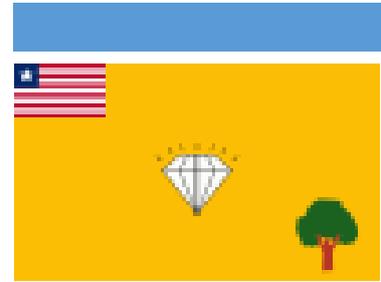
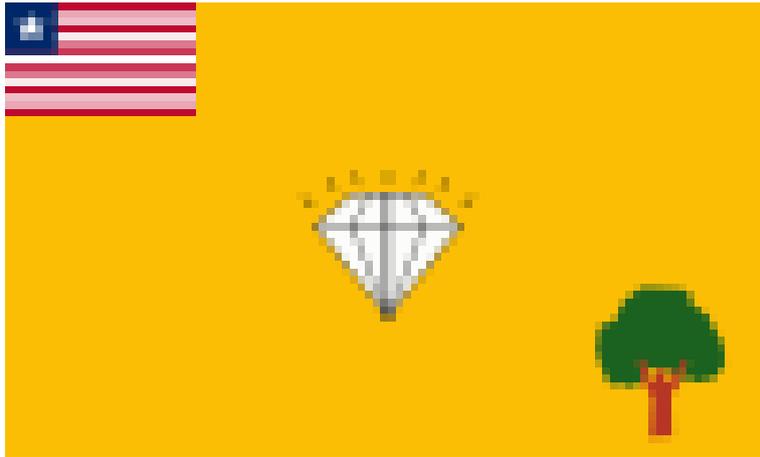


GBARPOLU COUNTY RECONCILIATION ACTION PLAN 2024



Gbarpolu County is Liberia's youngest county, created in 2001 after splitting from Lofa County. The County is located in the north-western portion of Liberia, bordering Grand Cape Mount to the west, Bomi County to the southwest and Bong County to the east and north. It also shares border with the Republic of Sierra Leone that is straddled by the Gola Forest, home to the Gola National Forest.

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

Forward

The Gbarpolu 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. J. Keyah Saah
Superintendent
Gbarpolu County

Acknowledgements

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development is profoundly grateful to the peace-loving and resilient people of Gbarpolu 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

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

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This five-year Peacebuilding, Reconciliation Roadmap, and County Action Plan (CAP) provides a framework for the consolidation of peace, and to foster peaceful co-existence and enhance development in Gbarpolu 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, one representative each from the youth, women, peace, civil society and media groups. 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.

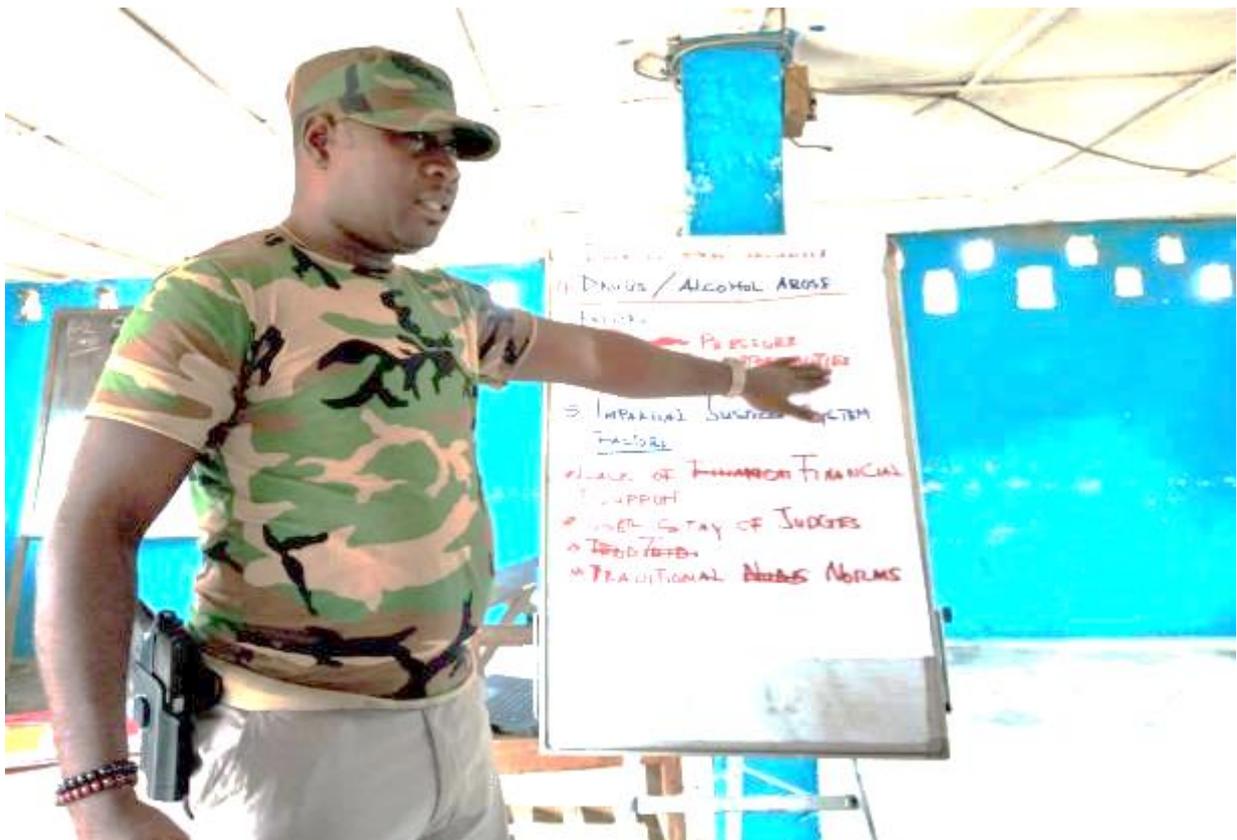
The reconciliation roadmap has the following specific objectives:

