

Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL)

2010 Annual Activities Report

January 2010-December 2010

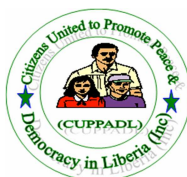


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I. Introduction:

The Citizens United to Promote Peace & Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL) INC is a pro-democracy, peace building, policy and development advocacy civil society organization. The CUPPADL started working in Liberia since 2003 and later obtained Incorporation document November 9, 2005 and certificate of accreditation from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in 2009 from the Government of Liberia.

After several years of active work in the health sector of Liberia, in the area of preventive services through creating awareness, advocacy and sensitization and as the result of hard work, commitment to service, professionalism, delegation, the CUPPADL was also accredited/certificated by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as a local nongovernmental organization to render health services in the health sector of Liberia with specific focus on awareness creation and advocacy.

Since 2003, the CUPPADL has been holding advocacy intervention with main focus on building Liberia new democracy and promoting peace and national development. CUPPADL advocacy in 2010 specifically focus on international and national development agendas and policies frameworks such as Millennium Development Goals, the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy I etc. Particularly, for the MDGs emphasis was on goal 7 and 5 while for the PRS I main focus was on all the four pillars.

This CUPPADL 2010 activities report will give its readers, partners and donors and the Liberia people detail account of activities done in 2010, strategies applied, partners work with, target groups and beneficiaries, political sub divisions intervened in, number of beneficiaries, achievement, total revenue intake and donor contribution to revenue.

Forward from National Executive Director

Liberia got independence July 26, 1847, since this period, the country experienced several wars, ranging from economic, social, political and ethnic. The latest was the civil war from 1989-2003, following this war in 2003, Liberia's post war democratic government was elected headed by Africa first democratically elected female president, Her Excellency, Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. Little over seven years after the war (2003-2011), Liberia is recovering from its effect with help from the international community.

Many critics of the war blame it on bad governance including poor fiscal management, economic and political exclusion and social inequalities, corruption, poor justice system and lack of respect for basic human rights and participation especially rural dwellers participation in decision making and centralized system of governance and resource distribution etc.

Following the end of the war, the 1st post war government of Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf upon taking office January 2006 in consultation with the people of Liberia and development partners derived Liberia's Post War Development agenda the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS I). The document was lay down as vehicle for the country to achieve the MDGs. The PRS is made under four principles/pillars including consolidating peace and security, revitalizing the economy; strengthening governance and the rule of law and rehabilitating infrastructure and delivering basic social services.

So far the government and development partners have been able to source, commit and expand resources for projects aim at meeting MDGs and PRS I. policies have been developed, system set-up but the challenge has been implementation and corruption remain serious constraint for resources to translate into visible impact, civil society engagement as independent monitor to guarantee transparency and accountability in the implementation of projects, the expenditure of finances and policy enforcement and implementation is vital to the attainment of Liberia development agenda.

It is against this background plus others that the CUPPADL with technical and funding supports from UN Liberia Peace Building Office under the peace building funds for Liberia; Water supply and sanitation collaborative council (WSSCC); International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF); WaterAid; and End water Poverty (EWP) held several advocacy interventions in six of Liberia's fifteen counties including Nimba, Montserrado, Margibi, Lofa, Grand Bassa and Bong.

These interventions sought to on the overall promote acceleration in Liberia's realization of MDGs and PRS I. specific focus was to promote democratic participation, peaceful coexistence and tribal tolerance through citizens empowerment that enhance engagement, anti corruption campaign; influence policy formulation and implementation in a miner that promote human rights and Liberia's realization of national and international development and poverty reduction agendas as a way of building the peace and promoting Liberia's young democracy and fragile peace.

Prince D. Kreplah

National Executive Director

Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia

i. Acknowledgement:

The Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL) wish to extend its deepest thanks and appreciation to the International Plan Parent Hood Federation (IPPF), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), End Water Poverty (EWP), WaterAid-Liberia and Sierra Leone and the UN Liberia Peace Building office for financing activities as mentioned in this report. Our humble appreciation to the Government of Liberia and its agents for the technical and enabling environment without which this project would not have succeeded.

