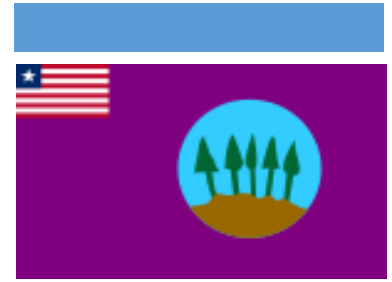


# BOMI COUNTY RECONCILIATION ACTION PLAN 2024



Bomi County, located in the northwestern part of Liberia is a predominantly Gola speaking region, though there are at least 15 different dialects or languages spoken. The population is predominantly made up of four ethnic groups namely: Gola, Dei, Mandingo and Kpelle. About 70% of the active workforce is engaged in Agriculture.

The county has an area of 755 square miles with a population of 84,119.

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**Supporting the Government of Liberia Strategic  
Roadmap for National Peacebuilding, Healing, and  
Reconciliation**

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## **Forward**

The Bomi County's five-year reconciliation roadmap and Action Plan (2019-2024) is a road map with the purpose of supporting peace-building and reconciliation efforts in the county. The document was formulated through an inclusive and participatory process representing the needs and aspirations of the people of the county in pursuit of peaceful co-existence and sustainable development.

It is my ardent hope that this document, which is aligned to other national instruments and frameworks, like the National Reconciliation Roadmap, Peace-building Plan and Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), will provide the foundation for the development of a national policy on achieving national reconciliation and healing in Liberia.

It is upon this background that I pledge the county's support and by extension, the national government's commitment in the implementation of this plan, despite competing needs and limited resources. I therefore call upon all local, and national stakeholders, as well as international partners, to embrace this document and use it as the roadmap for the pursuit of county reconciliation which will have a ripple effect at the national level.

Hon. Adama J. Robinson

Superintendent  
Bomi County

## Acknowledgement

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development is profoundly grateful to the peace-loving and resilient people of Bomi County, especially the participants and key stakeholders who, despite their busy schedules and other obligations, made time to actively participate in all of the three phases of the process that led to the formulation of the five-year Action Plan.

The institution is also thankful to the United Nations System, particularly the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for the financial resources to carry out this important project that is necessary for the consolidation of peace. The institution is thankful to the Ministry of Internal Affairs through Liberia Peace-building Office, for the partnership and support.

The pivotal role played by the leadership of the county at all levels is much appreciated. Their cooperation led to this successful outcome of the project. Naymote remains grateful to the leadership for their committed demonstration to transformational leadership of the county.

We recognize the role of our experienced and dynamic facilitator, Atty. Oscar Bloh, who expeditiously facilitated the district and county level forum that led to the development of the plan. We are grateful to him for his level of professionalism.

Naymote expresses gratitude to all members of the County Steering Committee (CSC) who were instrumental and benevolent in planning and organizing all the meetings and dialogues of this intervention.

Last, but not the least, we are internally grateful to our hard-working staff and volunteers who contributed one way or another in planning and implementing the field-based activities. To them, we say, a “Big Thank You.”

# List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

<b>CA</b>	<b>County Authority</b>
<b>CAP</b>	<b>County Action Plan</b>
<b>CBA</b>	<b>County Business Association</b>
<b>CDA</b>	<b>County Development Agenda</b>
<b>CDSC</b>	<b>County Development Steering Committee</b>
<b>CSOs</b>	<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>
<b>CSC</b>	<b>County Service Center</b>
<b>CSDF</b>	<b>County Social Development Fund</b>
<b>CSC</b>	<b>County Steering Committee</b>
<b>DDC</b>	<b>District Development Council</b>
<b>GOL</b>	<b>Government of Liberia</b>
<b>MIA</b>	<b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b>
<b>PAPD</b>	<b>Pro Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development</b>
<b>PBO</b>	<b>Peacebuilding Office</b>
<b>PBSO</b>	<b>United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office</b>
<b>SCORE</b>	<b>Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index</b>
<b>NAYMOTE</b>	<b>Naymote Partners for Democratic Development</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNMIL</b>	<b>United Nations Mission in Liberia</b>
<b>UNW</b>	<b>United Nations Women</b>

