



**OFFICE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
WAR AND ECONOMIC CRIMES COURT
FOR LIBERIA (OWECC-L)**



**REPORT ON THE
STRATEGIC MISSION OF
OWECC-L AND PARTNERS
TO THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

***“LEARNING FROM AFRICA: ADVANCING ACCOUNTABILITY,
JUSTICE, MEMORIALIZATION, AND NATIONAL
HEALING IN LIBERIA”***

**PRESENTED TO
HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH NYUMA BOAKAI, SR.
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**

AUGUST 2026

OFFICE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WAR AND ECONOMIC
CRIMES COURT FOR LIBERIA (OWECC-L)

MISSION REPORT

Strategic Mission of the Executive Director to the Republic of Rwanda

“Learning from Africa: Advancing Accountability, Justice, Memorialization, and National Healing in Liberia”

Respectfully Submitted To:

His Excellency Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr.

President of the Republic of Liberia

and Other Key Officials of the Government of Liberia

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Monrovia, Liberia — August 2026

His Excellency Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr.

President of the Republic of Liberia

Executive Mansion, Monrovia

Your Excellency,

In accordance with the reporting obligations of the Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia (OWECC-L), clearly stipulated in Executive Order #164, and consistent with the transparency this Office owes the Liberian people, I have the honor to submit the attached Mission Report on my Strategic Mission to the Republic of Rwanda, undertaken under the theme “Learning from Africa: Advancing Accountability, Justice, Memorialization, and National Healing in Liberia.”

This Report presents a full account of the mission’s background, objectives, engagements, findings, achievements, and recommendations. It is intended to inform Your Excellency and other senior officials of Government of the outcomes of this mission and to place before you a set of concrete, actionable recommendations arising directly from Rwanda’s post-genocide institutional experience, for consideration as Liberia advances the establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court.

I take this opportunity to record my profound appreciation for the continued support and leadership of Your Excellency and the Government of Liberia in advancing this national agenda, and I remain available to brief Your Excellency and any organ of Government further on any matter contained in this Report.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency’s Most Obedient Servant,

Dr. Cllr. Jallah A. Barbu (Prof.)

Executive Director

Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia (OWECC-L)

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Term
OWECC-L	Office for the Establishment of War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia
GoL	Government of Liberia
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia
LIBCOR	Liberian Community in Rwanda
UNILAK	University of Lay Adventists of Kigali
ILPD	Institute of Legal Practice and Development (Rwanda)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
IRMCT	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
WECC	War and Economic Crimes Court
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Court
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AU	African Union
EU	European Union

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between late July and early August 2026, a delegation of the Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia (OWECC-L), led by the Executive Director, Dr. Cllr. Jallah A. Barbu (Prof.), undertook a Strategic Mission to the Republic of Rwanda. The mission was convened under the theme “Learning from Africa: Advancing Accountability, Justice, Memorialization, and National Healing in Liberia,” and was designed as a working study mission rather than a ceremonial visit.

The mission’s purpose was to examine, at close range, how Rwanda a fellow African nation that endured one of history’s most concentrated episodes of mass violence rebuilt its justice institutions, pursued accountability, sustained memorialization, and achieved national reconciliation within a single generation. The findings and recommendations arising from this mission are intended directly to inform Liberia’s own transitional justice process, at the precise moment the draft laws establishing the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court have been transmitted for enactment.

Over the course of the mission, the delegation:

- Visited four major memorialization and heritage sites, including the Kigali and Nyamata Genocide Memorials, both inscribed as part of Rwanda’s UNESCO World Heritage-listed genocide memorial sites;
- Held substantive technical engagements with several Rwandan justice-sector institutions, spanning the judiciary, prosecution, the legal profession, and dispute resolution;
- Conducted two academic symposia on Transitional Justice in Africa, using Liberia as a case study, at the University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK), reaching approximately 400 students representing some 13 nationalities;
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding between OWECC-L and UNILAK, establishing a framework for sustained academic and institutional cooperation;
- Engaged the Liberian Community in Rwanda (LIBCOR) across four provinces, namely: Kigali, Rubavu, Rwamagana, and Nyanza; and
- Received an invitation for the Executive Director to serve as Visiting Professor and Lecturer at both UNILAK and the Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD).

This Report sets out, in full, the background, objectives, itinerary, detailed findings, achievements, lessons learned, and recommendations arising from the mission. Chief among its conclusions is that Rwanda’s experience, while not directly transferable, offers Liberia a substantial and immediately applicable body of practical knowledge on court design, victim participation, memorialization policy, prosecutorial independence, and public education, knowledge that this Report translates into specific recommendations for the Presidency, the Legislature, the Judiciary, and other key national institutions.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 About OWECC-L

The Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia (OWECC-L) is the preparatory institution mandated to undertake the technical, institutional, and public engagement groundwork necessary for the establishment of Liberia's War and Economic Crimes Court and National Anti-Corruption Court. OWECC-L's mandate spans legal and institutional design, stakeholder engagement, public education, and international cooperation in furtherance of Liberia's transitional justice agenda.

2.2 Background and Rationale for the Mission

Liberia's transitional justice process has entered a decisive phase, with draft legislation establishing the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court now transmitted for enactment. As OWECC-L moves from institutional design toward implementation, the Office identified an urgent need to study comparative international experience, particularly the experience of African nations that have themselves confronted mass violence and undertaken transitional justice to ensure that Liberia's institutions are built on sound, tested practice rather than untested assumption.

Rwanda was identified as a particularly instructive case study. Following the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda undertook one of the most comprehensive and closely studied transitional justice processes on the continent, combining international and domestic prosecution, the innovative community-based Gacaca court system, sustained memorialization, and a deliberate national reconciliation policy. Rwanda's trajectory from catastrophic violence to relative institutional stability within a single generation offered OWECC-L a living case study directly relevant to Liberia's own circumstances.

2.3 Invitation by the Liberian Community in Rwanda (LIBCOR)

The mission had its immediate origin in an invitation extended to OWECC-L by the Liberian Community in Rwanda (LIBCOR), a body of Liberian nationals resident in Rwanda who have followed closely the progress of Liberia's transitional justice process from abroad. LIBCOR's invitation, and its subsequent close coordination with OWECC-L in finalizing the mission's logistics and program, was instrumental to the mission's success and is acknowledged with gratitude throughout this Report.

