

CHAPTER IV

UNDP INVOLVEMENT IN LIBERIA POST- CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAMME

In the previous chapter the writer has been explaining sequentially from UNDP's best practice into the case study situation after the conflict on the respective aspects, where mostly all areas affected needs a fast response from the government for the recovery process to speed up the redevelopment process to achieve sustain peace, just, and inclusive society. The previous chapter shows that post-conflict country has less capacity to overcome the problems alone, which means outside intervention from many actors including UNDP as global governance that work on development is much crucial needed. Since in chapter II, UNDP best practice country has shown a significant progress, therefore in chapter IV the writer thinks that it is reasonable to discuss the involvement of UNDP strategy and programme in Liberia's post-conflict since 2003 through Global Governance concept and Theory of Peace as Freedom as a supporting mechanism on how UNDP's contributions work in achieving and advancing peaceful, social justice, and inclusive development.

A. UNDP's Entry Into 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.

B. Role of UNDP

There was massive destruction in Liberia's post-conflict which caused almost all aspect of development being destructed, 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 low and high politic aspect.

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 in Liberia must also can 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 whether it is high or low political issues. 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 economic opportunities, political freedoms, social opportunities, transparency guarantees, protective security and freedom from direct violence. Theory of peace as freedom from John Bennett 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. They must ensure these six factors well adopted and implemented for the society towards peace, just, and inclusive society in Liberia's post conflict.

There is two major part of Global Governance on their purposes and programme as its explained by Pittberg and Dingwerth as normative use and analytical use. Normative used will explain the programmes of UNDP that contributed toward the achievement and the advancement of the peace process, social justice, and inclusive development in Liberia post-conflict. Meanwhile the analytical used will be more concern on the point of implementation. This part will show how is the contribution of UNDP in Liberia technically run as a support system and mechanism for the achievement of each programme objectives and targets. UNDP has run both programme and strategy on both parts of low and high political struggle reformation on the rule of law and state system until the social transformation, security, empowerment, and poverty reduction.

1. High Political Role

a. Normative Used

Democratic Governance

In order to deliver an accountable and efficient government, restore the quality of public services, and reforms the institutional capacity development in Liberia post-conflict, UNDP plays their intensive role as a global governance. Since 2003, UNDP contributes as groundbreaker and playmaker in designing the programme and strategy as an effort for political struggle. They were also active in the implementation and evaluation process to keep the programme smoothly run on the track in achieving the target of Liberia National Development after a conflict-affected.

Their programme focuses on five linked elements which are to reinforce the governance system as well as targetting the involvement of women and expanding their capacity in all areas, particularly in decision making and participation in positions of authority. Some of the programmes are justice and security programme, election support, decentralization support, constitutional reform project, and support for transparency, accountability, oversight, and participation (STAOP).

Through justice and security programme, UNDP aims to ensure the sustainability of the policies and system and deliver effective and timely services to the citizens. It is not only to further the growth but also to ultimately lead to more inclusive society. This programme keeps a special attention to a people with disabilities, women, and other vulnerable society. UNDP also assist the government of Liberia to continue addressing the source of conflict and insecurity,

protecting the citizen, reconciling Liberian people, and building an effectiveness of legal institution to increase the equitable access to justice and human rights, and to strengthened and credible judiciary in delivering a timely and transparent justice in the courts of Liberia. (UNDP Liberia, 2017)

As urgently ensuring the inclusivity of the elections for democratic governance in a country post-conflict, UNDP assists and support the National Election Commission (NEC) by providing a dispute resolution and project of Liberia election cycle. This project aims to uphold the role and right of the citizen that eligible for voting with high transparency, manner, civic education, and stakeholders engagement. A peaceful election for future development and positive social transformation are two of the keys target of UNDP in this programme. (UNDP Liberia, 2015)

Decentralization is another programme by UNDP in supporting the implementation of good governance in Liberia. According to UNDP, decentralization is a central agenda for development reforms, democratic governance, and peacebuilding (Kauzya, 2005). UNDP is very committed to delivering an improved system of governance to the people of Liberia, and stand more responsive to the needs and aspirations of all citizens along the country. This programme is the continuation of the previous 5 years Liberia Decentralization and Local Development (LDLD) programme which was focusing on decentralization of political, administrative, and fiscal governance in Liberia. The new Liberia Decentralization Support Programme (LDSP) has also aligned but giving more enhancement on the

sensitivity and responsibility of local government, accelerate more effective and efficient service for the citizen, and also push forward the participatory of the citizen in decision making especially women and vulnerable citizen. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

