

UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2025



UNITED NATIONS
LIBERIA



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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

2025 marked a pivotal moment for Liberia—a year of resilience, transition, and renewed determination. Despite sharp global reductions in Official Development Assistance and the withdrawal of major development partners, Liberia continued to advance. Economic growth was about 5 percent, efforts to deepen democracy continued, and the country’s election to the UN Security Council for 2026–2027 affirmed its emerging leadership on the global stage.

This Results Report captures the collective achievements delivered under the final year of the 2020–2025 UN Cooperation Framework and sets the foundation for the 2026–2030 cycle, fully aligned with the Government’s ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development. This deliberate alignment reflects the UN’s commitment to national ownership and to supporting Liberia’s development vision with coherence, accountability, and a focus on long-term systems strengthening.

The annual report for 2025 documents achievements made with UN support during the year, and I will mention a few here. We note that 368,000 women accessed family planning services, improving autonomy and well-being. Immunization coverage reached 83 percent, protecting children across the country. Maternal mortality declined sharply to 628 per 100,000 live births, and over 11,000 children who experienced violence received comprehensive, multisectoral care. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme provided daily meals to 80,000 schoolchildren, supported by over 16,000 smallholder farmers, strengthening learning while stimulating local economies. Liberia also launched its first National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security, transforming youth from a perceived risk into recognized partners for peace. Support for fighting gender-based violence and women’s empowerment continued to be a priority. The UN supported major national platforms such as the Liberia Tech Summit, the Liberia Investment Conference, and the Diaspora Conference. There was also support to strengthen efforts to improve governance and rule of law institutions, local government and decentralization, support for credible by-elections, and the advancement of youth digital skills through strategic private-sector partnerships, including technology initiatives. Support in the agricultural sector and environmental protection was also recorded.



Christine N. Umutoni
UN Resident Coordinator

These achievements are the result of stronger institutions, deeper partnerships, and a UN Country Team that is working more jointly than ever before. They underscore what is possible when national leadership, community engagement, and international solidarity converge.

Yet, we remain sober about the challenges ahead. More than half of Liberian households continue to face food insecurity; poverty and unemployment remain unacceptably high; and maternal and child mortality—though declining—still exceed global averages. Heavy dependence on external financing continues to expose Liberia to global shocks. These realities call not for incremental action, but for bold, transformative change.

As we enter the 2026–2030 Cooperation Framework period, the UN in Liberia is repositioning itself to support that transformation. We are shifting from service delivery to capacity-building, from project-based interventions to integrated systems strengthening, as well as promoting innovative financing for development. The UN’s joint programmes—mobilizing over USD 52 million—demonstrate what is possible through collective action and strategic partnerships.

Looking forward, our commitment is unwavering. Together with the Government, development partners, civil society, traditional leaders, the private sector, and the people of Liberia, we will continue advancing a reconciled, resilient, and prosperous Liberia—one where every person, in every county, can live with dignity and opportunity, leaving no one behind.

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM



RESIDENT UN AGENCIES



NON RESIDENT UN AGENCIES



The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Liberia is composed of agencies, funds and programmes. The UNCT is led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC), supported by the Resident Coordinator's Office. The RC provides strategic leadership and coordination of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), in alignment with national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Extended until December 2025 to ensure alignment with the national plan, the ARREST agenda for inclusive Development 2025-2029 (AAID) and the successor United Nations Cooperation Framework 2026-2030 (UNCF).

The AAID prioritizes Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation, and Tourism under six Pillars: Economic transformation, infrastructure, rule of law, governance and anti-corruption, environmental sustainability and human capital development.

The United Nations will continue its strategic advisory role, fostering partnerships between development actors and Government stakeholders to support the national plan. The UNCT works in a coherent and integrated manner to address both immediate and long-term development challenges, including those arising from global crises and climate shocks.

The UN's support focuses on building capable institutions, improving service delivery, and promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

In partnership with development partners, the United Nations in Liberia will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government to achieve a reconciled, transformed and prosperous Liberia, anchored on accountable institutions and equitable, inclusive and sustainable development by 2030. This includes support to reduce extreme poverty, job creation and health care.

In collaboration with Development Partners, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the private sector, civil society, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other stakeholders, the United Nations supports the government through various national institutions to implement its national plan.

The UNCT works in a coherent and integrated manner to address both immediate and long-term development challenges, including those arising from global crises and climate shocks. The UN's support focuses on building capable institutions, improving service delivery, and promoting inclusive and sustainable development. Through the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), and a new Cooperation Framework informed by evaluations and evidence, the UN aims to expand fiscal space and accelerate SDG achievement in Liberia.

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

of the UN development system in the country



Key Government/National Implementing Partners

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia; Liberia Anti-corruption Commission; National Elections Commission; Governance Commission; National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority; National Commission on Disability, Independent National Commission on Human Rights; Liberia Standards Authority, Liberia Agriculture and Commodity Authority, Liberia Medicines & Health Products Regulatory Authority (LMHRA), Liberia Revenue Authority, Liberia Land Authority, Environmental Protection Agency, and others.

Key Development/Donor Partners:

The United Nations acknowledges the continued support of development partners in 2025 and beyond, despite global challenges, including the US Government's foreign aid freeze and crises in Ukraine and the Middle East. The list below presents key partners in alphabetical order, irrespective of the level of financial contribution.

- Government of Canada
- Government of Iceland
- Government of Ireland
- Government of Germany
- Government of Japan
- Government of the United States
- Government of Norway
- Government of the People's Republic of China
- Government of the United Kingdom
- Government of Sweden
- Government of the United Arab Emirates
- African Development Bank
- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
- German Agency for International Cooperation
- Global Environment Facility
- Global Fund for Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Global Partnership for Education
- Green Climate Fund
- Mastercard Foundation
- The Rauch Family Foundation
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
- The European Union
- The World Bank
- UN Secretary-General Peacebuilding Fund
- UN Human Security Trust Fund





1

Key developments in the country and regional context

1.1 Liberia Macroeconomic Context

In 2025, Liberia's social and economic landscape was shaped by a combination of gradual macroeconomic recovery, persistent structural constraints, and a dynamic political environment. While the country continued to consolidate peace and democratic gains, significant pressures—including inflation vulnerability, declining external assistance, and social demands—tested national resilience and institutional capacity.

Liberia's economy demonstrated continued recovery, with real GDP growth reaching approximately 5.1 percent in 2025, up from about 4 percent in 2024. Growth was primarily driven by mining, agriculture, and services, alongside improvements in macroeconomic management and infrastructure investments. Projections indicate that GDP growth is expected to remain above 5 percent in the near term.

However, the country remains among the least developed globally, with GDP per capita still below USD 1,000. Liberia's economic structure—heavily dependent on commodity exports (iron ore, gold, rubber) and on imported food, fuel, and manufactured goods—exposes it to global price shocks and undermines inclusive, broad-based growth.

Monetary tightening and improved exchange rate management helped moderate inflation in 2025. Yet, Liberia remains highly vulnerable to inflationary pressures due to its reliance on imports. Fiscal deficits stayed elevated at around 4–5 percent of GDP, and public debt reached roughly 55 percent of GDP, reflecting limited revenue mobilization and growing development financing needs. Declining external assistance and tightening global financing conditions further reduced fiscal space.

The current account deficit remained large, driven by structural trade imbalances and strong demand for im-

ported goods. Continued pressure on the Liberian dollar underscores the economy's vulnerability to global market fluctuations.

Despite incremental improvements in health and education access, Liberia's human development indicators remain among the lowest globally.

- ▶ **Adult literacy remains below 60 percent, reflecting persistent gaps in human capital accumulation.**
- ▶ **Maternal and child mortality are among the highest in the world, despite declining trends in recent years.**
- ▶ **Youth unemployment and underemployment remain major socio-economic concerns in a context where a young, rapidly growing population increases pressure on the labour market.**

Poverty remains widespread, and many households remain vulnerable to economic shocks, food insecurity, and limited service delivery—exacerbated by the contraction of external aid.

Liberia's political environment in 2025 remained stable and increasingly dynamic. The country has sustained over two decades of peace, and the 2023 elections followed by a peaceful transfer of power in early 2024 reinforced its democratic credentials.

Recent by elections were also credible and peaceful. In 2025, Liberia's election as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (2026–2027) elevated its international standing and affirmed its commitment to global peacebuilding.

However, governance challenges persisted. Rising public concern around corruption, cost of living, unemployment, and governance performance contributed to periodic civic mobilization and calls for reform. Anti-corruption measures—including enforcement of asset declaration requirements—signalled government efforts to strengthen transparency and accountability. Institutional reforms continued across key public agencies, demonstrating ongoing national efforts to consolidate democratic governance.

At the societal level, Liberia faced growing concerns related to youth drug use, limited economic opportunities, and persistent service delivery gaps. Civil society engagement increased, with community groups advocating for accountability, improved social services, and economic inclusion.

To confront structural challenges, Liberia adopted the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) 2025–2029, a national strategy prioritizing economic transformation, infrastructure, governance, environmental sustainability, and human capital development. The agenda aims to accelerate progress toward the SDGs, diversify the economy, broaden fiscal space, and strengthen institutions.

Liberia's outlook in 2025 remained moderately positive but fragile, shaped by the following risks:

- ▶ **Global commodity and fuel price volatility, given high import dependence.**
- ▶ **Declining development assistance, which threatens essential social and economic programmes.**
- ▶ **Limited fiscal space and rising debt burden.**
- ▶ **Persistent exchange-rate vulnerability due to import-driven demand for foreign currency.**
- ▶ **Potential social tensions driven by unemployment, high living costs, and governance concerns.**

LIBERIA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC OUTLOOK

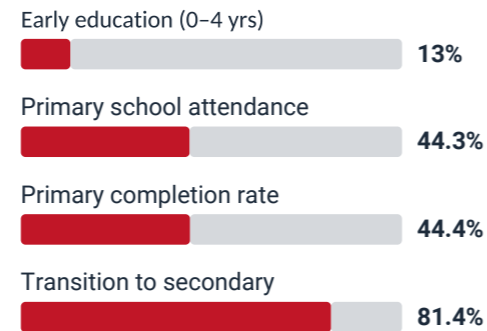
POPULATION 5,250,187



Age distribution



EDUCATION



Early education by area:
Urban 19% | Rural 9.8%

HEALTHCARE

Life expectancy

65 yrs

63 yrs MEN | 65 yrs WOMEN

53%

of health expenditures are out-of-pocket



1 in 2

health facilities meet WHO benchmark

1 in 2

health facilities have essential child medicines

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Female Genital Mutilation



County variation (DHS 2019-20):
2% (River Gee) — 78% (Gbarpolu)

78% of GBV cases were of sexual nature

70% of SGBV survivors are children



Rape remains one of the highest reported crimes in Liberia.

FOOD SECURITY

50.4%

of households food insecure
~2.3 million people affected



21.9%

chronically hungry

NUTRITION

Children under 5

29.8% Stunted

11% Underweight

3% Acutely malnourished



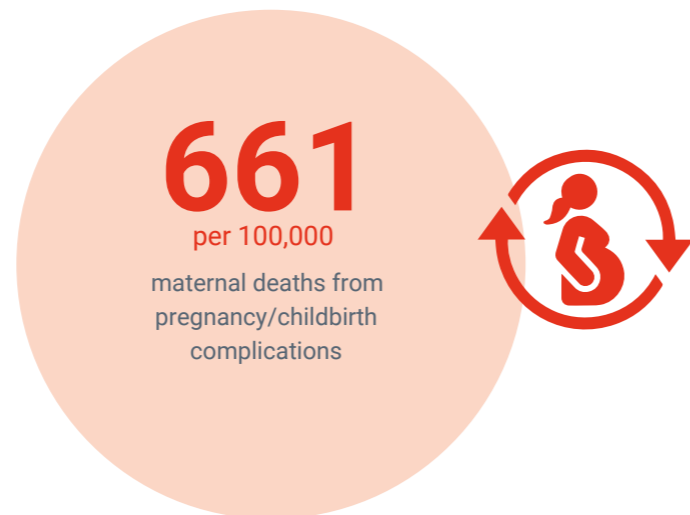
MATERNAL & INFANT MORTALITY

Neonatal (1st month)
37 per 1,000

Post-neonatal
25 per 1,000

Infant (1st year)
63 per 1,000

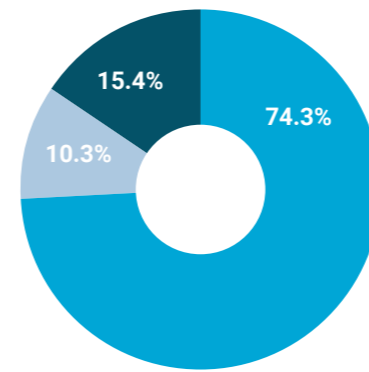
Under-5
93 per 1,000



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

DRINKING WATER ACCESS

Basic Limited Unimproved

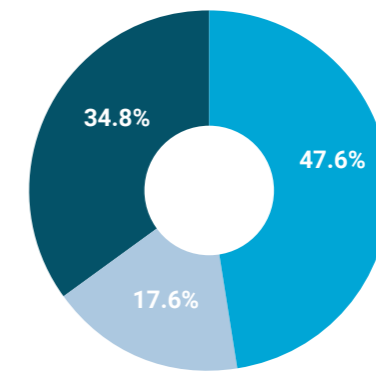


84.5%

improved drinking water
15.4% only unimproved

SANITATION

Improved Unimproved Open defecation



23.8%

basic sanitation services
23.0% limited sanitation services



1.2 Education and Human Capital Development

Liberia presents some of the lowest human capital outcomes globally, with a Human Capital Index of 0.32, indicating that a child born in Liberia today can expect to be only 32% as productive as they could. At the core of Liberia's development challenges are interconnected issues, including low literacy levels (48.3%, UNESCO; 58.6%, LHPC), unemployment (5.9%, ILO) and multidimensional poverty (45.0%, LPHC), reflecting severe deprivation in access to deprivation in access to basic services. These challenges disproportionately affect the most vulnerable populations, including women, girls and persons with disabilities.

Low literacy continues to constrain productive capacities, reinforcing income, and gender inequalities. Poverty is directly linked to limited economic opportunities, low educational attainment, and weak governance. These factors contribute to a cycle of vulnerability that perpetuates underdevelopment and increases the risk of conflict, undermining peace and inclusive development¹.

1.3 Agriculture, Food Systems and Security

Nearly half (47%) of households face food insecurity, 39% moderately and 8% severely—according to a Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) assessment, which also revealed a rural rate of 61% with unacceptable food consumption patterns versus 44% in urban areas. With 60% of families spending about 65% of their income on food, high reliance on market purchases increases vulnerability. The study also found 28% of the population consume fewer than four of the seven recommended food groups, and 86% rely mainly on cash for food. Persistent challenges in agriculture include poor infrastructure, outdated techniques, climate risks, and deforestation, which reduce productivity and damage the environment.

Agriculture employs nearly 80% of the labour force and is a major GDP contributor, yet 85.3% of female-headed households suffer moderate to severe food insecurity following COVID-19 impacts. Despite the sector's economic weight, 70% of staple food needs—mainly rice—are imported, costing about US\$ 80 million annually and threatening progress on SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8.

Sustainable management of natural capital and boosting domestic production are essential to lowering food costs and advancing the 2030 Agenda.

¹ AAID, p.25

Key drivers of food insecurity include unsustainable livelihoods, weak infrastructure, low productivity, land tenure constraints, gender inequality and inflation. Forest ecosystems play a vital role in household food security and livelihoods. The formal forest sector is the fourth-largest contributor to the economy, accounting for 10% of GDP, while the informal sector is believed to have an even greater impact at the community level. Sustainable management of the country's rich natural capital will be critical for resilience-building and accelerating SDG progress. Lowering food costs through enhanced domestic production remains essential to advancing the 2030 Agenda.

1.4 Climate Change, Resilience and Adaptation

Liberia contains 44.9% of the Upper Guinea Rainforest, one of West Africa's most biodiverse and carbon-rich ecosystems. Forests cover over two-thirds of the country, with nearly half the population living within 2.5 km and depending on them for food and income. Yet the economy's reliance on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, and mining heightens vulnerability to heavy rains, rising seas, and other climate shocks.

The rural economy relies on rain-fed farming, forest products, and fishing. Deforestation proceeds at 0.31% annually, equal to 128,000 hectares lost (EPA 2024). Almost 98% of households cook with wood (54%) or charcoal (43.8%), spending an estimated US\$171 yearly on charcoal.