3. MISSION OBJECTIVES

The mission was structured around the following core objectives:

- To study, at first hand, Rwanda's comparative justice system and identify institutional design options relevant to Liberia's War and Economic Crimes Court and National Anti-Corruption Court;
- To examine specific technical questions central to Liberia's own court design, including the collection of evidence, protection of witnesses, constitutional and legal challenges, victims' direct participation in trials, legal representation of the accused, and the community-based Gacaca process, including any opposition it encountered;
- To assess the role of the international community in Rwanda's transitional justice process, and whether international endorsement was necessary to the legitimacy of that process;
- To engage Rwandan academic and professional training institutions, both to support the immediate staffing and training needs of Liberia's new courts and in furtherance of long-term knowledge transfer and capacity building for Liberia's legal sector;
- To engage the Liberian diaspora community in Rwanda and strengthen channels of communication between that community and OWECC-L; and
- To establish durable institutional partnerships that would continue to benefit Liberia's transitional justice process beyond the life of the mission itself.

4. DELEGATION AND LOGISTICS

4.1 Composition of the Delegation

The delegation was led by the Executive Director, Dr. Cllr. Jallah A. Barbu (Prof.), and was deliberately composed to reflect the full scope of OWECC-L's mandate, drawing on leadership and technical capacity from within the Office spanning legal, institutional, academic, and diaspora-engagement functions, as well as a representative of the victim community. [A complete list of delegation members is provided at Annex A.]

4.2 Funding and Pre-Travel Engagements

The mission was funded through a combination of OWECC-L's institutional operating resources and support from the Government of Liberia, supplemented by the hospitality of Rwandan host institutions, which materially reduced the burden on Liberian public resources. A detailed summary of mission resource mobilization is provided at Section 16 of this Report; a complete, itemized accounting will be filed separately with the appropriate oversight authorities in accordance with OWECC-L's statutory transparency obligations.

In advance of the mission, OWECC-L engaged the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure the mission was properly coordinated within Liberia's legal and foreign policy framework, engaged relevant international partners to align the mission with ongoing technical assistance to Liberia's transitional justice process, and engaged LIBCOR leadership extensively to finalize the mission's protocol, logistics, and substantive program.

4.3 Itinerary Overview

The table below summarizes the principal engagements undertaken, together with their locations, over the course of the mission — illustrating the scope of the mission beyond Kigali. A detailed narrative of each engagement follows in Sections 5 through 9 of this Report.

Location	Principal Engagement
Kigali	Arrival; welcome reception hosted by LIBCOR at Kigali International Airport
Kigali	Visit to the Kigali Genocide Memorial; wreath-laying and guest book signing; visit to the Campaign Against Genocide Museum
Kigali	Symposium on Transitional Justice in Africa at UNILAK Kigali Campus; meetings with UNILAK Faculty and Administration; signing of the OWECC-L–UNILAK Memorandum of Understanding
Kigali	Meetings with the Rwanda Bar Association, the National Public Prosecution Authority (Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit), and the Kigali High Court
Kigali	Meetings with the Kigali International Arbitration Centre and officials of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal

Location	Principal Engagement
	Tribunals; visit to the UNESCO World Heritage plaque at the Kigali Genocide Memorial
Nyanza	Travel to Nyanza; visit to the Nyanza King's Palace; meeting with the Office of the Lord Mayor, District of Nyanza
Nyanza	Symposium on Transitional Justice in Africa at UNILAK Nyanza Campus; meeting with the High Court Chamber for International and Cross-Border Crimes, Nyanza; meeting with the Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)
Nyamata / Rwamagana	Visit to the Nyamata Genocide Memorial; dialogue with members of the Liberian community in Rwamagana Province
Rubavu	Dialogue with members of the Liberian community in Rubavu Province; consideration of prospects for engagement with Liberians resident in Burundi
Kigali	Closing courtesy calls; wreath-laying ceremony marking the Kwibuka period of remembrance; departure

5. CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND: WHY RWANDA

5.1 A History of Unity, Division, and Catastrophe

Rwanda's pre-colonial society was organized around a shared language and culture. Colonial-era administrative policies hardened existing social distinctions into rigid, formalized categories, a process that deepened over subsequent decades and was repeatedly exploited to political ends, producing recurrent episodes of violence long before the catastrophe of April 1994.

5.2 The 1994 Genocide and Its Aftermath

In April 1994, following the shooting down of the presidential aircraft, Rwanda descended into a genocide against the Tutsi that, over approximately one hundred days, claimed the lives of an estimated 800,000 to one million people, including moderate Hutu who resisted the killing. It remains among the most concentrated acts of mass violence in modern history, and its memory forms the foundation of every institution the delegation subsequently visited.

5.3 Rwanda's Post-Genocide Recovery

In the three decades since the genocide, Rwanda has undertaken a sustained, multi-track process of institutional recovery, encompassing:

- Judicial reconstruction: rebuilding a judiciary and legal profession that had been decimated by the genocide;

Accountability: prosecuting genocide suspects through both the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and, in the case of fugitives located abroad, domestic courts in third countries applying the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* (“either extradite or prosecute”), supplemented domestically by the community-based Gacaca court system for the extraordinary volume of cases conventional courts could not resolve within a reasonable time;

- Memorialization: sustained public investment in physical memorials, education curricula, and an annual national period of remembrance (Kwibuka);
- Institutional rebuilding: development of a supporting ecosystem of specialized prosecutorial units, arbitration infrastructure, and legal training institutions; and
- National unity policy: a deliberate policy framework aimed at transcending the categorizations that had been weaponized against the population.

The Mission's assessment is that no single mechanism, in isolation, accounts for Rwanda's institutional recovery. Rather, it is the intentional, coordinated integration of prosecution, community accountability, memorialization, and national unity policy into a single national strategy that offers Liberia the most transferable lesson, a theme this Report returns to throughout.

6. DETAILED FINDINGS: MEMORIALIZATION AND HERITAGE SITES

6.1 Kigali Genocide Memorial

The delegation's first and most solemn engagement was a visit to the Kigali Genocide Memorial, the resting place of more than 250,000 victims of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi and part of Rwanda's UNESCO World Heritage-listed genocide memorial sites, inscribed in 2023. The delegation laid a wreath in honor of the victims and signed the memorial's official guest book. The memorial's exhibition halls trace the history of the genocide from its roots through its aftermath, and its individualized presentation of victims through photographs, names, and personal effects was noted by the delegation as a deliberate and highly effective curatorial approach to memorialization that centers the humanity of victims rather than reducing them to statistics.

