

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME'S ROLE IN REALIZING PEACE,  
SOCIAL JUST TRANSFORMATION, AND  
INCLUSIVE SOCIETY TOWARD SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT IN LIBERIA'S POST-CONFLICT  
2003-2017**

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**Abstract**

Post-conflict country always faces a situation where capacity of the state being questionable on recovery and transition process due to the devastation effect and horrible chaos that caused by the destructive war. In Liberia, the 14 years of civil war has breakdown more than 90% of the country capacity in various field including politic, economy, social and public services, and environment. These situation force Liberia in a very vulnerable onward failed state. Transition process became unrealistic, the maintaining of peace turn out onto more challenged, social transformation undetected, and re-development process turn out in the bleak shadow. As a global governance of international development network, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has a critical involvement of role and contribution in the area of conflict affected. Their involvement does not only matter for the country development but rather benefited the social just transformation and the maintaining of sustain peace. In this research, the writer would like to explore the role and contribution of UNDP and its significant effect in realizing peace, just, and inclusive society toward sustainable development in Liberia post-conflict 2003-2017. In order to support the finding objectives of the research, the writer will elaborate the concept of Global Governance from Pattberg and Dingwerth, and theory of Peace as Freedom from Jon Barnett.

Keywords: Liberia, Post-conflict, UNDP, Sustainable Development, Global Governance

## **Introduction**

Fragility and humanitarian crisis are growing faster and lasting longer. After the World War II, there was increasingly multidimensional, costly, and deadly conflict. All government needs a sharpen tools, assistance, and support from other actors in finding the solution and strategy toward peace, just, and inclusive society.

According to the World Bank, the biggest source of fragility and humanitarian crisis is a conflict and war (Kulesa, 2000). 37 countries were identified as fragile emerging from major conflict. The humanitarian assistance has also gone to a crisis caused by violent conflicts. Conflict weakens the social systems, disrupts service delivery, polarizes the political environment, damages the legitimacy of government institutions, threatens livelihoods and can uproot and displace entire communities over a long period of time.

The countries that had face major violent conflicts between the time 1981-2005 had the higher percentage of poverty compare to the unexperienced countries in the same period (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2000). The conflict also aggravated the existing of inequalities in the country as well as rendering the marginalized groups more vulnerable to shocks, including women, youth, and children. In many conflictual states especially when there is no legacy of violent conflict and in the situation where the rule of law is weak, mostly women and girls face multiple types of discrimination such as diversification in political life, limitation of social and economic opportunities, and undermines their existence on recovery process from the crisis.

In a countries affected by conflict, government and citizens find the difficulties to restored themselves from the situation since the conflict, war, and violent cost all their aspects of development including social opportunities, economic

opportunities, political freedoms, guarantees of transparency, and protective security on civil society and public services. In 1999s to 2000s, an eminent development practitioner and former UNDP resident representative Dr. Manfred Kulessa led a team of experts consisted of Gregory Ormsby, Sam Barnes, Jim Kelly, Eva-Maria Brucchaus, Leelananda Silva and Taslimur Rahman of UNHCR traveled to fifteen UNDP programme countries in crisis and post-conflict situations: Philippines, Rwanda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia, Cambodia, Croatia, Sudan, Tajikistan, El Salvador, Eritrea, Mozambique, and Somalia,. They found that the countries affected by conflict need much attention and quick action, help, and support from an international organization (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2000). It shows by three main points highlighted by the team on the post-conflict countries capacity to rebuild their state development from the effect of conflict. First, Most of 20 poorest countries in the world have ever experienced the violent, conflict, and civil war in the past era. In Africa, 29 from 45 of UNDP programme countries are experiencing politic and civil war. This reflects that the countries affected by conflict must be signed as an essential part of Global Governance strategy. Second, Development and humanitarian concern can affect one another. It might cause the longlasting social, economic and environmental impacts. As its stresses in the report, there should be no ignorance on development concerns by Global Governance in their unique role. Long-term partner with the developing countries must be always present and active all the times, both crisis or conflict and in peace. Third, The nature of a crisis or post-conflict situation demands hasty and pivotal action where the transformation must be done rapidly because there is a little time to lose. Since the countries affected by conflict has lost anything due to the violent conflict, the presence of Global Governance has to reinforce their capacity to respond and serve as a valuable partner. (Kulessa, 2000)

