
GRAND KRU COUNTY RECONCILIATION AND ACTION PLAN 2024



Grand Kru is in the southeastern part of Liberia. It borders River Gee County to the northeast, Sinoe County to the northwest, and Maryland County to the southeast. Grand Kru was established in 1984/1985 by merging two territories, Sasstown (previously part of Sinoe County) and Kru Coast (previously part of Maryland County). Its Capital, Barclayville, was created by the administration of President Edwin Barclay.

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

Forward

This Grand Kru County's five-year reconciliation roadmap and Action Plan (2019-2024) is an essential document intended to support peace-building and reconciliation at the county level. The document, developed through a participatory process, represents the needs, views, and aspirations of the people of the county in pursuit of 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 government's commitment and support 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. Doris M. Ylatun
Superintendent
Grand Kru County

Acknowledgement

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

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-------|
| Forward..... | 2 |
| Acknowledgements..... | 3 |
| List of Acronyms & Abbreviations..... | 4 |
| Table of Contents..... | 5 |
| 1.0 Executive Summary..... | 6-7 |
| 2.0 Introduction: | 8-9 |
| 3.0 Brief Historical and Socio-Context | 9 |
| 4.0 Methodology..... | 10 |
| 5.0 Conflict Assessment in Communities (Community Dialogues) | 11 |
| 5.1 Validation of Findings of the Assessment (District Level Dialogue) | 12 |
| 5.2 County level forum | 12 |
| 6.0 Summary of Analysis of the Issues | 14-16 |
| 7.0 County Reconciliation Roadmap | 17 |
| 7.1 County Action Plan..... | 18-21 |
| 8.0 Recommendation..... | 22 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This five-year peace-building, reconciliation roadmap and County Action Plan (CAP) provides a framework for the consolidation of peace, fostering peaceful co-existence, and enhancing development in Grand Kru County. This 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. It is 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 five (5) administrative 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 who were consulted were 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 six (6) persons headed by the office of the Superintendent, one representative each from the youth, women, civil society, traditional and religious groups. The CSC, in consultation with NAYMOTE's County Coordinator, planned, organized, and conducted all of the consultations for the information gathering processes which led to the development of this document.

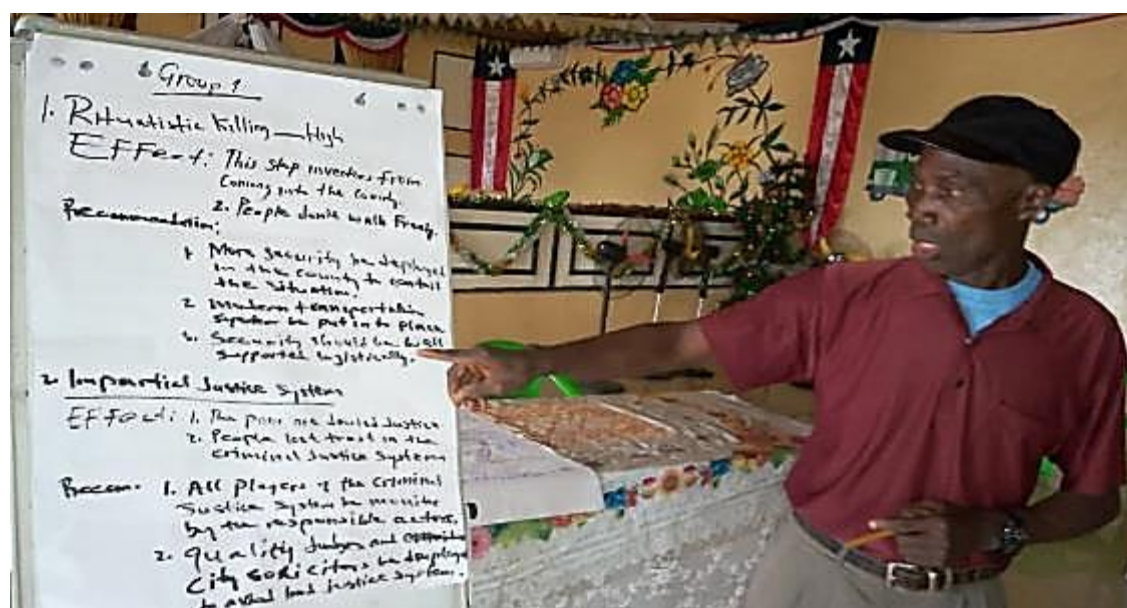
The Grand Kru County reconciliation roadmap has the following strategic objectives:

- 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 increase accountability and transparency in the management of the county's resources for its betterment and that of 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 six (6) 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 county’s resources (County Social Development Funds), and the economy (unemployment and steady increase in the prices of basic commodities). The risk of conflict associated with violence against women was placed at medium level and the other categories were rated as high. This rating is an indication of fragility, as the county is prone and vulnerable to violence.