With UN support, the Government adopted NDC 3.0, pledging to reduce emissions by 64% from business-as-usual by 2030 through climate-smart agriculture, fisheries, and coastal defense.

To mitigate climate vulnerability and build resilience, the United Nations supported the Government in revising its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and developing NDC 3.0. Under the revised framework, the Government has committed to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 64% below the projected business-as-usual level by 2030 through the implementation of climate-sensitive agriculture, fishery and coastal defense interventions.

The lack of access to basic water and sanitation services continues to rank among the top three risk factors contributing to high child mortality and disability prevalence.² Progress in increasing access to drinking water has stagnated

² Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (2024)



in recent years, with only a 1.5 percentage point improvement in basic water coverage since 2018³. Access to sanitation services remains a significant challenge, with the country ranking among the bottom 10 in Sub-Saharan Africa for access to basic sanitation.⁴ In 2023, 35% of the population still practiced open defecation, 16% used unimproved services and only 23% had access to at least basic sanitation services.⁵ With a Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI) score of 7.5, children in Liberia are at extremely high risk of climate change impacts.

1.5 Governance, Social Cohesion and Reconciliation

Significant progress has been made in sustaining peace and preserving development gains, but root causes of the civil war—land disputes, corruption, political violence, ethnic tensions, and tribalism—remain unresolved. The 2024 Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) study found citizens have not experienced meaningful social or economic improvements or a peace dividend.

SCORE revealed that trust in institutions has declined since 2018, with worsening perceptions of security and living standards. Although civic satisfaction improved in Nimba and River Gee by 2024, coastal counties like Grand Bassa, Rivercess, and Sinoe remain high-risk due to poor governance and fragile cohesion. Intergroup tensions continue to hinder peacebuilding.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ UNCEP/WHO JMP 2023

To address these challenges, the Government has incorporated commitments into its medium-term plan—the ARREST Agenda—focused on human capital development, poverty reduction, human security, equitable access to opportunities and the decentralization of basic social services. These priorities aim to strengthen trust in public institutions, promote equality and enhance the well-being of all citizens.

Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Rule of law in Liberia remains a significant challenge, particularly in rural counties where justice and security institutions continue to struggle with limited staffing, inadequate infrastructure, and chronic underfunding. In the 2025 World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index, Liberia ranked 108 out of 143 countries, reflecting a slight improvement and placing it 16th of 34 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 5th among 16 low-income countries. Despite this modest progress, Liberia recorded weak performance in civil justice (119/143), criminal justice (112/143), absence of corruption (122/143), and order and security (117/143). WJP notes that constraints on government powers, fundamental rights, and civic space continue to erode, with declines in freedoms of expression, assembly, and civic participation observed globally and in Liberia.



The 2024 U.S. State Department Human Rights Report also highlighted persistent systemic weaknesses: arbitrary and prolonged pretrial detention, occasional unlawful killings, torture and inhumane treatment, restrictions on media freedom, and corruption across justice and security institutions. Approximately 60% of pretrial detainees are held beyond the legal limit without trial, reflecting severe delays and court management shortcomings. Cases such as the unlawful detention and extrajudicial transfer of individuals accused of security-related offenses underscore ongoing structural failures in due process and judicial independence.

In 2025, the government publicly reaffirmed its commitment to judicial reform. President Joseph Boakai emphasized the importance of accessible, impartial, and decentralized justice, announcing measures to modernize court administration and strengthen judicial integrity. Concurrently, national and civil society actors intensified advocacy for accountability through the establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court, progress on which advanced following Executive Order 131 and ongoing legislative preparations. These efforts aim to address longstanding impunity for war-time atrocities, a key factor eroding public trust in state institutions.

Despite reform commitments, post-conflict impunity for war crimes continues to erode trust, underscoring the need for equitable access to justice to ensure accountability, peace, and social cohesion, judicial indepen-

dence and constitutional order. Such actions highlight the fragility of institutional checks and balances and the need for sustained reforms to fortify access to justice, uphold accountability, and reinforce peace and social cohesion.

Transparency and Accountability

Corruption continues to undermine service delivery and resource management, with Liberia scoring 28/100 in the 2025 Transparency International Index (average 30.47 since 2005; high 41 in 2012, low 21 in 2007). Critical legal reforms have strengthened the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC), empowering it to directly prosecute corruption cases and hold public officials accountable. In addition, the 2021 Whistleblower and Witness Protection Acts had empowered citizens or witnesses to report corruption cases without repercussion. To boost engagement LACC trained Social Accountability volunteers in all 15 counties to promote transparency at the local level, thereby enabling the LACC to investigate several cases of corruption simultaneously across the country.

1.6 Political Landscape and Regional Context

Liberia has maintained more than two decades of peace following the end of its civil war, demonstrating a resilient democratic trajectory marked by credible elections and peaceful transfers of power. This democratic resilience

stands out within a region experiencing multiple coups and democratic backsliding. In 2023, Liberia successfully experienced its “third peaceful transition” despite regional instability, underscoring the country’s sustained commitment to democratic governance and peaceful political processes. However, despite these gains, Liberia continues to experience binding constraints including political tensions, especially among political factions, protests reflecting public grievances, and call for constitutional reform, weak institutions, corruption, and low public trust in government institutions reflecting quality of governance and delivery of basic services.

Furthermore, Liberia also established the Office of the War and Economic Crimes Courts to lead national efforts towards establishment of the War and Economic crimes courts to investigate and prosecute war-time atrocities and corruption, signaling political will to address long-standing impunity. The government has also established the Assets Recovery and Property Retrieval Taskforce to track and reclaim illegally acquired wealth. Aimed at efforts to promote accountability and curb corruption, the President suspended 450 officials for failure to declare assets—an unprecedented step strengthening public integrity systems.

In nutshell, Liberia’s political outlook remains positive, with ongoing institutional reforms, regional collaboration and partnerships within ECOWAS and Mano River Union basin to reinforce national and regional stability.

1.7 SDGs Financial Landscape

Liberia’s financing landscape for the SDGs attainment is shaped by persistent fiscal constraints, structural economic limitations, and declining external aid, all of which narrow the country’s capacity to fully fund its national development priorities. Despite recording 5.4% GDP growth in 2025, the World Bank notes that Liberia continues to face limited fiscal space, weak infrastructure, and institutional bottlenecks that hinder effective resource mobilization—factors that are essential for SDG-aligned investments.

Recent macroeconomic projections show promise: GDP growth was expected to reach 5.4% in 2025, supported by improvements in agriculture and services. Fiscal deficits are projected to narrow slightly as the government works toward greater fiscal discipline and improved domestic resource mobilization and private sector development. Nonetheless, these improvements have not been translated into adequate fiscal buffers or tangible results by addressing the “bread-and-butter” issues. High public debt, coupled with significant current account deficits, continues to limit the government’s ability to scale up domestic financing for SDGs.

The country’s highly informal labor market, dominated by low-productivity jobs, further constrains domestic revenue potential and limits the tax base needed to sustainably finance development priorities. At the same time, investor confidence remains subdued due to governance challenges, infrastructure gaps, and exposure to external shocks are factors that inhibit private-sector participation in SDGs and development financing.

While recent efforts to improve revenue performance and strengthen macroeconomic management show progress—such as enhanced revenue mobilization in 2025—these gains are not yet sufficient to close Liberia’s SDGs financing gap. Overall, Liberia’s SDGs financing landscape remains heavily dependent on improved domestic revenue generation, strengthened public financial management, and strategic engagement with private and development partners to mobilize additional resources.

A Development Finance Assessment found 80% of public investment funded by external grants and concessional loans, with 20% through the Public Sector Investment Plan (PSIP). It recommended adopting an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to align financing and planning for SDG implementation.

2

UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities Through the Cooperation Framework

2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The 2020-2024 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), signed in 2020, was designed to support the Government's previous national development plan – the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), which concluded in December 2023. The UNSDCF was extended for a year until 2025 by mutual agreement between the UN and government. Representing the collective commitment of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UNSDCF guided UN collective efforts to help transform the country and sustain peace and national reconciliation by addressing the root causes of conflict and fragility.

The UN Country Team in collaboration with the Government and development partners has developed the successor UN Cooperation Framework UNCF (2026–2030) which is aligned with the national development plan – ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID), Agenda 2030 and other regional frameworks. The new CF has repositioned the UN Development system in Liberia to accompany Liberia in its development journey with increased focus on transformational change and investment. In addition, the UN and partners were privileged to work closely with government during the development of AAID and the corresponding county development agendas (CDAs).

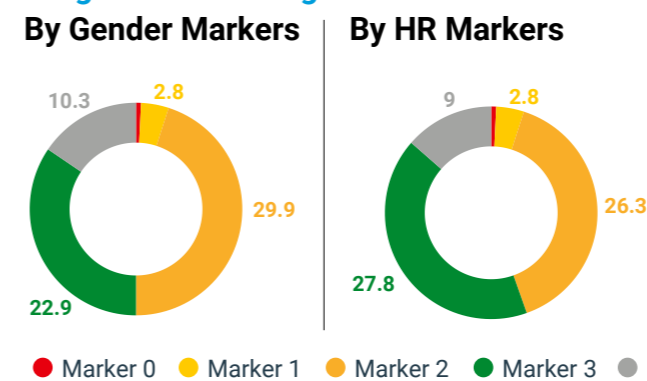
In 2025, the UN prioritized operational efficiency, accountability, and transparency in the management of programmes and resources. Coordination mechanisms were strengthened which ensured alignment with national development priorities and supported Liberia's first Development Partners Retreat and selection to the UN Security Council.

Achieving Gender, Disability and Youth Normative Indicators Framework

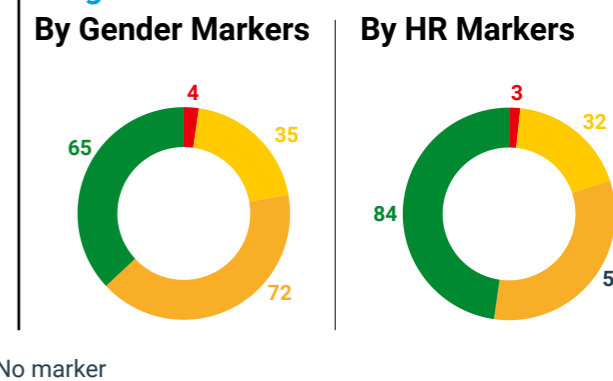
In 2025, UNCT achieved 53% of gender (GEWE) indicators, suggesting that 8 out of 15 applicable indicators either met or exceeded the minimum requirements.

There was also steady progress on disability inclusion, achieving 14% of its disability inclusion, which indicates that 2 out of 14 applicable indicators met or exceeded the minimum requirements. The UNCT made significant progress in achieving meaningful youth engagement and empowerment throughout its programmes. 16 out of 16 applicable indicators for youth engagement and participation exceeded milestones achievement.

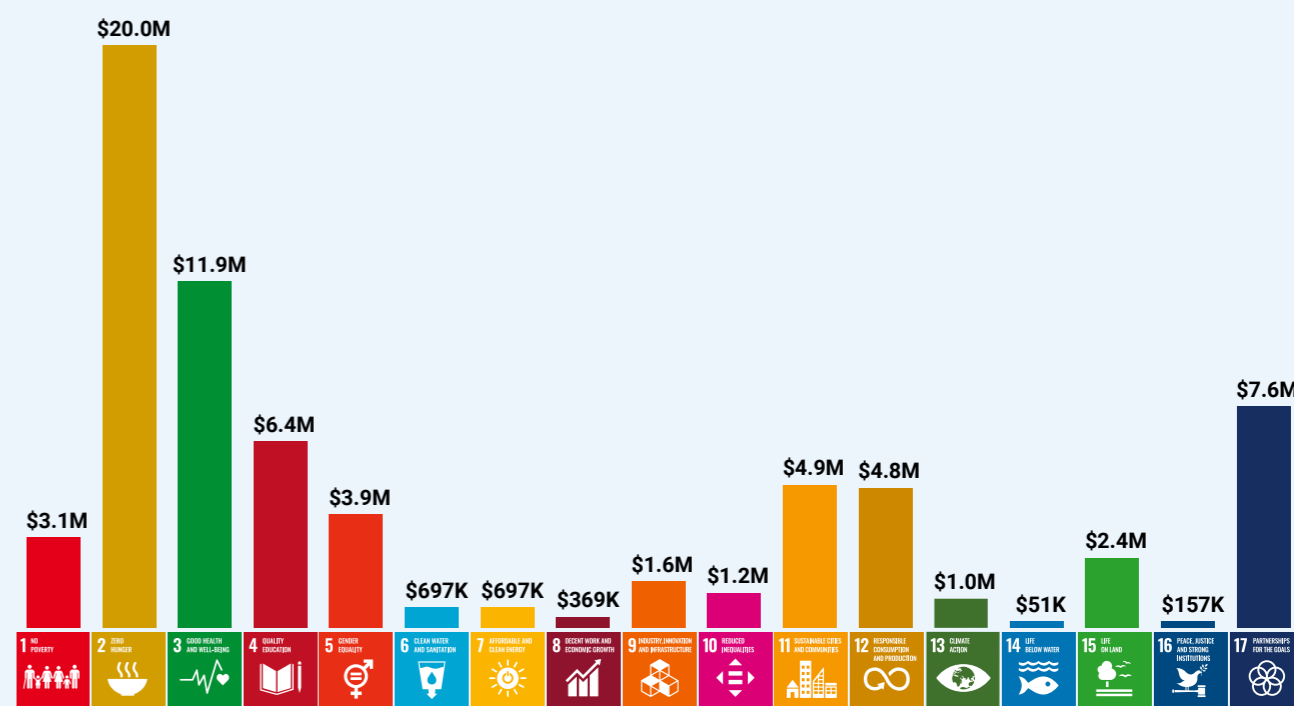
Programme Funding USD million



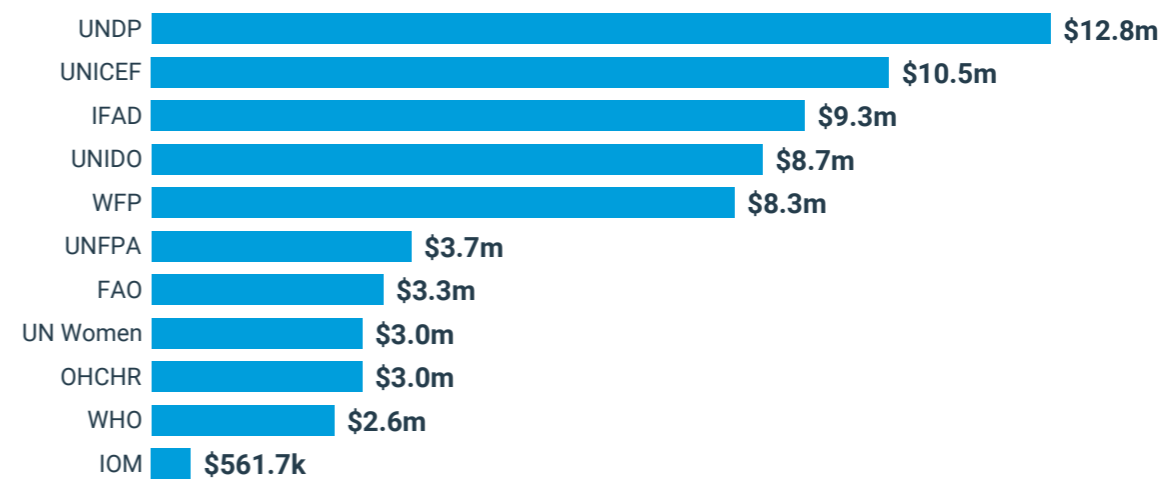
Programme Interventions No of interventions



Overview of Financial Expenditure by SDGs USD



Share of Expenditure/Financial Delivery by Agency USD



2.2
Cooperation Framework
priorities, outcomes,
and outputs

Outcome 1

Human Development and Essential Social Services

By 2024, the most vulnerable and excluded groups have improved quality of life with rights-based, gender-sensitive, inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services in an environment free of discrimination and violence, including humanitarian situations.