6.2 Campaign Against Genocide Museum

The delegation visited the Campaign Against Genocide Museum, which documents the military campaign that ultimately halted the 1994 genocide. This site offered a complementary institutional narrative: memorialization not only of victims, but of the process by which the nation reclaimed its security and sovereignty — a narrative with particular resonance for Liberia, given the role of regional peacekeeping intervention in ending our own conflict.

6.3 Nyamata Genocide Memorial

At Nyamata, housed within a former parish church where thousands were killed while sheltering, the delegation encountered one of the most affecting memorial sites in Rwanda. Nyamata is part of the same serial UNESCO World Heritage inscription as the Kigali Genocide Memorial. The preserved clothing and personal belongings of victims, left largely as found, constitute a permanent and unflinching testimony. This site reinforced, with particular force, the principle of victim-centered memorialization that recurred throughout the mission.

6.4 Nyanza King's Palace

The delegation's visit to the Nyanza King's Palace, a restored royal residence and national cultural heritage site, provided insight into Rwanda's pre-colonial governance traditions. This engagement underscored, for the delegation, that a nation's transitional justice process is most durable when it is anchored not solely in law, but in cultural identity and historical memory that long predate the period of conflict — a principle directly relevant to Liberia's own indigenous governance and reconciliation traditions. The delegation was informed that the last Queen of Rwanda was among those killed during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, a detail that underscored, even at this site of pre-colonial heritage, the totality of the genocide's reach.

6.5 Reflections on Memorialization: A Comparative Analysis with Liberia's Experience

Liberia's own memorialization of its civil conflicts remains comparatively fragmented and largely informal. By contrast, Rwanda's approach permanent physical memorials integrated into the national education curriculum, sustained through dedicated public institutions, and

commemorated annually through the national Kwibuka period offers a coherent model that this Report recommends Liberia study closely in designing its own national memorialization program (see Section 13.2 below).

7. ENGAGEMENT WITH THE LIBERIAN COMMUNITY IN RWANDA

7.1 Arrival Reception

Upon arrival at Kigali International Airport, the delegation was received by the leadership and members of the Liberian Community in Rwanda (LIBCOR) in a warm, well-organized welcome ceremony that set a constructive tone for the mission.

7.2 Dialogue with Liberians Resident in Rwanda

The delegation held dialogue sessions with members of the Liberian community across four provinces, Kigali, Rubavu, Rwamagana, and Nyanza. These sessions addressed the current state of Liberia's transitional justice process, the mandate and work of OWECC-L, and community members' questions regarding the proposed courts. Participants expressed strong support for accountability and reconciliation in Liberia and offered informed perspectives, drawn from their own observation of Rwanda's experience, on institutional design and public communication.

7.3 Opportunities for Continuous Engagement

OWECC-L will establish structured channels including periodic virtual briefings and a dedicated diaspora liaison focal point to sustain engagement with the Liberian community in Rwanda, and with the diaspora more broadly, beyond the life of this mission.

7.4 Community Recommendation: Formal Government of Liberia Presence in Rwanda

Community members consistently raised the need for a more formal Government of Liberia presence in Rwanda to support citizens' consular needs. OWECC-L recommends that this matter be formally referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration (see Section 13.4).

8. ENGAGEMENTS WITH ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

8.1 University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK) — Kigali Campus

OWECC-L convened an international symposium on Transitional Justice in Africa, using Liberia as a case study, at UNILAK's Kigali Campus. The symposium brought together approximately 400 students representing roughly 13 nationalities, together with faculty, legal practitioners, and members of the public. The seminar examined the proposed War and Economic Crimes Court and National Anti-Corruption Court within a broader continental conversation on transitional justice.

8.2 University of Lay Adventists of Kigali — Nyanza Campus

A second symposium was convened at UNILAK's Nyanza Campus, extending the reach of this public education initiative into a second region of Rwanda. The delegation met separately with the Faculty and Administration of both campuses to discuss curriculum development, faculty exchange, and research collaboration, culminating in the Memorandum of Understanding described at Section 11.1 below.

8.3 Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)

The delegation engaged extensively with ILPD, Rwanda's premier institution for practical legal training and continuing professional legal education. Discussions focused on comparative legal education models and the re-education of legal professionals transitioning into specialized practice areas, including international and transitional criminal law. ILPD's structured, mandatory practical training model for newly admitted lawyers, and its continuing education programming for sitting judges and prosecutors, is identified in this Report as directly relevant to the professional development infrastructure Liberia will require.

9. ENGAGEMENTS WITH PUBLIC, ACADEMIC AND OTHER JUSTICE-SECTOR AUTHORITIES

The delegation held separate, dedicated meetings and site visits with the institutions, authorities, and heritage sites listed below. The table summarizes each entity's mandate or purpose, and the key lesson identified for Liberia. A full narrative of best practices and cooperation offers for the justice-sector institutions among them is provided in Section 9.1 that follows.

Institution / Site	Mandate / Purpose	Key Lesson for Liberia
Rwanda Bar Association	Professional regulation of licensed advocates; also used by the delegation to open discussions on the admission of Liberian lawyers to the Rwandan Bar	The Liberian National Bar Association should strengthen continuing legal education specific to war crimes and economic crimes practice
National Public Prosecution Authority — Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit	Identification, tracking, and prosecution/extradition of genocide fugitives	OWECC-L's successor institution should include dedicated capacity for cross-border evidence gathering and fugitive tracking
Kigali High Court	Superior court of general jurisdiction, including complex criminal matters	Judges assigned to Liberia's new courts require specialized pre-service training and dedicated case-management protocols
High Court Chamber for International and Cross-Border Crimes, Nyanza	Specialized jurisdiction over international and cross-border crimes	Liberia's War and Economic Crimes Court should draw on this hybrid domestic/international chamber model
Office of the Lord Mayor, District of Nyanza	Local government administration, including local reconciliation programming; the District maintains a small memorial structure at every major public institution	Liberian county and district authorities should be active partners in memorialization and reconciliation, not passive observers
Kigali International Arbitration Centre (KIAC)	Independent arbitration and alternative dispute resolution services	Investment in credible ADR infrastructure reinforces, rather than competes with, confidence in the formal courts
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT)	Residual functions of the ICTR, including archive management and support to national jurisdictions	Offers a model for OWECC-L's own phased transition to a permanent Registry (see Section 14)
Liberian Community in Rwanda (LIBCOR)	Umbrella body representing Liberian nationals resident in Rwanda	Structured diaspora engagement can extend national dialogue and