Additionally, CUPPADL's appreciation to the technical consultants hired, member organizations of the CSOs WASH Working Group and other coalition of civil society who provided technical, moral and other support to the implementation, planning and evaluation of activities as mentioned in this report. We are grateful to the leadership of local counties where these activities were held and duty bearers for their acceptance of the projects and activities and for welcoming us to their counties.

Finally, special appreciation to the administrative, program and operational staff of CUPPADL for the hard work and dedication to the planning, implementation and persistent follow-up of the project without which specifically this booklet would not have being executed successfully.

1.0 Poverty Hearings:

The CUPPADL, with funding support from End Water Poverty an international coalition of organizations working to end water poverty in the world collaborated with the Liberia CSOs WASH Working Group to conduct poverty hearing in Liberia. The Poverty hearings are a unique form of advocacy which accords the victims themselves the space to be heard by political leaders, development partners and policy makers. The poverty hearings also create the space for the victims to understand from political leaders and development partners as to what is in place to address social problems affecting the population.

The overall purpose of the hearings was intended to influence behavior and policy change. Among key behavior change issues that the poverty hearing sought to influence included good hygiene practice among the population, proper management of wash facilities by local and community leaders, good practice on the storage of drinking water. Additionally, on policy issues, the poverty hearing intended to influence improvement in WASH governance and increase service delivery in Liberia through the setting up of Liberia water and sanitation commission and the national water and sanitation resource management board as approved in the integrated water resource management policy as well as increase public spending on WASH programs via national budget allocation.



1.1 Procedures of the Hearings:

Prior to the hearings an expert researcher services was hired, one hundred questioners were developed and taken into over 20 communities by ten data collection agents recruited by CUPPADL in four counties including Nimba, Bong, Margibi and Montserrado. The one hundred forms were subdivided into four with each subdivision taken twenty five (25). These forms were used to take statements from one hundred water, sanitation and hygiene poverty victims. Following the collection of statements from the one hundred people, sixteen (16) of the one hundred were video interviewed at their various communities by a team of media professionals hired by CUPPADL. Following the interview with the sixteen (16) people, ten were selected to come to Monrovia to testify before the general poverty hearings. Of the ten four were from Montserrado, two from Margibi, two from Bong and two from Nimba.

At the hearings the total of seventeen (17) witnesses testified including seven (7) experts from government, private sector, development partners and ten victims from the four project counties of Bong, Nimba, Margibi and Montserrado. A jury of seven members drawn from the media, civil society and development partners were constituted. The jurors were allowed to ask each witness five questions while the audience was allowed to ask two questions. Questions were asked following seven minutes of testimonies by each victim witnesses and fifteen (15) minutes testimonies by expert witnesses. The entire process of the hearing which ran for five hours thirty minutes were live broadcasted on Truth Fm 96.1.

2.0 Montserrado County Senatorial November 2009 By-election:

The death of honorable Hannah Brent of the Liberian Senate and member of the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) has created a vacant seat in the Liberian Legislature (Senate). According to Article 37 of the constitution of Liberia 'in the event of a vacancy in the legislature caused by death, resignation, and expulsion or otherwise, the presiding officer shall within 30 days notify the elections commission thereof. The elections commission shall not later than 90 days thereafter cause a by-election to be held; provided that where such vacancy occurs within 90 days prior to the holding of general elections, the filling of the vacancy shall await the holding of such general elections.

In the case of the death of Senator Brent, the National Election Commission (NEC) published its time table, approved ten candidates for the by-election and named November 10, 2009 as the date for pulling.



In view of this, the Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL) wrote the NEC for official acceleration to observe the election process including campaigning, pulling and tallying. In response to CUPPADL's request the Commission accelerated ten observers from the CUPPADL. As a means of promoting increase civil society role in the democratic process as well as to promote participation, the organization's ten observers were drawn from three civil society groups including Center for Trauma Counseling and Conflict Resolution (CETCCOR), Union of Muslim Associations of Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties (UMABGCO) and Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL).

2.1 Partners

The Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL) worked with two other civil society groups including Center for Trauma Counseling and Conflict Resolution (CETCCOR) and Union of Muslim Associations of Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties (UMABGCO). In this collaboration CUPPADL accredited five persons, the CETCCOR three and UMABGCO two.