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## **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

This five-year Peace-building, Reconciliation Roadmap and County Action Plan (CAP) provide a framework for the consolidation of peace, and to foster peaceful co-existence and enhance development in Bomi County. The document harnesses previous and current peace-building efforts in the county and lays out a detailed strategy to achieve county level reconciliation through inclusive dialogues involving diverse stakeholders. The document is also aligned with and supports the government's reconciliation framework outlined in the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD).

The five-year CAP was developed through a 'bottom-up' approach involving broad-based consultations in three (3) electoral districts in the county. The first level of generating information was the community dialogues, followed by district level forums that culminated into a county level plenary.

During these consultations, key stakeholders who participated in the dialogues were ordinary citizens, Local Government Authorities (LGA), representing different line ministries, as well as the Coordinator of the County Service Center (CSC). Other local authorities included the Superintendent, District Commissioners, and traditional and religious leaders as well as representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), youth, students and women groups, and media practitioners.

In order to engender local ownership, a County Steering Committee (CSC) was established, comprising seven (7) persons headed by the Office of the Superintendent and including representatives one representative each from the youth, women, civil society groups, and local government administration. The CSC, in consultation with NAYMOTE's County Coordinator, planned, organized, and conducted all the consultations for the information gathering processes which led to the development of this document.

The reconciliation roadmap has the following specific objectives:

- To promote peaceful co-existence and mutual understanding amongst residents of the county irrespective of their religious, social, economic and political affiliations;
- To strengthen local capacities for conflict resolution, peace and reconciliation;
- To promote accountability and transparency in the management of the county's resources for its betterment that of and all its residents;
- To increase adequate representation of diverse groups in the country's decision-making processes.

**Drivers of conflict in the county were grouped into five (5) categories:**

- Rule of law/security: limited access to justice
- Social cohesion (divisions due to intra and inter communal land disputes
- Violence against women
- Mismanagement of resources (County Social Development Funds);
- Economy (unemployment and steady increase in the prices of basic commodities)

The Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement project was designed to be helpful in setting the stage for genuine reconciliation, and civic engagement. The project helped to generate information and data that feeds into the development of the County Reconciliation Action Plan 2024, while framing actions which could consolidate peace in Liberia.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Liberia remains a fragile state, despite the conduct of three successive democratic elections (2005, 2011, and 2017) and support from its international development partners that supported the country's transition from war to recovery and development. The country's fragility is deeply rooted in its history and current experience of social, economic, and political exclusion, inequalities related to resources, including land. These factors combined have reproduced and reinforced divisions in various forms thereby undermining social cohesion. This makes the promotion of national reconciliation a major priority if the country's development efforts are to be sustained.

The previous government under President Ellen Silreaf, recognized that, despite gains made in other sectors, her government did not do enough to promote national reconciliation. This recognition was contained in her last annual address delivered on January 23, 2017 to the 53rd National Legislature of the Republic of Liberia. She asserted: *“Let me say, straight out, two areas have continued to pose major challenges for our administration: corruption and reconciliation.”* She further stated: *“Our country's long struggle for national reconciliation has its genesis in history. A coup d'état and years of civil conflict exacerbated longstanding divides that have left deep wounds. The methods and motivations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) have not helped us to find a way forward to achieve the desired results for reconciliation. Nevertheless, we must continue implementation of the 207 recommendations in the Report, the majority of which have already been implemented. We are a small country, with relationships that cross the divide, and this has enabled us to remain united as a nation. Never must we forget that in union we are strong, and our success is assured. Therefore, we must all do more – I must do more – to heal these wounds, and do so this year, by implementing the Strategic Roadmap which has been formulated for this purpose. I believe that it will serve our nation well to take lessons from the experience of other countries by emphasizing restorative rather than retributive justice<sup>1</sup>.”*-