Contributing agencies



Key Programmatic Results and Achievements

Strengthening Governance, Institutions, and Rights-Based Systems

In 2025, the United Nations supported the Government of Liberia to advance systems strengthening, expand equitable access to essential services, and enhance human rights protections across the country. Efforts focused on reinforcing national governance structures, improving health and education systems, advancing gender equality, and supporting youth empowerment and skills development. The work across the UN reflected a coordinated approach to ensuring that national institutions, communities, and individuals – particularly the most vulnerable – benefited from more inclusive and accountable development processes, reinforcing Liberia’s progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals and the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID).

The UN worked closely with national institutions to enhance accountability, promote human rights, and strengthen the functioning of justice mechanisms. Technical and financial support enabled the development of the national Human Rights Defenders Policy, now awaiting Cabinet approval, which establishes critical protections for individuals who advocate for human rights and promotes accountability for violations. The UN also enhanced national capacity to promote and uphold International Labour Standards (ILS), benefiting workers and employers across Liberia. With UN support, the Ministry of Labour, the Liberia Labour Congress, and the Liberia Chambers of Commerce strengthened advocacy, improved compliance, and better aligned workplace practices with ILO conventions. This partnership produced a Direct Contact Mission on Convention No. 87 that generated a national roadmap to address decent work deficits. A Master Training Programme further strengthened the institutional capacity of the Liberia Chambers of Commerce and Ministry of Labour to manage employers and business membership organizations, supporting a more enabling environment for private sector growth.

The operationalization of the National Transitional Justice Coordination Committee fostered improved coordination among more than 50 stakeholders, ensuring accountability and redress for victims, improving coherence in transitional justice processes, and strengthening regional cooperation through peer learning with Sierra Leone.

Transitional Justice, Human Rights and Accountability

The UN also supported national coordination mechanisms on business and human rights, convening high-level engagements with representatives from government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners to advance implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, which has reaffirmed government's commitments to responsible business conduct and coordinated implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

In addition, the support to the Office for the Establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court strengthened collaboration among integrity institutions, reinforced anti-corruption efforts, and advanced transitional justice processes. The operationalization of the National Transitional Justice Coordination Committee fostered improved coordination among more than 50 stakeholders working to ensure accountability and redress for victims and improve coherence in transitional justice processes as well as strengthen regional cooperation through peer learning with Sierra Leone.

Advancing Child Protection, Justice, and Social Welfare Systems

In 2025, the UN supported the Government to strengthen Liberia's specialized child justice system, ensuring that specialized juvenile and sexual offences courts and the Women and Children's Protection Section (WACPS) of the Liberia National Police remained operational and functional across the country. The UN supported intersectoral collaboration toward ending violence against children, establishing one-stop centres to guide development of a comprehensive, child-sensitive prevention and response strategy for children in conflict and contact with the law.

The UN also contributed to strengthening the national child protection system by supporting the establishment of national committees to drive the new anti-violence strategy, facilitating the endorsement of national alternative care guidelines, and completing a comprehensive CRVS+ID landscape assessment to enhance child identity and protection mechanisms. Twenty social work interns were deployed to advance professionalization of the social welfare workforce, resulting in improved frontline child protection services nationwide.

To improve case management systems, the UN supported the rollout of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+), providing digital tools, training

43 social workers, and operationalizing the system in Montserrado County – where it is already supporting management of 204 child protection cases (88 girls and 88 boys). The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection was equipped with tablets, laptops, printers, and internet connectivity to support effective system use. These interventions elevated child-sensitive approaches, victim-centred processes, and accountability mechanisms. The UN also contributed to the revision of two key national child protection policies – the Children's Law (2011) and the Birth and Death Registration Policy – enhancing alignment with human rights and gender-equitable standards.

Building Stronger Leadership, Health Workforce, and Accreditation Standards

The UN supported national efforts to enhance health governance and improve access to quality services. Key policy frameworks – including leadership and governance policies, national operational plans, and disease-specific strategies – were developed or updated to strengthen system performance. With UN and partner support, the Ministry of Health strengthened implementation of the national immunization strategy through enhanced routine and supplementary EPI services. National DPT3 coverage reached 83%, while MCV1 and MCV2 coverage reached 82% and 60% respectively, contributing to improved immunization outcomes for children nationwide and closing gaps for vulnerable groups. Implementation of the 2023-2027 National Immunization Strategy further improved governance and vaccine delivery nationwide.

In the area of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), more than 368,420 women accessed family planning services in 2025, with increasing use of long-acting reversible contraception. Self-injection uptake rose sharply from 432 clients in 2022 to 7,325 in 2025 across eight counties, enhancing autonomy and accessibility for women and girls. More than 34,599 adolescent girls accessed comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services. 18,576 individuals (16,161 girls, 1,858 boys) acquired improved menstrual hygiene knowledge, while 47 health workers were trained on family planning self-care and 102 adolescent girls adopted contraceptive self-injection.

With UN technical and financial support, the Ministry of Health developed and adopted the National Guidelines for Family Planning Services – Liberia's first comprehensive framework to standardize and strengthen family planning nationwide. The guidelines enable individuals and couples to better achieve their desired number, spacing, and timing of children; establish clear national standards for



programme design, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation; and promote integration of family planning within wider reproductive health services in line with human rights-based approaches. Complementing this, the UN supported the Ministry of Health to implement a three-year multi-country SRHR initiative funded by the Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation (STBF), expanding delivery of family planning services – particularly in hard-to-reach communities across six priority counties. The UN also supported

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47
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development of the 2026-2028 National Family Planning and RMNCH Commodity Quantification and Supply Plan, securing uninterrupted national access to essential RH commodities and equipping 25 professionals with competencies in supply chain management and the Quantification Analytical Tool (QAT).

The UN supported Liberia's response to sexual and gender-based violence by making survivor-centred care more accessible, coordinated, and reliable. Safe homes and one-stop centres across eight counties began offering integrated health, psychosocial, legal, and protection services, ensuring women and children – especially survivors of rape – received timely and compassionate support. The UN supported 27 health facilities in ten counties to deliver standardized SGBV and sexual and reproductive health services, improving quality, consistency, and speed of response through capacity development, unified care protocols, and training of frontline staff.

HIV/TB Systems and Services Strengthened: Liberia reached 80:98:95 against the 95-95-95 global target through UN-supported normative guidance, integrated HIV-TB treatment, and rollout of digital case-management systems. The UN also supported the rollout of an online TB case management platform to improve surveillance and treatment outcomes.

Human Impact Story

Saving Mothers and Newborns: Strengthening Emergency Care Across Liberia

Liberia has made progress in reducing maternal deaths, but too many women still face life-threatening complications without timely care. To change this, the United Nations and the Government of Liberia worked together to expand the country's Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) capacity — ensuring that even hard-to-reach counties have trained professionals ready to respond.

Across Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, and Montserrado, 80 nurses and midwives received intensive hands-on training to manage obstetric emergencies, from postpartum hemorrhage to pre-eclampsia. For midwife Nyemimah Williams, the experience was eye-opening.

“Before this training, I had a limited understanding of all the gaps in care that contribute to maternal deaths. Now I have the skills to provide timely and respectful maternity care,” she said. Her determination reflects the shared goal: reducing preventable maternal and newborn deaths.

The ten-day programme combined simulations, practical hospital sessions, and mentorship — all guided by national trainers and UN technical experts. It directly addressed gaps identified in earlier assessments, prioritizing facilities with the highest maternal mortality rates.

Government leaders praised the initiative's impact.

“This training addressed lifesaving interventions to urgently reduce maternal and neonatal mortality,” noted Farzee Johnson from the Ministry of Health. Health facilities across the three counties now have the competence to provide essential EmONC services — a vital step toward ensuring every woman receives the care she deserves.

As part of the UN's broader support to sexual and reproductive health, upgraded skills are being paired with improved equipment for frontline facilities. Together, these efforts are strengthening Liberia's health system and giving mothers and newborns a safer start.



628

maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, a significant decline from 1,072 in previous years

Maternal and Child Health Outcomes: In 2025, the maternal mortality ratio declined to 628 per 100,000 live births — a significant reduction from 1,072 in previous years — driven by strengthened EmONC, expanded RH commodities, and integrated newborn care. Under-five mortality reached 73 per 1,000 (66 girls; 79 boys), reflecting progress accelerated through immunization, rural health access, and newborn care, though still above SDG targets. The UN delivered EmONC training, facility upgrades, and digital health readiness (EMR systems), enhancing the readiness of priority health facilities to provide comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the capacity of Liberia's Central Medical Stores and public health supply chain was strengthened, ensuring reliable management and delivery of essential medical supplies to health facilities nationwide. With funding from the Global Fund and other partners, the Central Medical Stores effectively distributed life-saving medicines and supplies, reduced stockouts, and improved service delivery for communities relying on the public health system.

Improving Nutrition Outcomes and Food Security

The UN supported implementation of the Liberia Multi-sectoral Nutrition Costed Strategic Plan through development of an operational roadmap and monitoring tools and assisted the Government in conducting national nutrition surveys and strengthening coordination across sectors. Baseline data on menstrual health and nutrition produced through UN support exposed key challenges related to school absenteeism, inadequate WASH infrastructure, and limited knowledge of anaemia — findings now shaping targeted responses across education, WASH, and iron-folic acid supplementation interventions.

The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme improved food security, nutrition, and school attendance by delivering daily meals to 80,000 school-going children in 324 public primary schools, with more than 16,000 smallholder farmers engaged to supply more than 1,900 metric tons of food. Digital School Connect was rolled out to 75 schools for real-time monitoring, and capacity strengthening reached nearly 1,000 school administrators. National school feeding and teacher payroll integration advanced equitable access for vulnerable children and improved participation among out-of-school learners.

To strengthen programme accountability, the UN commissioned an independent third-party monitoring firm to conduct verification across 324 schools and 54 farmer groups, reinforced by additional oversight from the Ministry of Education and the UN Country Team. This multi-tiered monitoring system resulted in faster detection and correction of implementation challenges, ensuring schoolchildren and farming communities benefited from accurate, consistent, and timely assistance.

Gender Equality and Ending Harmful Practices

The UN supported the Government to develop the Women and Girls Protection Act of 2025, submitted to the Legislature, which when enacted will ban harmful practices including FGM. The UN also made significant progress in strengthening national and community-level systems to prevent harmful practices and promote positive social norms. More than 500 traditional leaders across all 15 counties were oriented on eliminating harmful practices — including FGM, SGBV, and child marriage — and promoting SRHR through the COTLA framework during the First National Assembly of Chiefs and Governor Council in November 2025. Community-level prevention efforts were further supported through dialogues, Village Health Committee assessments, and advocacy engagements focused on the Women and Girls Protection Act.

The UN advanced policy and institutional strengthening by supporting coordination meetings to develop a unified strategy to mobilize legislative support for key bills addressing harmful practices, including a detailed legal analysis and development of Standard Operating Procedures to guide alternative livelihood pathways and the transition of traditional FGM practitioners. Gender-responsive climate finance was also advanced, with national commitments requiring that 20% of climate finance allocations support women-led initiatives.



Expanding Access to Education and Strengthening Educational Systems

In 2025, the primary net enrolment rate climbed to 62%, school infrastructure expanded from 6,249 to 6,622 facilities improving rural access, and 2,000 volunteer teachers were added to the government payroll, improving classroom availability.

Strengthening Liberia's National TVET System: The UN supported major reforms in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Liberia. 177 TVET teachers (34 women) were trained, strengthening instructional capacity across counties; of these, 79 teachers (21 women) completed training requirements and are already applying improved pedagogical and competency-based teaching skills. The UN supported the introduction of Online, Distance, and Flexible Learning (ODFL) approaches, reducing geographic barriers for teachers in remote communities. The first decentralised face-to-face training conducted outside the TCPTRI further broadened participation, allowing teachers in outlying counties to benefit from quality training closer to their communities.

The UN strengthened institutional and sectoral collaboration through cross-institutional policy dialogues that increased alignment among TVET centres on teacher education standards and helped initiate reforms to integrate the TVET teacher education programme into the Government of Liberia's salary and payroll systems — a shift toward greater ownership and sustainabil-

ty. To advance institutional sustainability, UN supported development of a comprehensive business plan for the TCPTRI, positioning it to operate as a self-sustaining national training hub aligned with the BWI 2025-2029 strategy and the Government's vision for transitioning BWI into a technical university.

TVET Curriculum Development: The UN supported the training of TVET instructors to deliver competency-based, learner-centred instruction. The implementation of the new TVET curriculum demonstrated significant change in teachers' attitudes and professional practices, including improved understanding of how harmonized curricula, standards, and syllabi serve as practical guides for instruction and assessment. As a result, TVET institutions are now better positioned to deliver high-quality, standardized training, contributing to stronger learning environments and supporting the national goal of improving TVET quality and relevance.

TVET Infrastructure Improved: The UN completed major infrastructure rehabilitation at HMHS, TAVTC, and BDOTC, finalizing upgrades of nine TVET institutions across the country. These improved facilities strengthened institutions' ability to deliver modern, practice-based training. At Booker Washington Institute (BWI) in Kakata City, senior automotive students applied their training to restore and donate a fully functional vehicle to their department — symbolizing a shift from passive learning to active, applied problem-solving.



Human Impact Story Promoting Gender Inclusion in Technical Trades through the National Skills Competition

Through the European Union-funded Youth Rising Project, the National Skills Competition has become a key platform for empowering young women in technical trades traditionally dominated by men.

Jerryneka B. Kuo, an electrical student from Zwedru Multilateral High School, decided to participate in the Competition to motivate other girls in her community and show that women have an important role to play in technical trades and national development.

“I wanted girls in my area to know that we are important and that we can also work in technical fields.”

Although she had been studying electricity, she initially struggled with confidence in a male-dominated environment and often relied on her teachers when faced with complex tasks.

During the Competition, participants were required to identify and fix electrical faults without instructor support. With no teacher to guide her, Jerryneka relied on her own technical knowledge, strengthening her independence and problem-solving skills. Seeing other young women competing alongside her further boosted her confidence.

“If boys can do it, girls can also do it.”

Through the competition, Jerryneka gained access to personal tools and practical experience, transforming what she once saw as a temporary occupation into a concrete career path. She now encourages other girls to participate in skills competitions and pursue a career in electrical trade.

Jerryneka credits the Youth Rising Project, funded by the European Union, with empowering young women to build skills, confidence, and a future in Liberia's skilled workforce.

Private Sector Participation in TVET: The UN collaborated with key government institutions to advance private sector participation within the TVET ecosystem. Private sector actors played increasingly active roles in national and regional TVET platforms, including the National TVET Job Fair and Expo 2025, reinforcing trust between public and private institutions. TVET institutions are now better equipped to cultivate structured partnerships, co-develop training priorities, and collaborate with employers on curriculum relevance, work-based learning, and graduate placement.

Enhancing Female Participation in TVET: Liberia made significant progress in enhancing female participation in TVET by integrating mandatory modules on gender equity and inclusive education into all pedagogical teacher-training programmes at TCPTRI. Targeted awareness and capacity-building sessions promoted gender equality, prevented School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV), and operationalized reporting and referral pathways. Gender clubs were activated and strengthened as peer-support networks, fostering a safer, more supportive environment. Infrastructure upgrades and basic screening for low vision and other accessibility improvements ensured that learners with different abilities can participate fully. At adolescent resource centres, 750 young people – primarily girls – were enrolled in technical and vocational training programmes, with 70 placed in internships and prepared for entrepreneurship through start-up kits.

TVET Accountability, Inclusion, and Local Ownership: The UN supported TVET institutions with improved attendance monitoring tools, safety enforcement, and safeguarding systems. Gender-sensitive interventions and scholarship programmes expanded access for marginalized groups. The UN also strengthened the capacity of the Inter-Ministerial TVET Task Force (IMTF) to more effectively govern and coordinate the national TVET system, including improved skills in policy oversight, regulatory harmonization, and cross-ministerial collaboration – leading to more coherent decision-making and stronger alignment across responsible ministries.

Strengthening Population Data and Statistical Capacity for Evidence-Based Decision-Making

In 2025, the UN strengthened Liberia's policy, data, and service delivery systems to advance human capital outcomes under the ARREST Agenda. The UN supported development of the revised National Population Policy, aligning demographic dynamics with national development priorities and enhancing the country's ability to harness its youthful population for economic transformation. The UN facilitated development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics III (2026-2030), reinforcing a coordinated national data ecosystem.