The government of Liberia joins with UNDP also emphasize on the constitutional reform which expected to provide an opportunity for reconciliation, political dialogue, peace, and security consolidation. In the process of implementation, UNDP collaborates with UNMIL and others development partner in driven the people review for the amendment of the constitution through Constitutional Review Committee (CRC). The objective of this project is to review the current constitution, enhance the actor capacity, strengthen the participation of civil society and political parties, mobilize the technical and financial stuff, and organize the constitutional design workshop for CRC. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

STAOP programme is one of the priority for UNDP in Liberia since corruption is one of the key challenges and problems in achieving the objective of democratic governance in the most country. Through STAOP project, UNDP committed to sound Liberia fight against corruption, especially in the government system. UNDP working together with Liberia Anticorruption Commission (LACC) to increase the transparency and accountability in the governance system, as well as spreading the anti-corruption coalition organization in the civil society to strengthening the system and the process of Liberia good governance.

Rule of Law

Strengthening the rule of law is the basis for creating the accountability among the people with their governments since rule of law are the center relationship between state and its society. When it has prevailed, the mandate of national authorities has to govern and deliver their service to their citizen, including in the vulnerable society. In the conflict aftermath, where insecurity, injustice, and exclusion contribute to the violation and instability of political sector, re-establishing the rule of law is essential for reducing tensions and societal divisions, and giving people the confidence to secure their livelihoods and contribute to economic recovery. (Radin, 1989)

Since 2008, UNDP has been a leader in supporting the rule of law in countries affected by crisis through its Global Program that aims to Strengthen the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations. Refer to the UNDP experiences in post-conflict countries in past decade, it is clearly demonstrated that peace consolidation after conflict and the maintenance of peace for the long term cannot be achieved if there is no legitimate structure for the peace settlement and fair administration of justice. At the same time the vulnerability of state emergency children, woman, minorities, displaced person, refugees, prisoners, and others which is evident in post-conflict countries, brings an element of exigency to the restoration of rule of law in the country.

Helping the post-conflict country in re-establish the rule of law is a daunting and often overwhelming task for global governance due to the large-scale abuses in all context which marked

by the exhausted of resources, the devastating of an institution, diminished of security, and traumatized population. Lack of political will, institutional independence, the justice sector, public confidence in government, financial resources, respect for human rights, and technical capacity made the situation in Liberia vital for the involvement of UNDP. It is crucial for UNDP to take serious attention and rapid strategy for re-development on the political side especially the re-establishment of rule of law.

According to the traditional ideal of the rule of law, the government must be settled with standing laws nor by powerful individuals or absolute arbitrary power (Radin, 1989). Kofi Atta Annan a former secretary general of UN has describe the rule of law on his report in 2004 as a governance principle where all persons, public and private, institutions and entities, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are in line with the international human rights norms and standards (United Nations, 2004). Which can simply explain that the state must ensure the equality before the law, fairness in the application of the law, accountability to the law, participation in decision-making, separation of powers, avoidance of arbitrariness, legal certainty, and procedural and legal transparency.

In the case of Liberia, UNDP has a programme for the re-enforcement of the rule of law and has provided such assistance like harmonizing the customary justice system and domesticating of the international human rights standards. UNDP has also helped in improving the service delivery capacity of justice institution to the

whole areas and district in Liberia, and deliver a knowledge of legal rights to the public as well as build and empower the capacity of Liberia Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR). Moreover, UNDP works together with the government of Liberia on the reconstruction program on the court facilities and operationalization, and in designing the modernization plan for legislature and management procedures of judicial. (UN Liberia, 2017)

Political Freedom

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.

Poverty Reduction

In the early recovery after conflict toward inclusive society, UNDP supports the government of Liberia in fostering the poverty problem both in technical and capacity building. The UNDP programme on poverty reduction combined from the policy level to the community level intervention such as reviewing and developing the policy instrument and community-based recovery empowerment and development. It aims to improve the safe environment for the investment as well as the creation of employment at all level, and

livelihood opportunities for the marginalized people especially the youth and women.

UNDP has run several programmes to boost the rapid achievement of poverty reduction under the programme and strategy of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). Several programmes that have been running through are the program on national capacities for development, private sector development, and natural resource management.