This statement of admittance was a demonstration of the challenge the country was facing in pursuing and achieving national reconciliation. In a similar vein, President George Weah, in his inaugural speech, emphasized the need for national reconciliation. He asserted: *“The Samuel Kanyan Doe Sports Complex, built by the Chinese, where this Inaugural Ceremony is being held, is where I gained my exposure to the football world. It does not only stand as a monument of Chinese friendship toward Liberians, but it also stands as a symbol of peace and reconciliation for the Liberian people”*. *“During our civil conflict, this was a venue that brought opposing factions together during national matches, effectively reconciling them to a single national purpose, Liberia. And once again today, we stand at this same venue united for one purpose: Liberia. This is time that we put away our political differences to work together in forging a New Liberia, where the affordability of all goods and services will no longer be a luxury to the privileged, but rather a right for all Liberians”*.

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<sup>1</sup> ANNUAL MESSAGE To the Sixth Session of the 53rd National Legislature of the Republic of Liberia  
:http://www.emansion.gov.lr/doc/ANNUAL.pdf



The government's recognition of the country's need for reconciliation is contained in its PAPD. The entire pillar three (3), is dedicated to 'Sustaining the Peace' and specific topics which include: ending fragility and the root causes of conflict, increasing access to justice and reducing violent tendencies. All these topics are an integral part of fostering national reconciliation within a post-conflict context.

Despite public statements by national leaders about the relevance of national reconciliation that is reinforced in national development frameworks, like the PAPD, in order to sustain it, there must be a community dimension. This is the significance and value that this project brings to bear: mainstreaming the voices of community members and county leaders in carving their own reconciliation roadmap in sustaining the peace. What is unique about this project is that it is rooted in the experiences of local communities, identifying the drivers of divisions and collectively advancing solutions highlighted in the CAP. If fully implemented, it increases the likelihood of local ownership and commitment to reconciliation.

### **3.0 BRIEF HISTORICAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONTEXT:**

Bomi County, located in the northwestern part of Liberia is a predominantly Gola-speaking region, though there are at least 15 different dialects or languages spoken. The population is predominantly made up of four ethnic groups, namely: Gola, Dei, Mandingo and Kpelle. About 70% of the active workforce is engaged in Agriculture. The county has an area of 755 square miles with a population of 84,119. Of this number 42,940 are males and 41,179 are females.<sup>2</sup>

The proximity of Bomi to Montserrado County rendered it vulnerable during the Civil War as various warring factions of the War struggled at various times to take control of the Capital City of the County. The county is endowed with numerous natural resources such as rubber, timber, diamond, iron ore, gold, water, stone, and fertile agricultural land.

Bomi County formerly known as Bomi Territory, was annexed from Montserrado County by a decree during the military regime of M/Sgt Samuel K. Doe in 1983 and later recognized by an Act of Legislation in 1984. Bomi means "LIGHT" in the Gola language, symbolizing the County's uniqueness as the first cradle for iron ore mining in Liberia. Currently, the county plays host to one of the largest oil palm concessionaires, known as Sime Darby. The company serves as the biggest source of employment in the county.

The County constitutes a local administrative council with four districts (Dewoin, Klay, Mecca and Senjeh Districts). Although Christianity is the majority religion in Liberia, in Bomi, the vast majority of its population practices the Islamic faith. As one of the oldest tribes in Liberia, the Gola tribe was one of several tribes that came up with the Sande and Poro society in the country.

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<sup>2</sup> 2008 National Census Report.

#### **4.0 METHODOLOGY:**

This section provides a summary of the methodology applied in generating information that was used in the compilation of this report. It further gives a detailed account of the consultative process, community and district level forums held, county plenary held, involving diverse stakeholders that led to the conceptualization and development of the county reconciliation roadmap and County Action Plan (CAP).

This project adopted a participatory approach (bottom to top), mainstreaming the voices of ordinary citizens, as well as stakeholders' engagements at multiple levels. This methodology was intended to engender local ownership and increase the chances of sustaining the process through community participation. In pursuit of this agenda, NAYMOTE implored a citizens' approach, whereby residents were the key organizers, discussants, and provided the contents for drafting the County Action Plan.