2.2 Pulling places and electoral districts observed:

The total of seven electoral districts and fourteen pulling centers were observed, including District Number One (New Port Junior and Senior High School and New Hosing Bank on Ashmun Street), District Two (CDB King School and GW Gibson high School), District Three (St Mark School), District Eight (Special Project School, Wesleyan School and Gardnerville Town Hall), District Nine (St Philip High School and Allen Bryant School), District Ten (Boatswain High School), District Twelve (Bishop W. Nah Dixon School, Bush Road Foundation School and D Tweh High School).

Of the ten observers accredited, nine were permanent at nine pulling centers including New Port Junior and Senior High School, CDB King School, St Mark School, Wesleyan School, St Philip High School, Allen Bryant School, Special Project School, (Boatswain High School and Bishop W. Nah Dixon School while the remaining were done by one of the ten observers who was responsible for monitoring and supervision over all the CUPPADL and partners observers.

3.0 Citizens Engagement in Peace Building:

Liberia witnessed widespread civil conflict from 1989-2003. The conflict took away the lives of over two hundred and fifty thousands (250,000) people and displaced million others around Africa, Europe and the Americas. The conflict also caused social, political and economic downturn on the lives of Liberians, other residence and the state in terms of basic social services,

democratic governance, and human rights under the rule of law, sustainable livelihood, jobs, peace and security.

The origin of the conflict can be traced to few broad factors including the fact that significant positions of society were systematically excluded and marginalized from political governance, community initiatives and key economic opportunities on ethnic and religious grounds. The national constitution and other laws were designed in a manner and form that breeds conflict among ethnic, religious, cultural and other social groups.

In view of this, CUPPADL with funding support from the UNHCR, the Government of Liberia and the UN Liberia Peace building Office signed a memorandum of understanding in the total amount of twenty six thousand United States Dollars (26,000). The objective of the project is for CUPPADL to facilitate the process that engages local community dwellers in four districts of Nimba and Lofa counties in peace building efforts.



During the project period May 10, 2010 to February 10, 2011 CUPPADL trained over fifty (50) people as peace ambassadors and organized them into network to lead the organization of fourteen (14) dialogue meetings, PA and Culture groups outreaches in various populated and conflict park communities, conduct conflict mapping and mediate settlement of established conflict as the result of the mapping.

3.1 Conflict Mapping:

During the period under review, CUPPADL orientated and deployed forty trained Conflict Resolution Committee members of Nimba and Lofa Counties in over thirty communities of Bain-Garr, Sayee Gboh, Voinjama and Quadoboni districts. The total of one thousand one hundred and one (1101) conflict mapping data collection questioners were filled by 1101 family heads from over thirty communities. The total respondents included males and females submitted to the survey by answering series of questions aimed at establishing the types of conflicts, people in conflict, who is resourceful in helping the committee to resolve the establish conflict, the duration of the conflicts, what tribal and religious groups involved and why.

The purpose of this mapping is to inform the conflict resolution initiative of the Conflict Resolution Committee established by CUPPADL. This will better place the committee and other peace builders and organizations in the project geography location to do their work from an inform position.

3.2 Inter-religious and inter-ethnic Dialogues:

During the period of the project the total of fourteen (14) inter-religious and inter-tribal dialogues were held. The dialogues brought together Muslim and Christian leaders, tribal chiefs, elders, youth, women and civil society leaders, local government officials and key stakeholders from UNMIL, representative of the UNHCR and other international NGOs operating in the four districts of Lofa and Nimba Counties.

The two to three people were allowed to present on two to three separate topics in support of peaceful coexistence. Following the presentations, participants were allowed to ask panelists questions make suggestions, express their personal opinions and recommend way forward relevant to the topics discussed.



Each dialogue meeting was moderated by member of the organized network and each meeting brought together at least seventy five and at most two hundred people from different backgrounds of the counties and districts. The objective of the meetings was to promote religious and ethnic tolerance and peaceful coexistence as a means of sustaining the peace and enhancing collective and individual development.

3.3 Outreaches:

During the period of the project several conflict mediation and mass mobilization outreaches were held. The conflict mediation outreach sought to breach the conflict gaps involving families, groups, and communities while the mass mobilization outreach sought to promote peaceful coexistence, nonviolence means of problem solving, discouraging the use of arm violence etc in the four districts of the two counties.