Human Impact Story

Reaching Every Child: Bringing Vaccines to Liberia's Hardest-to-Reach Communities

In northern Liberia, a group of 55 farmers from the Lofa United Blind Association is proving what becomes possible when rural communities receive equitable support. For years, conflict and the Ebola outbreak left them struggling to grow and market their rice. Their visual impairments made access to services even harder, leaving many dependent on their families for survival.

That changed when the United Nations, together with the Government of Liberia and partners, expanded support to rural farmers through a large-scale initiative to strengthen agricultural value chains. The farmers received training, equipment, and improved rice seeds — tools that allowed them to reclaim their livelihoods and independence.

Working side-by-side, they cleared land, planted, harvested, and processed their rice with new techniques that protect the grain from pests and improve storage. As a result, they tripled their cultivated land and increased their incomes, giving them the ability to provide for their families and plan for a future once out of reach.

Their transformation speaks to a larger truth across Liberia: when persons with disabilities gain equal access to opportunities, they take their rightful place at the heart of rural economies. The UN's joint efforts continue to support communities like these — ensuring that disability is never a barrier to dignity, participation, or prosperity.

The UN supported evidence-based planning through the 2025 Human Resources for Health Census, identifying critical gaps in workforce density, infrastructure, and equitable geographic distribution — findings now informing formulation of a new national health workforce strategy. At county level, the UN generated evidence on at-risk youth, revealing high levels of drug use amid strong awareness but limited access to prevention, treatment, and reintegration services, guiding integrated county responses to address youth vulnerability.

Policy dialogue and governance were strengthened through national observances and engagements, including commemoration of World Population Day, dissemination of population and development evidence, and establishment of the Legislative Committee on Population and Development, enhancing accountability and reinforcing the use of data in policy formulation.

The UN supported the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) to develop a new National Population Policy for Social and Economic Development — a major milestone in strengthening Liberia's capacity for demographic governance. The policy provides a modern, comprehensive framework for managing the relationship between population dynamics and national development priorities, preparing Liberia for a forward-looking policy instrument that supports more effective sectoral policies in health, education, employment, and urban development.

Advancing Gender-Responsive Financing, Climate Action, and Women's Economic Empowerment

The UN provided coordinated technical support to nine national institutions — including the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP), the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Central Bank of Liberia — to integrate gender-responsive financing and climate actions into Liberia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0. This support led to the adoption of a mandatory 20% climate-finance allocation for women-led initiatives, ensuring dedicated national resources for women's leadership in climate resilience. The NDC 3.0 revision mainstreamed gender issues across all national climate commitments, strengthening institutional accountability for inclusive climate action and positioning Liberia as a regional example of gender-responsive climate planning and financing.

The UN facilitated comprehensive multi-stakeholder validation processes for both the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) and Liberia's NDC 3.0, with active

participation from women's rights organizations, youth groups, and community representatives — marking a substantial institutional and behavioural shift toward inclusive policymaking. The UN also collaborated with MGCSP, the National Bureau of Concessions (NBC), and EPA to integrate gender protection and increase women's participation in agricultural activities within concession areas, improving livelihoods, strengthening household food security, and elevating women into leadership roles within farmer organizations. As a result, 1,754 vulnerable women farmers across five counties received cash assistance, helping stabilize household consumption, reduce vulnerability, and expand small-scale livelihood opportunities.

National Youth, Peace and Security: Strengthening National Frameworks and Youth Leadership

With UN technical and strategic support, the Ministry of Youth and Sports — working closely with youth-led organizations — successfully developed and launched Liberia's first National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security (NAP YPS). This represents a major advancement in the country's peacebuilding architecture, providing the first national results-oriented framework that institutionalizes meaningful youth participation in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, security governance, and sustaining peace, translating global YPS commitments (UNSCR 2250, 2419, and 2535) into coherent, coordinated national action.

The NAP YPS catalysed positive behavioural change, shifting national perceptions of youth from being viewed primarily as a security risk to being recognized as essential partners and agents of peace. At the grassroots and national level, the NAP YPS has expanded opportunities for vulnerable and at-risk youth to access protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration services, while promoting stronger social cohesion through increased youth engagement in civic and peacebuilding activities.

Meaningful adolescent and youth participation in national policy dialogues was institutionalized across sectors. Representatives from nine youth-led organizations contributed to the review and validation of the National Guidelines for Family Planning Services, ensuring updated standards reflected the needs and realities of adolescents. 108,235 adolescents and young people accessed Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), surpassing national targets and reflecting full integration of competency-based CSE across Grades 1-12, including out-of-school and vulnerable adolescents through targeted community-based programmes. The UN also supported 2,009 young people (ages 15-35) across 12 counties with skills-development services, improving their livelihoods, increasing their resilience, and advancing equitable opportunities.

Human Impact Story

'My Body Is Not on the Menu': Girls in New Kru Town Rewrite Their Futures

In New Kru Town, a community where many adolescents grow up facing violence, exploitation, and limited opportunities, the United Nations and the Government of Liberia are helping girls reclaim their futures through the Let Us Learn programme – a safe space offering counselling, life skills, and vocational training.

Leticia remembers arriving at the center after escaping an abusive home where she was denied schooling and exploited for money. "We were used for money... If we refused what the men wanted, we were beaten," she said. At just 14, she had experienced far more hardship than any child should.

Everything changed when she met a counsellor who encouraged her to enroll. "They gave us an opportunity – real support, including food and transportation. They took us seriously," she recalls. With guidance and a small grant, she started a business, regained control over her life, and began vocational training.

Grace, her closest friend from the programme, followed a similar path. She grew up largely unsupervised, drifting toward the streets where she saw "prostitution, drinking, and smoking... It was killing me slowly." She struggled at first and was sent home repeatedly, but counselors saw her determination. On her third attempt, she was accepted back into the programme – and never looked back.

Today, 375 adolescents are enrolled across New Kru Town, Margibi, and Grand Bassa, gaining skills that lead to jobs and empowerment. The program's counselling is its heartbeat – helping adolescents heal from trauma before learning new skills and entering internships. Social workers describe it as "emotional first aid," providing stability before long-term transformation begins.

Leticia now works at a popular establishment in Monrovia and was recently promoted. One night, when a customer tried to proposition her, she remembered her teacher's



words – know your worth. She responded with a sentence that has come to symbolize the strength of many girls in the programme: "My body is not on the menu."

Her courage earned her praise from management and further advancement. Grace, meanwhile, now works as a housekeeper and supports her family. Their friendship continues to anchor them – a reminder that healing often happens in community.

What began as a small centre in New Kru Town is now a growing movement. Through the joint efforts of the UN, government, and partners, adolescents once trapped in cycles of exploitation are building careers, forming supportive bonds, and discovering their own potential.

As Leticia tells younger girls at the center: "The life you are living out there is not the life you want to live. I know it does not define you."





Human Impact Story

From Tradition to Transformation: A New Path for Women and Girls in Sonkay Town

In rural Todee District, a quiet cultural transformation is taking root. Once a respected practitioner of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Massa Kandakai made a courageous decision that changed her community's future. "It was not easy in the beginning... but I knew someone had to take the first step," she recalls.

With the collective support of the United Nations, the Government of Liberia, and partners through the Spotlight Initiative, that first step grew into the Sonkay Town Vocational and Heritage Center — a place where former FGM practitioners and at-risk girls gain new skills, confidence, and economic independence. Today, 94 children, mostly girls, attend the school, and hundreds of women receive vocational training in tailoring, agriculture, soap making, weaving, and other trades.

The center is one of four facilities established to replace traditional bush schools where FGM was practiced. Its creation contributed to major national progress: 127 bush schools were closed, and in 2023 Liberia declared a full national ban on FGM — a milestone achieved through years of engagement with traditional leaders and communities.

For many women, the center marks their first opportunity to earn and save their own income. "Today, the women are not only earning; they are investing in their families' futures. Some even bought homes for the first time," Massa explains proudly.

International partners have taken note. During a visit, EU official Erica Gerretsen described the center as "proof that change is possible," while Liberia's Minister of Gender praised its impact on the lives of former practitioners who have rebuilt their livelihoods with dignity.

The momentum continues under Spotlight 2.0, which will expand vocational training, financial literacy programs, and links to TVET institutions — ensuring that the next generation of women and girls has even more opportunities.

As for Massa, her vision is simple and bold. She dreams of owning a car — not for status, but so she and other women can reach more communities and spread their message of empowerment. Her journey, and that of Sonkay Town, shows how cultural transformation becomes possible when communities and the UN move forward together.



Human Impact Story

Sanitary Pads Initiative Helps Keep Girls in School in Rivercess County

In Rivercess County, the United Nations' joint efforts are helping adolescent girls stay in school with dignity. Through the Nurture, Empower, and Protect (NEP) Joint Programme implemented with national partners, UN agencies introduced comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), established 20 school health clubs, and provided sanitary pads to address menstrual-related absenteeism.

"We can now stay in school during menstruation," says 19-year-old Grace Togar, a 12th-grader and head of the Adolescent Girls Advisory Panel. She explained that before the programme, "you did not want your period to start on campus because you do not have pads to change after cleaning yourself, and boys would tend to bully you too."

Teachers confirm the shift. "Prior to the inception of the CSE activity... absenteeism among adolescent girls was common," says Decontee Paye, Guidance Counselor at Cestos High School. She notes that girls often went home during recess because their menstruation had started.

Students report that CSE has strengthened understanding of menstrual hygiene, family planning, and STI prevention. "CSE is vital not only for preventing teenage pregnancy but also for reducing the risk of infections... and reducing bullying," says 18-year-old student Theresa G. Dixon. Boys are also engaged. "We used to laugh at the girls and bully them when we notice that they are bleeding," admits 18-year-old Titus Ponnio, adding that CSE has helped boys understand why their support matters.

Community voices are also calling for sustainability. "We need access to clean water and decent washrooms for all students, particularly girls," says Josephine Kaye of Yarpah Town Public School.

The UN is working with schools, communities, and parents to reinforce these gains. As part of the NEP Joint Programme, sanitary pad banks will be deployed in 200 schools across Montserrado, Grand Gedeh, and Rivercess Counties—supporting safer, healthier learning environments for adolescent girls.



Outcome 2 Sustainable Economic Development

By 2024, Liberia has sustained, diversified and inclusive economic growth driven by investments in agriculture, food security and job creation and is resilient to climate change and natural disasters.

Contributing agencies



Key Programmatic Results and Achievements

In 2025, the United Nations collectively supported government institutions and communities across Liberia to advance food systems reform, empower vulnerable populations, and drive tangible improvements in environmental sustainability, food security, climate-smart agriculture, disaster risk reduction, coastal defence, forest governance, livelihoods, and socio-economic resilience.

National Institutions Strengthened for Gender-Responsive Climate Governance and Women's Empowerment

The UN supported nine key national institutions – including MGCSP, MFDP, EPA, and the Central Bank – to integrate gender-responsive finance targets and climate actions into Liberia's NDC 3.0. This resulted in the adoption of a mandatory 20% climate-finance allocation for women-led initiatives and the mainstreaming of gender across all national climate commitments, marking a significant institutional shift toward inclusive climate governance. The UN facilitated multi-stakeholder validation processes for both the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) and NDC 3.0, with active participation from women's rights organizations, youth groups, and community representatives – strengthening national ownership of climate reforms and ensuring integration of gender-specific targets and accountability mechanisms.

The UN worked with MGCSP, NBC, and EPA to integrate gender protection and increase women's participation in agricultural activities within concession areas, improving livelihoods, strengthening household food security, and elevating women into leadership roles within farmer organizations. 1,754 vulnerable women farmers from five counties received cash assistance, helping stabilize household consumption, reduce vulnerability, and expand small-scale livelihood opportunities.

Human Impact Story

Rural Liberians with Disabilities Break Barriers and Build Better Futures



In northern Liberia, a group of 55 farmers from the Lofa United Blind Association is proving what becomes possible when rural communities receive equitable support. For years, conflict and the Ebola outbreak left them struggling to grow and market their rice. Their visual impairments made access to services even harder, leaving many dependent on their families for survival.

That changed when the United Nations, together with the Government of Liberia and partners, expanded support to rural farmers through a large-scale initiative to strengthen agricultural value chains. The farmers received training, equipment, and improved rice seeds — tools that allowed them to reclaim their livelihoods and independence.

Working side-by-side, they cleared land, planted, harvested, and processed their rice with new techniques that protect the grain from pests and improve storage. As a result, they tripled their cultivated land and increased their incomes, giving them the ability to provide for their families and plan for a future once out of reach.

Their transformation speaks to a larger truth across Liberia: when persons with disabilities gain equal access to opportunities, they take their rightful place at the heart of rural economies. The UN's joint efforts continue to support communities like these — ensuring that disability is never a barrier to dignity, participation, or prosperity.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Resilience

The UN supported major advances in livelihoods and enterprise development by enabling the establishment and mentorship of 264 micro and small enterprises under the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme, directly expanding income-earning opportunities, strengthening self-employment, and enhancing the financial independence of vulnerable and low-income entrepreneurs. The UN strengthened access-to-finance pathways by mapping financial service providers and designing a repayable financing mechanism, laying the foundation for a community-based revolving fund to sustain agribusiness and enterprise growth.

The UN supported the 2025 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, generating critical data for policy formulation, resource allocation, and design of targeted interventions. The findings strengthened national systems for data-driven decision-making and improved coordination among government ministries and development partners. The UN also advanced environmental resilience and community livelihoods through livelihood and biodiversity assessments across five forest-fringe counties under the Leh Go Green Project, enhancing the capacity of the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) to implement community-based forest management (CBFM).

To improve coastal resilience in Sinoe County, the UN completed key studies — including mangrove extent assessments, early warning system (EWS) needs analyses, and development of nine Integrated Coastal Zones Management (ICZM) plans and a Strategic Resilient Development and Investment Management (SRDIM) plan — strengthening institutional capacity for risk management, biodiversity conservation, climate governance, and climate adaptation.

Modernizing Liberia's Rice Value Chain and Food Systems

The UN supported improved post-harvest handling, storage, and processing technologies across major rice supply chains — directly reducing losses, improving grain quality, and strengthening farmer incomes. A key milestone was development of the National Post-Harvest Strategy (2024-2029), which guides Liberia's efforts to decrease rice import dependency, boost rural employment, and close rice production deficits. The UN constructed warehouses and

post-harvest facilities in three communities, improving storage conditions, enhancing market readiness, and increasing income-earning opportunities for farmers.

The UN scaled up clean energy solutions for rural women farmers through installation of off-grid, sustainable agricultural technologies, enabling women producers to adopt climate-smart vegetable production methods. Eight agricultural cooperatives in Nimba County benefited from solar energy systems improving operational efficiency, electricity reliability, and security. Distribution of over 270 rolls of UV plastics supported establishment of 2,000 solar dryers for cocoa farmers, reducing losses and enhancing product quality and incomes. Solar-powered rice mills improved value addition and helped farmers participate more competitively in local markets.

More than 1,000 single mothers and fishmongers were empowered with improved post-harvest infrastructure, safety gear, and value-chain skills — enhancing food hygiene, income stability, and resilience. The UN empowered fisherfolk with 100 Yamaha outboard engines across Liberia's nine coastal counties, increasing fishing efficiency and safety, and 20 fisherfolk received specialized sea-safety training.

Revitalizing the Cocoa Sector and Empowering Cooperatives

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other national institutions, the UN supported 3,587 rural cocoa-producing households — including 41% women and 56% youth — across Bong, Nimba, and Lofa Counties. Through training in best agricultural practices and provision of hybrid seeds and tools, farmers increased yields from 0.532 MT/ha to 0.7-1.1 MT/ha. In total, 7,937 smallholders were reached across cocoa, rice, vegetable, and fish value chains — 44.3% women and 55.7% youth.

The UN strengthened cooperatives and expanded market access by empowering eight Agricultural Cooperatives in Nimba with logistics and new infrastructure, including four warehouses that improved post-harvest handling and bean quality. The UN distributed 16 Yamaha motorcycles and 16 tricycles to eight cooperatives, enabling them to transport goods more efficiently and access buyers more reliably. Eight cooperatives received digressive financial support totalling US\$1.92 million, enabling them to buy cocoa directly from members and other farmers, resulting in cocoa sales revenue of US\$725,307.