As they ready themselves to lead in implementing the SDGs and UN coordinator for global development, UNDP has

committed to backbone the target and the implementation of national development in more than 170 countries around the world especially the countries affected by conflict. UNDP congregated with a multiple of resources, tools, and expertise to support the countries affected by conflict efforts in re-developing their nation from the deleterious effect of a conflict and war.

Since the 1990s, UNDP has played an important role in assisting the country in a conflict-affected area. There are various kinds of assistance that taken into account during their involvement including mines clearing from the area, re-creating income, producing and generating opportunities, enhancing the capacity of governments and communities to plan a development in their National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), coordinate and enforce the resettlement program and rehabilitation schema. These can be specified into three main categories, there are economic and social assistance for recovery process on war-affected communities, reintegration support for specific target especially ex-combatant and civil society, technical assistance and capacity building for peace recovery programme, social transformation, and development in all affected areas of the conflict (Kulesa, 2000).

### **UNDP in Liberia**

UNDP's first attempt in Liberia was in 1977. At that time Liberia has shown seeds of conflict when Samuel Doe led the military coup and the country by the system of authoritarian. The involvement of UNDP in this area was none other than to spread the ideas of inclusive governance and democracy, as well as to boost the development programme of the national government strategy.

During the civil war, UNDP faced many challenges on the operation and the programme implementation. The war nearly created a vacuum function and role of UNDP in Liberia. There was time UNDP's office and staff being violated by the civil war. However, UNDP and UN realize that they have to be dealing with the situation very soon since the impact of civil

war is getting wider and violated all the countries structure and system.

UNDP stated an emergency response to the civil war during the war. Strategy to stop the civil war had been a lot and debatable. Programme of peace, security, and donor being a prioritized. Working together with other international actor had also been made to speed up the peace agreement process. Until the end of the war in 2003, UNDP never stops to campaign their program and promote the peace agreement as well as transferring donor and aids to the affected civilian.

On August 2003, after the peace agreement being signed. UNDP response with their recovery programme as a strategy to restore all the important aspect of the country development. UNDP boosted their energy to ensured all system and structure are being normally operated. This urgency of recovery response was to kept the stability situation in post-conflict to run the objective of UNDP recovery programme toward more peaceful, justice, and well transformation for development.

## **Liberia Situation after 14 Years of Civil War**

The impact of the 14 years civil war on Liberia development was very tremendous. The effects were challenged every aspect of development including on economic opportunities, politic and transparency, social opportunities, security sector, and infrastructure and environment. To point out how is Liberia situation right after the civil war, the following part will show the fact of the impact of 14 years of civil war in each affected aspect.

### *Economic, Infrastructure, and Environment*

Liberia's conflict has great implications and left massive destruction on the economic, environment, and the infrastructure. Data found that, an amount of Liberia external debt of \$3.7 billion and an unemployment rate of over 80 percent (United Nations, 2006). Poverty was increased and recorded more than 75 percent of Liberian live below poverty

with 1\$ of income per day, and the export officially registered dropped from \$486 million in 1978 to about \$10 million in 2004 (Radelet, 2007). The civil war has left a basic infrastructure in ruins. Public facilities including electricity services were no function at all. The road and bridges were in dire and need to be repaired because its isolates entire sections of the country, undermine the delivery of basic health and education services, and weakens economic activity in agriculture, timber, and mining. These facts show that Liberia had faced one of the biggest economic collapses in the world since the end of the World War II compared to other conflict countries in the region.

