



**LIBERIA PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Recipient UN Organisation: UNDP	Liberia PBF Priority Area: 3.1, 3.2
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Project Number: PP/R3/A3/03	Project Duration: 12 months
Project Title: <i>Strengthening Public Defence</i>	<p>Project Location:* Public defender offices established in eight target counties- Montserrado (3), Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Lofa, and Margibi</p> <p>* Public defender trainings conducted in Monrovia.</p>

<p>Project Description: <i>Sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and people affected</i> Long term war and insecurity has led to the disintegration of the Liberian legal system. Efforts to rebuild the trust of the Liberian people are ongoing by ensuring the rights of suspects, detainees and accused can be respected and provided access and opportunity for free and fair trials. One key area however, has not been adequately addressed: the rights of prisoners and defendants in the legal system. Pre-trial detainees are languishing in jail as a result of poor case management procedures, lack of transportation, and lack of legal representation. It is the responsibility of the Public Defenders' Office to represent indigents, yet the office is poorly equipped to do so. The Public Defenders' Office lacks both the logistical support and proper capacity to provide services so desperately needed by unrepresented indigents. While much emphasis has been placed on prosecution of the accused, the defence has not been given similar consideration. A fully functioning and just legal system should place equal emphasis on prosecution and defence and upholding the right to due process.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: PBF: \$750,066.00 USD Government Input: In-kind (staff support) Other: In kind Total: \$750,066.00 USD</p> <hr/> <p>Project Duration: 12 months</p>
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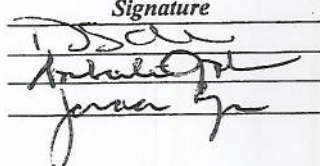
Peace building Impact and key outcomes:
Peace building Impact: An effective and accessible public defence system that underprivileged and economically challenged individuals, though accused of crimes, can rely and trust for adequate legal representation and protecting the right to due process.
Key Outcomes: Citizens will have increasing confidence in public defence system and will begin to seek and rely on trained and equipped public defender to have their day in court. Number of prolong pre-trial detentions in withholding centres and at the Central Prison will decrease. Citizens rights to due process protected with greater appreciation of the cliché – “an accused is deemed innocent until proven guilty”. A functional, trained and equipped criminal justice system comprising both strong and effective prosecution and public defence system. Citizens develop confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system and its capacity to *respect* basic human rights. Other key outcomes are detailed in the log frame.

- Outputs and Key Activities:**
- Outputs:**
- A Public Defense Training Coordinator assigned with the Judicial Training Institute (JTI) to coordinate the development of a curriculum for training.
 - A comprehensive training manual and program established to train public defender through the Judicial Training Institute (JTI)
 - Public defence system is equipped and effective
 - Public defenders are available and dedicated to represent and protect the legal interest of individuals declared indigents
 - Public defense monitors commissioned to work in the counties on a roving basis to provide oversight of public defenders.
- Key Activities:**
- A comprehensive training and development curriculum designed, approved and utilized by the JTI
 - Office of a Training Coordinator established at the JTI
 - Public defense moinitors recruited and trained to assume oversight, monitoring and evaluation responsibilities of public defenders.
 - Four three- day trainings conducted to refine and broaden public defenders' skills
 - A technical leadership team established to provide feedbacks and ensure outputs are achieved
 - Offices of eight public defenders supported with staff and logistics

Technical Advisory Panel Review Date: 13 November 2008
 PBF Secretariat Review Date: 22 January 2009
 Joint Steering Committee Approval Date: 23 January 2009

On behalf of:

Recipient UN Org/UNDP
 Co-Chair PBF SC
 Co-Chair PBF SC

Signature


Date
22/01/09
22/01/09
22/01/09

Name/Title
 Dominic Sam, Country Director
 Ambulai Johnson, Minister
 Jordan Ryan, DSRSG (RG)

Results	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PEACEBUILDING IMPACT Improving public defense services will contribute to establishing a functioning and credible justice system capable of ensuring that rights of accused are protected and justice accessible by the poor and disadvantaged who are unable to afford private legal representation.	Number of cases/inmates reviewed and disposed by Public Defenders increased.	Judiciary of Liberia statistics.	Support for improving public defense services continues.
	Number of prolonged pre-trial detainees decreased.	Reports from Technical Leadership Team.	The project enjoys the support of all levels of government
	Number of arbitrary detentions reduced due to Public Defenders' periodic visits at Central Prison and detention centres.	Reports from Public Defenders' Monitors.	Trainings provided to the Public Defenders will have a sustainable impact on their behaviour.
	Number of pre-trial detainees decreased.	Records of Public Defenders and courts of records.	The improved behaviour of the Public Defenders will result in a positive perception of their role within the justice system.
	Number of cases with a final disposition increased.	Reports from County Attorneys and City Solicitors.	The positive perception will result in a greater degree of trust and respect for Public Defenders and the Justice system.
	Public perception of Public Defenders and their performance improved.	National Police/MoJ Records on arrests and detentions.	The trainings and improved behaviour of the public defenders will
	Public perception of the Judicial sector and justice	Survey on public perception of access to justice in Liberia. Weekly reports of UNMIL/LJSSD Judicial system monitors in the Counties accessed and	

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	system improved.	accessed and reviewed.	
OUTCOMES: <i>The intended changes or benefits resulting from the project¹</i>	<i>Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging timed achievement of outcome²</i>	<i>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</i>	(Outcome to Peacebuilding Impact) <i>External conditions necessary if achieved project outcome is to contribute to reaching project impact</i>
Institution/Behaviour: 1. The Judicial sector is further enhanced as resources and skills are utilized for greater access to justice while fulfilling statutory obligations to ensure equal access.	"Key" Socio-political: A comprehensive plan to recruit; and curriculum to train public defender is part of strategic development for the Judiciary.	Recruitment plan and training curriculum are developed and accepted by the Judiciary	The Judiciary adheres to the recruitment plan and training curriculum.
Institutional Development Individual Change: 2. Public Defenders are trained in procedural and substantive areas of criminal defense, and international best practices standards in order to enhance justice delivery to the community.	Trainings occur according to developed schedule and are conducted satisfactorily. Public Defenders retain knowledge and best practices taught at trainings.	Records of public defender offices, court of records and prison and detention centres. Reports from Public Defender Monitors. Reports and observation of Technical Leadership team.	Training programme once developed will be implemented in a timely manner as per the project work plan.
Institutional Development, Individual Change & Public	Policies and standards for Public defenders	Records of public defender	Ensuring ethical standards and professional conduct and

¹ Changes are characterized by type, broadly conforming to the typology identified in Designing for Results: Integrating Monitoring and Evaluation in Conflict Transformation Programs by Cheyanne Church and Mark Rogers (Search for Common Ground, 2006).