4,329

smallholder farmers empowered with climate-smart agricultural skills

Climate-resilient food production was supported through cultivation of 1,000 hectares of inland valley swamps (IVS), benefiting more than 3,500 smallholder rice farmers, with initial harvests producing 330 MT of rice. The UN supported sustainable vegetable production through cultivation of 57 hectares, benefiting 440 households and generating US\$14,395 in vegetable sales. 25 fishponds were developed with fingerlings and feed provided, enhancing aquaculture production and increasing household protein intake.

The UN supported climate-resilient agriculture value chains across 1,905 hectares of lowlands, with average rice yields reaching 3.05 MT/ha, benefiting 2,096 smallholder farmers across 13 counties. Horticulture production expanded over 163 hectares, enabling 489 farmers in four counties to produce year-round. In the oil palm sub-sector, 100 hectares of plantations were rehabilitated or newly established, with fresh fruit bunch yields reaching 11.20 MT/ha. Across these interventions, 2,685 direct beneficiaries were reached, including 30% women, 30% youth, and persons with disabilities.

Rural Market Infrastructure and Cooperative Systems Strengthened

The UN supported formalization of 14 farmers' cooperatives through technical training, provision of modern agricultural equipment, and certification. More than 700 rural farmers saw significant gains in productivity and income, with cooperative rice production increasing from 13,892 bags to 18,874 bags – a 36% rise – alongside notable improvements in cassava output. The UN supported construction of a modern agricultural processing and storage facility in Bopolu City, Gbarpolu County, serving more than 60 farming communities as a centralized aggregation hub.

The UN also strengthened national systems for environmental governance and accountability by supporting development of a knowledge management platform for climate and environmental data, and a digital reporting tool to enhance transparency and reduce corruption risks.

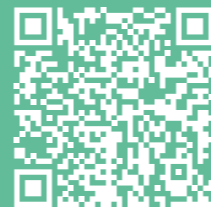
Human Impact Story From Idea to Impact: Farmers and Entrepreneurs Driving Liberia's Agricultural Future

Liberia's farmers and agripreneurs are turning challenges into opportunities – and the United Nations, together with the Government of Liberia and partners, is helping them scale ideas into lasting impact. At the 2025 National Agriculture Fair (NAF '25) in Ganta, beneficiaries supported through joint UN programmes showcased how far they've come, proving that innovation thrives when communities receive the right tools and training.

One of them is Arthur Kolubah Jallah, who founded Liberia Agri Processing Venture to transform local maize into nutritious, value-added products. With limited machinery, his early operations were slow. But after receiving modern equipment and a US\$20,000 grant along with business training, his production and quality improved dramatically. "My business is transforming maize into healthy, value-added products – this is innovation in action," he said. The fair gave his growing enterprise new customers and visibility.

From Lofa County, Ma Korpo Kwalah expanded her cooperative from 10 hectares to more than 50 after receiving support through community development initiatives. With equipment, training, and a US\$20,000 grant, she now produces rice, cassava, vegetables, legumes, and livestock – empowering local women along the way. "Before this support, my business struggled. Today, I am confident, happy, and proud of how far I've come," she shared.

New grantees like Angea Tarlo Davis of Angea Agro Hub are also scaling fast. With funding and training, her business improved bookkeeping, productivity, and customer outreach. "The fair gave our business more visibility... and allowed people to learn about what we do," she said.



The Tompoe Agriculture Development Association (TADA) stood out for strengthening local food systems through improved rice farming, cassava processing, vegetable production, and plantain value-addition. With UN support, these cooperatives are helping rural communities withstand climate shocks and market fluctuations.

Held under the theme "Empowering Farmers, Enriching the Nation," NAF '25 highlighted how agriculture remains central to Liberia's development. Through UN initiatives – from the Growth Accelerator Programme to community-based forest and livelihood projects – farmers and entrepreneurs are gaining the skills, financing, and technology needed to grow resilient businesses that feed communities, create jobs, and strengthen local economies.

Across Liberia, these stories share a common message: with the right support, small ideas can fuel national transformation.

Strengthening Women- and Youth-Led Agricultural Cooperatives

The UN advanced cooperative development by building institutional and community capacity for women and youth leadership in agriculture through a comprehensive Training of Trainers (ToT) programme. 18 focal persons from women- and youth-led farmer groups, the Cooperative Development Agency (CDA), and key government institutions were trained in cooperative governance, management, and member-driven development.

4,329 smallholder farmers (including 1,429 rural women) in six counties – Grand Gedeh, Bong, Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Nimba, and Grand Bassa – were empowered with climate-smart agricultural skills and solar-powered processing and storage units, cutting post-harvest losses and reducing labour burden. Women transitioned from unpaid, low-yield activities to profitable participation in green value chains, collectively generating USD 253,000 in revenue. Skills training and cash vouchers enabled farmers to cultivate 259.86 hectares of farmland, contributing to increased household food production and income.

70,000+

of community forests
placed under sustainable
management plans

74,000

hectares in four community forests
were assessed with conservation
guidelines completed

The UN constructed three storage facilities and four agribusiness centres, strengthening community-level processing and storage capacity.

To further boost rural livelihoods and women's economic participation, the UN provided agricultural inputs and matching grants to 2,813 rural women engaged in key value chains including rice, oil palm, and horticulture. The UN also enhanced financial literacy of 25 smallholder farmer groups in financial management, enabling them to better manage resources and effectively participate in procurement of locally produced food commodities for school feeding.

In collaboration with rural women smallholder farmers, the UN supported local value addition and women's economic empowerment through launch of "Peace Chocolate", a community-driven cocoa product boosting economic opportunities and strengthening social cohesion. Communities across Lofa, Nimba, and Bomi expanded sustainable livelihoods through non-timber forest products, beekeeping, and agroforestry.

Restoring Forest Landscapes and Expanding Climate-Resilient Livelihoods

Under the Leh Go Green Project, the UN advanced forest restoration and strengthened community livelihoods by mapping degraded forest areas, producing indigenous tree seedlings, and establishing or upgrading tree nurseries through grants under the Forest Tree Initiative (FTI). Working across community-based forestry and protected areas in Lofa and Grand Gedeh Counties, communities engaged in land preparation, planting, and participatory



monitoring – improving ecosystem recovery, enhancing biodiversity, and deepening local ownership of forest resources.

Approximately 74,000 hectares in four community forests were assessed with conservation guidelines completed, enabling communities to plant 238 hectares of cocoa seedlings and native shade trees, benefiting 500 households. Livelihood diversification pilots expanded sustainable income opportunities, including training of 50 women in snail farming, support to 10 communities for cane rat production, 20 communities for honey production, and establishment of two charcoal briquette plants. 30 savings groups with 900 members – 80% women – were formed, enabling rural households to save regularly and access micro-loans.

The UN supported coastal livelihoods through installation of solar-powered cold storage facilities for fishmongers and fishermen in Robertsports, Grand Cape Mount County – the first of its kind in Robertsports in many years. This intervention enabled fishermen to safely store fish, significantly reducing post-harvest losses and allowing them to negotiate fair, market-based prices rather than selling under pressure, providing substantial socioeconomic relief for fishing households.

Improving Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Governance

Liberia is home to one of West Africa's largest tropical rainforests, covering 6.6 million hectares (69% of its land area), including 43% of the remaining Upper Guinea forest – a vital biodiversity hotspot with more than 2,000 plant species, 600 bird species, and 125 mammal species. To mitigate threats from unsustainable logging, poaching, and slash-and-burn agriculture, the UN supported communities in advancing sustainable forest and land management through conservation agreements that link biodiversity protection with livelihood incentives across Lofa, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, River Gee, Rivercess, and Sinoe counties. Through this mechanism, more than 70,000 hectares of community forests were placed under sustainable management plans.

To sustain these commitments, the UN facilitated diversified livelihood opportunities – including poultry and small ruminant production, cassava and vegetable farming, beekeeping, and non-timber forest product commercialization – reducing dependence on forest-degrading activities and contributing to behavioural change toward sustainable and climate-friendly income sources.

Enhanced Access to WASH and Hygiene Services

In collaboration with the WASH Commission and relevant MACs, the UN significantly expanded access to WASH and hygiene services through installation and operationalization of 21 solar-powered water kiosks in underserved communities in Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, and Rivercess Counties. These facilities now supply 18,970 rural residents with 27,279,198 gallons of safe drinking water, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. The introduction of the kiosks dramatically reduced the distance households travel to access clean water, placing water points within a five-minute walk for most residents, easing the burden on women and children, and reducing waterborne diseases.

In collaboration with the National WASH Commission, the UN ensured full integration of children's needs and WASH priorities into Liberia's NDC 3.0, resulting in clearly defined cross-sector targets, policy actions, and institutional measures that position children at the centre of national climate commitments and enhance national coherence between climate and WASH policies.

Liberia's Food Safety Governance, Control, and Systems Strengthened

The UN strengthened Liberia's capacity to regulate food quality and safety, improved institutional performance and accountability, and catalysed a shift toward collaborative, efficient, and internationally aligned food safety governance. The establishment of the Liberian Food Safety Coordination Committee (LFSCC) marked a milestone in national food safety governance, bringing together government regulators, the agri-food sector, civil society, and academia to align priorities, share information, and reduce duplication across institutions.

The UN improved institutional sustainability and capacity of LiSA, LACRA, and NaFAA through comprehensive business and sustainability plans. The newly established Food Authority of Liberia (FAL) was strengthened with a three-year strategic plan and a clear operational roadmap. The UN also enhanced technical competence and professionalization of food control functions of LiSA and FAL in inspection and regulatory capabilities, improving adherence to national and international standards.

Liberia forged stronger regional and international integration through participation in platforms including CCAFRICA 25, ARSO, the FSSAI Food Regulators Summit, and AFRAF 25. The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ghana Standards Authority further advanced cross-border collaboration and alignment with regional food safety systems.

Strengthened Food Safety and Quality Infrastructure: Liberia made substantial progress through rehabilitation of the Liberia Standards Authority (LiSA) food testing laboratories into state-of-the-art facilities with enhanced infrastructure, hybrid power supply, and reliable water systems. The Liberia Food Safety Initiative (LiFSI) advanced establishment of the national voluntary third-party food safety assurance (vTPA) scheme, completing its first phase through a nationwide validation process and inauguration of the Governing Board. A joint Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programme was developed for regulatory bodies including NPHIL, NaFAA, and LiSA to promote harmonized competencies.

USD 720
average weekly income
of women using FTT facilities

Women in Fisheries Empowered with Modern Fish Processing

In collaboration with the National Fishery and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA), the UN advanced Liberia's fishery sector by constructing and officially transferring two fish processing and management facilities in Marshall (Margibi County) and Buchanan (Grand Bassa County), as well as a modern fish market with a mini cold room for fish preservation in Banjor, Montserrado County. Seven fish processing centres are under construction in key coastal locations, and four more facilities are being developed in additional coastal areas. A new fish market was constructed in Gbarnga City, Bong County.

The introduction of Fish Processing and Management Technology (FTT) has notably reduced processing time for women, enabling them to handle larger quantities of fish more efficiently. This innovation eliminates polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in smoked fish, allowing the product to meet quality standards for local, national, regional, and international markets. As a result, women using FTT facilities have tripled their weekly income — earning an average of USD 720 compared to USD 220 through traditional methods. Over 100 Yamaha 15hp outboard engines and marine safety kits were procured and distributed to small-scale fishing vessels across nine coastal counties.



Human Impact Story

Theresa's Catch: Rebuilding Livelihoods, One Fish at a Time

In the coastal community of Banjor, 40-year-old Theresa Kangba is known not just as a fishmonger, but as a resilient leader helping other women rebuild their livelihoods. When COVID-19 struck, markets closed, boats stayed ashore, and income disappeared overnight. "Markets were closed. Boats couldn't go out. Our fish spoiled because we had nowhere to sell. It was like watching our lives sink," she recalls.

To support women whose livelihoods were devastated, the United Nations joined forces with the Government of Liberia and partners to strengthen small-scale fisheries.

Through this joint effort, Theresa and women across nine coastal counties received training, equipment, and support to revive their businesses.

Theresa traveled to Ghana for specialized training in hygienic fish handling and processing. She returned home not only with new skills but with the confidence to teach others.

"Our hands may be small, but they carry the weight of our families and communities," she says proudly.

Today, Theresa serves as Secretary-General of a women-led fishmongers' association with 306 members, part of a broader network of 17 women's groups benefiting from improved storage and processing facilities. The new center in Banjor has reduced spoilage, improved product quality, and attracted more buyers — bringing dignity and stability back to women's daily work.

From the hardships of the pandemic has emerged a powerful collective recovery. With UN support, Theresa and her peers are strengthening local food systems, expanding their businesses, and lifting entire communities with them — one fish at a time.



Empowering Farmers with Irrigation, Solar Power, and Storage Facilities

The UN installed and handed over modern Farm-from-the-Box systems to three farmer cooperatives in Nimba and Lofa Counties, offering simplified access to irrigation and vegetable storage. Installation of solar-powered systems expanded essential services to rural financial institutions, allowing farmers to access banking and financial services with greater ease and reliability. Three cooperative warehouses were equipped with solar energy systems and efficient solar dryers were installed to improve cocoa bean processing, reduce losses, and ensure higher product quality.

Supporting Communities and Women's Land Rights Advocacy

The UN advanced inclusive land and forest governance by equipping communities – particularly women, youth, and forest-dependent groups – with knowledge and skills to manage natural resources responsibly and claim their legal rights. More than 250 beneficiaries across six counties (Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Lofa, Grand Gedeh, River Gee, and River Cess) were trained on the Community Rights Law and key forest governance principles. The UN expanded women's land rights awareness by reaching 750 rural and young women in 20 communities with specialized training on the Land Rights Act (2018), significantly enhancing women's understanding of their rights to access, own, inherit, and control land.

Communities gained improved knowledge of sustainable forest management, equitable resource governance, carbon-market readiness, Reduced Impact Logging (RIL), community conservation, and the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Management

The UN made significant strides in strengthening disaster preparedness and resilience across Liberia by supporting the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) in establishing a Regional Disaster Management Hub in Tubmanburg to serve Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, and Gbarpolu counties, while also training county-level disaster management committees to improve local readiness and response. A regional disaster management committee hub was similarly established in Sinoe County.



The UN worked with NDMA and the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance disaster resilience of rural communities by building the capacities of 17 agricultural cooperatives across Lofa, Bong, and Nimba, directly empowering more than 1,200 female farmers with skills to design and implement community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies. The UN also strengthened NDMA's coordination mechanisms to ensure more effective collaboration among key actors in emergency preparedness and response.

Sustainable Land Management and Forest Conservation

The UN made major strides in advancing sustainable land management and climate-resilient forestry. 42,445.56 hectares were mapped across project communities in Nimba County, with ongoing monitoring helping track encroachment and inform development of detailed thematic land-use maps. Through the EU-funded Leh Go Green

initiative, the UN launched Liberia's first-ever Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) programme – a groundbreaking shift toward sustainable timber-harvesting methods that significantly reduce damage to forest ecosystems while preserving long-term productivity.

Coastal Defence and Revetment Interventions

In 2025, national capacity for climate-resilient coastal protection was strengthened through construction of a 1,500-metre revetment coastal defence system in West Point (Monrovia) and Greenville City in Sinoe County. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Mines and Energy, and EPA, approximately 75% of construction was achieved through rock blasting and haulage, with seconded government engineers reflecting a shift toward stronger national ownership, technical accountability, and institutional collaboration.

3

Three cooperative warehouses were equipped with solar energy systems and efficient solar dryers were installed to improve cocoa bean processing

Strengthening Artisanal Mining Governance and Community Leadership

The UN empowered 40 miners and community leaders in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) site reclamation, participatory monitoring, and sustainable mining practices, providing hands-on knowledge in mercury-free extraction methods, mine site reclamation and ecological restoration, and community-driven monitoring techniques. A 16-member Project Environmental Monitoring Committee (PEMC) was established in Joquiken Town – comprising 12 men and 4 women – creating a formal community-based structure to oversee mining operations, track reclamation progress, and ensure adherence to environmental safeguards.

Human Impact Story

Mariam's Story: Healthy Dreams, Growing Opportunities

In Monrovia, 29-year-old Mariam used to sell fruit salad and hand-squeezed juices from a small roadside kiosk. She watched commuters pass by each day, many unable to afford healthy options. She dreamed of doing more — reaching more people, growing a business, and providing nutritious food made from local produce.