For the mass mobilization outreaches tools such as mounting PA system on vehicle and moving from place to place was used. Also culture and dancers groups hired from the local communities were requested to perform thereby drawing the attention of the public after which the appropriate messages were disseminated.

3.4 Training

Over fifty (50) people drawn from the local communities were trained in the basic of conflict mediation techniques, the types of conflicts, the causes of conflict, conflict prevention method, the definition of conflict, etc. those trained were organized into network to respond to conflict situation and if not able to handle same bring to the attention of national relevant players.

4.0 MDGs 5, Maternal Health and Rights Policy Advocacy

The CUPPADL project titled “youth capacity development and engagement in MDGs goal 5 advocacies” is a six month (April 26, 2010-October 25, 2010) intervention which has been completed.

Activities implemented:

Over the past months, the CUPPADL has implemented the following

- Two youth groups training involving one hundred youth leaders drawn from universities, high schools and youth organizations in Montserrado and Margibi Counties;
- Two CSOs meetings involving youth, women and other broader civil society groups were held 200 participants attended;
- Held nine meetings with government and donor partners;
- Held one petition and one sit-in action involving women and youth;
- Held several media campaign including radio and television talk shows, jingles, press conferences etc;
- Held two public forum



4.1 Training:

The training was two separate, one in Margibi and one in Montserrado with each having as participants’ fifty (50) people. Each participant was awarded certificate of participation. Two trainers facilitated each training under separate topics. Facilitators developed training modules and distributed to trainees. At the end of the training, participants adopted outcome document which among other things affirm their commitment to advocate for MDGs 5 visibility in national budget and development plans.

4.2 Two CSOs meetings:

One meeting took place in Margibi while one took place in Montserrado. Each meeting mobilized the participation of one hundred people from the two counties. The participants were mainly women, youth and broader civil society groups representatives. Each meeting derived paper which included recommendations on the way forward for acceleration of progress towards achieving MDGs 5 by 2015. The papers were disseminated to the media, policy makers and development partners for their action and publication.

4.3 Nine (9) lobby Meetings with government and donor partners:

nine meetings were held with key members of the national legislature including the secretary of the Liberian senate, senator of Grand Gedeh, Bong and Maryland counties and the house of representatives chairman on executive and montserrado county district number three representative; One with the executive branch of the government of Liberia and three with key donors including WHO, UNDP and the World Bank. Each meeting outcome was published in the local print and electronic media, the publication included comment made by partners visited and CUPPADL delegation spoke person.

4.4 Petition and one sit-in action:

On June 15, 2010 the CUPPADL petition the National Legislature. The action involved women and youth. The petition action took place at the grounds of the national legislature while the sit-in action took place in Kakata, Margibi County before the administrative building. Petitioners carried banners, t-shirts, flyers and posters marked pro-MDGs 5 messages and stating various demands. The media covered each event and reported the position of the petitioners and receivers of the petitioners demands which was contained in prepared position statements.

These statements were also distributed to members of the national legislature, key donor representatives and political leaders for their action.



4.5Held one Public forum:

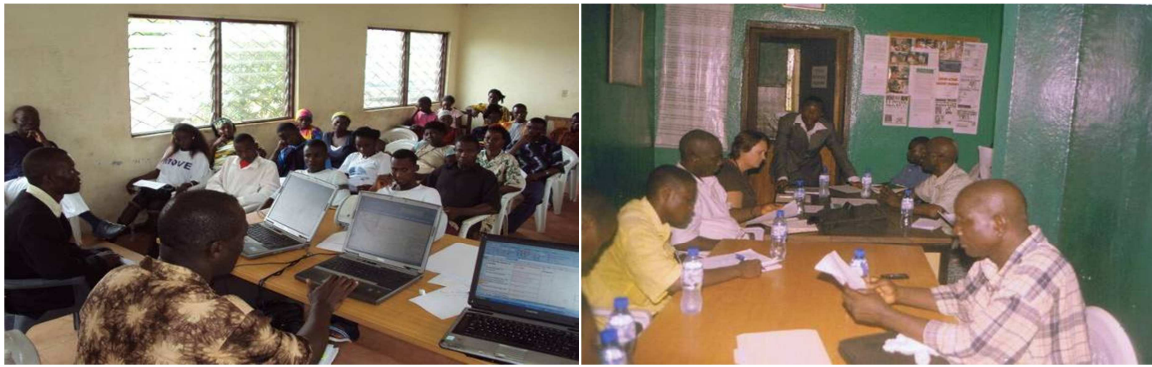
The forum was held in kakata, Margibi County. Over one hundred people attended, key stakeholders presented papers on the implementation of the country's 1st road map for accelerating the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality. The forum derived position statement which was circulated and published in the local media and distributed among participants of the national health conference. The forum was held a day before the national health conference. Some accredited delegates of the conference attended and inform their position from the forum.