² - Key/More: The terminology "Key" and "MORE" people comes from Church and Rogers (2006). "Key" People are those with whom it is essential to effect change in order to ensure the sought after peacebuilding impact. The "MORE" people are other persons in the community whom play an essential part, but whose "change" often comes as a result of a change among "Key" people.

- Individual/Socio-political: This terminology denotes the level of change, reflected in the RPP Matrix provided by PBF/JSC/TAP adviser, Cheyanne Church.

<p>Attitudes:</p> <p>3. 8 Public Defenders' offices supported with logistics including office equipments, stationeries, transportation, etc., to improve service delivery to needed citizens.</p>	<p>improved and enforced.</p> <p>Mechanisms for monitoring, supervising and reporting complaints to make public defenders accountable for breach of ethics and professional conduct.</p> <p>"More" Individual: Citizens are able to answer key questions about the law, human rights, and conflict resolution mechanisms</p>	<p>monitors, courts of records, Technical leadership team.</p> <p>Feedback from citizens</p>	<p>procedures will improve quality of service.</p>
<p>Public Attitudes & Root Causes/Justices:</p> <p>Coordination evolves between the public defenders, the Judges and Magistrates, and the communities they serve to promote confidence and trust in public defense system.</p>	<p>"Key" Individual: Workshops for Public Defenders, Magistrates and Judges to coordinate and cooperate to provide access to due process.</p> <p>"Key" Socio-political: Access to Public Defense services extended to rural counties.</p>	<p>Reports from Public defenders office.</p> <p>Evaluation reports from monitors.</p> <p>Records from courts of records.</p> <p>Key informant interviews</p> <p>- Feedback from clients about public defenders.</p>	<p>Coordination will improve relationship with community and boost public confidence in public defenders and the Justice system.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p><i>The specific products, services, or changes in processes resulting from the project.</i></p>	<p>Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging timed production of outputs</p>	<p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p>	<p>(Outputs to outcome)</p> <p>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project outcomes</p>
<p>1. Comprehensive plan to improve the Public Defense services provided by the Judiciary of Liberia.</p>	<p>Plan to improve and strengthen Public defense.</p> <p>Office of the public Defender Training Coordinator established at the JTI.</p>	<p>Plan approved and adopted by the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court and the Board of the JTI.</p>	<p>The Government support for improving access to justice discontinues.</p> <p>The Chief Justice and the Judiciary renege on commitment to improve public defense during internal planning process.</p>
<p>2. Public Defense Training Coordinator designs and</p>	<p>Training program</p>	<p>Training curriculum and plan approved</p>	<p>Government commitment to reforming the judiciary</p>

develops training curriculum with JTI for comprehensive training and development of public defenders.	<p>developed and approved.</p> <p>Number of training workshops achieved.</p> <p>Number of Public Defenders trained at the JTI.</p> <p>Public Defender Monitor and Evaluator trained and equipped to perform task</p>	by the Board of the JTI and the Supreme Court of Liberia.	changes.
3. Offices of the 8 Public Defenders staffed and equipped with proper logistics.		Training materials, including plan and curricula.	Sufficient financing not secured.
4. Legal Assistants to Public Defenders recruited and trained to perform task.		Oversight monitoring & evaluation of public defenders	Monitors uncommitted to perform tasks in rural counties.
5. Technical leadership team meet bi-monthly to provide feedback on progress and challenges.		Periodic reports from Public Defense Monitors	The Supreme Court and the Government are unwilling or reluctant to follow through with commitment to strengthen Public Defense
6. Two Public Defense Monitors hired and operationalized to oversee Public Defender activities in the counties		Budget expenditures, feedback from TLT	Sufficient monitors not identified.
ACTIVITIES: <i>Tasks to be done to produce the outputs</i>	INPUTS: This is a summary of the project budget (sub-budgets and total as in Annex 2.4)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	(Activity to output) Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from activities to achieving outputs
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>1. Training Coordinator at JTI identified and recruited.</p> <p>2. Design and development of comprehensive training program and curricula for public defenders and other judicial sector personnel.</p> <p>3. Local Consultant recruited to advise and assist with development of training program and curricula recruited.</p> <p>4. Initial comprehensive training program and manual drafted.</p> <p>5. Detailed draft curricula and training program presented to The Board of JTI and Chief Justice.</p>	<p>1. Personnel US\$238,800</p> <p>2. Contracts US\$12,800</p> <p>3. Training US\$4,520</p> <p>4. Transport US\$308,800</p> <p>5. Supplies and Commodities US\$53,440</p> <p>6. Equipment US\$10,002</p> <p>7. Travel US\$0</p> <p>8. Miscellaneous US\$7,320</p>	<p>See output 1 above</p> <p>Programmatic report</p>	<p>See output 1 above</p> <p>Finances and resources for all activities are secured, and there is no significant increase in costs due to unforeseen circumstances.</p>

	<p>9. Agency Mgmt Support US\$52504</p>		
<p>Output 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office space identified/refurbished and/or equipped for 8 public defenders. 2. Public Defenders identified and/or appointed and Legal Assistants recruited by the Supreme Court. 3. Public Defenders training needs and gaps identified by the Public Defender Training Coordinator (PDTTC) and other stakeholders in a one-day workshop. 4. Comprehensive training programme developed and approved by the Board of the JTI. 5. A work plan developed by the PDTTC identifies all priority trainings to be undertaken 6. Timeline for trainings developed by the PDTTC and submitted to the Board of the JTI for approval. 7. Initial training undertaken for Public Defenders comprising standards, statues and procedures, and eligibility for indigent services. 8. Training undertaken for public defenders on Liberian criminal law and procedures. 9. Training undertaken for Public Defenders on the initial charging process and the rules of evidence. 	<p>10. Total US\$750,066</p>		