When the United Nations and the Government of Liberia expanded support to small agribusinesses during the COVID-19 recovery, Mariam seized the opportunity. After applying to a grant competition, she received funding to buy a blender and juicer — simple tools that transformed her work.

"Previously, I had to squeeze juices manually, which was time-consuming and inefficient. Buying this equipment sped up my work and improved my customer service," she recalls.

With her new equipment, Mariam attracted more customers and moved her stall to a strategic location near a busy hotel. As demand for her juices grew, so did her ambitions. In 2023, additional support enabled her to expand from a single kiosk to five locations, employing 14 staff, most of them women.

Her business now sources pineapples, cucumbers, and watermelons from 20 farmer groups across three counties, strengthening local value chains and creating reliable markets for smallholders. Mariam is already planning her next step — reaching students in rural counties with affordable, healthy juices.

Mariam's journey is just one example of how the UN's collective support to farmers and small entrepreneurs is helping more than 40,000 Liberians build resilience, grow their businesses, and bring nutritious, locally produced food to communities nationwide. Her success shows how opportunity, when paired with determination, can transform not just one business — but an entire network of farmers and families.



Women's Financial Inclusion and Strengthening Community Resilience

The UN strengthened women's financial inclusion by transitioning 39 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) from cash-based systems to fully digitized groups, enabling transparent savings and secure mobile-money transactions. Through this shift, 1,429 women obtained formal digital financial identities, improving their access to credit and enhancing resilience to economic and climate-related shocks. 53 additional VSLAs were established across five resilience counties, bringing together 6,000 members supported with USD 60,000 in start-up capital.

Through 50 newly established VSLAs, 1,451 people — including 975 women — gained access to credit, enabling them to diversify livelihoods, expand small-scale agribusinesses, and meet essential household needs. The UN strengthened cooperative governance by training 25 technicians and project beneficiaries in Cooperatives Development and Management, who cascaded skills to 255 members of 17 emerging women- and youth-led agricultural cooperatives, promoting inclusive leadership and active participation in cooperative decision-making.

Strengthening MSMEs and Private Sector Development

The UN strengthened green and inclusive enterprise development by supporting 40 MSMEs — including 30 community forest-based enterprises — through grants and technical assistance under a growth accelerator scheme. Enterprises received business development training, mentoring, performance monitoring, and linkages to grants and financial institutions, improving financial management, business planning, market readiness, and access to investment opportunities. Under a coastal resilience initiative in Sinoe County, the UN's support directly benefited more than 1,000 households (approximately 2,810 individuals) in seaside communities, empowering women and young people to take active roles in community decision-making and adaptation efforts.

Cross-Border Security and Infrastructure Improved

Cross-border security and infrastructure improvements continued in collaboration with IOM and other partners. In 2024, infrastructure was developed at key border points between Liberia and its neighbours, Guinea and Sierra Leone, including completion of the Medicorma Border Post in Foya District, which borders Sierra Leone. This facility in-

cludes a durable handwashing station to improve WASH services for cross-border travellers in the Parrot Beaks region of Lofa County. The WASH Commission also established two decentralized service windows in County Service Centres to support regional WASH service delivery.

Supporting Eco-Brigades for Youth Employment and Environmental Conservation

180 youths were empowered as eco-brigadiers to promote environmental conservation and community sanitation in Tubmanburg, Bopolu, and Cestos City. Eco-brigadiers received training in environmental stewardship and basic business management, followed by seed grants of LRD 68,000 (approximately USD 400) to establish environmentally friendly microenterprises such as waste recycling, tree nurseries, and eco-tourism services.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the UN supported the National Cadet Programme, deploying 150 youth graduates across 50 public and private institutions with strong female participation (63%), providing structured work experience, mentorship, and a monthly stipend. 16 young graduates were deployed as full-time community volunteers supporting natural resource management and climate-resilient livelihood initiatives.

Advancing Responsible Agricultural Investment and Smallholder Market Systems

The UN contributed significantly to strengthening Liberia's governance of agricultural investments and improving smallholder market systems, enhancing the capacity of MOA and other relevant stakeholders to apply the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI). This led to introduction of the Practical Handbook on Responsible Investment, standardizing policy thinking across institutions. The established Liberia RAI Multi-Stakeholders Platform enhanced coordination, information-sharing, joint problem-solving, and stronger accountability among government actors, youth groups, and civil society.

The construction of four agribusiness centres in Bong, Nimba, Grand Bassa, and Grand Cape Mount significantly enhanced the capacity of women-led farmer groups to process, package, and add value to agricultural products.

Unlocking Farm-to-Market Rural Road Connectivity

In 2025, the UN significantly expanded rural road accessibility through strategic investments in farm-to-market road rehabilitation. 45.3 km of rehabilitated roads in Nimba County brought the cumulative network to 218 km, while an additional 43.15 km completed in Lofa strengthened connectivity across key agricultural zones. Combined, these improvements resulted in 88.45 km of upgraded rural roads in Nimba and Lofa Counties, with an additional 200 km of feeder roads under rehabilitation in Bong and Lofa Counties. These upgraded routes have turned previously impassable corridors into reliable community infrastructure, enabling farmers to transport produce more efficiently, reduce losses, and access larger markets at better prices.

University Innovation Pod Expands Digital Inclusion and Accelerates Youth Innovation

The UN supported the University of Liberia in establishing the University Innovation Pod (UniPod) – a state-of-the-art space that enables students and faculty to ideate, innovate, and design solutions to national development challenges. The UniPod integrates a maker space, design lab, and collaborative workspace that promotes digital inclusion, technology adoption, and gender-inclusive entrepreneurship, strengthening the university's institutional capacity to nurture problem-solvers and expanding opportunities for women and young people to participate in the digital economy.



Outcome 3 Sustaining Peace and Security

By 2024, Liberia consolidates and sustains peace, enhance social cohesion, and has strengthened formal and informal institutions capable of providing access to inclusive, effective, equitable justice and security services capable of promoting and protecting the human rights of all.

Contributing agencies



Key Programmatic Results and Achievements

In 2024, the UN accelerated post-electoral peacebuilding, social cohesion and reconciliation initiatives in the aftermaths of the 2023 presidential and legislative elections. The UN promoted peaceful coexistence, unity, and reconciliation, through community dialogues and other platforms for aggrieved citizens and local communities to address their grievances,

Strengthening Peace Structures and Community Resilience

The UNCT supported and operationalized semi-formal peace infrastructures at national and local levels by constructing five memorial sites in Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Lofa, Gbarpolu, and Bong – fulfilling critical TRC recommendations. Community testimonies revealed improved emotional healing, stronger intergenerational dialogue, and renewed trust in national reconciliation processes. Accelerated community reconciliation dialogues in hot-spot communities strengthened social cohesion and facilitated constructive engagement between political actors and citizens, reducing political tensions during sensitive periods.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government, CSOs, and other stakeholders, the UN expanded the network of 23 new Community Land Development and Management Committees (CLDMCs) with 50/50 gender representation. ADR mechanisms strengthened across Bomi, Gbarpolu, and Grand Cape Mount documented 87 land disputes, resolving 33 through mediation. Training of 183 CLDMC, MSP, and County Land Office members improved gender-responsive land governance, leading to resolution of 85% of documented land disputes and issuance of 23 customary land deeds. In total, over 40 CLDMCs were established and formalized with up to 50% women's representation, resulting in more inclusive land governance and more transparent local decision-making. The Liberia Land Authority was also supported to establish 20+ CLDMCs reaching 500+ people – mostly women – with land rights awareness.

The capacity of Peace Huts across Liberia was strengthened through development of Standard Operating Procedures, transforming them from informal women's spaces to structured community hubs capable of bridging generational, gender, and political divides.

The capacity of national human rights institutions – including INCHR and OWECC – was enhanced through training, material support, and deployment of five new human rights monitors, enhancing early warning, documentation of violations, and integration of human rights into governance processes.

Cross-border peace, security, and governance were strengthened between Liberia and Sierra Leone through a three-tier coordination mechanism, with three Joint Steering Committee meetings and quarterly technical sessions that improved trust and shared decision-making. In border regions, 30 border communities and 162 community representatives (41 women, 121 men) participated in border management dialogues, strengthening local ownership of cross-border peace initiatives and fostering trust between communities and institutions.

The UN supported a nationwide assessment of detention conditions, directly engaging 660 youth and juvenile detainees to identify systemic gaps in access to justice, education, legal representation, and basic services – generating critical evidence to inform national reforms. To advance protection for human rights defenders, the UN facilitated four regional legislative consultations bringing together 145 stakeholders from government, civil society, and local communities. In parallel, 85 youth human rights defenders contributed substantively to the policy-drafting process, strengthening gender-responsive and youth-responsive protection mechanisms. The UN also trained 85 young people in Lofa and Montserrado on human rights monitoring, reporting, and advocacy.

Liberia's Transitional Justice System Strengthened

In 2025, the UN advanced Liberia's transitional justice agenda by supporting development of the national communication and outreach strategy for the Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court (OWECC-L). The launch of the Community and Outreach Strategy marked a significant step toward increasing transparency and public understanding of Liberia's justice and accountability mechanisms, enabling OWECC-L to clarify its mandate, counter misinformation, and extend outreach to rural and underserved communities.

Under the Peace Dividends Project, in partnership with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and the Ministry of Local Government, the UN supported development and national validation of a comprehensive policy paper



Human Impact Story

Young People Lead Change Through Standardized Atayee Centers

When Roscelia D. Flangai travelled from Grand Bassa County to Monrovia for a two-day Training of Trainers workshop, she expected to learn—but she didn't expect to feel transformed. Alongside more than 40 young Liberians, Roscelia became part of a growing movement to strengthen Atayee Centers across all 15 counties.

Supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the training focused on newly developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) designed to

ensure that every Atayee Center functions as a safe, inclusive, and well-managed space for young people. For Roscelia, the SOPs represent more than guidelines—they offer a pathway for women and girls to participate confidently in civic dialogue and community leadership.

These SOPs align with national youth policies and the Sustainable Development Goals to enhance peacebuilding, leadership, and community engagement.

As participants validated and learned to disseminate the SOPs, they also strengthened their capacity to create positive social change within their communities. For many, like Roscelia, the training marked the beginning of a new chapter—one where young people lead the charge in building safer spaces, amplifying voices, and shaping Liberia's peaceful future.

titled "Assessing the Palava Hut Model as a Viable Transitional Justice Mechanism in Complementarity with the War and Economic Crimes Court." The policy paper underwent extensive consultations with government institutions, development partners, and civil society, culminating in its validation in October 2025, providing a critical foundation for informed national decision-making and reinforcing commitments to justice and reconciliation.

Child-Sensitive Justice System Strengthened

The UN strengthened the national child justice system by supporting comprehensive training for all actors involved in the Diversion Programme – including magistrates, probation officers, and social workers – empowering them with skills in child protection principles, diversion procedures, and juvenile justice standards. The Judiciary Training Institute adopted and rolled out a standardized curriculum integrating child-friendly approaches and rights-based procedures into training of new magistrates, contributing to a judiciary better equipped to ensure fairer, more protective outcomes for children.

61

survivors of human trafficking received comprehensive, survivor-centred assistance

The UN strengthened national systems for child justice and human trafficking response. Through UN-supported interventions, 61 survivors of human trafficking received comprehensive, survivor-centred assistance – including medical treatment, mental health and psychosocial counselling, vocational skills training, and reintegration assistance through microbusiness start-up support. A total of nine internally trafficked children and 52 externally trafficked returnees – primarily from Oman and Myanmar – received critical support. These services contributed to significant improvements in survivors’ physical and emotional well-being, strengthened resilience, and enabled many to rebuild their lives with renewed confidence.

Enhancing Child Protection Services

11,457 children experiencing violence accessed essential services, and 10,696 children (5,395 girls; 5,301 boys) received case management services, with 761 children benefiting from diversion programmes. These efforts strengthened GBV referral pathways, operationalized child-friendly justice mechanisms, and ensured access to psychosocial, medical, and legal services for the most vulnerable. UN support also contributed to revision of two key national child protection policies – the Children’s Law (2011) and the Birth and Death Registration Policy – enhancing alignment with human rights and gender-equitable standards.

Strengthening National Commitment on Business and Human Rights

The UN convened a high-level national dialogue that revitalized momentum for implementing Liberia’s National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, bringing together government institutions, private-sector actors, civil society, and development partners to reinforce shared responsibility for embedding human rights principles in business operations.

Strengthening Women, Peace and Security Action Plan Implementation

The UN supported the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection in advancing the country’s third National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS-NAP III). Building on momentum from an October high-level roundtable marking the UN’s 80th anniversary, the Government reaffirmed Liberia’s leadership in the global WPS agenda. At subnational level, the UN supported revitalization of the County WPS-NAP Taskforce in Bomi County, reconnecting local leadership structures to the national WPS process. The UN also supported establishment of a sustainable framework for monitoring and implementing Liberia’s WPS commitments.

The UN significantly strengthened Liberia’s engagement with international human rights mechanisms. The UN’s support was central to Liberia’s successful Fourth-Cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on 3 November. More than 180 stakeholders (55 women) from government, civil society, and the UN system enhanced their skills in drafting state and shadow reports, enabling Liberia to complete its long-pending Initial Report to the Committee Against Torture (CAT) – the first since 2005. The UN also advanced groundwork for establishing a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) under OPCAT. The Government submitted its Beijing+30 national report and its 9th and 10th CEDAW Periodic Reports, marking progress in meeting international human rights reporting obligations.

Strengthening Protection for Human Rights Defenders

The UN strengthened Liberia’s national protection framework for Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) by supporting development of the draft HRD Policy with extensive stakeholder engagements, ensuring youth and women’s perspectives on threats, security gaps, and redress needs – particularly from remote and rural communities – were fully integrated. The policy institutionalizes clear protection mechanisms, including protocols for investigating threats or attacks, formal recognition of HRDs’ legitimate role, improved coordination with civil society, and alignment of national frameworks with international standards.



Early Warning and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms Strengthened

UN support to strengthen early warning and conflict resolution mechanisms resulted in tangible improvements in peacebuilding and community stability. Members of seven Peace Huts across Lofa, Gbarpolu, Margibi, and Bong Counties were trained in women’s leadership, mediation, and community dialogue. Strengthened peace committees at county and district levels helped reduce land-related disputes and address conflict triggers in hotspot counties. With UN financial support, GBV observatories were established in all 15 counties, enabling real-time monitoring and response to GBV and conflict-related incidents. More than 400 community engagements and extensive media outreach – including call-in radio shows, awareness jingles, and online advocacy – reached over 100,000 people with messages on peace, human rights, and conflict prevention.

Advancing Protection of Informal Workers’ Rights

In 2025, the UN strengthened national efforts to safeguard the rights of vulnerable workers through a comprehensive assessment of Liberia’s labour and employment frameworks, engaging with CSOs, the INCHR, the Ministry of Labor, and other key stakeholders to evaluate labour rights conditions in the informal economy.

The assessment, conducted in Grand Cape Mount County, identified significant human rights concerns – including discrimination, weak enforcement of labour standards, insecurity, and lack of social protection – affecting informal workers who make up a substantial share of Liberia’s workforce. The findings provided critical evidence to inform policy action and highlighted the urgent need to align national labour and employment laws with international human rights and labour standards.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms Strengthened

The UN strengthened Liberia’s justice and security institutions by significantly enhancing national capacity to implement Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), improve investigative practices, and strengthen correctional management. Through the Rule of Law Programme, the UN supported the ADR Unit of the Ministry of Justice, the Liberia National Police (LNP), and the Bureau of Correction and Rehabilitation (BCR) to advance ADR implementation and promote passage of the pending ADR Act and the New Prison Act. The ADR Unit increased community-level understanding of ADR procedures, reaching 107 stakeholders (43 women, 64 men) across 11 counties.

The UN supported the LNP to train 45 response-chain actors – including police investigators, prosecutors, social workers, JIT members, and WACPS officers from all 15 counties – on the PEACE model of interviewing, evidence gathering, crime-scene management, trafficking in persons, juvenile justice, and courtroom testimony. The UN also supported BCR to conduct comprehensive training for 46 corrections officers (12 women, 34 men), improving competence in prison security, inmate classification, ethical leadership, conflict management, and institutional roles – contributing to a more accountable and humane corrections system.