- 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 of that 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 contributed in generating 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 Silleaf, 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 53th 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 justice¹.”*-

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”*.

¹ 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:

Gbarpolu County is Liberia's youngest county, created in 2001 after splitting from Lofa County. The County is located in the north-western portion of Liberia, bordering Grand Cape Mount to the west, Bomi County to the southwest and Bong County to the east and north. It also shares border with the Republic of Sierra Leone; that is straddled by the Gola Forest, home to the Gola National Forest. Gbarpolu is not only the youngest of Liberia's fifteen counties, it is also the seventh most populous county with populations of 83,758 (2008 Census).² There are many ethnic groups residing in Gbarpolu, including Dei, Gola, Lorma, Vai, and Kpelle.

The majority of Gbarpolu County is made of forest which is great because Liberian population's dependency on forest resources is very high. Forest is use for farming, hunting, wood-fuel, charcoal production, etc. Most of the forest is protected and should not be exploited or trespassed. Apart from forest land, Gbarpolu is endowed with natural resources, such as gold, diamond and timbers. Before the Liberian civil war, mining was Gbarpolu's primary economic activity, in addition to farming. Currently Gbarpolu has several mining companies governed by traditions of the land. These traditions state that investors must follow traditional terms, which sometimes involve buying several items from locals to show their desire in establishing partnership with the community. Gbarpolu is a great place to consider for business, especially in the areas of mining, agriculture, hunting etc.

² <https://www.lisgis.net/county.php?&fd0e78b77a58d689bbb27b3e1c037717=R2JhcnBvbHU%3D>

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 CAP.

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, one representative each from the youth, women, peace, civil society and media groups. 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 efforts³. 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 Gbarpolu 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.

³ 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.

5.0 Conflict Assessment in Communities:

Pursuant to the bottom to top approach in the implementation of this project, a conflict assessment was held targeting three (3) communities in the county, identified by the County Steering Committee (CSC) as conflict prone communities.⁴ 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 105 persons, 54 women and 51 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 at the border with Sierra Leone which is contributing to the influx of aliens into the county; partiality within the justice system, drugs addiction by young people, land and boundary disputes, and inadequate access to basic social services including health and education. Other issues identified included politicization of the CSDF/CDFs; limited women representation in local government, sexual violence against women and teenage pregnancy, economic hardship including uncontrollable increase in prices of goods; illicit mining done by foreigners and 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, 100 stakeholders including 60 males and 40 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.

⁴ 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 dialogues. 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, 40 males and 10 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 peace-building 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
Rule of law/ security	Limited presence of security officers at border post.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited logistics ▪ Roads are not easily accessible ▪ Lack of sufficient manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influx of aliens from Sierra Leone ▪ Access to illicit drugs 	Incentive such as housing should be provided by the government to motivate security personnel to work.
Social Cohesion	Poor health and education systems Political patronage among chiefs. Land and boundary disputes.	High High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low budgetary allocation for the sectors. ▪ Seeking loyalty from traditional leaders 	Re-enforces social inequalities. Division in the county Potential for land conflict intensified.	Increase budgetary support for health and education sectors. Promote reconciliation dialogue Enforcement of the Land Rights Act.
Violence Against Women and Girls	Rape and sexual abuse	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of criminal accountability - Compromise of rape cases by family members - Traditional practice that forces girls into early marriage. 	Emotional and psychological effects on women. Increased death rate among teenage girls during childbirth.	Gov't, through MoGCSP, should ensure the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. Increase awareness and dialogue across the county on effects of rape/ and sexual abuse
Accountability	Mismanagement of CSDF/CDFs.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lawmakers manipulating the process of selecting projects. 	Projects do not address the needs of communities.	Limit the control and influence of lawmakers by enacting a stand-alone law.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects that are identified by the county are not responsive to the needs of communities. 		County authorities should hold regular meetings with citizens to provide timely information on decisions reached on the CDFs/CSDFs.
Economy	<p>Increase in the prices of basic commodities.</p> <p>Unemployment among youth</p> <p>Illicit mining by foreigners</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High exchange rate. - No new investments coming to the country. - Raw materials are exported, and no production of local goods. 	<p>Unemployment will increase because there will be no creation of new jobs</p> <p>Increase in crimes.</p> <p>Local communities do not benefit from natural resources</p>	<p>Government should cut down on unnecessary spending.</p> <p>Government should work with local authorities when issuing licenses to individuals seeking to do mining.</p> <p>Government should establish a taskforce to do joint monitoring of the mining sector in the counties.</p>