<p>10. Training undertaken for Public Defenders on dealing with populations usually accused of violent crimes including SGBV.</p> <p>11. A Technical Leadership Team (TLT) established to provide feedback on progress and to assist in training and to explore avenues for greater coordination.</p> <p>12. Fortnightly meetings of the TLT held to provide oversight of, and guidance to, ongoing and upcoming training programmes and to ensure outputs are achieved.</p> <p>13. Periodic reports produced by the PDTC for submission to the Board of the JTI setting forth its activities, lessons learned, and next steps</p>			
<p>Output 3:</p> <p>1. Public defender staffs trained in the use of electronic database for case management, reporting and tracking results of service delivered.</p> <p>2. Policies and procedures developed on attendance and performance, monitoring and evaluation of public defenders.</p> <p>3. Policies and procedures developed on attendance and performance, monitoring and evaluation submitted to the Supreme Court for approval.</p> <p>4. Approved policies and procedures developed on performance monitoring</p>			

<p>and evaluation disseminated to all courts and public defenders.</p> <p>5. Mechanism established for receiving and addressing complaints regarding public defenders and staffs.</p>			
<p>Output 4</p> <p>1. Legal Assistants trained</p>			
<p>Output 5</p> <p>1. TLT meets fortnightly.</p>			
<p>Output 6</p> <p>1. Public Defense Monitors hired.</p> <p>2. Public Defense Monitors trained.</p>			

Full Project Document – Outline (14 Pages Max)

1. Background and problem statement

Provide brief and concise information on the background of the project. Give a brief description of the problem you will try to address and why it is significant. Include who it affects and state the implications for localised and national level peace. Who are the main beneficiaries, and how will they benefit? Are there other stakeholders who may gain or lose as a result of the Project/project?

Problem Statement:

In its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the Government of Liberia acknowledged that long term war and insecurity has led to the disintegration of the legal system. The people of Liberia have lost trust in legal actors, and have often turned away from the formal legal process altogether. In recent years, the Government and its partners have made progress, passing new laws to protect the most vulnerable and educating the public about their rights. They have coordinated trainings for police, judges and magistrates, hired new county attorneys who are law school graduates, built new buildings to house courts, and significantly improved the working conditions of the judiciary. Through this process, the Government is rebuilding the trust of the Liberian people, by helping to show that the police can apprehend suspects and that the judiciary can try defendants fairly and efficiently and convict and imprison those who are guilty.

One key area however, has not been adequately addressed: the rights of prisoners and defendants in the legal system. Pre-trial detainees are languishing in jail as a result of poor case management procedures, lack of transportation, and lack of legal representation. It is the responsibility of the Public Defenders' Office to represent indigents, yet the office is poorly equipped to do so. The Public Defenders' Office lacks both the logistical support and proper capacity to provide services so desperately needed by unrepresented indigents. While much emphasis has been placed on prosecution of the accused, the defense has not been given similar consideration. A fully functioning and just legal system should place equal emphasis on prosecution and defense and upholding the right to due process.

Public defenders need to be properly equipped to perform their central role in the legal system. Approximately 90 percent of all inmates in Liberia's prisons have not been convicted of a crime³; instead, they are awaiting trial. In a system that lacks successful public defense, indigents are imprisoned for indeterminate periods of time without access to counsel or justice while suspects who can afford bail are released. A recent survey conducted at the Monrovia Central Prison indicates there are about 825 inmates; only 65 of these have been convicted of a crime.⁴ Indigents who have their day in court are often poorly represented, if they are represented at all.

This widespread violation of the rights of defendants is not just a human rights concern; it is a threat to peace and security. For those who cannot afford counsel and/or are denied timely trials, there is real concern that this denial of rights can lead to feelings of despair that can result in prison breaks, riots or other violence that the current system is ill-equipped to handle. As the Deputy Supervisor of Rehabilitation in Monrovia recently noted, "Detainees riot because people who have been sentenced can count the days until they are released, but those who have not been to court do not know and they riot." For those prisoners that do eventually get a trial long after the statutory pre-trial limit, a responsible judge can overturn convictions as a result of denied and violated constitutional rights to a speedy trial. As a result, potentially dangerous felons are released back into the community. And where a suspect goes free in such a manner, the public loses even more trust in the legal process.

There is an acute shortage of trained public defense counsel to staff the courts, and magisterial and specialized courts continue to be staffed by unqualified personnel. There are major case management constraints between the various parts of the criminal justice system, severe shortcomings in evidence gathering and preservation, and serious problems regarding the length of pre-trial detentions and the long delays for trials. For example, the majority of prisoners are pre-trial detainees who have been waiting for long periods for their cases to be heard in court, due to a lack of prosecutors and public

³ Unofficial figure provided by UNMIL on September 10, 2008.

⁴ Carter Center staff visit to Monrovia Central Prison with review of all inmate records, September 6, 2008.

defenders to facilitate their cases.

There are significant shortcomings in the protection and promotion of human rights, a lack of equal access to the justice system, and limited public understanding of citizens' rights under the law. Specifically, access to justice is limited for women and those in rural areas, and is further hampered by the inefficient administration of justice. Public perceptions of, and confidence in, the Judicial sector and its ability to strengthen the rule of law remain low.

This Project is designed to increase public confidence in the criminal justice system's ability to protect the rights of victims and the accused as well. An effective criminal justice system must not only have an equipped and efficient prosecutorial team, but it must also be complemented by an equally well staffed and trained public defenders. This project will support the Judicial sector to provide redress by addressing weaknesses in the defense element of the criminal justice system stemming from lack of qualified and properly trained public defenders which inhibits their ability to effectively and justly perform their role.

Specifically, the project will facilitate two activities: 1) *Public Defender Training*, and 2) *Public Defender Logistical Support*. This support is timely as the PBF JSC is considering two other proposals, both of which seek to strengthen the capacity of the prosecution: one establishes a SGBV Crimes Unit within the Ministry of Justice to prosecute cases, while the other will create well-equipped and trained prosecutors. Both notes present crucial peace building activities, but as the prosecution is bolstered, so too must the quality and capacity of the defense be improved.

Public Defender Training

The project will provide rigorous training to build the capacity of public defenders. This training will be conducted under the auspices of the JTI and will consist of four three-day trainings on a variety of legal subjects and skills noted in the log frame. Specialized training for public defenders is the first of its kind. In the past, public defenders were not specifically trained as public defender - they were only required to meet qualification of a legal practitioner. The Chief justice has also appointed at least one public defender in every County and efforts have been exerted to provide office space and logistics for the use of the Public Defenders' office. The recent improved salaries for public defenders across the board, is also evidence of support and commitment to sustain activities under this Project and beyond its duration.