Legal Aid Framework and Service Delivery Strengthened

The UN enhanced access to justice through support for legal aid service delivery and legislative reform under the Rule of Law Programme. In partnership with civil society organizations, the Programme provided legal advice, representation, and psychosocial support to 87 beneficiaries – including 33 women GBV survivors and 56 inmates (43 men, 13 women) across Bong, Nimba, and Gbarpolu Counties. Mediation interventions resolved 58 minor criminal and civil cases, reducing pre-trial detention, easing court backlogs, and mitigating prison overcrowding. These results also contributed to momentum for development and passage of the Legal Aid Act.

Advancing Gender-Responsive Justice and Institutional Accountability

The UN strengthened gender-responsive justice and accountability mechanisms in Liberia. The Ministry of Justice developed a Sexual Harassment and Abuse Policy that clearly defines prohibited conduct, formalizes reporting and investigation procedures, and introduces accountability measures. The UN further advanced gender integration within the security sector by supporting rollout of the Ministry of Defense/Armed Forces of Liberia Gender Policy across military installations in four counties. The Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia (AFELL) expanded access to justice, providing legal aid to over 5,000 individuals, training more than 360 justice sector personnel on domestic violence and related issues, and conducting civic education in communities and schools.

Advancing Meaningful Youth Participation in Human Rights Monitoring

The UN strengthened youth leadership and digital engagement in human rights monitoring by supporting the Campaign for Human Rights and Development (CHRD) to conduct capacity-building training for 90 youth participants (36 women, 54 men) in the use of digital platforms for human rights education, monitoring, advocacy, and public participation. The initiative enhanced CHRD's digital infrastructure, transforming it into a recognized national youth digital hub.



The UN reinforced community-level accountability and conflict prevention through four regional trainings equipping 183 members of peace structures, youth groups, CBOs, and traditional and religious leaders with a human rights-based approach to elections. As a direct outcome, participants reported more than 10 election-related incidents to national authorities, demonstrating strengthened surveillance and community-driven accountability.

Human Impact Story

Strengthening Peace through Community Resilience

Women across Liberia are demonstrating that economic empowerment can play a critical role in sustaining peace at the community level. Through initiatives by the United Nations that combine financial literacy, small business training, and leadership development, women are strengthening their economic independence while becoming more active participants in local peacebuilding efforts. These programs have supported market women and community members with skills to improve their livelihoods, enabling them to better support their families and contribute to social stability.

A key component of the initiative has been the revitalization of community-based Peace Mother Clubs, which bring together women and men to promote dialogue, mediate disputes, and address local tensions before they escalate. Hundreds of participants have been mobilized through these groups, creating grassroots platforms for conflict prevention and community engagement. With increased confidence and economic resilience, women are taking on stronger roles as mediators and advocates for peaceful coexistence.

The results highlight how linking economic empowerment with community leadership can strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerabilities that often contribute to conflict and gender-based violence. By supporting women's economic participation and leadership, these efforts are helping to build more inclusive and peaceful communities across Liberia, reinforcing the country's broader peacebuilding and development goals.



Outcome 4

Governance and Transparency

By 2024, people in Liberia especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from strengthened institutions that are more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive in delivering essential services at the national and sub-national levels.



Contributing agencies



Key Programmatic Results and Achievements

In 2025, UN support contributed to strengthening inclusive governance, peaceful political processes, and evidence-based decision-making at national and county levels in Liberia. Through coordinated action by UNDP, UN Women, and OHCHR, political institutions, civil society, and local governance structures demonstrated improved capacity and commitment to transparency, participation, and gender-responsive governance. The initiatives focused on creating a more transparent, inclusive, and accountable state framework that empowers women, youth, and marginalized groups.

Strengthened Political Dialogue and Peaceful Electoral Processes

Under the Liberia Electoral Support Project (LESP), the UN in collaboration with NEC supported political parties to reinforce their commitment to peaceful and constructive political engagements. This included facilitating revision of the Inter-Party Consultative Committee (IPCC) MoU and the Farmington River Declaration, which renewed political parties' commitment to maintaining peace during the 2023 general presidential and legislative elections and subsequent by-elections. Through these engagements, political parties demonstrated greater internal cohesion and accountability, with renewed commitment to non-violence and structured dialogue mechanisms.

Strengthening Women's and Youth Participation in Local Governance

The UN in partnership with CENTAL and WONGOSOL generated the first large-scale, gender- and age-disaggregated evidence base on participation in County Councils and access to County Service Centres across Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh, and Nimba counties. The assessment reached 385 respondents (48% women; 54% youth) and revealed that although awareness of County Councils is high (79%), actual participation remains low (42%). Women's participation was rated high or very high by only 25% of respondents, youth participation by 20%, and persons with disabilities by 8%.

The analysis uncovered structural barriers — including lack of invitations, poor information-sharing, irregular meeting schedules, and high costs and distance — that disproportionately affected women and youths. The findings enabled county authorities and national stakeholders to improve gender- and youth-inclusive planning and service delivery, prompting targeted advocacy and deeper engagement with County Councils and Service Centres. At the community level, citizens — particularly women and youth — demonstrated increased confidence and willingness to engage officials, participate in governance, and demand greater accountability.

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Strengthening Electoral Integrity and Gender-Responsive Election Management

In 2025, the UN in collaboration with UNDP significantly strengthened the institutional capacity of the National Elections Commission (NEC) to deliver inclusive, transparent, and gender-responsive electoral processes.



145
community participants
empowered with improved
knowledge of electoral
rights, procedures, and
inclusive voting tools

The UN advanced the gender assessment of the 2023 General Elections and supported the practical rollout of NEC's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy through targeted civic dialogues in Nimba, empowering 145 community participants — including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and local leaders — with improved knowledge of electoral rights, procedures, and inclusive voting tools.

The UN supported NEC in preparing for BRIDGE training on inclusive electoral management and development of a GESI Implementation Action Plan, while strengthening NEC's technical foundation through ICT networking and security training, digitalization of its archives, a study tour to Ghana, and support for developing its five-year strategic plan. The UN also built NEC's internal and external communication capacity through training in digital communication, graphic design, videography, and content creation, while enhancing staff skills on gender-re-

sponsive reporting and preventing violence against women in elections. The UN facilitated a peer learning visit to Sierra Leone for legislative and civil society representatives, reinforcing inclusive, participatory electoral governance.

Strengthening County Governance, Fiscal Decentralization, and Financial Management

The UN through the Liberia Decentralization Support Programme (LDSP) and in partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Ministry of Local Government significantly advanced county-level governance by delivering comprehensive fiscal decentralization and public financial management training to 85 participants from all 15 County Councils and key national

and local institutions. The capacity-building strengthened county officials' understanding of the County Treasury Framework, national budget processes, tax policy and administration, and revenue-sharing regulations.

Specialized training for 37 CSC staff improved operational readiness for new Vehicle and Driver's Licence Hubs, resulting in faster, more transparent, and citizen-centred licensing services. An additional 48 CSC Coordinators and LISGIS Data Managers gained enhanced managerial, coordination, and reporting skills. With funding from SIDA, 78 treasury and financial officers were trained in practical public financial management, enabling more accurate revenue reconciliation and application of the Revenue Sharing Law. Regional policy dialogues involving 188 stakeholders deepened understanding of fiscal decentralization and strengthened local governments' capacity to operationalize the Revenue Sharing Act.



Human Impact Story

Local Planning Takes Root in Liberia's Southeast

In Zwedru, local officials from five southeastern counties came together to strengthen Liberia's decentralization efforts through the establishment of County Development Planning Units. Over 75 participants completed practical training on inclusive planning, budgeting, data use, and gender-responsive approaches—equipping counties to better translate community priorities into concrete development actions.

The new units, now in place across all 15 counties, create the technical backbone of local governance, ensuring decisions are more transparent, participatory, and connected to citizens' needs. With planners, engineers, data analysts, and inclusion officers working side by side, counties are now better positioned to deliver services closer to communities and strengthen accountability.

For participants, the training marked a turning point—an opportunity to ensure that women, youth, and marginalized groups are finally reflected in local development agendas. As one trainee noted, "This is the first time our communities can truly see themselves in county planning."

Strengthening Legal Reform and Breaking Barriers for Equality

The UN spearheaded a landmark national assessment of discriminatory laws in Liberia, reviewing 19 key legal frameworks — including the Constitution, Penal Code, Domestic Relations Law, Decent Work Act, and Children's Law — through a gender-responsive lens aligned with CE-DAW, the Maputo Protocol, and the Beijing Platform for Action. Using a fully participatory approach, the process convened 29 stakeholders from government, the Legislature, national institutions, civil society, and the UN system in Monrovia, complemented by community consultations in Grand Cape Mount, Bong, and Grand Gedeh with 44 participants.

The assessment identified discriminatory provisions in 14 of the 19 laws reviewed and outlined clear priority areas for reform. A multi-stakeholder peer review and national validation workshop bringing together over 50 stakeholders from more than 30 institutions endorsed the findings, confirming the report as a nationally owned roadmap for legal reform.

Strengthening Electoral Law Reform for Inclusive Women's Political Participation

The UN, under the Liberia Electoral Support Project, convened a high-level technical briefing on 11 June 2025 bringing together over 40 key actors — from the Women's Legislative Caucus, NEC, Government ministries, legal institutions, and civil society — to deepen national understanding of electoral systems and the legal and technical requirements for Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) to increase women's representation. The UN strengthened national advocacy for women's political participation through a multi-stakeholder briefing hosted by the Women's Legislative Caucus of Liberia, enhancing lawmakers' and stakeholders' understanding of how TSMs can improve women's representation. The UN also trained civil society organizations on effective advocacy strategies to advance TSMs.

The UN is supporting a gender analysis of Liberia's electoral legal and institutional framework in close partnership with NEC, assessing how current laws, regulations, and institutional practices facilitate or hinder participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. The UN also supported review of NEC's Human Resources Manual and development of its 2026-2030 Strategic Plan, integrating lessons from the 2023 NEC Gender Audit and aligning with the NEC GESI Policy.

Women's Legislative Caucus of Liberia Strengthened

The UN supported the Women's Legislative Caucus of Liberia (WLCL) through a South-South cooperation initiative aimed at strengthening women's legislative leadership and advancing gender-responsive governance. Through technical guidance and sustained coordination support, the UN facilitated the development, review, approval, and launch of the project, ensuring WLCL had the operational capacity required to effectively implement by forging strategic engagement with members and promoting coordination with national institutions. The project established a transformative platform for advancing gender equality in Liberia's governance landscape by equipping women legislators with skills to lead gender-responsive lawmaking, drive reforms to eliminate discriminatory laws, promote SRHR, and expand women's economic empowerment.

Promoting Evidence-Based Service Delivery at Local Level

Between November and December 2025, the UN generated critical gender- and age-disaggregated evidence across Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh, and Nimba, revealing that although awareness of County Councils is high, participation — especially by women, youth, and persons with disabilities — remains limited due to weak information-sharing, irregular meetings, and significant financial and geographic barriers. The assessment also found persistent gaps in service access at County Service Centres and low trust in transparency and responsiveness. Despite these challenges, the findings highlighted strong civic readiness, with 69% of respondents expressing confidence in their advocacy capacity.

Validated through a multi-stakeholder session and discussed in county-level dialogues, the evidence is already driving targeted advocacy and informing follow-up actions to improve gender- and youth-responsive service delivery. The UN supported Democracy School courses to build the leadership, civic awareness, and democratic participation skills of women and youth, expanding the pool of informed citizens equipped to influence county governance and hold institutions accountable.

The UN advanced efforts to transform discriminatory gender norms by supporting two high-level national dialogues mobilizing influential male leaders to champion women's leadership and equality. During the 16 Days of Activism, the UN engaged policymakers, security actors, legal practitioners, and male allies who committed to promoting safe digital spaces and replicating positive-masculinity platforms across universities and communities.



Human Impact Story

Women Leading Change: Shifting Power and Possibility in Liberia

Across Liberia, women are stepping into leadership roles once closed to them – challenging traditions, reshaping communities, and inspiring the next generation. Through the United Nations’ collective support to local governance and peacebuilding, women in Gbarpolu County are transforming long-held beliefs about who can lead.

Esther Mulbah, Chairperson of the Bopolu Peace Hut, has watched her community change. “We are telling the men that anything they can do, we the women can do it. They are listening to us now,” she says – a quiet declaration marking a powerful shift.

For decades, cultural norms kept women from political participation. But through UN-supported leadership and mediation training, women like Esther began to see themselves differently – not just as supporters, but as decision-makers.

The programme helped them build confidence, resolve conflicts, and speak publicly about issues affecting their communities.

One of those women is Jestina Dukuly, now the District Commissioner of Bopolu.

“Before the training, I was afraid. But after the training, I was brave and decided to run in the election,” she recounts. Her victory sent a message across the district: women’s leadership is not only possible – it is essential.

The initiative also engaged men, helping them recognize the value of gender-inclusive leadership. Gbarpolu County Superintendent Sam Zinnah captured this shift:

“We live in a traditional society where women are seen as second, but I believe that anything men can do, women should also have the opportunity to do.”

Despite progress, women hold only 11% of local government positions, highlighting the urgent need for continued support. Yet successes like Esther’s and Dukuly’s show what is possible when communities rally behind women’s leadership.

As one partner noted, empowering women creates a ripple effect – strengthening families, improving governance, and building more peaceful communities. Across Liberia, the UN is committed to working with women and youth to accelerate this momentum, ensuring that every woman has the opportunity to lead, influence, and shape her country’s future.

Strengthening CSOs to Promote Women’s Political and Leadership Participation

The UN strengthened national advocacy for women’s political participation by training 56 representatives – primarily women – from 18 civil society organizations through a BRIDGE-based engagement focused on gender-responsive electoral reform and Temporary Special Measures. As a key result, participating organizations agreed to form a Civil Society Coordination Platform on Women’s Political Participation, creating a unified mechanism to harmonize messaging and drive coordinated national and county-level advocacy for Temporary Special Measures.

The UN strengthened Liberia’s accountability and transitional justice landscape by training over 260 civil society, academic, and media actors on victim-centred transitional justice processes. The UN also equipped 12 youth-led CSOs representing more than 4,000 young people to more effectively advocate for youth rights, governance, and the rule of law. Under the Peacebuilding Fund-supported Social Accountability Project, the UN expanded civic oversight by partnering with Accountability Lab Liberia and national stakeholders to build the capacity of CSOs and the INCHR to track corruption, monitor public contracts, and engage government constructively, reaching all 15 counties and introducing scorecards and ranking tools that improved evidence-based advocacy and public access to information.

GBV and Social Accountability Framework Strengthened

The GBV Accountability Framework was strengthened through inter-agency coordination, data harmonization, and inclusive participation of county-level actors, women, rural communities, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. These efforts reinforced national systems for survivor-centred SGBV response and positioned Liberia to roll out specialized training in 2026 that will expand institutional capacity and improve access to justice for survivors.

A nationwide survey conducted in 2025 under the Peacebuilding Fund-supported Social Accountability Project gathered responses from nearly 2,000 people across all 15 counties, revealing very low public confidence in justice institutions despite their perceived importance. Citizens cited weak law enforcement, political interference, case delays, and widespread bribery as key barriers to justice. The findings now serve as a critical baseline to guide reforms, strengthen whistleblower and witness protection, and expand civic education.

56

representatives – primarily women – from 18 civil society organizations trained on women’s political participation

4,000+

young people represented by 12 youth-led CSOs advocating for youth rights, governance, and the rule of law

UN-supported stakeholder engagements across Bong, Grand Gedeh, Gbarpolu, and Nimba strengthened county ownership of inclusive governance, reinforcing commitments from county leadership to expand citizen participation – especially for women and youth. CENTAL-led sessions in Bong and Nimba engaged 148 citizens, youth leaders, persons with disabilities, CSOs, and county authorities to review evidence, agree on concrete actions, and improve collaboration with local officials.

The UN strengthened Liberia’s integrity and justice systems by engaging over 600 stakeholders across Montserado, Bong, Grand Bassa, and Nimba in multi-stakeholder dialogues on human rights, anti-corruption, procurement transparency, and access to justice. Targeted training equipped 93 justice actors and 120 local officials with skills in whistleblower protection, asset declaration, and corruption-risk prevention. Civil society capacity also expanded significantly, with 420 groups trained in advocacy, service monitoring, and digital tools such as the TALKAY App for real-time corruption reporting.