Institution / Site	Mandate / Purpose	Key Lesson for Liberia
		consular support well beyond Liberia's borders
Nyanza King's Palace	National cultural heritage site preserving Rwanda's pre-colonial governance traditions	Cultural identity and historical memory reinforce the durability of a nation's transitional justice process
Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)	Rwanda's premier institution for practical legal training and continuing professional legal education	Liberia should establish a similarly structured, mandatory practical training pathway for legal professionals entering practice before the new courts (see Section 8.3)
Kigali Genocide Memorial	UNESCO World Heritage-listed memorial preserving the memory of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi	Victim-centered, individualized memorialization should inform Liberia's own national memorialization program
Nyamata Genocide Memorial	Memorial site preserving physical testimony of the genocide at a former parish church	Physical preservation of testimony reinforces victim-centered memorialization
University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK) — Kigali and Nyanza Campuses	Private university partner delivering academic programming across multiple Rwandan campuses	Academic partnerships extend OWECC-L's public education mandate to a young, international audience (see Section 8.1-2)
Campaign Against Genocide Museum	Museum documenting the military campaign that halted the 1994 genocide	Memorialization can encompass both the memory of victims and the process of national recovery

9.1 Best Practices and Cooperation Offered by Justice-Sector Institutions

Rwanda Bar Association

Best practices observed include mandatory continuing legal education and structured mentorship for newly admitted advocates. The Rwanda Bar Association expressed openness to a professional exchange framework with the Liberian National Bar Association.

Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit

This unit's model of dedicated, specialized investigative capacity with sustained institutional memory and international liaison, rather than ad hoc investigative teams, was identified as a best practice directly transferable to Liberia's needs. The unit offered continued technical exchange on investigative methodology.

Kigali High Court

Dedicated case-management protocols for complex prosecutions and structured judicial training pathways specific to international and transitional crimes were highlighted as best practices. The Court offered access to its judicial training curricula for potential exchange with Liberian judicial officers.

High Court Chamber for International and Cross-Border Crimes, Nyanza

This chamber's hybrid model — combining domestic jurisdiction with structured cooperation with international bodies — was identified as directly relevant to the design of Liberia's War and Economic Crimes Court, particularly regarding staffing, security, and cooperation protocols.

Kigali International Arbitration Centre

The Centre's independently governed model, operating alongside and reinforcing confidence in the formal court system, was noted as a best practice. The Centre expressed openness to sharing institutional design documents with Liberian counterparts.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

IRMCT officials described the structured, phased transition of functions from international to domestic institutions, including clear archival and evidentiary handover protocols a model of direct relevance to OWECC-L's own planned transition, discussed at Section 14 of this Report.

10. OBSERVATIONS ON TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES IN RWANDA

10.1 Transitional Justice as an Integrated Framework

Rwanda's transitional justice framework integrates criminal prosecution, community-based accountability, memorialization, and national unity and reconciliation policy into a single, coordinated national strategy. This integration, rather than any single mechanism in isolation, is assessed by the delegation as the principal driver of Rwanda's institutional recovery, and it is this model of coordination not any single institution that Liberia should study most closely.

10.2 International Criminal Law and Domestic Capacity

Rwanda's experience with the ICTR, and its subsequent domestication of prosecutions through its own courts, demonstrates the value of building sustainable domestic capacity even where international mechanisms are initially involved. Liberia's War and Economic Crimes Court should be designed, from inception, with long-term domestic sustainability as an explicit objective.

10.3 Rule of Law as a Precondition

A credible transitional justice process cannot be sustained without broader rule-of-law reform: an independent judiciary, a professionalized legal system, and public confidence in fair and consistent legal process. Rwanda's investment in rule-of-law reform beyond its transitional justice mechanisms reinforced, rather than competed with, the credibility of those mechanisms.

10.4 Human Rights as Foundational to Legitimacy

Respect for human rights, including the rights of the accused, was identified by Rwandan interlocutors as foundational to the legitimacy of their justice processes. Liberia's courts must be designed and operated in a manner that withstands human rights scrutiny, both internationally and domestically. Cardinal to this point is the need to remove capital punishment entirely from Liberia's Penal Code; doing so would materially assist the War and Economic Crimes Court in negotiating the extradition of suspects and indictees from jurisdictions that decline to extradite to states retaining the death penalty.

10.5 A Pan-African Approach

This mission itself an African nation studying the transitional justice experience of another African nation reflects a broader principle OWECC-L embraces: that Africa's most difficult institutional challenges are often best addressed through the accumulated wisdom of Africa's own experiences.

11. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE MISSION

11.1 Memorandum of Understanding with UNILAK

OWECC-L signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Lay Adventists of Kigali, establishing a framework for institutional cooperation across the following areas:

- Professional academic cooperation and joint curriculum development on transitional justice, human rights, and international criminal law;
- Joint research, resource sharing, and academic publications;
- Professional and faculty exchanges between UNILAK and Liberian academic and legal institutions;
- Internship placements for UNILAK students at OWECC-L, and vice versa;
- Collaboration on joint conferences and academic symposia; and
- Digital resource sharing and technical assistance.

11.2 Academic Symposia

Two symposia on Transitional Justice in Africa, convened at UNILAK's Kigali and Nyanza campuses, reached approximately 400 students representing some 13 nationalities a substantial public education achievement extending Liberia's transitional justice narrative to a young, international, African audience.

11.3 Diaspora Engagement Outcomes

Structured dialogue with the Liberian community across four Rwandan provinces strengthened channels between OWECC-L and the diaspora and surfaced concrete recommendations, including the call for a more formal Government of Liberia presence in Rwanda.

11.4 Institutional Relationships

Beyond the formal UNILAK partnership, the mission produced substantive technical relationships with several Rwandan justice-sector institutions (detailed in Section 9) and an invitation for the Executive Director to serve as Visiting Professor and Lecturer at both UNILAK and ILPD (detailed in Section 15).

12. LESSONS LEARNED AND APPLICATION TO LIBERIA

The table below summarizes the mission’s principal lessons learned and their specific application to Liberia’s transitional justice process, corresponding to the detailed recommendations set out in Section 13.