### *Humanitarian Condition*

Education and health aspects had a very devastating impact on the 14 years of civil war. Schools, hospitals, and clinics were destroyed. Meanwhile, Liberia's stock of educated professionals and civil servants has been severely exhausted due to the forced displacement of the war (African Development Bank, 2013). Majority of Population in Liberia had a dramatically low on skills and literacy, particularly in the case of women and young people because most of them have spent more time in war rather than school (Wembolenga, 2008). This made the entire generation especially the youth and the children of civil war affected had ill-equipped for work and in many cases psychologically traumatized or physically disabled.

### *Security Sector*

The situation of Liberia's post-conflict security markedly has improved since the signed of the peace agreement as the ended event of the 14 years of civil war. However, it still remains subject to the periodic volatility and instability. There were around 101.000 demobilized ex-combatants under disarmament program organized by United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). While the public security been threatened periodically by criminal acts, violent political faction rivalries, ex-combatants civil unrest related to socio-economic demonstrate due to the dissatisfaction of social and public

services, predominantly involving workers, civil servants, student, jobless youth, and former fighters. These alleged actions are seen as destabilizing and threatening to the consolidation of peace. (Cook, 2005)

### *Governance and Politic*

The hope of the civil society toward Taylor regime had left in a tremendous political instability. Corruption, human rights abuses, and exploitation reminded strong. That caused the re-emergence of rebel group to stepped down Taylor from his position. Due to such terrible action and bloodiest effect of the rebel group, its made the United Nations (UN) trigger to find out the core problems of the conflict. In the latest of 2001, UN found that the government of Liberia had exploited the diamond and selling it to the rebel faction in Sierra Leone (Country Watch, 2017). That fact made the UN passed a resolution authorizing sanctions against Liberia. With the help of the international community on case fire and peace process, Talor decided to resign from his position in July 2003.

After the peace agreement been signed, there was a progress toward political stability. Power sharing agreement of the transitional government toward the next election had been established, where 21 people were inaugurated with the representatives from the armed factions and the former government under Gyude Bryant as its head of the office. However, this transitional government also faces enormous challenges due to the devastating infrastructure that left government buildings cannot be operated and being occupied by Liberians who have been displaced by the fighting. Moreover, The erosion of central power and increased private appropriation of offices institutionally marked the transitional period, which is giving rise to a decentralized patrimonialism characterized by strong personal connections between relatively equal individuals and status groups.

October 2005 marked Liberia's first democratic elections following the end of its 14-year long civil war. The election came out with Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf elected as the new

president. One day after Ellen Johnson claimed a position as the new president, the supporter of the unelected candidate was taken to the streets to protest of the election result. They made charges about the ballot tampering and voter intimidation as well as about fraud from the winning candidate. However, United Nations Mission to Liberia (UNMIL) praised the smooth process of voting, which was free from both fraud and violence, and they ensured the election had been peaceful, fair, and transparent. (Country Watch, 2017)

### **Critical of UNDP Involvement**

There was massive destruction in Liberia's post-conflict which caused almost all aspect of development being destroyed, the non-functioned of the system, non-effective of public services, the non-active of structure, a bad trend of growth, and the less capacity of government. This situation forced Liberia both internal and external to run their national programme of reconstruction and recovery process with the help of international capacity in managing and framing the strategy, programme, and donor support. Hence Global Governance has an essential purpose in tackling such massive issues like post-conflict, it is a must for them to give an urgent response on the transition process in post-conflict of Liberia Civil War toward peace, just, and inclusive society. As a global governance that works as the coordinator for development, UNDP uphold that responsibility and priority in both normative and analytical used.

It is important for UNDP to get involved and give a fast response toward civil war in Liberia since Pittberg and Dingwerth define global governance as high political programme. As Liberia post-conflict political situation was in danger and not stable enough to run the state programme of transition, UNDP must play such role in political reconstruction that including rule of law and fix of the system.