The project started with an inception phase that involved the conduct of project briefing meetings at county and district levels with local and traditional authorities, as well as representatives from CSOs and the religious community. These meetings were intended to promote local ownership of the process and increase citizens' understanding of the objectives of the project, their roles and responsibilities, as well as the intended outcomes. The meetings further sought to get the buying-in of citizens.

One key outcome of the briefing meetings was the establishment of a County Steering Committee (CSC). It is comprised of seven (7) persons headed by the Office of the Superintendent and including representatives one representative each from the youth, women, civil society groups, and local government administration. Please see annex for list of members of the CSC. The CSC led the planning and organizing of the community, district and county level dialogues with logistical and technical support from NAYMOTE, through its County Coordinator.

The Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement Project, is building on the previous reconciliation efforts<sup>3</sup>. This CAP was developed through the conduct of series of civic engagement events, including three community dialogues, two district level dialogues and one county reconciliation dialogue, resulting in the development of a 5-year county level action plan for Bomi County. These dialogues will feed into a second phase of a national reconciliation conference in Monrovia where a 5-year work plan and vision will be validated.

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<sup>3</sup> Through national engagement with the Liberia Peacebuilding Office (PBO), under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), and the county-level peace and reconciliation plans were developed (a step down to the Strategic Road Map for National Reconciliation and Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report) as a result of the National Reconciliation Conference held in March 2018. The county-level plans have been incorporated in the Strategic Roadmap, the official national policy to ensure an ongoing and sustainable process of reconciliation. This grassroots engagement filled in a critical gap in Liberia's Reconciliation Process by allowing it to be devolved at the sub national level.

## **4.0 Conflict Assessment in Communities:**

### **Community Meetings:**

Pursuant to the bottom to top approach in the implementation of this project, a conflict assessment was held targeting 3 communities in the county, identified by the County Steering Committee (CSC) as conflict prone communities.<sup>4</sup> The assessment, which was conducted in the form of a townhall meeting, included representatives from women group, youth group, and local leaders. This assessment had two fundamental objectives:

- To gather the views of ordinary citizens at the community level on the status of reconciliation in their communities;
- To identify conflict triggers, their root causes and implications on the county's development process.

In identifying the conflict issues, participants were divided into homogenous groups of youth, women and men. Issues that emerged from the working sessions were discussed in plenary and consensus reached on those issues that were undermining the peace in each community. A total of 108 persons, 36 women and 72 men, participated in these community dialogues.

A summary of the main drivers of conflict included the following:

*At the community dialogues participants identified limited security presence to respond to crimes in the community, lack of access to justice, illicit drugs, land and boundary disputes, inadequate access to basic social services including health and education. Other issues identified included limited women representation in local government structures, sexual violence, the mismanagement of CSDF, economic hardship including an increase in prices of goods and basic commodities, illicit mining done by foreigners unemployment especially among young people, etc.*

## **5.1 Validation of Findings of the Assessment**

### **District Level Dialogues**

The findings of the conflict assessment were validated through the conduct of two district level dialogues. During the dialogues, 101 stakeholders including (55 males and 46 females) representing administrative authorities, traditional leaders, teachers, youth groups, women groups, security agencies, and CSOs participated. The forums also created the opportunity for participants to identify additional drivers of conflict that did not emerge from the conflict assessment.

To a large extent, conflict issues that were identified from the assessment were validated during the district dialogues through a process of ranking and scoring. In the analysis, participants categorized drivers of conflict as low, medium and high, as well as the actors. In addition to the conflict issues, corruption and the mismanagement of public funds dominated the discussions.

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<sup>4</sup> According to the CSC, indicators of hot spots communities included: history of conflict, reports of tensions and emerging conflicts, mixed ethnic groups, and increasing commercial activities.