Area	Rwanda’s Approach	Application to Liberia
War Crimes Court	Specialized chambers with dedicated, trained personnel	Design the War and Economic Crimes Court with specialized chambers and dedicated investigative capacity for cross-border evidence
Anti-Corruption Court	Specialized judicial training preceding operationalization	Develop judicial training and case-management protocols before the Court begins hearing cases
Judicial Reform	Continuous investment in legal education and judicial ethics	Pursue judicial reform in parallel with, not after, the establishment of new courts
Victim Participation	Victim-centered design across memorialization and courts	Adopt structured mechanisms for direct victim participation in trials
Memorialization	Kwibuka national remembrance period; permanent memorials	Establish a coordinated national memorialization program for Liberia
Prosecutorial Independence	Structurally protected specialized prosecutorial units	Guarantee prosecutorial independence through clear statutory protections
Alternative Dispute Resolution	Gacaca community courts (with noted limitations)	Design a distinct, Liberia-specific community accountability mechanism rather than relying on the Palava Hut tradition unmodified
Legal Education	Mandatory structured practical training (ILPD model)	Establish a structured legal training pathway for practitioners before Liberia’s new courts

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

OWECC-L respectfully submits the following recommendations, arising directly from this mission, for the consideration of the institutions named below.

13.1 General Recommendation

The Office recommends a parallel, two-track approach to Liberia's transitional justice process: the formal judicial track, which will address criminal accountability and justice and serve as a deterrent; and the Traditional/Customary dispute resolution track, which will address reconciliation, national healing, and unity. Jointly, these two approaches will guarantee the full implementation of the TRC Report and the mandate of OWECC-L, thereby bringing closure to the longstanding matter of war and economic crimes in Liberia.

13.2 To the Presidency and the Government of Liberia

- That His Excellency President Joseph N. Boakai, Sr. consider leading a formal diplomatic mission to the Republic of Rwanda;
- Sustain the political will and public leadership that has brought Liberia's transitional justice process to its current, decisive stage;
- Ensure adequate budgetary provision for the establishment and early operation of the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court;
- Approve, in principle, the development of a national memorialization program as set out in Section 6.5 above.

13.3 To the Legislature

- Engage in work sessions with stakeholders from Rwanda to gain clarity and conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis that will inform the enactment of laws that are more practical for the establishment of the WECC and NACC;
- Expedite enactment of the pending legislation establishing the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court;
- Ensure the enabling legislation incorporates structural protections for prosecutorial independence and robust victim participation mechanisms;
- Provide legislative oversight support for OWECC-L's planned transition to a permanent Registry function.

13.4 To the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, and Local Government

- Ministry of Justice: Support development of specialized investigative and prosecutorial capacity ahead of the courts' operationalization;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Consider the diaspora community's request for a more formal Government of Liberia presence in Rwanda, and support continued international cooperation on evidence-gathering and fugitive tracking;

- Ministry of Local Government: Engage County and district authorities as active partners in local memorialization and reconciliation programming, and assist in the process of instituting a traditional/customary dispute resolution mechanism.

13.5 To the Judiciary

- Begin early planning for specialized judicial training required for the new courts;
- Support development of case-management protocols for complex, high-volume prosecutions, preferably through a digital/electronic case management system.

13.6 To the Liberian National Bar Association

- Develop continuing legal education programming specific to war crimes, economic crimes, and transitional justice practice;
- Explore a professional exchange framework with the Rwanda Bar Association.

13.7 To Universities and the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law

- Integrate transitional justice, international criminal law, and human rights law more fully into the legal curriculum;
- Explore academic partnership frameworks with UNILAK and ILPD.

13.8 To Civil Society Organizations

- Continue and expand public education efforts to build citizen understanding of, and confidence in, the establishment of the new courts;
- Support victim and survivor advocacy in the design of victim participation mechanisms.

13.9 To Development Partners

- Continue and, where possible, expand technical and financial support for OWECC-L's preparatory work and eventual transition to a permanent Registry;
- Support the professional training and capacity-building initiatives identified throughout this Report.

14. NEXT STEPS: TRANSITION OF OWECC-L TO A PERMANENT REGISTRY

OWECC-L was established as a preparatory office tasked with laying the institutional groundwork for the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court. Informed directly by the delegation's engagement with IRMCT officials on the phased transition of functions between temporary and permanent judicial bodies (Section 9.1), OWECC-L will develop a formal transition plan for converting this Office into a permanent Registry function upon enactment of the enabling legislation.

This plan will address:

- The orderly transfer of institutional knowledge, case files, and records from OWECC-L to the permanent court structures;
- Personnel transition planning, including retention of institutional expertise built during the preparatory phase;
- Infrastructure and asset transfer; and
- A clear timeline sequenced to the enactment of the enabling legislation.

OWECC-L will present this transition plan to the Presidency and the Legislature for review within the timeframe set out in the readjusted Roadmap.

OWECC-L will further take the lead in planning engagement work sessions with the Legislature and stakeholders in Rwanda while the enabling bills remain in the enactment phase. This may also include facilitating intensive training for individuals who will work within the new courts, drawing on Rwandan training modules and curricula.

15. FUTURE OWECC-L–RWANDA–LIBERIA COOPERATION ROADMAP

15.1 Visits and Training Opportunities

OWECC-L will pursue continued reciprocal visits and structured training opportunities between Liberian and Rwandan justice-sector professionals, building on the institutional relationships established during this mission.

15.2 Exchange Opportunities

Building on the Memorandum of Understanding with UNILAK, OWECC-L will support faculty and student exchange opportunities and will explore similar frameworks with ILPD and other Rwandan institutions engaged during this mission.

15.3 Visiting Professor Appointment for the Executive Director

The Executive Director has received invitations to serve as Visiting Professor and Lecturer at both UNILAK and ILPD. These appointments, structured as periodic visiting engagements compatible with his continuing responsibilities as Executive Director, will focus on transitional justice, international criminal law, and comparative legal systems, and are accepted as a further channel for sustained knowledge transfer benefiting Liberia.

15.4 Other Relationships and Benefits to Liberia

Taken together, these relationships position Liberia to benefit from sustained knowledge transfer well beyond the life of this mission, through structured, periodic engagement rather than a single, one-time visit.

16. MISSION RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In keeping with OWECC-L's commitment to transparency in the use of public resources, the table below summarizes the categories of expenditure associated with this mission and their corresponding funding sources. Consistent with statutory reporting requirements, a fully itemized financial accounting will be filed separately with the appropriate oversight authorities.