### **Role and Contribution of UNDP**



Role and contribution of UNDP in Liberia must ensure the maintenance of peace in the aspect that might be the sources of the conflict and civil war. Long last peace is one of the important target and priority expectation from Liberia toward the involvement of UNDP. As John Barnett ever said development and peace are the two main component in post-conflict countries where both are the matter to be prioritized in the transition and reconstruction programme. He explained six factors where development and peace are working together in keeping the countries more stable and resilient. These factors are an equitable distribution of transparency guarantees, opportunities on economic, political freedoms, social opportunities, freedom from direct violence and protective security. Theory of peace as freedom from John Barnett considers both agents and structure, where UNDP as the coordinator for UN development programme, they are responsible to ensure all these factors can be completely progressed toward positive changing in countries affected by conflict, Liberia. The following part will be distributed for the contribution and role of UNDP since their involvement in these six factors towards peace and development from John Barnett.

### *Distribution of Economic*

The economic aspect is one of the concerns of UNDP's intervention in Liberia. Since their involvement in 2003 until 2011, UNDP has prioritized the economic matter on the pro-poor economic development. UNDP under the programme of poverty reduction focuses on the equal distribution of economic in various aspect including youth employment, microfinance, community-based reconstruction, millennium villages, and market development project.

Support to an inclusive financial sector, local economic empowerment, and community recovery and development are three key strategies of UNDP in distributing and sustaining the economy after the conflict in Liberia. This support aims to promote socially responsive to business enterprise and increase

employment opportunity with emphasizes on a small and medium enterprise.

A hundred women in the county have been empowered in improving the poultry production, and support to vocational training, college community, and 350 Liberian youths were provided job vacancy and career opportunities by UNDP and Japan government in various sector which prioritizing on agriculture, mining, and construction in collaboration with the government and another supporting partner. UNDP also proactively support the engagement between Liberia and the collaboration on women empowerment in doing a trade cross-border between Liberia Government and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in order to secure the cross-border trade process in the sub-region. (United Nations Development Group, 2013, pp. 2-3)

### *Political Freedoms*

Political freedom is one of the important features of democracy where all individual are free to their rights from coercion and oppression including in the aspect of the political matter. The citizen has legal protection from the state on liberties and human rights. When freedom given to the society, they have an ability to make a decision for the country perspective and development. It enlarges the possibility of enhancing peace within the country in a post-conflict situation.

UNDP in Liberia tends to focus on the rights of youth, women, and vulnerable society participation, both in the level of election and position in the government or parliament. UNDP contribution has brought such a good impact on the value of their involvement in politic regarding the report and data published my UNDP evaluation and UN. In the previous election, women participation recorded higher than a man up to 51,1 percent. Since UNDP highly promote their participation, women participation even take over some important position in the government. President Ellen Johson has been elected for twice since the post-conflict started. Data from Executive Mansion of Liberia highlighted a significant progress on the

women participation in the government where they hold 31 percent in the ministry, 25 percent as an Assistant Minister, and 29 percent of the Deputy Minister positions (Executive Mansion Liberia, 2017).

### *Social Opportunities*

UNDP and other donor have also supported the enhancement of social opportunities for the citizen in Liberia. Health and education access were two primary need that has destructed by the 14 years of civil war. In the transition time, this aspect merely vacuums and not being operated well due to infrastructure, tools, and lack of human resources.

UNDP saw that situation as a vital aspect to be tackle down because the basic need of the citizen must be prioritized in-country development in post-conflict hence if it is not, it could affect the mentality of the citizen, especially the young generation. In health program, UNDP established 16 health facilities around the counties to provide a basic service and emergency response. A campaign has also been launched against polio for the child by providing the malnourished treatment and PMTCT services for the pregnant women. (United Nations Development Group, 2013, pp. 3-4)