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 for Grand Kru County, 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) declared to be free and fair by national and international election observation groups, as well as substantial international support to the country's recovery and development efforts. 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, access to state resources, and limited access to justice. These factors combined have reproduced and reinforced divisions in varying forms, thereby undermining social cohesion and making 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 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) of the PAPD 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-CONTEXT:

Grand Kru is in the southeastern part of Liberia and according, to the 2008 Census report, it is the least populated county. It borders River Gee County to the northeast, Sinoe County to the northwest, and Maryland County to the southeast. Also to the southern portion of Grand Kru is the Atlantic Ocean.

Grand Kru was established in 1984/1985 by merging two territories, Sasstown (previously part of Sinoe County) and Kru Coast (previously part of Maryland County). Its Capital, Barclayville, was created by the administration of President Edwin Barclay. The county is divided into four administrative districts, Buah District, one of the oldest districts in Liberia, Lower Kru Coast District, Sasstown District, and Upper Kru Coast District. Grand Kru is highly populated with the Kru tribe. Also, found around the county are the Grebo and other tribes from neighboring counties.

Residents of Grand Kru have a subsistence farming economy because of the county's extensive rainforest which has a wide variety of wildlife, including wild pigs, bongo, dik-dik, pangolin, civet, pygmy hippo, African buffalo and monkey. Snakes and small populations of forest elephants and leopards are also found in the forest. Unfortunately, due to the daily hunting of the wildlife, their populations are decreasing. The county is also blessed with many natural resources, including gold, iron ore, etc. The most important crops in the county are upland rice, cassava, palm nuts, and, along the coast, fishing.

4.0 METHODOLOGY:

This section provides a summary of the methodology used 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 six (6) persons headed by the office of the Superintendent, one representative each from the youth, women, civil society, traditional and religious 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 being implemented by Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, is building on the previous outcomes achieved². This County Action Plan 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 Grand Kru County, these activities engendered county consensus on the way forward for reconciliation. 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.

² 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

Community Meetings

In pursuit of 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 hot spot communities.³ The assessment, which was conducted in the form of a townhall meeting, included representatives from women, youth, and local leaders. This assessment had two fundamental objectives:

- To gauge 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. Feedback from the working sessions was discussed in plenary and consensus reached on the issues that were undermining the peace in each community. The institution conducted three Community Dialogues, bringing together 105 participants representing diverse sectors (males 79 and females 26).

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

At the community dialogues, participants identified weak criminal justice system, limited security presence to respond to crime in the community, land and boundary disputes, illicit drugs and alcohol abuse, lack of basic social services, such as access to affordable health, safe drinking water, latrine, roads, low representation of women in local government and decision-making processes, rape and sexual violence against women, unequal distribution of county development funds, the mismanagement of CSDF and funds for public projects, increase in prices of goods and basic commodities, unemployment, economic hardship, illicit mining in the gold and diamond sectors, done by foreigners and Liberian citizens who are not licensed, etc.

³ 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.

5.1 Validation of Findings of the Assessment

District Level Dialogues

The findings of the conflict assessment were validated through district level dialogues. One district level forum was held. During the dialogue, 110 stakeholders (27 females and 83 males) 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 were not mentioned by community members who participated in the conflict assessment. Overall, the district dialogues validated the findings of the assessment and, through a process of ranking and scoring, participants categorized drivers of conflict into low, medium and high risks as well as the stakeholders.

During the regional forum, the issue of citizens' involvement in the negotiation of concession agreements dominated the discussions. One participant asserted: "Citizens have limited knowledge and access to information about concession agreements and it makes communities vulnerable to exploitation".

In addition to identifying the drivers of conflicts and their impact, participants, at the district level, were also asked about their views on the establishment of a war and economic crimes court in Liberia. Thirty-two (32) persons out of 50 participants support the establishment of the court including 6 women. Ten (10) persons had an opposing view while fifteen (15) abstained did not have a position.