A Public Defense Training Coordinator. The project will provide a Public Defense Training Coordinator to the JAAP JI. Based in Monrovia, the Public Defense Training Coordinator will work with the JAAP JI to develop a curriculum of training to cover core modules including, but not limited to: Case Investigation and Preparation, Client and Witness Interviewing, Trial Skills; Administration and Caseload Management Skills, and Pre-trial Negotiations with County Attorneys. The Public Defense Training Coordinator will be identified by the Judiciary. The Public Defense Training Coordinator will be responsible for conducting four 3-day trainings (held between the terms of court) that will both refine and broaden public defenders' skills through review of case data, practices, and the systematic promotion of new best practices in defense counselling. In addition, the Public Defense Training Coordinator will be constantly available by phone to answer questions from Public Defenders.

Two Public Defense Monitors. The project will provide two Public Defense Monitors to the Judiciary to work in the counties on a roving basis to provide oversight of public defenders. The Public Defense Monitors will be put in place to ensure that all public defenders in every county are implementing best practices and lessons learned. In addition, the Public Defense Monitors will be responsible for ensuring that the logistical support provided by the project (detailed in the next section) is being used appropriately. The project will be ever mindful not to perpetuate historic, endemic abuses of power or cause harm to others.

A Technical Leadership Team. The Public Defense Training Coordinator and Public Defense Monitors will be assisted by a Technical Leadership Team comprised of a working group of relevant justice sector stakeholders including, but not limited to the JTI, the Head of the Public Defender Office in Montserrado County (Cllr. Elijah Cheapoo), UNMIL Legal and Judicial Systems Support Division, PAE, the American Bar Association, and The Carter Center. The Technical Leadership Team, chaired by the JAAP JI, will meet fortnightly and provide feedback on progress made, troubleshoot areas of concern, and ensure that outputs are achieved. Representatives of the Technical Leadership Team will also be available to assist in trainings and explore avenues to coordinate defense, prosecutor, and judicial trainings, where appropriate.⁵

⁵ For example, trainings on the rules of evidence, search and seizure law, and legal ethics could include prosecutors,

Public Defender Logistical Support

Training must be coupled with the provision of the proper tools in order to have a peace building impact. With this in mind, the project will provide the Public Defenders' office, through the Judiciary, with necessary logistical support so that it can function properly in an ever-improving judiciary. Logistical support will include:

Eight public defender offices in target counties. It is the case in many counties that the public defender does not have physical office space in which to conduct business, store case files, prepare cases, and interview clients. For example, the public defender in Bong County often meets with clients under a tree in the yard outside of the court and carries sensitive client files to and from his house every day. In order to ensure immediate impact, the project will assess the counties of greatest need and secure eight offices in target counties for use by the public defender. This assessment will take into consideration pre-existing working conditions, case load, potential caseload (determined by a study of prison demographics and in consultation with the full range of justice stakeholders (the LNP, civil society organizations, international NGOs present in the communities, etc.)) and the potential for conflict. Base on case load, needs, lack of infrastructure, demography, etc., the Judiciary identified and targeted Public defenders in 6 counties to benefit from this Project which will then lay the foundation to continue training and other support to public defenders in other counties. Salaries for public defender will be standardized and all PDs will be required to undergo training at the JTI to continue in their positions. The targeted public defenders are currently in their respective Counties and carrying out their tasks. The Judiciary has also committed to furthering and extending similar training and support opportunities to public defenders in other counties using the experience and challenges of this project to derive a common output –quality, professional, and effective public defence system to ensure equal access to justice and the rule of law. If there is a need to hire new public defender during the duration of the Project, a TOR will be compiled by the ToJ and the Project management team.

Staff of eight public defenders. Within two months it is anticipated that all of the target counties will have at least one public defender with the exception of Montserrado County. While the Judiciary has plans to eventually staff two public defenders in each county, in this immediate, peace building phase the project will fill critical gaps by providing a second public defender for each of the offices established in the target counties. In addition, the project will cover the housing costs for the public defenders, either by ensuring that their office contains a section that is habitable, or by paying for separate housing.

Staff of eight legal assistants. Each of the eight offices will be provided with one legal assistant who will work under the public defender and have no ties to other institutions. A public defender is essentially tasked with building a case for the defense of his or her clients. In order to build a successful case, the public defender has to interview witnesses, research crime scenes, and generally serve as a check to any investigation conducted by the LNP. Understandably, this is a time-consuming process. In addition to paying their salaries, the project will cover the housing costs for the legal assistants, either by ensuring that their public defender office contains a section that is habitable, or by paying for separate housing. Legal assistants will also attend trainings, as appropriate.

Legal and administrative resources. Each public defender office identified will receive a full set of law books, which include all the necessary resources to build a rigorous defense for a client. The project will provide administrative resources as needed, including set allowances for scratch cards for mobile phones.

Vehicles and fuel. It is essential that public defenders have mobility. The project will provide a vehicle and required fuel to public defenders so that they can transport clients to trial (accompanied by a sheriff, per legal requirements) as well as conduct daily business, including reaching outlying magistrates courts. The vehicle will also be used by the legal assistant to conduct investigations and interviews. In addition, the project will provide one motorbike for each office in order to aid the work of the legal assistant.

Main beneficiaries:

public defenders, and judges while trainings detailing the proper steps to follow when preparing a victim of child sex abuse to testify in court should obviously be restricted to prosecutors.

- Citizens will benefit from an improved public defense system where public defenders will provide timely, speedy and adequate legal representation for those accused of crimes and qualify as indigents as a result of being provided with proper training and logistical support. This will lead to an appreciable reduction in detentions without charge or trial and pre-trial detentions. Unfair practices and injustices will be minimized during trial with well trained and qualified public defenders representing an accused who for the lack of resources can not afford quality legal representation to ensure access to due process.
- The Ministry of Justice through its detentions and withholding centres will experience a significant reduction in detainees and inmates and thereby reduce over-crowdedness, retain more space and improve sanitary and hygienic conditions at the centres, due to increased capacity of Public Defenders to perform their duties.
- Public defenders will benefit from the trainings and the standards, policies and procedures, by improving their skills and knowledge of Liberian criminal law and procedures.