For the young people, UNDP support often delivered in a humanitarian mode and mentoring. As the youth a part of the Community Based Recovery and Development programme, UNDP used to support in term of business skills development and establishment. (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012, pp. 67-68) The young people also have an opportunity to be empowered through the establishment of Youth Friendly Centers that provide services for more than 139.000 young female and male. These including training, basic need support, job vacancy, and creativity of innovation empowerment and development. The social welfare has to eke been strengthened through the construction of 60 schools, where 40 under the project of rehabilitation. Alternative learning was also been provided for

those who out of school as a strategy to fast-track the support for country development. (United Nations Development Group, 2013, pp. 3-4)

### *Transparency Guarantees*

As a key to improving the quality of the governance system, Liberia's government put a transparency and accountability as a key strategy in its national development agenda. They have prioritized it through the implementation of STAOP programme in collaboration with UNDP. This programme has a purposed to support the transparency and accountability not only in the level of the institution but also civil society organization. Some of action and decision has been taken for this objectives were establishing the broad consensus, strengthening institutional capacity, and by creating the opportunity for the society in the process of monitoring and evaluating (UNDP Liberia, 2013).

Different from another programme where the donor came from various actor, organization, and state, while the programme for transparency fully supported by the donor from the core and funding window of UNDP. In the matter of supporting facility, UNDP provides a cyber lab for the LACC in monitoring and executing the activity of the government and civil society organization.

In order to strengthen the goals of STAOP in promoting transparency and accountability, UNDP partner with LACC, Governance Commission, General Auditing Commission, Public Procurement and Concession Commission (PPCC), and Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI). Mostly they are working in the training program in the institution and organization level and promoting the objective through transfer knowledge to the civil society. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

### *Protective Security*

Since the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in 2003, UN and UNMIL have prepared for the

programme of Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Repatriation. UNDP was involved in the process of the programme preparation where they are responsible for the role of supporting the rehabilitation and the reintegration process. These were the first step of collaboration between the UN bodies and mission on Liberia post-conflict in order to create a protective security for the society and within the country. During 2004-2007, UNDP contributes to the disarming of more than hundred thousands people, and provided skills and employment opportunities for them including job vacancy, training, infrastructure development, agriculture project, and education. The next round, UNDP has focused on the strengthening of the rule of law through policy and revision, where social participation was proactively involved in the making process. Related to justice and security services for the citizen, UNDP and the government of Liberia launched their security and justice hub in Lofa and Nimba counties. (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012, pp. 56-58)

#### *Freedom from Direct Violence*

Except for the focus on law reform, UNDP highly supported the development of gender policy and established the basic forensic lab to address and limit the rape incident and sexual gender-based violence. This program has successfully decreased the direct violence activity in the region. Beside it, training, mentoring, and workshop for the increasing quality and capacity of the security and police officer has also been conducted to set a freedom of violence in Liberia. Human trafficking was another main focus of UNDP in the matter of direct violence. In order to combat the trafficking in the area, the joint initiative with the government's Anti Human Trafficking Secretariat (AHTH). (United Nations Development Group, 2013, p. 2)

#### **Current Situation in Liberia**

It is not easy to conclude whether the contribution of UNDP both in and or not joint collaboration programme with

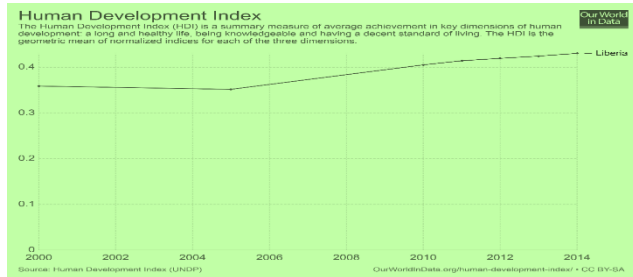
other agencies has a bring a successful development in Liberia post-conflict especially in the matter of peace, just, and inclusive society. While Paul F. Diehl the author of Peace Operations noted that the difficulties of defining the success of the UN are quite higher because there is no specific set of criteria agreement amongst the academians (Finegan, 2015, p. 6). However, Finegan notes in his research that Diehl listed two criteria where the contribution of global governance on peace, development, and transition from conflict are defined success if the operation can limit the armed conflict and promotes conflict resolution (Finegan, 2015, p. 6).