Two other issues were introduced during the district level dialogue. Participants were asked about their views on the establishment of a war and economic crimes court in Liberia. Thirty-nine (39) persons out of 50 participants supported the establishment of the court, including 13 women, while seven (7) persons abstained and did not have a position.

Participants were further asked on their level of satisfaction of the service provided by the County Service Center. Thirty two (32) out of the fifty (50) participants did not know about the services provided by the Service Center.

## 5.2 County Level Forum:

The assessment at the community level and the validation exercise through district dialogues culminated into the conduct of a one-day county forum. A total of 50 persons (32 males and 18 females) participated in the dialogue. They included senior administrative leaders of the county, such as the Superintendent, District Commissioners, and members from security agencies, traditional leaders, leaders of women and youth groups, as well as leaders of CSOs and the media. Individuals who took part in the district level dialogues were also participants and this was intended to ensure continuity in the discussion regarding the information generated from the community and district levels.

At the forum, drivers of conflict that were generated from the communities and validated at the regional forums were presented by the facilitator to the participants for their endorsement or to make recommendations for adjustments where necessary. Through a participatory process guided by the facilitator, participants had the opportunity to review the issues and have an open conversation on them.

Through homogeneous group working sessions, participants discussed the issues and proposed responses and identified actors responsible for addressing them. The responses captured as concrete actions, served as the basis for the formulation of the (CAP). The CAP will serve as the document from which peacebuilding and reconciliation actions or interventions can be undertaken in the county for the next five (5) years. While the CAP is not set in stone, reconciliation interventions by national and international actors in the county must be aligned to the priorities contained in the document. The below matrix highlights the issues discussed at county forum:





## 6.0 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES:

SECTOR	DRIVERS OF CONFLICT	RATING	FACTORS RESPONSIBLE	EFFECTS	RESPONSES
<b>Rule of law/ security</b>	Ordinary Liberians don't feel that they get justice from the courts.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost for litigation coupled with judges taking bribes.</li> </ul>	Lack of trust in the justice system leading to mob justice.	Salaries and incentives for judges should be paid on time.  Judges who take bribes should be prosecuted.
	Drugs addiction among youth is contributing to crimes and insecurity.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity by the LDEA to enforce the law.</li> </ul>	Youth violence and addiction.	Make the possession and sale of drugs a non-billable crime.
<b>Social Cohesion</b>	Limited access to affordable and quality social services mainly health and education.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low budgetary allocation for the sectors.</li> <li>Limited monitoring and supervision.</li> </ul>	Re-enforces social inequalities.	Increase budgetary support for health and education sectors.
	Land grab by concession and national elites for the planting of oil palm.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slow pace in the implementation of the Land Rights Act.</li> </ul>	Conflict between concessionaire and affected communities.  Livelihood among communities is affected.	Create awareness on the Land Rights Act and develop needed regulations for implementation.
	Low representation of women in local government and decision-making process. All of the	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional norms and practices among men create negative</li> </ul>	Stigma and marginalization of women are reinforced.	Increased awareness on WASH in communities

	top local leadership positions in the county are occupied by men.		<p>perceptions about women’s capacity to lead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hierarchy within political parties is composed of men who influence how positions in local government are distributed.</li> </ul>		Advocacy by women in the county demanding more representation in local government.
<b>Violence Against Women and Girls</b>	Rape and sexual abuse	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of criminal accountability</li> <li>- Compromise of rape cases by family members</li> <li>- Traditional practice that forces girls into early marriage.</li> </ul>	<p>Emotional and psychological effects on women.</p> <p>Increased death rate among teenage girls during childbirth.</p>	<p>Gov’t through MoGCSP should ensure the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.</p> <p>Increase awareness and dialogue across the county on effects of rape/ and sexual abuse</p> <p>Individuals who compromise rape cases should be charged with criminal facilitation.</p>
<b>Accountability</b>	Mismanagement of CSDF/CDFs.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lawmakers manipulating the process of selecting projects.</li> <li>- Projects that are identified by the county are not the priorities of citizens.</li> </ul>	Projects do not address the needs of communities.	<p>Limit the control and influence of lawmakers by enacting a stand-alone law.</p> <p>County authorities should hold regular meetings with citizens to provide timely information on decisions reached on the CDFs/CSDFs.</p>