As its name national capacities for development, this programme has an objective to build the functional and technical capacities of the national institution in Liberia as a strategy to improve the performance in the areas of poverty reduction especially in procurement and financial management as well as to enhance the capacity to engage with external assistance and donor. The expected outcomes of this programme are to ensure the stability, peace consolidation, services for local by well-functioning of institutions that can foster the inclusive participation of local community and the stakeholder as a step forward for effective and positive collaboration against poverty in the whole area of the country. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

Hence the first program was about the government institution, the program closely linked with the development of the private sector. This programme has an objective to support Liberia's government in driving the economic sector toward more sustainable. This programme aims to measure the challenges and the obstacles of the microfinance institution toward inclusive finance, and also assist them in creating a job and management resources. The focus of this programme is also to strengthen the governance

system on resources as a part of peace consolidation at all level of the Liberian economy. Under this programme, UNDP also supports the capacity of key agencies in the industry value such as negotiation, monitoring, and reporting of their resources revenues for a more effective role which could give full benefits for the people of Liberia over their rich natural resources. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

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.

Social Opportunities

UNDP and other donor have also supported the enhancement of social opportunities for the citizen in Liberia through the program of Community Based Recovery and Development programme. As the data show that health and education access were two primary need that has destructed by the 14 years of civil war, and in the transition time, this aspect merely vacums and not being operated well due to infrastructure, tools, and lack of human resources. At this point, UNDP with their program has a vision to re-active and upgrade the function of these two aspect which aims to

motivate and support the future generation of Liberia.

b. Analytical Used

Democratic Governance

As a global government, UNDP not only focusing on the programme contribution and support but also take part as a pivotal actor in the process of programme implementation. In this matter, UNDP works together and collaborate with the government of Liberia as well as other international agencies such as UNMIL and World Bank. They work closely to ensure all programme has a good project support toward the implementation result for the objectives.

In the context of justice and security programme, UNDP and its supporter had recruited 10 staff as human rights monitors and coordinators for Independent National Human Rights Commission to be able in reporting human rights cases in 15 Liberian counties. A workshop has also been launched as another supporter stuff for the capacity development. The rapid information transfer from judiciary has also been strengthened by the recruitment of two public officers and driver. (UNDP Liberia, 2017)

To escort effective services for the citizen in Liberia and keep the court record properly on professional services, management, and maintenance, UNDP has trained 25 court Bailiffs and 24 clerical staff of the court. Support to 75 civil society community and organization has also been transferring to boost the aid assistance services and increase the social participation in the decision

making an intervention. Meanwhile, in the process of review onward the programme, UNDP has recruited 2 international consultants. (UNDP Liberia, 2017)

Beside justice and security programme, UNDP also put the effort in the elections programme as this indicator's matter for the measurement of democratic governance. UNDP join basket with the European Union and Sweden in the implementation process because they have such positive experiences, and its coordinated through one UN policy. In this programme, UNDP started work through policy reform where long-term electoral cycle policy has been made in supporting the process of election as well as given the procedural and standard under international standard of human rights. The same as the other programme, UNDP also supported this programme on the training basis where they had held 355 times of training session to face the election for almost 12.000 staff. The security officials with the number around 7.200 also get trained by UNDP and its supporter for their commitment to the electoral and in understanding the best practice of security officials. Technical expertise was provided in the processing unit which helps to assist the voter accumulation. Gender equality has also been applied in National Elections Commission as a central principle in all activities. (UNDP Liberia, 2015)

In the third programme, the government of Liberia has committed to improving the governance system become more localized and responsive to the needs of its citizen. Decentralization through LDSP, UNDP supports

the commitment of Liberia's government on the aspect of political, administrative, and fiscal governance. In this programme, UNDP runs several projects to find the objectives of this programme. The first one is the decentralization of service delivery that aims to provide services of basic understanding on technical and practical benefits for the citizen in the respective county around Liberia. Since its establishment, this project has given services to 21,391 users which can be generated into L\$32,290,564.20 and US\$587,358.08 in revenues. The second project is gender awareness which focusing on women's empowerment training in the aspect of participation and representation in the local government. The other one is the project of public awareness on decentralization. The purpose of this project is to enhance the knowledge and awareness of citizen on decentralization. UNDP and Liberia's government was held six town hall meeting attended by 1005 citizens from various county including women, youth, the business community, including the person with disabilities. TV programme and Radio has also been set to constantly inform about the decentralization process. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