Prior to the analysis in the previous sub-bab on the the contribution of UNDP and its collaborative agencies, the significant achievement on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation of ex-combatants and other civil society has shown in positive changes, where over 100.000 fighters have been disarmed and demobilized in early time of post-conflict (Finegan, 2015, pp. 9-10). The programme from UNDP has also promoted the conflict resolution in all level, from the government to the village area. For instance, the rule of law reform, society empowerment programme, political participation, economic distribution in the vulnerable area, and social opportunities such as education, job, and health has been distributed well in the citizen.

Furthermore, besides these two criteria the critical of UNDP contribution in advancing peace, social just transformation, and on the development agenda toward sustainable development in the country can also be seen through the exact data in the index of human development and global peace as well as the country report of peace, just, and inclusive society of Liberia. These data can be one of the references points on how the progress of one country in the post-conflict situation toward various objectives in their national development agenda, where the indicators are relevant with the objectives toward peace, just, and inclusive society in Liberia.

## 1. Human Development Index

### Chart 1: Liberia Human Development Index 2000-2014

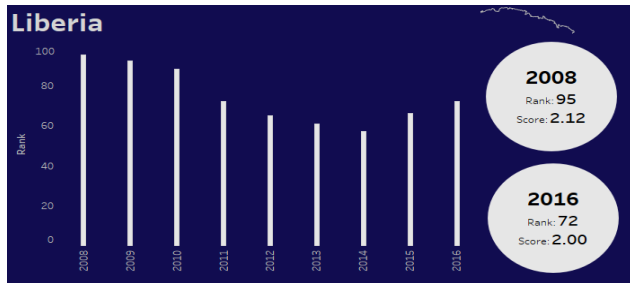


Source: Max Roser (2016) - "Human Development Index (HDI)". *Published online at OurWorldInData.org*. Retrieved from: '<https://ourworldindata.org/human-development-index>' [Online Resource]

Liberia's development index included in the country list with a low index of human development which below the number of 0.497. However, by standing in the point 0.427, Liberia can be said as one of the progressive countries in pursuing their development since the destructive 14 years civil war create a devastating effect in all human development aspect. If compare to other countries in Africa like Guinea-Bissau, Sub Saharan African countries, and the Central African Republic, Liberia has the higher rank in all indicators component. Indeed, the positive growth in HDI of Liberia cannot be separated from the influences of UNDP role in program and project contribution since the end of the civil war. The commitment and role of UNDP in enhancing and promoting just, inclusive society, and development through social opportunities in Liberia can slowly add the values in the component indicators of Liberia's HDI time by time.

## 2. Global Peace Index

### Chart 2: Liberia Global Peace Index 2008-2016



**Liberia** is  
more peaceful in 2016 as compared to 2008



Source: Draxel Pooja (2016) - "The Global Peace Index (GPI)".  
Published online at [public.tableau.com](http://public.tableau.com). Retrieved from:  
'<https://public.tableau.com/views/GlobalPeaceIndex2008-2016>'  
[Online Source]

This chart of GPI captured that Liberia has got more peaceful compared to 2008 and before. In 2008, Liberia ranked 95, while in 2016 Liberia positioned number 72. Some of the indicators of GPI related to the security sector, the situation of politic, human rights issues, discrimination and violence cases, and other conflict-related death and destruction. On this matter, UNDP has contributed their programme and project in various sector. Good governance has been the priorities programme as a strategic reform at the governmental level. While in society level, UNDP has supported such training for the security and police officer as well as giving an education and knowledge to the citizen. In the policy level, UNDP empowered all classes of society to take a part in the decision-making process, which focuses on strengthening the rights, justice, and security of the people.



