



GOVERNMENT OF
LIBERIA



ARREST AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

INCLUSIVE

SUSTAINABLE

RESILIENT

PROSPEROUS



PILLAR 1:
ECONOMIC
TRANSFORMATION



PILLAR 2:
INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT



PILLAR 3:
RULE
OF LAW



PILLAR 4:
GOVERNANCE AND
ANTI-CORRUPTION



PILLAR 5:
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



PILLAR 6:
HUMAN CAPITAL
DEVELOPMENT

2025 PROGRESS REPORT

February 2026

ARREST Agenda for
Inclusive Development
Progress Report
2025



FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



It is with great pride and renewed sense of national commitment that I present the Year One Implementation Report of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID), Liberia's Fourth Post-Conflict National Development Plan. This report marks the first comprehensive account of our progress under this ambitious development framework and reflects the Government's commitment to delivering measurable, inclusive and sustainable development outcomes for all Liberians.

The first year of implementation focused on establishing a strong foundation for inclusive growth, institutional strengthening, and infrastructure transformation. Through enhanced coordination mechanisms, strengthened public investment management systems, improved performance reporting frameworks, and sectoral alignment to national priorities, the Government has taken significant steps to translate policy commitments into

tangible results. Across ministries, agencies, commissions, and county administrations, collaborative efforts advanced national planning processes, and reinforced monitoring and evaluation systems.

Development is a shared national endeavor. As we move forward, the Government remains resolute in deepening reforms, strengthening coordination at all levels, and accelerating implementation of the AAID to secure a more inclusive and equitable growth.

Progress recorded across priority sectors reflects the Government's commitment to economic revitalization, human capital development, governance reforms, and infrastructure expansion.

Year one implementation of the AAID took place within a challenging fiscal and global economic environment. Nonetheless, the resilience and determination of the Government enabled steady progress. Lessons learned in this inaugural year provide valuable insights to strengthen execution, accelerate service delivery, and enhance accountability in the years ahead.

The preparation of the AAID Year One implementation Report reflects the collective efforts of numerous institutions and stakeholders. We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the technical team from the Ministry of Finance, led by Hon. J. Wellington Barchue I., Assistant Minister for Development Planning, for their guidance and technical oversight in the preparation of this report.



We also extend our gratitude to the Spending Entities (SEs) that contributed data and actively participated in the review processes, thereby ensuring the accuracy and credibility of this report. Additionally, we are grateful for the contributions of development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector for their technical, financial and advisory support which improved the quality of the report.

Together, these collective efforts affirm that Liberia's transformation under the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development is a shared national endeavor. As we move forward, the

Government reaffirms its commitment to deepening reforms, strengthening coordination and accelerating implementation of the AAID to secure a more prosperous and resilient future for our citizens.

Hon. Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan
Minister of Finance and Development Planning
Republic of Liberia



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAID	The ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development
AC3	Amílcar Cabral Cable Consortium of Liberia
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement
AfDB	African Development Bank Group
AFL	Armed Forces of Liberia
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programs
ARREST	Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation, & Tourism
ATC&C	Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection
AU	African Union
BCR	Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CARI	Central Agriculture Research Institute
CBL	Central Bank of Liberia
CBT	Community-Based Tourism
CDA	Cooperative Development Agency
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CLUS	Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban Sanitation
CMIS	Case Management Information System
DEST	Development of Educational Science and Technology
DPI	Data Public Infrastructure
ERPO	Emergency Rice Production Offensive
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Farmer-Based Organizations
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
FbF	Forecast-Based Financing
GAC	General Auditing Commission
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GoL	Government of Liberia
GST	Goods and Services Tax (GST)
HEF	Health Equity Fund
HORECA	Hotel, Restaurant, and Catering
IAA	Internal Audit Agency
IBDS	Inclusive Business Development Services
ICT	Information and Computer Technology
IECD	European Institute for Cooperation and Development
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IIPS	Inclusive Instant Payment System
INCHR	Independent National Commission on Human Rights
KAVTC	Klay Agriculture and Vocational Training Center
KM	Kilometers
LACC	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission
LBS	Liberia Broadcasting System
LDEA	Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency
LFG	Landfill Gas
LEITI	Liberia Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
LHS	Liberia Hydrological Service
LiNCA	Liberia National Commission on Arms
LIS	Liberia Immigration Service