Expenditure Category	Funding Source
International travel and accommodation	OWECC-L operating budget / GoL support
In-country logistics and local transport	OWECC-L operating budget/host institution support
Symposia and academic program costs	Shared with UNILAK
Diaspora engagement events	OWECC-L operating budget
Protocol and delegation support	OWECC-L operating budget

17. CONCLUSION

This mission arrives at a decisive moment in Liberia’s transitional justice process. With the draft laws establishing the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court now transmitted for enactment, the findings of this Report are offered not as academic reflection, but as a practical body of knowledge to directly inform the design, staffing, and operation of Liberia’s new institutions.

Rwanda’s experience confirms what this Office has consistently maintained: that accountability and reconciliation are complementary, not competing, objectives; that memorialization is a matter of national policy, not incidental commemoration; and that sustainable justice institutions require sustained investment in human capacity, infrastructure, and public confidence.

Liberia will not, and should not, replicate Rwanda’s model. It should draw from it thoughtfully, adapting what is relevant to Liberia’s Constitution, Penal laws, culture, and the recommendations of our own Truth and Reconciliation Commission, while building an accountability process that is unmistakably and firmly Liberia’s own.

OWECC-L respectfully places this Report, and the recommendations contained therein, before Your Excellency and the Government of Liberia, and stands ready to brief any organ of Government further on any matter herein.

YOURS IN THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW

Dr. Cllr. Jallah A. Barbu (Prof.)

Executive Director

Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia (OWECC-L)

ANNEXES

Annex A: Delegation List

Dr. Cllr. Jallah A. Barbu (Prof.) — Executive Director; OWECC-L

Mr. Peterson Sonyah — Executive Director; LIMASA

Atty. Vivian D. Neal — Associate Director, Gender, Youth and Children Division; OWECC-L

Mr. Patrick Niyongabo — Rwandan National residing in Liberia and Liaison to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator

Mr. Edmond S. Kamei — Officer-In-Charge, OWECC-L Bomi Regional Office

Annex B: List of Institutions and Officials Engaged

The following table lists each institution and heritage site engaged during the mission, organized by category, together with the office or lead official received by the delegation and the nature of the engagement. Specific individual names should be confirmed and inserted by OWECC-L's protocol office and LIBCOR liaison, in coordination with the Rwandan institutions concerned, prior to final publication and circulation of this Report.

Category	Institution / Site	Official(s) Engaged	Nature of Engagement
Memorialization & Heritage Sites	Kigali Genocide Memorial	Office of the Site Manager (Aegis Trust)	Site tour; wreath-laying; guest book signing
	Campaign Against Genocide Museum	Office of the Curator / Site Manager	Guided tour and historical briefing
	Nyamata Genocide Memorial	Office of the Site Custodian	Memorial visit and briefing
	Nyanza King's Palace Museum	Office of the Site Manager, Institute of National Museums of Rwanda	Cultural heritage tour
Liberian Diaspora	Liberian Community in Rwanda (LIBCOR)	Office of the Vice Chairperson of International Affairs, LIBCOR	Welcome reception; coordination of diaspora dialogue across four provinces
	UNILAK — Rwamagana Campus	Campus Coordinator LIBCOR Chapter Leadership	Awareness and analysis on the Liberia's TJ Process thus far with LIBCOR
Academic & Professional Training Institutions	UNILAK — Kigali Campus	Office of the Dean, Faculty of Law; Office of the Dean of Student Affairs	Symposium co-hosting; Memorandum of Understanding signing

Category	Institution / Site	Official(s) Engaged	Nature of Engagement
	UNILAK — Nyanza Campus	Office of the Campus Coordinator	Symposium co-hosting; faculty meeting
	Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)	Office of the Rector	Technical meeting on legal education and professional training
Public Institutions & Justice-Sector Authorities	Rwanda Bar Association	Office of the President	Technical meeting on legal profession regulation and training
	National Public Prosecution Authority — Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit	Office of the Head of Unit / Deputy Prosecutor General	Technical meeting on fugitive tracking and international cooperation
	Kigali High Court	Office of the President / Principal Registrar	Technical meeting on case management and judicial training
	High Court Chamber for International and Cross-Border Crimes, Nyanza	Office of the Presiding Judge	Technical meeting on specialized chamber design
	Office of the Lord Mayor, District of Nyanza	Office of the Lord Mayor	Courtesy call; discussion of local reconciliation programming
	Kigali International Arbitration Centre (KIAC)	Office of the Executive Director	Technical meeting on alternative dispute resolution infrastructure
	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT)	Office of the Registrar	Technical meeting on institutional transition and archive management

Annex C: Media and Public Engagement Summary

This Annex summarizes the public communications and media engagement associated with the mission, including media engagements conducted by the Executive Director in Rwanda, pre- and post-mission communications in Liberia, digital engagement, and the mission’s photographic and video archive. Items marked for completion should be finalized by OWECC-L’s Communications Unit.

C.1 Pre-Mission Communications

Prior to departure, OWECC-L issued internal and public notice of the mission consistent with the Office’s transparency obligations. A communication was also sent to the Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice, in advance of the mission.

C.2 Media Engagements Conducted by the Executive Director During the Mission

The Executive Director engaged directly with the media on three distinct occasions during the mission, each summarized in the table below and described in further detail thereafter.

Occasion	Context	Key Message
Eastern Rwanda (Rwamagana) Press Engagement	Following the delegation’s visit to Eastern Rwanda	Briefed the media on the delegation’s engagements in Rwamagana Province and their relevance to Liberia’s transitional justice process
Office Statement at the Liberian Independence Day Festival, Rwanda	Delivered while serving as Chief Launcher of the Liberian Independence Day Festival in Rwanda	Called on the Liberian community to carry the spirit of unity generated by the mission beyond the visit itself, and urged all Liberians to “put Liberia first”
Post-Symposium Press Engagement, Nyanza	Following the Transitional Justice in Africa Seminar at UNILAK Nyanza Campus	Called for national unity and reconciliation in Liberia irrespective of political party affiliation

C.3 Eastern Rwanda (Rwamagana) Press Engagement

Following the delegation’s engagements in Eastern Rwanda, the Executive Director spoke directly with members of the media on the significance of the visit, situating the delegation’s dialogue with the Liberian community in Rwamagana Province within the broader purpose of the mission.