	Local leaders not accountable to citizens	High	- Local leaders are appointed by the President and do not feel they are answerable to citizens.		Government should ensure the speedy implementation of the Local Government Act in order to decentralize political authorities.
<b>Economy</b>	Increase in the prices of basic commodities.  Unemployment among youth	High	- High exchange rate. - No new investments coming to the country. - Raw materials are exported, and no production of local goods. - Limited investment in agriculture by Government	Unemployment will increase because there will be no creation of new jobs  Increase in crimes.  Strain on families to provide for their children.	Government should cut down on unnecessary spending.  Government should invest in agriculture by providing tools to farmers.

**7.0 County Reconciliation Roadmap:**

- **Increase the role of communities in any further negotiations of land used by concession to plant oil palm.**
- **County resources, proceeds generated, and social benefits are fairly distributed across the county; and adequately managed in a way that local leadership are accountable to the people and development projects/initiatives are decided by the people of the county.**
- **Equal opportunities and basic services are provided for all citizens of Bomi County irrespective of age, gender, religion, social, economic status and/or political affiliation.**



## 7.1 County Action Plan

### COUNTY ACTION PLAN FOR INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY RECONCILIATION IN BOMI COUNTY

	<b>Vision of the Roadmap:</b> The vision of the roadmap is: <i>A county where the resources of the county are shared equitably among communities.</i>							
	<b>Overall Goal:</b> To increase decision-making processes in the county to reflect the voices of communities.							
Strategic Objective	Strategy	Activities	Responsible Party (ies)	Resources	Indicators of success	Means of Verification	Timeframe	
Increase citizens' access to justice.	Engagement of actors of institutions of the criminal justice system.	Monitor the performance of the courts and provide feedback to the judiciary.	CSOs	Funds and logistics	Number of persons disaggregated by location and gender who feel the courts are improving.	Quarterly and annual reports from the CSOs.  Feedback from citizens during county development meetings.	Start during first quarter of 2020-2022.	

<p>Increase citizens' access to inclusive service delivery</p>	<p>Policy advocacy with County Health Team and Education Sector.</p> <p>Oversight of health and education sectors</p>	<p>Monitor the services provided by health and education institutions to evaluate access, quality and inclusion.</p>	<p>CSOs</p> <p>Relevant oversight committees of the National Legislature</p>	<p>Simplified version of budgets allocated for health and education sectors</p> <p>Funding to monitor operations of health and education sectors</p>	<p>Access to affordable and quality health and education services is expanded to poorer communities.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from CSOs</p>	<p>First quarter of 2020-2023</p>
<p><b>Increase accountability in the management of CDF/CSDF</b></p>	<p>Advocacy and stakeholders' engagement targeting the legislative caucus, county leadership and MFDP</p> <p>Advocate for a change to the budget law that will limit the influence the role of the lawmakers in the county sitting.</p>	<p>Review national budget to assess allocations made for CDF/CSDF</p> <p>Formulate county development plan in an inclusive manner</p> <p>Track payment from MFDP to county</p> <p>Identify projects that reflect the needs of communities.</p> <p>Monitor implementation</p>	<p>County Legislators Superintendent CSOs</p> <p>Development Superintendent</p> <p>County Budget Officer</p> <p>Project management committee</p> <p>CSOs</p>	<p>Copies of simplified version of the approved national budget.</p> <p>Funding for advocacy and monitoring the implementation of projects.</p>	<p>Change of laws to make county sitting inclusive and less controlled by lawmakers.</p> <p>County projects are responsive to the needs of citizens</p>	<p>Copies of the amended law</p> <p>Minutes of county sittings</p> <p>Monitoring reports from CSOs.</p>	<p>Last quarter of 2019-2024</p>