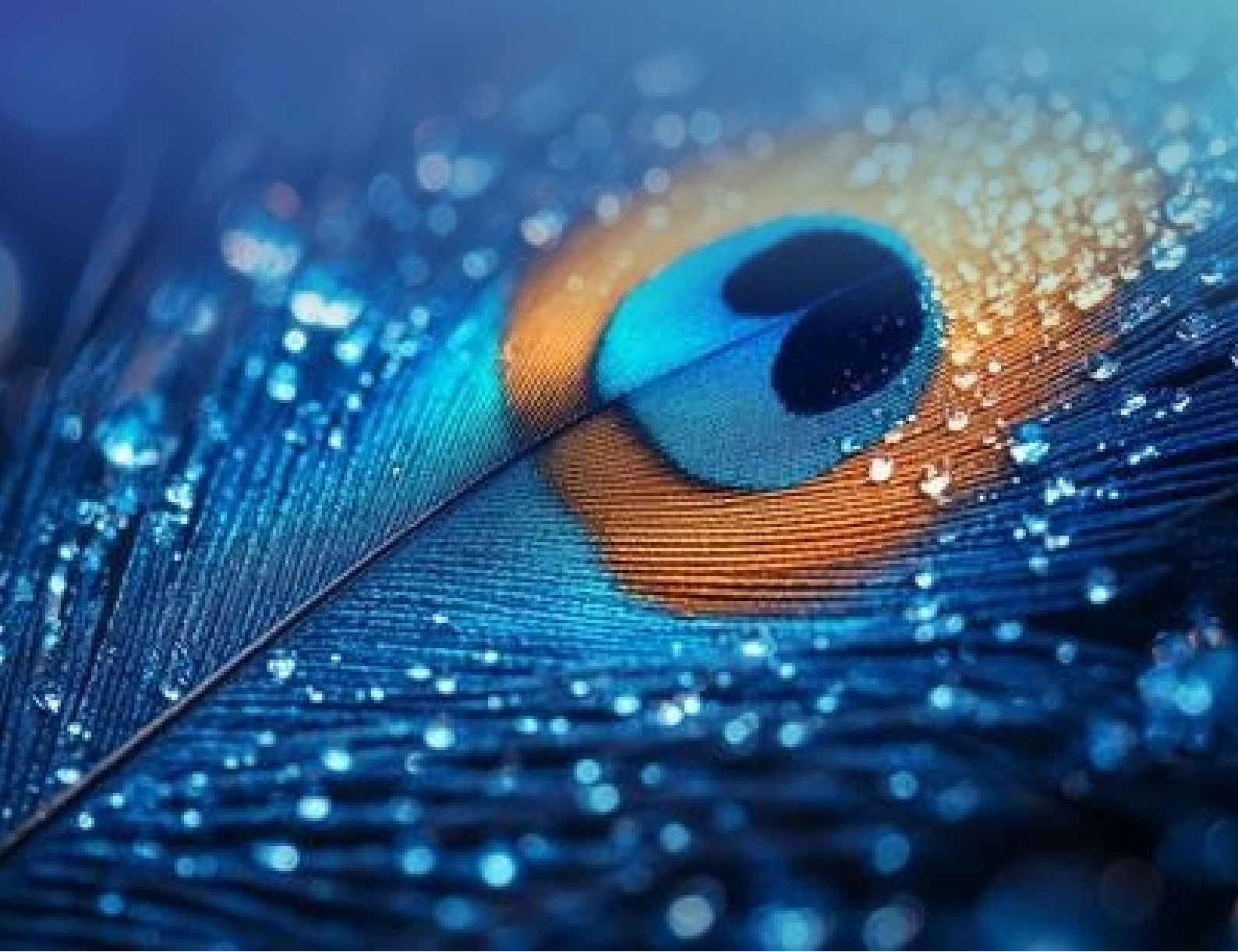


LISGIS	Statistics and Geo-Information Services
LITCOM	Liberia Technical and Vocational Education Training Commission
LLA	Liberia Land Authority
LMS	Liberia Meteorological Service
LNP	Liberia National Police
LRA	Liberia Revenue Authority
LURP	Liberia Urban Resilience Project
LUWSP	Liberia Urban Water Supply Project
LWSC	Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation
MCC	Monrovia City Corporation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MICAT	Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MMOs	Mobile Money Operators
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoE	Ministry of Education
MGCSP	Ministry of Gender Children & Social Protection
MoH	Ministry of Public Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labor
MoPT	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MSMEs	Micro Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises
MT	Metric Tons
MYS	Ministry of Youths and Sports
NASSCORP	National Social Security and Welfare Corporation
NCCPRS	National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy
NDC3.0	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEC	National Elections Commission
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NFAA	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIR	National Identification Registry
NPA	National Port Authority
NPHIL	National Public Health Institute of Liberia
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
NTA	National Transit Authority
NWASHC	National Wash Commission
OGS	Off-Grid Solar
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture
OWECC-L	Office for the Establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court
PAs	Protected Areas
PHC	Primary Healthcare
PIM	Public Investment Management
PPAs	Proposed Protected Areas
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships



PPAs	Proposed Protected Areas
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programs
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RIA	Roberts International Airport
RMNCAH+N	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, Adolescent Health plus Nutrition
RREA	Liberia Rural Renewable Energy Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Ses	Spending Entities
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
TAVTC	Tumutu Agriculture and Vocational Training Center
TDI	Treatment Demand Indicators
TM	Traditional Midwives
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAR	Village Access Roads
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WB	World Bank
YDA	Youth Development Agency
YEIB	Youth Entrepreneurship Investment Bank
YOJT	Youth On-the-Job Training

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





The ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) is a strategic roadmap that guides Liberia socioeconomic development to improve the living standard for all citizens. The AAID outlines the country's medium-term priorities and measurable targets across the six pillars, while using the ARREST (Agriculture, Roads/Infrastructure, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation/Health and Tourism) as drivers of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development.