5.0 MDGs 7 and PRS Pillar 4, WASH Aspects Policy Advocacy:

With support from the Water Supply, and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and WaterAid-Liberia the CUPPADL have held several lobby meetings and media campaigns with targets as cabinet officials, law makers and development partners. The objective of the meetings was to lobby increase public spending, donor aid flow and political support to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector of the country.

The CUPPADL has also held several public and communities forums as well as meetings. The target groups of these meetings, forums and dialogues were civil society, government, INGOs, development partners, community dwellers and the media. The purpose of the meetings, forums, dialogues etc was to influence behavior, and policy change. The events also sought to increase civil society advocacy around water, sanitation and hygiene issues, policy and service delivery. Main focus was placed on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) water, sanitation and hygiene aspects.

Those forums were means through which political leaders, development partners and civil society interacted face to face and share experiences and lessons learnt why intervening in the sector. the events created the space where political leaders were held accountable to commitment made in the MDGs and PRS where they were require to give update on what have been achieve, challenges and opportunities.



During the period of the twelve months under review, the Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia led the implementation of five (5) lobby meetings with cabinet ministers, political elders, policy makers and donor organizations relevant to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector of the country.

The meetings held with those stakeholders were among other things to create the space for civil society and the stakeholders to meet face to face and discuss policies challenges and factors responsible for challenges, progress in policies implementation, financing gaps and factor responsible for the financing gap and answer key questions such as how does the government and donors intend to overcome challenges etc. Also key to the visit to stakeholders is to get a fair understanding of ministry and government plan for the drafting process of the proposed new National vision which will take after the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and what mechanism are available to mainstream water, sanitation and hygiene in those plan and the national vision itself.

Several key relevant government officials and donors were visited by members of the Working Group, and media reporters. Those visited over the reporting period included the Minister of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Liberia, Honorable Dr. Walter T. Gwenigale, the Chief Technical Advisor responsible to advise the government of Liberia in mainstreaming energy and environmental issues in National Policy for the United Nations Development

Program (UNDP), Mr. James C. Murombedzi, the Head of the UNDP energy and environmental section, Mr. Moses Messah, the Chairman of the National Traditional Council of Liberia, Chief Zanzan Karwoh and the Deputy Minister for Preventive Services at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Madam Jesse Dunken, .

5.1 Stakeholders Forums:

During the period under review, the CUPPADL, AEL and WONGOSOL led the conduct of three (3) stakeholders' forums were held in three (3) counties including Nimba, Margibi and Montserrado. Each forum brought together more than sixty (60) stakeholders in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector of each county.

The purpose of the forums were to set the stage for community dwellers and county stakeholders to meet face to face with policy makers, and each other, share experiences, challenges, opportunities and suggest key action points that must be used by the WASH stakeholders during the new national vision drafting process.

During these forums relevant government ministries, agencies and civil society presented papers on the status of the sector. Presentations informed participants' recommendation and suggestion of key action points in the WASH sector that should be the focus of the new national vision that will come after the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). Finding from the meetings were documented into county stakeholders opinion paper. Those opinion papers will be circulated among relevant stakeholders including government, development partners, INGOs, CSOs, the press, county development committees, districts development committees and counties administrations to be used as guide during the drafting process of the new national vision document.