		of prioritized projects.					
Reduce violence against women	Collective approach through community mobilization  Advocacy for criminal accountability of perpetrators.	Organize community meetings with diverse stakeholders  Monitor and document rape and violence against women  Create awareness among parents and relatives on the importance of not compromising rape cases.	Ministry of Gender Task force on SGBV  CSOs  LNP and the judiciary  UN and other development partners  Community members	Funding to conduct awareness, mobilize communities, document rape cases and advocate for redress.	10% in the number of persons prosecuted for rape and violence against women.  Reduction in the number of family members compromising rape cases.	Reports from the courts  Reports from CSOs  Feedback from community members and prosecutors	Beginning first quarter in 2020 up to 2024
Increase employment opportunities for young people.	Review contracts to identify the number of local persons companies agreed to hire as employees and contractors	Conduct a mapping of skilled persons in the county responsive to the employment needs of companies.  Monitor compliance by	County authorities and CSOs	Stationery and fees for public service announcements	Number of residents hired by companies as employees and contractors	County Records  Records from companies	Beginning first quarter of 2020 up to 2024

	Engage the legislative caucus and National Bureau of Concessions to enforce employment provisions contained in the concession agreement  Design agriculture interventions	companies to hiring citizens in keeping with contractor agreements.	The legislative caucus of the county and NBC  Ministry of Agriculture	Logistics for monitoring	Number of young people employed through agricultural programs.		
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## MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY STEERING COMMITTEE

No.	Name	Institution	Position
1.	Victor B. Johnson	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Administrative Assistant, Supt. Office
2.	Obediah K. Varney	Ministry of Internal Affairs	City Mayor
3.	Sando Folley	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Relieving Commissioner
4.	Roselyn Tokeh	MFPO	Sup. For Fiscal Affairs
5.	Musu Lauder	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Youth Worker
6.	Jumah E. S. Goll	Ministry of Internal Affairs	County Inspector
7.	Boimah Q. Sando	Civil Society Organization	Chairperson, Bomi County Civil Society

### 8.0 RECOMMENDATION:

In order to avoid this document from sitting on the shelf, it is strongly recommended that the county administration in collaboration with the Peace-Building Office (PBO), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the County Legislative Caucus develop a fundraising strategy to raise funds for the implementation of specific pillars over the five-year period.

#### **For the Government:**

That the government demonstrates its commitment to peace and reconciliation as contained in the (PAPD) by allocating resources in the national budget for the implementation of county-level reconciliation efforts.

#### **For the International Development Partners:**

Develop a mechanism for the flow of information that will improve coordination in supporting peace and reconciliation efforts that will address the structural conditions of conflict in Liberia.

#### **For the Peacebuilding Office/MIA:**

Develop a strategy for the coordination of efforts among CSOs supporting national and county level peace and reconciliation efforts. The PBO should limit its role to project implementation and focus more on coordination and monitoring the quality of implementation of CSOs.

#### **For Civil Society Organizations:**

Peace and reconciliation interventions should be developed in close consultation with the PBO so that resources are maximized and are addressing the most pressing needs.

#### **For Local Leaders:**

Use the County Action Plan and Roadmap for setting the county's reconciliation agenda and engaging CSOs and development partners to influence their reconciliation program.

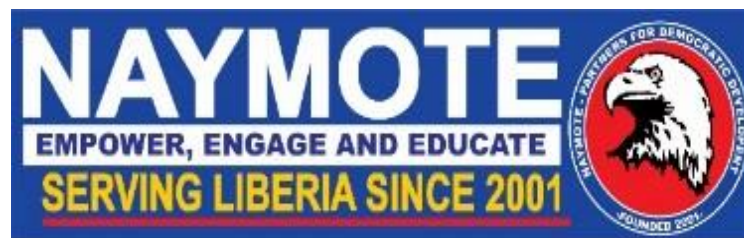
# THE ADVANCING RECONCILIATION THROUGH LEGISLATIVE REFORMS AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PROJECT



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office



*Empowered lives.  
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