Constitutional reform is another vital programme to be executed. Until now there have been more than 80 activities including the legislative and sensitization town hall meetings, dialogues and workshop, social mapping and mobilization, talk shows, radio production, training, and group discussion in more than 30 locations in 7 counties. These project helps the citizen to engage in the constitutional review and basic understanding of their constitutional document. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

In their last programme, UNDP prioritizes to strengthening and improves the governance system with transparency and accountability through STAOP. Since it launched in 2013, UNDP has enhanced the number of an investigator from 2 to 6 person with the purpose to warn and investigate the works of the executive and another government branch. This programme has shown a significant progress toward positive changes for transparency, accountability, oversight, and participation. There has been recorded the increasing number of an issue that being investigated using forensic investigation technique, and 411 government branch has been registered and declaring their assets. There is also an increasing number of women participation in both political and business ownership. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

Rule of Law

In order to observe the objectives of the programme, UNDP plays an important role in three main aspects in the field of judiciary, public defenders, judicial institute, and constitutional reform. UNDP start with the judiciary in the formulation of the governance system strategy which identified on the issues and the priorities that later on will be a term of reference for the law reform commission in constructing new draft of rule of law. The judiciary joins in collaboration with UNDP has initiated to reform the magistrate's institution which focuses on the qualification of human resources. Since the adoption of new reform, they have replaced all unqualified magistrates within 5 years and has given training for the new magistrates. UNDP also join the collaboration with UNMIL to increase the capacity

of the supreme court and the magistrate court by intensifying an advocacy for the expansion of the court and by the creation of the appellate courts. In term of criminal, UNDP has assisted and supported the establishment of criminal court special for sexual and gender-based violence since the case was really high in the area. (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012, pp. 73-77)

To strengthening the public defender, UNDP works together with the supreme court, judicial institution, UNMIL, judicial support division, and career center. They run the project with \$750.066 expenses which aimed to create more effective, accessible, and trustworthy public defender in the vulnerable area. Upgrading office, providing a set of law books and vehicles, and training the new public defenders is three of the project main focuses. UNDP itself contribute in the operational cost of the vehicle stuff, while the government of Liberia and other partners took over all the defenders salaries. This project was running in 15 counties around Liberia since 2009 with successful stories resulted. (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012, pp. 78-79)

In the judicial institute, UNDP works hand in hand with the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) in collecting and supporting the activities funding for the judicial actors, staff, judges, probation officers, magistrates, prosecutors, and public defenders. Meanwhile, the director of the judicial institute receives a salary from UNDP through the Transfer of Knowledge and Expatriate Nationals Programme. (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012, pp. 79-80) In the programme of law reforms, UNDP

engaged with the Law Reform Commission in reviewing the existing law as well as giving the recommendation to revise or make a new law, and support in compiling and publishing statute and law reports. One of them was the publication of Liberian Law reports volume 42 which enables lawyers and judges to easily access the case law. Training on drafting and reviewing of law was also been conducted by UNDP as a support for the increasing of the capacity of Law Reform Commission of Liberia. Meanwhile, education training and socialization for the public has been afforded to the citizen. Seed funding for around \$25,000 provided by UNDP as a support to the legal profession and legal education. (UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012, pp. 80-81)

Political Freedom

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 politics regarding the report and data published by 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 Johnson 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).

Poverty Reduction

The programme of UNDP in poverty reduction has running in two ways, national capacities and private sector. All those programme has been implemented with various activities, projects, and actions as a part of response for national development strategy on poverty reduction after the happening of conflict.

At the government level, UNDP has derived the strategic reform in the government through 100 Senior Executive Services (SES) personnel which qualified and had a set of skills for the programme on the public services. They have been trained with the development agenda, policy making, and other technical support. Both national and local government now are facilitated with the GPS system to easier the process of data collections and provision of logistics. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

Society level runs as a target base of UNDP in their operation for the poverty reduction, starting from women empowerment, small business development, education, youth entrepreneurship, and Millenium Villages Project (MVP). UNDP put special attention on women for the economic empowerment of Liberia, since they were playing such a big role in the process of Liberia's peace settlement. LD\$550.000 distributed to all selected women to improve their livelihood, expand their businesses, and support their income in the community. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

Through MVP, UNDP continues to give support for the farmers in term of infrastructure development, primary education, access to mobile phone. 100 kg of FKR-19 also distributed to the villages as an extension services in the lowland development. Moreover, in the aspect of entrepreneurship, UNDP and the government o Liberia improve the understanding of the young people on the business creativity that has a value-chain. In this context UNDP support farmers and other micro, small, and medium enterprises to improve the quality of production by reference to the market demand (UNDP Liberia, 2013).