5.2 Local CSOs & NGOs Coordination Meetings:

During the period under reviewed, the Liberia CSOs WASH Working Group through the Citizens United to Promote Peace & Democracy in Liberia (CUPPADL) arranged and conducted ten local CSOs & NGOs WASH Coordination meetings for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November 2010. The CUPPADL/Liberia CSOs WaSH Working Group worked with member organizations of the working group, other civil society organizations and mobilized the participation of over thirty (30) CSOs and NGOs at each meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is to enhance the process of coalition building, share experiences, lesson learned, and coordinates the WaSH sector civil society organizations and local Non-Governmental Organizations programs and interventions.

During some of the meetings, two CSOs reported on their WASH activities while government ministers and directors did likewise. Key water, sanitation and hygiene opportunities, challenges and success stories were passed on to civil society doing these coordination

meetings. The below reporting template were used in the reporting of civil society organization activities to the meeting participants.

The Reporting Format

Background	Activity	Geographical Location	Constraints	Lesions Learned	Recommendation(s)

The body passed a decision that key line ministries, agencies, corporations, civil society colleagues, private sector and donor partners be invited in special meetings to provide resource information that enhances deliberation aside from the regular meeting activities and output.

6.0 Financial Report

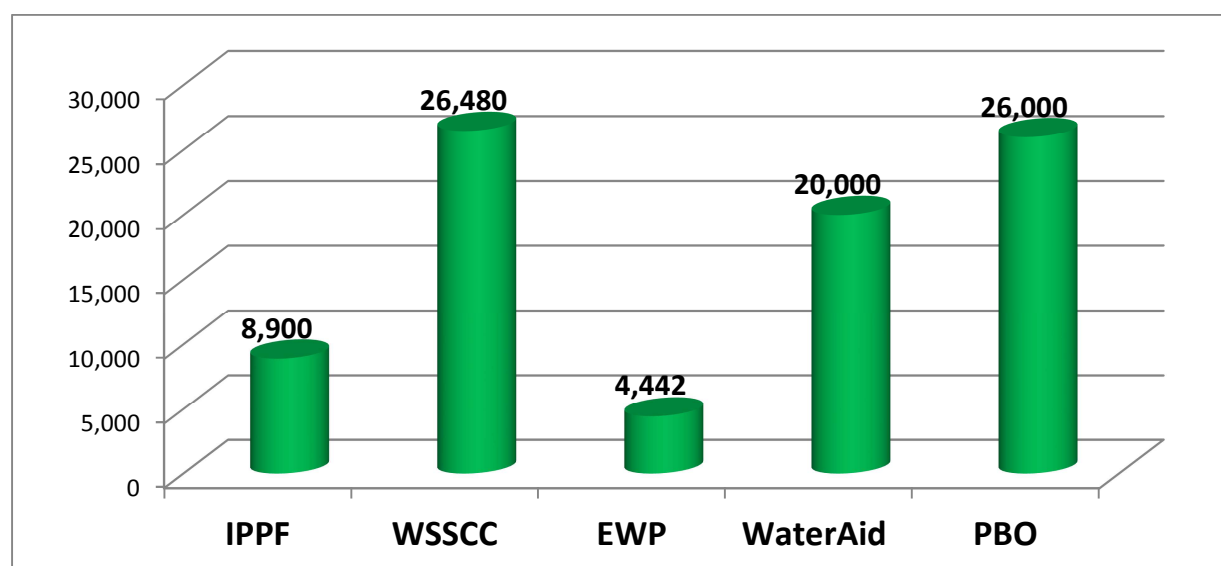
Over the 12 months (January – December) period of the operations of the CUPPADL in 2010, the organization mobilized funding in the amount of US 85,822.00. This amount was mobilized through proposals requesting support for specific programs as mentioned in the narrative report. In many cases, CUPPADL fronted for networks and managed finances for the group and in addition CUPPADL herself had some of the finances apportioned to separate activities implemented exclusively by the CUPPADL. Over the year, five donor organizations supported separate projects and programs and operational cost of the organization including the below:

Intake or Revenue:

Donor	Project title	Project Duration	Project Amount USD	Year
International Plan Parent Hood Federation (IPPF)	Youth Capacity Development & Engagement in MDGs 5 Advocacy	5 months	8,900.00	2010
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)	WASH increase Funding, Advocacy & Behavior Change Campaign in Liberia	12 months	22,600.00	2010
End Water Poverty (EWP)	Poverty Hearing		4,442.00	2010
WaterAid-Liberia and	WASH Advocacy	6 Months	20,000.00	2010