C.4 Office Statement as Chief Launcher, Liberian Independence Day Festival, Rwanda

The Executive Director served as Chief Launcher of the Liberian Independence Day Festival held in Rwanda, and used the occasion to issue an official Office Statement to the Liberian community. The statement called on the community to sustain the spirit of unity generated by the mission well beyond the visit itself, urging Liberians in Rwanda, and by extension throughout the diaspora, to “put Liberia first” in their conduct and engagement with national affairs.

C.5 Post-Symposium Press Engagement, Nyanza

Following the Transitional Justice in Africa Seminar conducted at UNILAK's Nyanza Campus, the Executive Director again engaged the media, using the occasion to call for national unity and reconciliation in Liberia irrespective of political party or tribal linkage — a message directly consistent with the mission's central theme and with OWECC-L's broader position that Liberia's transitional justice process must transcend partisan division.

C.6 Liberian Media Coverage

Upon the delegation's return to Liberia, the Executive Director delivered a comprehensive press statement to domestic media on the outcomes of the mission (see the companion document, "Press Statement and Address by Dr. Cllr. Jallah A. Barbu (Prof.), Executive Director"). A compiled list of participating outlets will be maintained by the Communications Unit.

C.7 Photographic and Video Documentation

The mission generated a substantial digital photographic archive, including documentation of the wreath-laying ceremony and guest book signing at the Kigali Genocide Memorial, the UNILAK Kigali and Nyanza symposia, the MOU signing ceremony, the visit to the UNESCO World Heritage plaque, the Nyanza King's Palace visit, the Liberian Independence Day Festival, and the delegation's engagements with the Liberian community across four Rwandan provinces. Selected images from this archive have already been used in OWECC-L's public-facing materials, including an Executive Mission Magazine cover feature produced to accompany this Report. The complete photographic and video archive is held by OWECC-L's Communications Unit and is available for use in future institutional publications, the Office's annual report, and public education materials.

C.8 Public Education Outreach — Summary Metrics

- Approximately 400 students reached across two academic symposia at UNILAK's Kigali and Nyanza campuses;
- 13 nationalities represented among symposium participants;
- Three direct media engagements conducted by the Executive Director during the mission (Rwamagana, the Independence Day Festival, and Nyanza);
- Direct dialogue with members of the Liberian community across four Rwandan provinces — Kigali, Rubavu, Rwamagana, and Nyanza;
- Several Rwandan justice-sector institutions engaged in substantive technical dialogue.

C.9 Recurring Themes Across Media Engagements

Across all three media engagements conducted during the mission, two themes recurred consistently: first, a call for the Liberian community at home and in the diaspora to place national interest above every other consideration; and second, a call for unity and reconciliation that transcends political party affiliation. OWECC-L considers these consistent public messages to be an integral, and deliberately reinforced, output of the mission, directly supporting the Office's broader public education mandate.

C.10 Recommended Follow-Up Public Communications

- Public release of this Mission Report, or an appropriately summarized version, consistent with OWECC-L's transparency obligations;
- A dedicated feature on the mission, including the Executive Director's media engagements, in OWECC-L's next Executive Mission Magazine edition;
- Continued engagement with the Press Union of Liberia and the Judicial Correspondents Association on the mission's findings and their relevance to the establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court;
- Periodic public reinforcement of the unity and reconciliation message delivered in Rwanda, extended to a domestic Liberian audience;
- Periodic public updates on the implementation of the recommendations set out in Section 13 of this Report.



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Office of the Executive Director

Proposed Institutional Engagements

No.	Institution/ Organization	Sector	Proposed Purpose of Engagement	Expected Outcome	Strategic Relevance to Liberia
1	Ministry of National Unity & Civic Engagement	Government	Study Rwanda's reconciliation framework, unity policies and post- conflict social cohesion initiatives.	Exchange of best practices on reconciliation programming.	Supports Liberia's national reconciliation and peacebuilding agenda.
2	Ministry of Justice	Government	Discuss justice sector reforms, transitional justice, legislative frameworks and institutional coordination	Strengthened cooperation between justice institutions.	Provides policy lessons for WECC and NACC implementation.
3	Supreme Court of Rwanda	Judiciary	Study judicial administration, case management, judicial	Technical understanding of modern court administration and detailed	Supports judicial strengthening and future WECC operations.

			independence and digital court systems as well as understand the Gacaca Process in dept as the Chief Justice served as the Chair of the Gacaca	lesson on the Gacaca Court coordination and record keeping	
4	Kigali High Court	Judiciary	Observe criminal proceedings and court administration, study the Justiciary Integrated Electronic Case Management System	Comparative learning on court management.	Enhances understanding of efficient criminal justice systems.
5	High Court Chamber on International & Cross-Border Crimes (Nyanza)	Judiciary	Learn about prosecution and adjudication of international crimes from a court situated in the Country but of both a domestic and International Nature	Technical exchange on handling complex criminal cases.	Highly relevant model for Liberia's future War and Economic Crimes Court.
6	National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA)	Justice	Discuss prosecution of genocide and international crimes, witness protection and evidence management.	Continued institutional partnership.	Strengthens prosecutorial capacity for future WECC operations.
7	Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit (GFTU)	Justice	Learn about international cooperation in tracking fugitives and extradition.	Exchange of investigative practices.	Relevant to international criminal justice cooperation.

8	Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB)	Law Enforcement	Study criminal investigations of war crimes, corruption and cases with international nature, forensic science and cyber investigations	Technical understanding of investigative systems.	Supports future investigative structures within Liberia.
9	Rwanda Correctional Service	Corrections	Study prison administration, inmate rehabilitation and correctional reforms, also noting on how prisons for war crimes convicts are module/constructed. Also understanding the inclusion of digital convicts' management systems	Best practices in corrections management.	Useful for detention standards relating to international crimes.
10	Visit to a National Correctional Facility	Corrections	Observe prison operations and rehabilitation programs.	Practical exposure to correctional administration.	Supports future detention planning under WECC.
11	Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)	Legal Education	Explore judicial education, prosecutorial training and legal professional development.	Potential capacity-building partnership.	Supports training of judges, prosecutors and legal practitioners.
12	Gacaca Library / Documentation Centre	Transitional Justice	Learn about documentation of community-based justice and historical archives.	Lessons on documentation and community justice.	Relevant for memorialization and historical preservation initiatives.