Participants were further asked to rate the functioning of the County Service Center. Twelve (16) of out fifty (50) persons are aware of the functioning of the County 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 (13 females and 37 males) participated in the dialogue and 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 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:

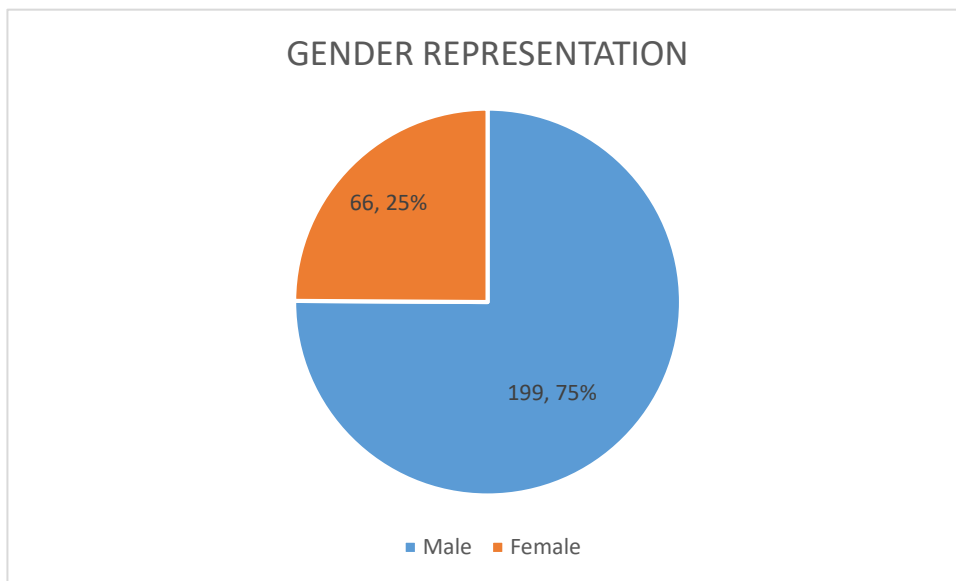
| SECTOR | DRIVERS OF CONFLICT | RATING | FACTORS RESPONSIBLE | EFFECTS ON THE COUNTY | RESPONSES |
|------------------------------|---|--------|---|--|---|
| Rule of law/ security | Weak Criminal Justice System | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culture of impunity ▪ Limited police presence ▪ No prison to hold prisoners ▪ Judges' salaries are low and they do not come in time. | <p>Fear and insecurity among community members</p> <p>Delayed justice</p> <p>Lack of trust in the justice system</p> | <p>Salaries and incentives for judges must be made current</p> <p>Increased financial and logistical support for the police and courts.</p> |
| Social Cohesion | Land and Boundary disputes | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolonged and unsettled disputes ▪ Slow response and interventions by local authorities | <p>Disunity among community members</p> <p>Development is undermined</p> | Boundary harmonization through surveys conducted by the Liberia Land Authority and application of Alternative Dispute Resolution |
| | Lack of basic social services such as access to affordable health | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited drugs and medical supplies to health facilities. | <p>Citizens feel disconnected from the state.</p> <p>Increased death rate due to constant sicknesses.</p> | <p>Health in the budget should be a priority</p> <p>Gov't should maintain the roads to enable the constant flow of drugs to the county.</p> |

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| | Representation of women in local government and decision-making is low. | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional norms and practices limit women's participation - Women do not support other women who seek elected offices - Limited financial capacity | Leadership in the country and county does not represent the country's diversity including women | <p>Create gender awareness in government institutions</p> <p>Adopt affirmative action in the appointment of women in national and local government</p> |
| Violence Against Women and Girls | Rape and sexual violence | 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. | <p>Emotional and psychological effects on women.</p> <p>Increased death rate among teenage girls during child birth.</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/ sexual abuse</p> <p>Gov't and partners should construct safe homes for rape victims.</p> <p>Prosecute alleged perpetrators of rape.</p> |
| Accountability | Unequal distribution of County Development Funds | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some lawmakers hijack the distribution process for their selfish interest - Limited access to information on the CDF. | <p>Citizens do not benefit from their share of state resources</p> <p>Under development</p> <p>Poverty</p> | <p>Increase engagement between citizens and local authorities</p> <p>Invoke the Freedom of Information Law to request information on funds received by the county leadership for development purposes.</p> |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of monitoring and evaluation of county projects | | |
| Economy | Economic hardship | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of employment - High taxes on goods coming into the country - No investment in agricultural activities | <p>Increased poverty and hardship in families.</p> <p>Increased crimes</p> <p>Youth taking to substance abuse</p> | <p>Government should spend within its means</p> <p>Reduce custom duties on goods coming in the country</p> <p>Gov't should invest more in agriculture activities</p> |
| | Illicit mining in the gold and diamond sectors done by foreigners and Liberian citizens who are not licensed | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreigners and Liberians without licenses are mining. - Gov. officials support unlicensed miners to extract resources - Poor monitoring of the miners by government - Bribery of law enforcement officers and governments by miners. | <p>Decreases Government revenue</p> <p>Community members do not benefit from local resources.</p> | Gov't should ensure the proper monitoring of miners |