Other stakeholders - Winners:

- Judges, magistrates, defense attorneys, public defenders, and police will all benefit from better trained and more professional public defenders and an improved and efficient public defense system.

Other stakeholders – Losers:

- Members of the public defense services who are inadequately supervised, and who have used their positions for personal gain will suffer as a result of greater supervision and accountability mechanisms being put into place.
- Citizens who perverted the public defense system for their own use through the use of bribes and kinship will suffer as a stronger judicial sector with trained public defenders will insist on ethics and professionalism.

National Capacity Building and Ownership:

This project has obvious national capacity building outcomes through the training of public defenders as well as paramount national ownership given that the project is implemented through the JAAP JTI. The JAAP JTI has a mandate and strong desire to properly train a range of justice sector employees, including public defenders. While the activities described in the project description section are contingent on outside donor funding, it is important to note that this dependence is only short-term; this project is designed to fill a critical immediate gap ahead of significant government investment in the JAAP JTI and the Public Defenders' Office. The Judiciary administers a Judicial Scholarship Program that pays student's law school tuition and fees in return for a three year commitment to serve the judiciary after graduation. The Chief Justice of the Republic Of Liberia, His Honor Johnnie N. Lewis, has committed to use this program to achieve, over time, adequate staffing of public defender offices. In this manner, trainings and logistics provided through this project will lay a foundation – necessary *now* – on which the government will continue to support with resources and ensure sustainability. Salaries of the Public Defenders reflected in this project were provided by the office of the Chief Justice as standardized salaries that the Judiciary is committed to permanently adopt in its budget beyond the duration of the Project.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and evaluation are intrinsic elements to the overall project design. For effective monitoring, the project will set in place two Public Defence Monitors who will, among other duties described above, be responsible for ongoing monitoring of public defenders in targeted counties of greatest need. For monitoring purposes and to ensure that bad habits do not become endemic, this project will focus on eight counties of greatest need, allowing for close oversight of the project. In addition, as noted above, the project will create a Technical Leadership Team to assist in monitoring the project. In consultation with the Technical Leadership Team, the Public Defense Monitors will produce monthly and quarterly progress reports, technical and financial report; a standard reporting tool will be developed; UNDP will ensure reporting to the PBSO. Updates will be provided to the Governance and Rule of Law Pillar, the overarching body for policy oversight on the governance and rule of law sector. This will ensure linkages to the PRS implementation and monitoring framework.

The project will include a significant evaluation to measure the achievement of outcomes reflected in the peace building impact. This will include a baseline study of the prison population to determine the needs and demographic/situational conditions of prisoners (i.e. the average time a prisoner has been awaiting trial). In addition, external consultants will test the capacity of public defenders pre- and post-training.

Implementation Arrangements:

- The JAAP JTI will be the implementing partner for all activities related to trainings and will convene the Technical Leadership Team on a regular basis to ensure that personnel and logistics are secured and that program outputs are met. The JAAP JTI was inaugurated in June 2008 and tasked to train Supreme Court Justices, Circuit Court judges, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Customary Court officials, Court Reporters, etc., and is steered by a board of 13 members. Supreme Court Justice Kabineh Ja'neh is Chair of the Board of Governors and will serve as the main point of contact for members of the Technical Leadership Team
- The Supreme Court of Liberia will be the main implementing partner for all activities relating to the provision of logistical support
- UN will be represented by UNDP as the recipient UN organization. This means UNDP will ensure accountability, transparency, timely implantation, management and achievement of results. UNDP has significant experience with implementing Rule of Law sector programmes. It has carried out a nationwide needs assessment of the county attorneys on the basis of which specific measures are being fashioned; it is also in the process of providing support to MOJ's GBV unit, the HR division, etc; in collaboration with ABA, a programme of institutional support to the Law School is being rolled out; through its leadership, \$1m has been approved under the PBF to strengthen the MOJ's prosecution role and a full project document has been developed under the leadership of MOJ and is expected to complement this project; it has developed a medium term programme on rule of law to ensure a coordinated and sustained effort; this project will benefit from and contribute to these various initiatives.
- UNMIL Legal and Judicial System Support Division will provide technical and logistical support as requested and where possible, including through participation in the Technical Leadership Team. UNMIL LJSSD has a long-standing involvement in justice sector reform in Liberia and has a presence in the counties that will be targeted by the project.
- The Carter Center will provide technical and logistical support, serve as part of the Technical Leadership Team, and assist with training. The Carter Center has a long-standing relationship with the justice sector. The Carter Center's ongoing programming in the rule of law sector will ensure complementarily and cross-fertilizing of needs, resources, and information. Of advantage to the project will be the expertise of The Carter Center's Program Manager, John Hummel, a former criminal defense attorney and public defender.

Expected Outputs:

- Four three-day trainings of all public defenders.
- Eight public defender offices in target counties established and operational.
- Eight public defenders in target counties provided with the necessary skills and tools to perform their duties.
- Eight legal assistants in target counties provided with the necessary skills and tools to perform their duties.

ANNEX 2.4

PROJECT BUDGET

(Note that some parts of the budget reflects the total project budget and some ongoing Carter Center activities not related to the project, where there is no PBF contribution requested)

The budget would utilise the Standard Format* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities.

Budgets could be presented in the following Atlas (UNDP financial system) compatible format;

CATEGORY	Number	Time period (months)	Unit cost (USD)	Total USD	UNDP Contribution	PBF Contribution
1. Personnel						
Public Defender Salaries	8	12	1250	120000		120000
Public Defender Monitor	2	12	1000	24000		24000
Public Defender Training Coordinator (PDTC)	1	12	1500	18000		18000
Legal Assistant	8	12	800	76800		76800
Sub-total Personnel				238800		238800
2. Contracts						
Consultant to Assist in Initial Strategic Planning	1	2	3000	6000		6000
Consultant to Assist PDTC in Training Development	1	2	2000	4000		4000
Consultant to Provide Analysis on Training Curriculum Developed	1	1	2000	2000		2000