13	Kigali Genocide Memorial	Memorialization	Study memorial management, victim remembrance and public education.	Technical lessons on memorialization.	Supports future Liberian memorial initiatives.
14	Nyamata Genocide Memorial	Memorialization	Learn about preservation of historical crime scenes and remembrance.	Understanding of victim-centered memorialization.	Supports remembrance and public education.
15	Registry of the Parliament	Legislature	Harmonization on lawmaking to incorporate both the Gacaca and the ICTR without conflicting with already existing laws especially the Constitution. Study historical preservation and genocide prevention education.	Lessons on lawmaking for such process and museum development.	Supports civic education on Liberia's conflict history.
16	National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide (CNLG)	Government	Understand genocide prevention, remembrance and historical documentation.	Institutional partnership on remembrance.	Valuable for developing Liberia's memorialization strategy.
17	United Nations Country Team (UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women, UNESCO)	International Organizations	Discuss technical assistance, governance, youth engagement, human rights and peacebuilding.	Strengthened cooperation with UN agencies.	Potential technical and financial partnerships.

18	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	International Organization	Discuss International Humanitarian Law, detention standards, missing persons and victim protection.	Technical cooperation on humanitarian issues.	Supports victim-centered transitional justice approaches.
19	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	International Organization	Discuss migration, returnees, reintegration and diaspora engagement.	Collaboration on community reintegration.	Relevant for post-conflict recovery and reintegration.
20	Rwanda Red Cross Society	Humanitarian	Learn about psychosocial support, emergency response and volunteer management.	Exchange of humanitarian best practices.	Supports victim assistance and trauma healing.
21	Imbuto Foundation	Civil Society/Foundation	Learn about youth empowerment, women's leadership and education initiatives as is a vital for peace building and reconciliation in any society	Partnership opportunities on youth engagement.	Supports civic education and leadership development.
22	Religious Institutions (Catholic, Anglican, Protestant & Muslim Communities)	Faith-Based Organizations	Understand the role of faith institutions in reconciliation and healing.	Strengthened interfaith dialogue.	Supports community reconciliation initiatives in Liberia.
23	Civil Society Organizations (Never Again Rwanda, Aegis	Civil Society	Exchange experiences on peacebuilding, victim	Expanded CSO partnerships.	Strengthens Liberia's civil society engagement in transitional justice.

	Trust, Interpeace, Prison Fellowship, etc.)		advocacy and community reconciliation.		
24	Victim & Survivor Associations	Victim Groups	Discuss victim participation, reparations, psychosocial support and memorialization.	Better understanding of survivor-centered justice.	Supports Liberia's victim engagement framework.
25	University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK)	Higher Education	Review implementation of the existing MOU and expand academic collaboration.	Joint research, internships and faculty exchange.	Strengthens academic diplomacy and institutional cooperation.
26	Rwanda Law Reform Commission (RLRC)	Government / Law Reform	Engage the Commission to study Rwanda's legislative reform process, law revision methodologies, legal harmonization, and the development of legislation supporting post-conflict reconstruction, transitional justice, anti-corruption, judicial reforms, and good governance. Discussions would also explore stakeholder consultations, comparative legal research, and strategies for ensuring that legislation responds to evolving national priorities	Establish institutional cooperation and exchange best practices on legislative drafting, law reform, legal research, and justice sector modernization. Explore opportunities for technical collaboration, comparative legal studies, and capacity building between the Rwanda Law Reform Commission and relevant Liberian institutions	The engagement will provide valuable lessons for strengthening Liberia's legislative reform process, supporting the implementation of the War and Economic Crimes Court (WECC) and the National Anti-Corruption Court (NACC), improving legal harmonization, and enhancing collaboration with the Liberia Law Reform Commission and other justice sector institutions

27	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT), Arusha, Tanzania (<i>Successor to ICTR</i>)	International Justice	Study the legacy of the ICTR, international criminal procedure, archives, witness protection and tribunal administration.	Technical understanding of international criminal tribunals.	Provides invaluable lessons for establishing and operating Liberia's War and Economic Crimes Court.
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OFFICE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WAR AND ECONOMIC CRIMES COURT FOR LIBERIA (OWECC-L)
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STRUCTURED LEGISLATIVE ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK – EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 164

#	ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	POTENTIAL HURDLE	MITIGATING ACTION	STATUS
1.	Do Restatement of Executive Order (EO) No. 164	May 2026	ED/Technical Working Group	Not Applicable	None	Done
2.	Develop Thematic Areas in EO No. 164	May 2026	ED/Technical Working Group	Not Applicable	None	Done
3.	Set up Thematic Groups for Implementation of Thematic Areas EO No. 164	May 2026	ED/Technical Working Group	Proposed institution may not be agreeable	Establish standby list for substitution	Done
4.	Set up Technical Engagement and Support Group for Legislative Engagement	May 2026	Executive Director	Proposed institution may not be agreeable	Establish standby list for substitution	Done
5.	Develop Frequently Asked Question Matrix and Answers for easy access for Legislators	May/June 2026	Technical Working Group	May not be conclusive	Leave room for addition	Done
6.	Establish Legislative Support Group with Legislative Staffers	May/June 2026	Technical Working Group	Reluctance due to rules	Seek approval from authorities at the Legislature	Done
7.	Make initial engagements with individual Legislators	May/June 2026	Technical Working Group	May not be readily available	Set appointments and visit regularly	Done
8.	Hold preparatory meetings with Speaker and Pro Tempore	May/June 2026	Executive Director	Delay Schedule	Notify in advance	Done
9.	Meet Standing Committee Chairpersons	June 2026	Technical Working Group	Subject to their schedule	Notify in advance	Done
10.	Hold High-Level Dialogue with Legislature	June/July 2026	Technical Working Group/OWECC-L	May not accept	Continue to provide support	Partly done with the Honorable

						House of Representativ es
11.	Harmonize various Bills	June/July 2026	OWECC-L	Copies may not be available	Engage Legislature for copies	Done
12.	Legislative Engagement: Continue to Engage and Advise	June-October 2026	OWECC-L/Technical Working Group	May not be allowed to join Consultations	Keep County Structures	No Consultations so far
13.	Finalize Engagement with Legislature	July/August 2026	OWECC-L/Technical Working Group	Slow action	To Engage the Executive/President	Not Done
14	Acts Passed	July/August 2026	Legislature	Continue Engagements	Continue Consultations	Not Done