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 Grand Kru County irrespective of age, gender, religion, social, economic status and/or political affiliations.
- All citizens of Grand Kru 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 GRAND KRU COUNTY:

| | Vision of the Roadmap: In pursuit of this roadmap, the vision of the county is: <i>A reconciled county where the views and perspectives of all citizens are reflected in decision-making processes.</i> | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | Overall Goal: Improved livelihood of communities. | | | | | | |
| Strategic Objective | Strategy | Activities | Responsible Party (ies) | Resources | Indicators of success | Means of Verification | Timeframe |
| Increased access to justice | Stakeholders' engagement among the actors of the criminal justice system. | Information sharing and meetings between and among the respective arms of the criminal justice system. Monitor the performance of the criminal justice system and advocate for redress. | Local county authorities CSOs | Stationery Communications Funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons disaggregated by location and gender accessing the courts. | Reports of inter-agency meetings held. Reports of regular court opening Monitoring reports. | Start during first quarter of 2020-2024 |

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| Reduced land and boundary conflicts. | Engage the Liberia Land Authority on its operations in the county | Create awareness on the Land Rights Act. Monitor the implementation of the LRA. Document land boundary conflicts | CSOS Liberia Land Authority CSOs CSOs and LLA | Simplified version of the Land Rights Act Funding to conduct awareness and monitoring by CSOs. | Number of boundary disputes resolved by the LLA and local structures | Reports of land cases resolved. | Mid 2020-2023 |
| Increased equity in the distribution of CDF. | Advocacy and stakeholders' engagement targeting the legislative caucus, MFDP as well as leadership at the county level. Advocate for a change to the budget law that will limit the | Review national budget to have an idea on allocations made for CDF Formulate county development plan Track payment from MFDP to county Improve quality of county sitting so that it is inclusive | County Legislators Superintendent Development Superintendent Project Management Committee County Budget Officer CSOs | Copies of simplified version of the approved national budget. Funding for advocacy and monitoring the implementation of the projects. | Change of laws to make county sitting inclusive and less controlled by lawmakers. County projects are responsive to the needs of citizens | Copies of the amended law Minutes of county sittings Monitoring reports from CSOs. | Beginning last quarter of 2019 to 2024 |

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| | control of lawmakers in the county sitting and a stand-alone policy for the management of funds. | Monitor implementation of prioritized projects. | | | | | |
| Reduced rape and violence against women | Social and community mobilization Advocacy for criminal accountability of perpetrators. | Organize community meetings with diverse stakeholders Monitor and document rape and violence against women Advocate for redress. | Ministry of Gender Task force on SGBV CSOs Agencies of the Criminal Justice System UN partners and other development partners | Funding to conduct awareness, mobilize communities, document rape cases and advocate for redress. | Number of persons prosecuted for rape and violence against women Number of family members compromising cases is reduced Number of persons found guilty | Reports from the courts Reports from CSOs Feedback from community members | Beginning first quarter in 2020 up to 2024 |

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| Increased employment for citizens | Engagement with the private sector to explore employment opportunities | <p>Conduct mapping of potential employment opportunities</p> <p>Identify youths in the mining communities with skills that can be utilized by the private sector.</p> <p>Monitoring of operations of companies.</p> | <p>County authorities</p> <p>The legislative caucus of the county</p> <p>Ministry of Mines and Energy</p> | <p>Stationery</p> <p>Logistics for monitoring</p> | Number of citizens hired by the private sector. | County Records | Beginning first quarter of 2020 up to 2024 |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|----------------|--|

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY STEERING COMMITTEE

| No | Name | Institution | Position |
|----|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Hon. Moses Bloh | Ministry of Internal Affairs | |
| 2. | Hon. J. Karmbor Weah | Ministry of Internal Affairs | County Inspector |
| 3. | Rita Kyne | Rural Women | Women Leader |
| 4. | Ben C. Nah | Civil Society | CSO Actor |
| 5. | Pastor Sam Togba | Christian Community | Religious Leader |
| 6. | Jefferson W. Sneh | Traditional Council of Grand Kru | Traditional Leader |

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 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.

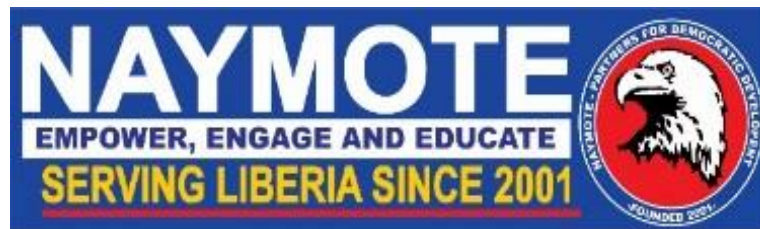
THE ADVANCING RECONCILIATION THROUGH LEGISLATIVE REFORMS AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PROJECT



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office



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