Sierra Leone					
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)	World Water Day/WLTQ	1 months	3,880.00	2010	
UN Liberia Peace Building Office (PBO)	Citizens Capacity Building Action for Peace in Rural Liberia	9 months	26,000.00	2010	
Grand Total			85,822.00	USD	

Analysis Breakdown per Donor Contribution 2010



7.0 Achievements:

- Liberia's Minister of Labor, honorable Teawon Gonglo walked into the poverty hearings hall without invitation and demand to be heard, committed himself to the advocacy initiative of civil society for water and sanitation access at the cabinet level and during national development planning.
- Maryland County senator, John Barllout offer his services to civil society in our quest for increase budget support and political attention for WASH and Maternal Health care and pledge his support in the event civil society want to mobilize the interest of the legislature.
- Pro-WASH and Maternal Health political commitments have been made by relevant government officials. On WASH, Eighteen (18) civil society organizations were accredited, actively participated and influenced the Multi Donor Conference. Through CSOs lobby in collaboration with other National and international stakeholders, Liberia

first water and sanitation conference adopted a Liberia compact which all stakeholders including the government of Liberia, Civil Society and international wash Development partners have all committed to deliver upon the following:

- a. Established and strengthen institutional capacity. Under this commitment, the compact commits government and stakeholders to appoint a National Water Resource and Sanitation Board which operational instruments include a National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee, a Water Supply and Sanitation Commission and a Directorate of Community Mobilization and Hygiene Promotion.
- b. Ensure equity and prioritize service provision. This will include implementation of WASH standard and regulation protocols; mainstream WASH in the educational system; Ensure policies have a strong emphasis on government supported community led approaches to sanitation and hygiene promotion; Ensure equitable access.
- c. Develop a System for Information Management. During this process, government and partners commit to establish monitoring mechanisms; refine and disaggregate the structure of the budget; GoL commit to sharing of WASH data / information (LISGIS) and externally; Institute reviews of commitments made in the compact.
- d. Improve Sector Financing Mechanisms. Through this stakeholders will Establish detailed, prioritized Sector Investment Plan; government of Liberia will deliver on previous financial commitments; establish a WASH pool fund mechanism.
- e. Cross Cutting Action Points; Capacity Building and Strengthening; Resource Mobilization; gender Equality; Environmental Concern; Humanitarian Activities
 - More civil society and interest group now than before are being engaged in advocacy for policy formulation, policy implementation, participation in WASH and maternal health care delivery decision making and service delivery. Media coverage and reports on WASH and maternal health has increased dramatically.
 - Appropriation in the national budget for WASH and maternal health care public institution shows increase over the last four fiscal periods and upcoming period of 2011/2012. Ex. On WASH, In the first year of the government no allocation was made for LWSC. The second year 410,800, third year 785,000, fourth year 524,025, fifth year 527,895, and in the last year of 2011/2012 830,000 is proposed by the executive branch of the government.
 - Liberia's progress towards Millennium Development Goals report 2008 availed that the supporting environment to trigger acceleration of progress in meeting MDGs goal 5 is weak while the 2010 draft report which was submitted to the MDGs summit availed that supporting environment is improving. The 2008 report rated monitoring capacity of MDGs 5 as weak while the 2010 report rated monitoring capacity fair; the 2008 report did not speak specifically to MDGs 5b while the 2010 report commented on contraceptive prevalence rate, adolescent birth rate, antenatal care coverage and unmet need for family planning something which the 2008 and 2004 reports did not mentioned;
 - Civil society represented by CUPPADL delegates for the first time participated in the review of the country's road map for accelerating the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality this afforded the space and ensure that the new road map apportioned more sexual and reproductive health and rights programs such as

access of the population to family planning services; access of pregnant women to skilled birth attendance; training of and deployment of more midwives in health care facilities in rural Liberia;

- As a means of capacity development, the new road map adopted programs that commit government and development partners to upgrading the country's public medical training institute the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA) to degree level and as a means of breaching the funding gap, the new road map adopted measure that admonish government to level additional taxes on various basic commodities and proceed spent on programs that will ensure the population have access to quality maternal and newborn health care across the country to the extent of available funds and resources.

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