The UN strengthened Liberia’s anti-corruption and governance landscape by training over 70 reporting volunteers from six counties and more than 30 journalists nationwide in policy advocacy, legislative drafting, and digital tools for governance monitoring, fostering closer collaboration among civil society, integrity institutions, and justice actors.

177

civil registrars trained on birth registration and notification

5,082

children under six reached with national IDs linked to verified immunization records

Digital Case Management and Civil Registrars' System Strengthened

The UN strengthened justice, security, and civil registration systems by enhancing digital case management capacity and improving birth registration and identity services nationwide. Through the Rule of Law Programme, the UN trained 60 judicial clerks in Montserrado and 46 Liberia National Police reporting officers across all 15 counties to operate upgraded digital case and crime-statistics systems, resulting in faster case tracking, reduced administrative errors, improved coordination between courts and police, and prospects for reducing court backlogs and prison overcrowding.

Complementing these gains, the UN supported a national CRVS-ID landscape analysis and developed an integrated CRVS-ID framework, while training 177 civil registrars – mostly women – on birth registration and notification. This contributed to registration and certification of 1,339 children and enabled a pilot interoperability initiative linking health, birth registration, and national ID systems, reaching 5,082 children under six with national IDs linked to verified immunization records.

Empowered County Service Centres with Solar Power for Continued Revenue Generation

The UN improved essential service delivery by supporting repair of solar power systems at the Gbarpolu and Rivercess County Service Centres, coupled with practical troubleshooting and knowledge-transfer support to local technicians. As a result, the Rivercess County Service Centre is now fully electrified, enabling reliable day-to-day operations, improving quality and timeliness of services to citizens, and creating a more conducive environment for revenue generation.

Strengthening Fiscal Decentralization and County Service Centres

The UN advanced national governance reforms by supporting development of a Five-Year Strategic Plan with the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, providing a clear framework for institutional transformation and strengthened accountability systems. The UN advanced Liberia's decentralization agenda by supporting revision of the Local Government Act's 10-year implementation plan, establishing a clear results framework to guide reforms across key governance priorities. The UN also strengthened county-level planning capacity by establishing and equipping County Development Planning Units in nine counties and training 163 officials in inclusive planning, financial management, M&E, and transparent reporting. Nationwide city reaffirmation exercises further enhanced subnational governance by identifying infrastructure and service delivery gaps and informing re-chartering needs.

Promoting Citizens' Feedback Mechanisms in Governance Reform

The UN strengthened citizens participation and local accountability across Nimba, Bong, Grand Gedeh, and Gbarpolu by training 120 local actors – including youth, peace hut women, and community leaders – on decentralization, gender mainstreaming, anti-corruption, and social accountability tools. Public awareness activities reached an additional 866 citizens, increasing knowledge of rights, transparency, and inclusive decision-making. These combined efforts boosted citizens' confidence to engage county authorities, monitor service delivery, and advocate for gender- and youth-responsive priorities, strengthening accountability mechanisms and advancing more inclusive local governance.

2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Amid sharp global reductions in official development assistance and shrinking fiscal space, Liberia's SDGs financing landscape remains increasingly challenging. However, Liberia accelerated strategic domestic resource mobilization mechanisms and private-sector engagement for sustaining SDGs progress. Over the year, the United Nations part-

nered with the Liberia Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Finance and Development and other stakeholders to convene a landmark development partners and private-sector dialogue aimed at advancing innovative financing and investment aligned with national priorities enshrined in the AAID. Through these engagements, the UN strengthened the capacity of the Government to forge strategic collaboration and partnerships for domestic resource mobilization and innovative financing, including climate financing, blue economy and other non-traditional donors' support.



2.4

Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Development of the UN Cooperation Framework

The development of the new UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF 2026-2030) clearly demonstrated the UNCT collective and collaborative involvement that brought together the expertise, mandates, and comparative advantages of all UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) in a country. It begins with a shared analysis—through the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and evaluation of the previous CF, DOD and other relevant systematic reviews and strategic prioritization—where UN agencies jointly examine national priorities, development challenges, data gaps, and opportunities for accelerating progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Throughout this stage, the UN system works collectively with government counterparts, civil society, development partners, and communities to ensure that the analysis is inclusive, evidence-based, and reflective of the country's unique context. This joint diagnostic exercise coupled with the strategic pillars of the AAID to inform the strategic priority areas where the UN can deliver the greatest impact.

In other words, the UN collectively owned and coordinated the drafting of the Cooperation Framework, outlining shared outcomes, indicators, and implementation strategies. The Framework is a product of extensive consultations, ensuring alignment with national development plans and international norms, while also integrating cross-cutting commitments such as human rights, gender equality, climate resilience, and leaving no one behind. The finalization and launch of the UNCF represented a unified UN commitment, often endorsed at the highest levels of government and the UN system which showcased collective ownership—bringing together agencies, government partners, donors, and stakeholders—signalling a cohesive platform for joint action, resource mobilization, and accountability over the cooperation cycle.



A Stronger Partnership for a Stronger Liberia: Signing the US\$883 Million Cooperation Framework

Liberia and the United Nations marked a major milestone as they signed the new US\$883 million Cooperation Framework, setting the course for development support from 2026 to 2030. The signing reaffirmed a long-standing partnership grounded in shared priorities — from economic transformation to inclusive governance and improved social services.

At the ceremony, Finance and Development Planning Minister Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan described the agreement as a commitment to real results, not just plans. He emphasized that the framework had been shaped by national priorities and lessons learned from recent crises. He called it a partnership “tested and strengthened during difficult times.”

UN Resident Coordinator Christine N. Umutoni highlighted the significance of the moment. “This framework reaffirms our shared vision of a peaceful, inclusive, and prosperous Liberia where everyone can realize their full potential,” she said. Built on national ownership, the new framework aligns with Liberia’s ARREST Agenda, Vision 2030, Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The agreement comes at a time when global aid is shifting, making innovation and domestic resource mobilization even more important. Both the UN and the Government acknowledged these challenges and pledged to strengthen collaboration with civil society, local authorities, the private sector, and communities to ensure tangible improvements in people’s lives.

As Ms. Umutoni noted, “The United Nations family commits to walking this journey with Liberia. Together, we will turn this vision into reality.” The Cooperation Framework marks a renewed promise — that through collective effort, Liberia’s next chapter of development will be more inclusive, resilient, and transformative for all.

The UN in Liberia implemented several key initiatives and flagship programmes in partnership with the Government of Liberia, development partners, civil society organizations and a broad range of stakeholders. The Accelerated Community Development Programme is transforming rural agriculture by equipping farmers with tools and skills to promote sustainable, climate-smart agriculture and improve livelihoods, while also supporting the decentralization of services. The At-Risk Youth Programme is providing comprehensive support to vulnerable youth, alongside other joint initiatives aimed at preventing violence against women and girls, improving community infrastructure, advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and creating economic empowerment opportunities for women and youth through community-led agriculture, food systems, livelihoods support, education, and skills development.

The Liberia Decentralization Support Programme is enhancing the capacity of County Service Centres and building the competencies of local government officials on the Local Government Act and the Revenue Sharing Act, which are vital to fiscal decentralization and the effective delivery of services. The UN is also making significant progress in rural road infrastructure by constructing farm-to-market roads to improve market access and boost rural development. These interventions are empowering farmers to increase productivity, improve post-harvest processes, and contribute to food security and sustainable livelihoods.

The Liberia Spotlight Initiative 2.0 - The UN strengthened Liberia’s preparedness for a survivor-centred response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through the Spotlight Initiative 2.0, laying the foundation for specialized training of judges, prosecutors, investigators, lawyers, social workers, and forensic/medical personnel. The programme enhanced national policy alignment and institutional coordination by bringing MGCSP, MoJ, the Law Reform Commission, MoH, and the Liberia National Police together around priority legal reforms and unified training curricula. Forensic capacity assessments conducted at JFK Medical Centre and LNP Headquarters identified critical evidence-handling gaps, which are now guiding targeted capacity-building efforts to improve evidence quality in GBV cases—strengthening accountability, advancing justice for survivors, and improving the overall effectiveness of Liberia’s SGBV response system.

At-Risk Youth Empowerment Programme – The UN supported the Government of Liberia in developing the At-Risk Youth Empowerment Programme, a 10-year initiative focused on the rehabilitation, empowerment, and reintegration of youth at risk of drug use. It also aims to prevent young people from falling into addiction. Since the programme began, 445 at-risk youth have been admitted into detoxification programmes, with 269 individuals successfully rehabilitated.

2.5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned

The year 2025 marked a pivotal moment in sustaining Liberia's development trajectory amidst a global reduction in official development assistance (ODA) and drawdown of USIAD and other development assistance. The UN Country Team (UNCT) supported the Government in addressing the immediate effects of ODA cuts through forging strategic partnerships and realignment, promoting domestic resource mobilization and innovative financing strategies to ensure implementation to the Arrest Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) – which defines the country's development priorities and the pathway toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In addition, the UN enhanced coordination mechanisms and implemented joint interventions that accelerated rural development, improved livelihoods and health outcomes, promoted gender equality, expanded women's political participation and leadership, and strengthened access to basic services and the rule of law at both local and national levels.

The UN also strengthened internal coordination through the UNCT and the Inter-Agency Programme Team (IAPT), by restructuring and streamlining the coordination and

governance structures of the CF as recommended by the previous CF evaluation report. The UNCT also ensured the development of human-centered, transformative flagship and joint programmes as an innovative way of implementing the new generation CF, while expanding partnerships with the World Bank, IFIs and other non-traditional donors to improve rural connectivity, learning outcomes, agricultural productivity, and access to farm-to-market roads for sustainable development.

Despite these advances, challenges remain. Coordination across agencies continues to be hampered by siloed approaches, while reduced fiscal space—exacerbated by external aid cuts, particularly from the US Government—and limited resource mobilization slowed the implementation of transformative initiatives. Enhancing coordination and collaboration within the UN system and with government and development partners through coherent policy and advisory approaches will be essential for delivering high-impact development results. This will require strengthened coordination and communication mechanisms to assess, document, and communicate the successes and impacts of joint programmes at all levels.

The UNCT will continue to focus on delivering greater impact by building synergies, reinforcing coordination and accountability mechanisms, and working closely with all partners, especially the Government, to deliver effectively.

2.6 Overview of Resource Mobilization & Financial Delivery

In 2025, through the UNCF Joint Work Plan, the UNCT projected a total programme budget of US\$111.76 million, of which US\$82.9 million was mobilized. From the mobilized resources, a total of US\$65.79 million was expended across all pillars, agency programmes and interventions, resulting in a 79.33% delivery rate. This reflects strong implementation by agencies towards the realization of the UNCF priorities and outcome areas.

The table below summarizes the performance of the Results Groups in terms of resource mobilization, financial delivery, and programmatic implementation.

UNCF Outcome Areas	Total Required Resources	Total Available Resources	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate
Outcome 1: Basic Social Services	\$46,888,005	\$33,151,985	\$27,762,413	83.7%
Outcome 2: Sustainable Economic Development	\$42,081,810	\$37,834,483	\$28,328,034	74.9%
Outcome 3: Sustaining Peace & Security	\$16,787,903	\$7,904,169	\$6,184,822	78.2%
Outcome 4: Governance & Transparency	\$6,005,945	\$4,031,727	\$3,513,451	87%
Grand Total Amount	\$111,763,663	\$82,922,364	\$65,788,720	79.3%

Joint Programmes and Resources Mobilized

The year 2025 was hit by global reductions in ODA and shrinking fiscal space due to the withdrawal of USAID and other development partners. However, the UNCT accelerated its resource mobilization efforts, forging strategic partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors and private sector and developing eleven (11) joint programmes, that secured over US\$52.5 million in funding from the European Union, UN Human Security Trust Fund, SDG Fund, PBF, and other non-traditional donors and development partners. These resources supported

initiatives such as Spotlight Initiative 2.0, "Building Resilience of Youth, Women, and Vulnerable Groups through Social Protection Floor in Liberia using ICT", the "Community-Based Forestry and Protected Area Management Project", the "At-Risk Youth Programme", the "Peace Dividends & Social Cohesion Project", among others. These interventions are aimed at empowering local communities through smart agriculture, improved healthcare delivery, and sustainable decentralized service delivery. The table below presents the list of joint programmes.

NO	PROGRAM	AGENCY/CIES	YEAR	AMOUNT	STATUS
1	Building Resilience of Youth, Women, and Vulnerable Groups through Social Protection Floor in Liberia using ICT (UHSTF)	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UN Women, WFP and UNICEF	01/07/2021 - 31/06/2024	\$5,000,000	Ongoing
2	Community-Based Forestry and Protected Area Management Project	UNDP and FAO	June 2022-May, 2026	\$7,894,569	Ongoing
3	Promoting Peaceful Electoral Environment and Community Security in Liberia	UNDP, IOM and OHCHR	September 2022 – September 2024	\$3,000,000	Ongoing
4	Delivering Peace Dividends in Liberia: Consolidating National, Regional and Local Reconciliation and Social Cohesion Opportunities	UNDP, FAO	October 2021 – October 2024	\$3,000,000	Ongoing
5	Girls and Young Women Take Actions for Peace	Plan International	April 2023 -March 2025	\$1,300,000	Ongoing
6	Enhancing Social Cohesion through Rehabilitation and empowerment of At-Risk Youth in Liberia	UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF	Sept 2023- Sept 2024	\$3,000,000	Ongoing
7	Enhancing peace and social cohesion through the promotion of equitable access to and use of land for rural women in conflict-prone communities and concession areas	UNDP, UN Women	July 2023-June 2026	\$3,300,000	Ongoing
8	Empowering citizens and communities to foster social accountability and transparency in governance and public service delivery	UNDP, UN Women	Jan – Dec. 2024	\$3,500,000	Ongoing
9	Strengthening communities through equitable access to and use of land in resolving conflict in concessions areas	UNDP, UN Women, WFP	Jan. -Dec. 2024	\$3,500,000	Ongoing
10	At-Risk Youth* Empowerment Program (AR-YEP) (Pilot Phase)	UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP	2023-2025	\$6,000,000	Ongoing
11	Spotlight Initiative 2.0	UNDP, UNFPA, UNW	2025-2029	13,000,000	Ongoing
Grand Total				\$52,494,569	



3

UNCT key focus for next year

3.1 Looking Ahead in 2027 and Beyond

2026 marks another milestone in Liberia's democratic and development trajectory. With the finalization of the Arrest Agenda for Inclusive Development and the County Development Agenda, the UN Country Team is well-positioned to support the incoming administration in implementing its ARREST Agenda and related county development priorities. The new UNCF (2026–2030) will be aligned with the AAID to ensure that the UN's collective offer is tailored to support national priorities and the achievement of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in Liberia.

At the same time, the UN development system will continue to strengthen peacebuilding, social cohesion, and conflict prevention efforts to foster peaceful coexistence and deliver tangible peace dividends. It will also prioritize investment in transformative, impact-driven joint programmes focused on decentralizing social services, advancing climate-smart agriculture and agri-business, enhancing food security, and promoting human capital development to accelerate progress toward Agenda 2030, the SDGs, and national development goals.

3.2 SDGs Acceleration

Liberia has committed to the domestication of the SDGs since 2016, following a national launch aimed at mainstreaming and localizing the SDGs within its national development planning processes. As Liberia prepares to submit its 3rd VNR report, it's critical to note that SDG targets are currently off track to be achieved, thereby calling for an urgent, integrated approach to rescue the global agenda. With support from the UN system, the Government of Liberia recently took stock of its SDGs commitments and held inclusive consultations with public sector institutions, the private sector, CSOs, and local communities to assess the status of SDG implementation and jointly develop a national rescue plan through renewed commitments for SDG acceleration. Liberia will present the findings of its 3rd VNR at the upcoming summit for renewed partnerships to accelerate the six transitions in meeting key targets by 2030.

ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Disputes Resolution
ANC	Ante Natal Care
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EMIS	Education Information Management System
EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services
FFPO	Forest and Farm Producers Organizations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV-AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAPT	Inter-Agency Programming Team
IFI	International Financial Institutions
INCHR	Independent National Commission on Human Rights
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
LACC	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFDP	Minister of Finance and Development Planning
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEC	National Elections Commission
OMT	Operations Management Team
PADP	Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Plan
PWD	People With Disabilities
RC	Resident Coordinator
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SRHR	Sexual Reproduction Health Rights
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team
UN/GOL	UN-Government
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WLC	Women Legislative Caucus
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security

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LIBERIA