### 3. Country Progress Report

**Table 1: Liberia Progress Report on Peace, Just, and Inclusive Society**

#	INDICATOR	DENOMINATOR	VALUE	RATING	LATEST YEAR	TREND
16.1.1	Intentional Homicide	per 100,000	3.22	●	2012	↓
16.1.2	Conflict Related Deaths	Total	0	●	2009	↑
16.1.3	Victims of Violence	%	36.9	●	2015	↓
16.1.4	Safe Walking Alone	%	48	●	2015	↓
16.2.1	Violence Against Children	%	90	●	2007	
16.2.2	Human Trafficking	per 100,000	0	●		
16.2.3	Sexual Violence Against Girls	%	13,0000	●	2007	
16.3.1	Underreporting of Violence	%	40	●	2013	
16.3.2	Unsentenced Prisoners	%	67.9	●	2015	↑
16.4.1	Illicit Financial Flows	US\$ (Millions)	966	●	2013	
16.4.2	Arms Tracking	per 100,000	*			
16.5.1	Government Corruption (Citizens)	%	75	●	2013	
16.5.2	Government Corruption (Business)	%	55.3	●	2009	
16.6.1	Responsible Budget Spending	Score (1-4)	3	●	2016	↓
16.6.2	Satisfaction with Public Services	%	38	●	2015	↑
16.7.1	Representative Politics	Score (0-1)	0.84	●	2016	↓
16.7.2	Inclusive Decision Making	Score (0-1)	0.82	●	2016	↓
16.9.1	Birth Registration	%	25	●	2013	
16.10.1	Violence Against Journalists	Total	*			
16.10.2	Public Access to Information	Score (0-1)	0.45	●	2016	↑
16.1.1	Human Rights Institutions	Score (1-5)	1	●	2017	
16.1.1	Discrimination	%	*			

INDICATOR PERFORMANCE

● Good  
● Fair  
● Poor

\*Comparable data not available for this indicator, however, country specific data may be available from the National Statistical Office or other sources

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace (2017) - "SDG16 Progress Report" *online at visionofhumanity.org*. Retrieved from: <http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2017/09/SDG16-Progress-Report-2017.pdf> [Online Source]

From all the indicators that shown in Liberia's current country progress toward peace, just, and inclusive society, there is good trend on the progress. In term of security, even there found a decreasing on some point like the first, third, and the fourth indicators, but Liberia still remains stable and in a good performance. In a direct violence indicator, there were no valid data since the latest one was on 2007, but UNDP contribution in this indicators has been significant in their programme after 2007.

At the government level, progress noted negative where corruption toward citizen and business remains poor but there is no such trend whether in decreasing or increasing number of the cases founded. However, in the satisfaction services for the citizen, Liberia has a good trend performance by the latest data on 2015. Representative in politic and in decision making received an outstanding indicators progress because Liberia scored 0.84 and 0.82 in succession from 1 as the maximum

score. Overall, Liberia progress on peace, just, and an inclusive society are good and very significant if we compare to the situation in the early years of conflict ended.

## **Conclusion**

The analysis has indicated that the role of global governance such UNDP is very crucial in responding the situation of post-conflict countries. As we had seen in Liberia, their involvement caused by any excuse. Seeing the country affected by conflict had less ability to perform their capacity in the transition process. Whereas peaceful situation, social transformation, and development are three critical objectives to be reached right after the conflict ended because if it is not than conflict tension might occur. Aside from, the effect of 14 years of civil war in Liberia has caused a turmoil and devastatingly all primary aspect of social opportunity and development. That situation forced the government of Liberia lives in trouble for a long time. Their political situation was in chaos, services to the public under the negative trends.

UNDP with their vision, mission, programme, and project in the post-conflict country seems very urgent as the writer early mentioned, since their objectives in line with the government of post-conflict NSDS. Their contribution in transferring the donor, reforming the government and law aspect, and in empowering the people to bring the country in a view step ahead toward sustainable peace and development. Their role in drafting the strategy, helping the government in solving the root of the problems, and leading the people opinion was noted as a visioner actor. Their capacity in the process of adaptation of situation, mentoring, supporting, and monitoring make UNDP very relevance to get involved in the post-conflict country.