Consultant to Assist in Tabulating Questionnaire Results	1	1	800	800		800
Sub-total Contracts				12800		12800
4. Transport						
Vehicles for Public Defenders	8	1	35000	280000		280000
Fuel Allowance for Vehicle	8	12	300	28800		28800
Sub-total Transport				308800		308800
5. Supplies and commodities						
Legal Resources (Law Books, etc.)	8	1	5000	40000		40000
Phone Credit	8	12	140	13440		13440
Sub-total Supplies and Commodities				53440		53440
6. Equipment						
Training Materials	1	1	10000	10002		10002
Sub-total Equipment				10002		10002
7. Travel						
N/A				0		0
Sub-total Travel				0		0
8. Miscellaneous						
Rent for Public Defender/Legal Assistant Housing	8	12	200	19200		19200
Rent for Public Defender Offices	8	12	500	48000		48000
Lodging for Trainings for 8 Public Defenders (\$50 per PD per training)	4	1	400	1600		1600
Per Diem for Trainings (12 days - 4 three day trainings)	8	12	20	1920		1920
Food for Trainings	4	1	250	1000		1000
Evaluation Costs	1	1	2000	2000		2000
Sub-total Miscellaneous				73720		73720
9. Agency Management Support**				52504		52504
TOTAL				750066		750066

* The Standard Financial Report that has been reviewed with the UNDG Financial Policies Working Group.

** The rate shall be within the range of 5% to 9%, with overall expected average of 7% of the total of categories 1-8., as agreed to by Recipient UN Organizations in MOU signed with the PBF's Administrative Agent, the UNDP MDTF Office

ANNEX 2.5

Detailed Work Plan for 12 Months -2009

Activities/Inputs	Budget (reflects PBF contributions)	Delivery Date
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>1. Training Coordinator at JTI identified and recruited.</p> <p>2. Design and development of comprehensive training program and curricula for public defenders and other judicial sector personnel.</p> <p>3. Local Consultant recruited to assist with the development of training program and curricula.</p> <p>4. Initial comprehensive training program and manual drafted.</p> <p>5. Detailed draft curricula and training program presented to The Chief Justice and the Board of the JTI</p> <p>6. Consultant recruited to provide analysis for developed curriculum</p>	<p>1. \$18000</p> <p>2.\$1000</p> <p>3. \$4000</p> <p>4.\$500</p> <p>5.\$000</p> <p>6.2000</p>	<p>1. February 2009</p> <p>2. February – March 2009</p> <p>3. March 2009</p> <p>4. April 2009</p> <p>5. April- May 2009</p> <p>6. May 2009</p>
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>1. Office space identified/refurbished and/or equipped for 8 public defenders.2. Public Defenders identified/appointed and Legal Assistants recruited by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>3. Public Defenders training needs and gaps identified by the Public Defender Training Coordinator (PDTTC) and other stakeholders in a one-day workshop.</p> <p>4. Comprehensive training programme developed and approved by the Board of the JTI.</p> <p>5. A work plan developed by the PDTTC identifies all priority trainings to be undertaken.</p> <p>6. Initial training undertaken for Public Defenders comprising standards, statues and procedures, and eligibility for indigent services.</p> <p>7. Training undertaken for public defenders on Liberian criminal law and procedures.</p> <p>8. Training undertaken for Public Defenders on the</p>	<p>1. \$19200</p> <p>2. \$196800</p> <p>3.\$1000</p> <p>4. \$1000</p> <p>5.\$0000</p> <p>6.\$1920</p> <p>7.\$1920</p> <p>8. \$1920</p> <p>9.\$1920</p> <p>10.\$000</p> <p>11. \$250</p> <p>12.\$000</p>	<p>1. May 2009</p> <p>2. May – April 2009</p> <p>3.May 2009</p> <p>4. June – July 2009</p> <p>5. July 2009</p> <p>6. July 2009</p> <p>7. August 2009</p> <p>8. September 2009</p> <p>9. October 2009</p> <p>10. June – July 2009</p> <p>11. August 2009 – January 2010</p> <p>12. August 2009 – January 2010</p>

<p>initial charging process and the rules of evidence.</p> <p>9. Training undertaken for Public Defenders on dealing with populations usually accused of violent crimes including SGBV.</p> <p>10. A Technical Leadership Team (TLT) established to provide feedback on progress and to assist in training and to explore avenues for greater coordination.</p> <p>11. Fortnightly meetings of the TLT held to provide oversight of, and guidance to, ongoing and upcoming training programmes and to ensure outputs are achieved.</p> <p>12. Periodic reports produced by the PDTC for submission to the Board of the JTI setting forth its activities, lessons learned, and next steps.</p>		
<p>Output 3:</p> <p>1. Public defender office staffs trained in the use of the electronic database for case management, reporting and tracking results of service delivery.</p> <p>2. Policies and procedures developed on attendance and performance monitoring and evaluation of public defenders.</p> <p>3. Policies and procedures developed on attendance and performance monitoring and evaluation submitted to the Supreme Court for approval.</p> <p>4. Approved policies and procedures developed on performance monitoring and evaluation disseminated to all courts and public defenders.</p> <p>5. Mechanism established for receiving and addressing complaints regarding public defenders and staffs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. \$1000 2. \$1000 3. \$0000 4. \$0000 5. \$250 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. July –September 2009 2. August 2009 3. September 2009 4. October 2009 5. November 2009 – January 2010
<p>Grand Total</p>	<p>\$252,430</p>	

Dates	6 Month Benchmarks	Indicators of Progress

First 4 Months	Output 1: Training program and curricula developed Work plan to implement training program formulated	Training program and work plan approved by the JTI and the Supreme Court
	Output 2: Public Defenders Identified/appointed 8 Public defender offices identified Two Public Defender Monitors Identified and hired	Public Defenders Offices fully equipped and operational Feedback from TLT

Second 4 Months	Output 1: Consultant recruited to assist PDTC with development of training program Implementation of training program begins	Curriculum is developed and approved by JTI and the Supreme Court Two Public Defenders training completed
	Output 2: Technical Leadership Team established Public Defender Training Coordinator begins periodic reports on training to the Board of JTI.	Technical Leadership commences fortnightly supervision and guidance meetings Board of JTI uses reports from PDTC to effect administrative and policy changes for an effective Public defender training and professional performance
	Output 3: Public Defenders staffs trained in electronic database Electronic database created for Public Defenders	Records and information for Public defenders entered into legible and resourceful database. Staff can use and maintain database