7.0 County Reconciliation Roadmap:

- The county is reconciled, peaceful and united in all its undertakings and citizens are the front drivers of the social, economic and political spheres of the county.
- 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 Gbarpolu County irrespective of age, gender, religion, social, economic status and/or political affiliation.
- All citizens of Gbarpolu County demonstrate an appreciation of the county's culture, tradition and history thereby promoting a sense of patriotism.

7.1 County Action Plan

COUNTY ACTION PLAN FOR INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY RECONCILIATION IN GBARPOLU COUNTY

	Vision of the Roadmap: The vision of the roadmap is: <i>A county where political differences are resolved through inclusive dialogues.</i>						
	Overall Goal: To increase the representation and participation of diverse citizens in the decision-making processes in the county.						
Strategic Objective	Strategy	Activities	Responsible Party (ies)	Resources	Indicators of success	Means of Verification	Timeframe
Increase border security with Sierra Leone	Strategic deployment of security personnel at border posts.	Monitor the performance of security actors.	MoJ	Funds and logistics	Number of security personnel deployed.	Quarterly and annual reports from MoJ.	Start during second quarter of 2020-2022.
Increase citizens' access to affordable health and education services	Policy advocacy and legislative oversight	Monitor the allocation in the national budget for health and education.	CSOs Relevant oversight committees of the National Legislature	Funding to monitor operations of health and education sectors	Number of citizens accessing affordable health and education	Monitoring reports from CSOs	First quarter of 2020-2023

<p>Increase accountability in the management of CDF/CSDF</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 of 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 of prioritized projects.</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>
<p>Reduce violence against women</p>	<p>Collective approach through community mobilization</p>	<p>Organize community meetings with diverse stakeholders</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender Task force on SGBV</p> <p>CSOs</p>	<p>Funding to conduct awareness, mobilize communities, document rape</p>	<p>10% in the number of persons prosecuted for rape and</p>	<p>Reports from the courts</p> <p>Reports from CSOs</p>	<p>Beginning first quarter in 2020 up to 2024</p>

	Advocacy for criminal accountability of perpetrators.	Monitor and document rape and violence against women Create awareness among parents and relatives on the importance of not compromising rape cases.	LNP and the Judiciary UN and other development partners Community members	cases and advocate for redress.	violence against women. Reduction in the number of family members compromising rape cases.	Feedback from community members and prosecutors	
Reduce illicit extraction of resources within the mining sector.	Scrutinize illicit mining Engage social structures at community level to support the enforcement of the mineral law of Liberia	Conduct a mapping of illicit mining taking place in communities. Monitor compliance by small scale miners of the mineral law.	Ministry of Mines and Energy and National Bureau of Concession Local authorities	Logistics for monitoring	Number of Liberians given licenses to operate in the mining sector. Number of young people employed through mining sector.	Records from MME and NBC	Beginning first quarter of 2020 up to 2024

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY STEERING COMMITTEE

No.	Name	Institution	Position
1.	Joseph B. Akoi	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Development Superintendent
2.	Anthony Yorkor	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Asst. Sup., Fiscal Affairs
3.	Varmah G. Dixon	LNP	County Police Commander
4.	Sylvester G. Varmah	County Peace Committee	Chairman
5.	Henry B. Gboluma	Voice of Gbarpolu	Program Manager
6.	Lydia B. Ballah	CSO/ CPC	Co-chair
7.	Leone M. Momo, Jr.	Citizen Initiative for Dialogue	Office Assistant

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



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Naymote Partners for Democratic Development
S.D. Cooper Road, Paynesville City-Liberia, West Africa
www.naymote.com, info@naymote.com
(+231) 770510479, 0776476498, 0770753147, 0777464046