UNDP has also a strategy in poverty reduction by increasing the level of health through facilitation and services. 22 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) been trained and deployed to work around Liberia. Two modern health clinic constructed in Yolo Town and Rock Crusher as a focal point for management, operational, and the maintenance process where all the facilities and services are expected to reach more people in the areas of operation or even accessible for other counties to enjoy the health services. (UNDP Liberia, 2013)

Distribution of Economy

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)

Social Opportunities

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 be 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)

2. Low Political Role

a. Normative Used

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 has 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.

Freedom from Direct Violence

In order to protect the people from direct violence, the UNDP and the government of Liberia

agreed upon the program related with gender policy development that aims to offer equality services for all gender especially for women and girl since them the most targeted by the terror of direct violence in the society, workplace, in the government level, and in conflict time. Beside that, this program also focusing on the protection of the child.

a. Analytical Used

Protective Security

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 program 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)

C. Current Situation of Peace, Just, and Inclusive Society 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).

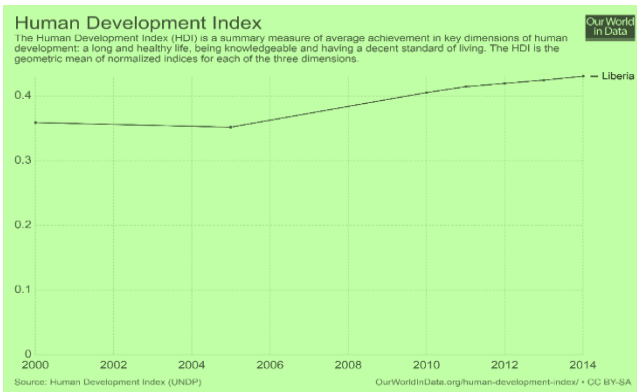
Prior to the analysis in the previous sub-bab on the the contribution of UNDP and its collaborative agencies, the significant achievement on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation of ex-combatants and other civil society has shown in positive changes, where over 100.000 fighters 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.

Human Development Index

Chart 5 4.1 Liberia Human Development Index 2000-2014

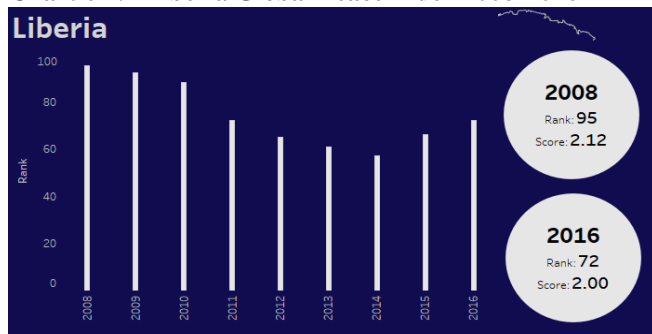


Source: Max Roser (2016) - "Human Development Index (HDI)".
Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from:
<https://ourworldindata.org/human-development-index> [online source]

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.

Global Peace Index

Chart 6 4.2 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*. 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. Since the end of the civil war in Liberia, the national and international actors start to adapt with the situation where peace might be up or sadly can be down turns into another civil war. However, due to the capacity of the external actors especially the involvement of UNDP as the global governance on development and peace in a post-conflict, these sectors and issues can be re-enforced and tackle down.

As we refer to Jon Barnett from his theory of peace as freedom which mentioned that peace in the post conflict country cannot be long lasting if the development were not running on in each level and sectors. Conversely, if peace being not prioritized in the national development program, the development will be failed. (Barnett, 2008)

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.

Country Progress Report

Table 4 4.1 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	↓	INDICATOR PERFORMANCE ● Good ● Fair ● Poor
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.a.1	Human Rights Institutions	Score (1-3)	1	●	2017		
16.b.1	Discrimination	%	*				

*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 a 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.