Third 4 months	Output 1: Public defender Training Coordinator continues training and reports on training program	Report on implementation of Public defender training program is prepared.
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	<p>Output 2:</p> <p>Substantive training for Public defenders achieved</p> <p>Fortnightly meetings of the TLT continue</p>	<p>4 Public defenders trainings achieved</p>
	<p>Output 3:</p> <p>Policies and procedures on performance, monitoring and evaluation of Public defenders developed</p> <p>Public Defenders Monitors recruited and trained to perform tasks</p> <p>Mechanism put in place for receiving and addressing complaints about Public Defenders and staffs.</p>	<p>Public Defender Monitors begin to perform tasks and prepare reports.</p>

Liberia Peacebuilding Fund Project Summary

Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP	PBF Priority Area:	3.1, 3.2		
Implementing Partner(s):	The Supreme Court of Liberia, James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute, UNMIL Legal and Judicial Systems Support Division, The Carter Center.				
Project Number:	PP/R3/A1/01				
Project Title:	<i>Strengthening Public Defence</i>				
Total Approved Project Budget:	\$ 750,066.00 USD				
Location:	Montserrado (3), Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Lofa, and Margibi				
JSC Approval Date:	23 January 2009				
Project Duration:	12 Months	Starting Date:	February 1, 2009	Completion Date:	January 31, 2010
Project Description:	<p>The <i>Strengthening Public Defence</i> project will bolster the capacity and, as a result, effectiveness of Liberia's public defenders through targeted inputs. These inputs will facilitate two activities: 1) <i>Public Defender Training</i>, and 2) <i>Public Defender Logistical Support</i>. This support is timely as the PBF JSC is considering two other proposals, both of which seek to strengthen the capacity of the prosecution: one establishes a SGBV Crimes Unit within the Ministry of Justice to prosecute cases, while the other will create well-equipped and trained prosecutors. Both projects present crucial peace building activities, but as the prosecution is bolstered, so too must the quality and capacity of the defense be improved.</p>				
Peacebuilding Impact:	<p>By providing strategic inputs into a specific institution, the Public Defenders' office, the project will achieve a broad peace building impact. Institutional change effected through the personal transformation of key individuals (Public Defenders) will precipitate attitudinal and behavioural change among ordinary Liberians as they gain access to qualified, prepared, equipped Public Defenders, thus reinforcing popular acceptance of the justice system. With proper respect for due process and the rights of the accused, Liberians will see tangible change, only amplified when one considers how this will complement other tandem PBF proposals' peace building impacts, particularly the UNHCR/Carter Center <i>Strengthening the Rule of Law</i> project, and two projects to strengthen the Ministry of Justice: <i>Strengthening the Rule of Law Sector to Effectively Address SGBV in Liberia</i> project and <i>Supporting the Ministry of Justice in Improving Prosecution Services</i> project.</p>				
Outputs and Key Activities:	<p><u>Key Outcomes :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public defenders are effectively trained in procedural and substantive areas criminal defence in order to enhance justice delivery to the community. 				

	<p>2. Standard operating procedures are developed and put into place to monitor and evaluate performance of public defenders offices and their staffs to ensure consistent application of institutional and professional rules and regulations to promote justice and equal access to due process.</p> <p>3. Linkages are created between the public defenders, the judges, the police, and the communities they serve in order to develop sustainable relationships to enhance public trust and confidence in the justice delivery system.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive training program for improving public defense system with the judicial sector. 2. The Office Public defenders Training Coordinator established within the JAAP JTI under the Supreme Court of Liberia to design a comprehensive training programme, provide training courses and materials in substantive areas of criminal procedure including arrest, detention, rights to bail, detention without trial, right to due process and to counsel, to public defenders and other justice sector staffs. 3. The Office Public Defender Monitor functionalized to provide oversight responsibility to public defenders by monitoring and evaluating performances and services. 4. Mechanisms to receive and address complaints of public defenders and their support staffs to promote accountability and professional and ethical standards and to enhance public perception and confidence in the judicial sector. <p>Key Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan for comprehensive training program approved; implementation plan designed. 2. Office of public Defense Training Coordinator established; comprehensive training programme designed; various trainings undertaken 3. Database established; standard policies and procedures developed and submitted to the Supreme Court for approval; complaint mechanism established
Indicator and Benchmarks:	<p>Indicators of the Peacebuilding Impact are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of cases reviewed by public defenders increased. 2. Number of cases dropped, compromised, or misplaced decreased. 3. Number of cases dropped and/or dismissed due to lack of victim/witness follow-through decreased. 4. Number of pre-trial detainees decreased. 5. Number of cases with a final disposition increased. 6. Public perception of public defenders and their performance improved. 7. Public perception of the Judiciary improved.
Procurement:	<p>Office equipment and supplies MOSS compliant vehicles (to be turned over to the Supreme Court for continual use by the Public Defenders at the end of the project)</p>

Submission Form To Joint Steering Committee

Part A. Meeting Information	
<i>To be completed by the PBF Secretariat</i>	
SC Meeting No:	
Item No:	
Date of Meeting:	

Part B: Project Summary	
<i>To be completed by the Recipient UN Organization</i>	
From: Dominic Sam, Country Director/UNDP/Liberia <i>Head of Recipient UN Organization</i>	Date of Submission: 14 November 2008
Contact: 231.699.5555/Dominic.sam@undp.org ; 231.6590340/cleophas.torori@undp.org ; 231.662.7754/james.verdier@undp.org <i>Telephone number, email</i>	
Proposed Project, if approved, would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> New Project / Joint Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) <i>Expansion of existing project</i>	Proposed Project resulted from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within Liberia PBF Terms of Reference <input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency initiative within Liberia PBF Terms of Reference <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) <i>/UN Agency initiative within Liberia PBF Terms of Reference</i>
Recipient UN Organization: UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s): The Supreme Court of Liberia, James A.A. Pierre Judicial Institute, UNMIL Legal and Judicial Systems Support Division, The Carter Center.	
Theme/Cluster/Priority Area: 3.1, 3.2	
Project⁶ Title: <i>Strengthening Public Defenders</i>	
Total Project Budget: \$750,066.00 USD	
Amount requested: \$750,066.00 USD	
Amount and percentage of indirect costs requested: \$ (UNDP indirect costs); 7% of budget, \$52,504	
Projected Annual Disbursements:	750,066.00

⁶ The term "Projectme" is used for projects, Projectmes and joint Projectmes.

