity of Government Ministries and Security Institutions for the implementation and reporting of Liberia's National Action Plan UNSCR1325 and promote gender-responsive security sector reform.

Activity 1.1.1: *Provide technical support to the Ministries and Security Institutions to develop and implement relevant policy and legal framework including the women, Peace and security resolution frameworks, including the Liberia Action Plan on UNSCR1325 and related national gender policies.*

Activity 1.1.2: *Support the operationalization of Gender Offices in all security institutions and building the capacity of gender focal points in ministries and agencies to promote gender responsive institution.*

Output 1.2: Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce is equipped with tools and skills to coordinate the implementation of Liberia's National Action Plan and gender sensitive National Security Sector Strategy.

Activity 1.2.1: *Support the full operationalization of Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce through coordination meetings; south-south exchange; support the development of data base tools (online/mobile platform) for effective tracking and reporting of SEA and SGBV in security institutions and facilitate communication and transport for outreach.*

Activity 1.2.2: *Support key security institutions to design and implement programs to increase the representation of women in the security sector, including in key decision making positions.*

Outcome 2: Community-based women leaders influence justice and security sector reform processes especially in border areas and demand accountability at all levels.


Output 2.1: Women peace building networks including in border areas have the capacity and skills to lead and meaningfully engage in national security agenda as members of the county, district and community security structures.

Activity 2.1.1: *Training for women groups and their networks in eight existing peace huts and four new peace hut in bordering counties in community dialogue, security sector reform, mediation, advocacy techniques and understanding of LNAP on UNSCR 1325.*

Activity 2.1.2: *Support community outreach and awareness on LNAP UNSCR 1325 to enhance women's leadership and participation in peace and security at the community level.*

Output 2.2: Increased confidence and uptake of security and justice sector for rights violations and dispute resolution at the community level – with focus on building trust between community, the security and justice institutions through women-led peacebuilding initiatives, and enhancing linkages with Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce.

Activity 2.2.1: *Support dialogue between peace hut women and joint border security officers to improve service delivery and gender responsiveness of security.*

	<p>Activity 2.2.2: <i>Peace Hut and their networks are capacitated and empowered on early warning and reporting of violent occurrence as per local security procedures.</i></p>
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