Projected Annual Commitments:

750,066.00

*Narrative summary of Project
Not to exceed 500 words*

1. Background

Long term war and insecurity has led to the disintegration of the Liberian legal system. Efforts to rebuild the trust of the Liberian people are ongoing by ensuring the rights of suspects, detainees and accused can be respected and provided access and opportunity for free and fair trials. One key area however, has not been adequately addressed: the rights of prisoners and defendants in the legal system. Pre-trial detainees are languishing in jail as a result of poor case management procedures, lack of transportation, and lack of legal representation. It is the responsibility of the Public Defenders' Office to represent indigents, yet the office is poorly equipped to do so. The Public Defenders' Office lacks both the logistical support and proper capacity to provide services so desperately needed by unrepresented indigents. While much emphasis has been placed on prosecution of the accused, the defence has not been given similar consideration. A fully functioning and just legal system should place equal emphasis on prosecution and defence and upholding the right to due process.

2. Purpose of Proposed Project

This Project is designed to increase public confidence in the judicial system's ability to provide equal access to justice and ensure free fair and impartial trial of all persons accused of committing crimes. This Project seeks to address this problem by strengthening the ability and enhancing the capacity of Public Defenders to provide professional, adequate and quality legal representation through a comprehensive training program for both Public Defenders and Legal Assistants as well as building capacity through logistical support including but not limited to office equipments and supplies as well as transportation, etc.

Part C: Technical Review

(To be completed by the PBF Secretariat on behalf of the Technical Advisory Panel)

Composition of Technical Advisory Panel:

Provide names, titles and organizational affiliation of Panel members

Jerome Hansen, UNDP, PBO (Peacebuilding Knowledge, Proj. Design)

Christiana Solomon, UNMIL (Project Design, Peacebuilding Knowledge)

Ismael Dadoo, UNDP (Project Design, Peacebuilding Knowledge)

External TAP

Cheyenne Church – CDA Collaborative Learning Projects – RPP, Boston, MA, USA

Peter Woodrow – Assistant Director / CDA Collaborative Learning Projects – RPP, Boston, MA, USA

Secretariat

Wilfred Gray-Johnson

Benjamin Spatz

Technical Advisory Panel Review Date:

Provide date(s) of review

13 November 2008

3. Evaluation of Proposal by the Technical Advisory Panel

Provide concise summary evaluation of proposal against:

Project seems to be under funded

How are these 8 public defenders linked to or supportive of those already assigned in each of the counties and those in Monrovia.

Are these 8 different from those that are assigned in the counties already or are they hiring new ones? Who gets trainings? ToRs for those to be hired. Training manuals.

- **vehicles? How many does Judiciary have already? Who will use them?**
- **Defense monitors?**
- **what included in trainings**
- **partners? Judiciary can do this? Sustainable after project duration? Salaries?**

i) General principles and selection criteria

(a)	Is the Project explicitly based on Liberia PBF Priority Plan?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Does the project build capacity within national institutions?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Does the project promote and ensure national and local ownership?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Does the organization have the appropriate system to deliver expected results (also looking at earlier performance and project delivery)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	Does the project avoid duplication of and significant overlap with the activities of other actors?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	Does the project use strategic entry points that respond to immediate needs and yet facilitate longer-term improvements?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	Does the project build on existing resources, capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	Can the Project be completed within 12 months?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

ii) Relevance to peacebuilding criteria

(a)	Are peacebuilding and reconciliation aspects adequately addressed by the proposal?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Are related gender dimensions taken into account and adequately addressed by the proposal?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

(c)	Are the theory of change and strategy for the project appropriate for, and relevant to the particular conflict situation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>iii) Project design criteria</i>		
(a)	Are the activities appropriate, practical, and consistent with the expected results?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Are risks taken into account and is this analysis reflected in the structure and design of the logframe?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Has the role of partners been identified and is their level of involvement and participation in the project satisfactory?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Does the proposal include realistic provisions for monitoring and are the indicators at impact, outcome and output level adequate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>iv) Impact and Sustainability</i>		
(a)	Is the project likely to have a tangible/measurable impact on its target groups, especially in terms of building peace and reconciliation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Is the project likely to have multiplier effects, including scope for replication and/or extension?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Does the proposal have mechanisms to ensure that it is sustained beyond the end date?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Does the proposal have the mechanisms to be fully integrated and mainstreamed into new Projects and projects?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Overall Technical Advisory Panel review of project submission [Recommendations]		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Part D: Administrative Review

To be completed by the Liberia PBF Secretariat

4. Review by PBF Secretariat

Date of review:
22 January 2009

Check on Project Proposal Format Contents

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover sheet (first page) | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project Justification | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project Management Arrangements | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

<input type="checkbox"/> Risks and Assumptions	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Budget	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Progress Report (for supplementary funding only)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Support Cost	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Provide concise summary assessment against:

- 18 Months Implementation*
Elaborate
- Agency indirect support cost*
Elaborate
- General evaluation criteria*
Elaborate

<i>Part E General criteria for prioritising Projects/projects</i>		
(a)	Must be in line with Liberia PBF Priority Plan	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Recipient Organisation is unable to meet high or urgent priority needs with existing level of funding	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Addresses high priority activities that have significant impact, and by nature must address seasonal or timing imperatives and considerations.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Supports activities that are likely to improve the overall peacebuilding situation at national and local levels.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

5. Recommendation of the PBF Secretariat
Elaborate

The Secretariat recommends that the project is approved for funding by the MDTF as it has addressed concerns expressed by TAP and JSC.

Part F: Decision of Steering Committee

(To be completed by the Steering Committee)

5. Decision of the Liberia PBF Joint Steering Committee

Approved for a total budget of \$750,066.00

- Approved with modification/condition
- Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration
- Rejected

Comments/Justification

Ambulai Johnson
Minister of Internal Affairs
Co-Chair, PBF Joint Steering Committee



Signature
Date

Jordan Ryan
Deputy Special Representative of
the Secretary-General (R&G)
Co-Chair, PBF Joint Steering Committee



Signature
Date

Part G: Administrative Agent Review

To be completed by the Administrative Agent

7. Action taken by the Administrative Agent: MDTF Office, UNDP

- Project consistent with provisions of the Liberia PBF Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Bisrat Akililu,
Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

Signature

Date