This report is in fulfillment of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning's (MFDP) mandate under the amended Public Financial Management Act of 2009, reaffirming the Government's commitment to transparency, accountability, and evidence-based governance. It presents a comprehensive assessment of progress made during the first year (January - December 31, 2025) of AAID implementation. The report examines the extent to which planned policies, programs and projects were implemented, evaluates performance against targets and highlights early outcomes across priority programs under the six pillars.

Preparation of the report was informed by submissions from spending entities, and development partners institutions and was complemented by performance review coordinated by MFDP.

It is important to note that the AAID is a five-year well sequenced development framework, and the full impact of several interventions are expected to materialize in the medium term. Consequently, implementation of some programs and projects are scheduled to commence or scale up in Years Two through Five. Table 1 presents Statistics of AAID Pillars Performance during the reporting period.

Table 1: Statistics of AAID Pillars Performance, 2025

Pillar	# of Interventions	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started
Economic Transformation	83	8	62	13
Infrastructure Development	49	3	37	9
Rule of Law	35	3	17	15
Governance and Anti-Corruption	58	3	40	15
Environmental Sustainability	30	0	24	6
Human Capital Development	130	17	70	43
Overall	385	34	250	101

Out of the total 385 interventions highlighted in the AAID, 34 (8.8 %) were completed during the reporting period, 250 (64.9%) interventions were ongoing and 101 (26.2%) had either not started or no report had been submitted up to the reporting time. Highlights of achievements under the six pillars are below.

Pillar One: Economic Transformation

Under the Economic Transformation pillar, a total of 83 interventions were programmed over the five years. Of these, 8 (9.6%) have been completed, 62 (74.7%) are ongoing and 13 (15.7%) had not commenced as at the end of the reporting period.

Key Achievements

The Government of Liberia (GoL) implemented prudent monetary and fiscal policies, including the introduction of a monetary tightening policy by setting the Monetary Policy Rate at 17.5 percent and establishing a Monetary Policy Committee to monitor inflation drivers such as food prices, tariffs, and global commodity trends. Additionally, a macroeconomic forecasting tool was developed and more than 30 technicians were trained in its use to enhance forecasting of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other key macroeconomic variables. These initiatives contributed to a decline in inflation from 12.8 percent in the first quarter of 2025 to 4.0 percent as at December 31, 2025.

Through prudent financial management policies, the Government advanced financial inclusion, with digital finance transactions exceeding 275,000, moving inclusion rising toward 70 percent of the target. The GoL also increased the Goods and Services Tax (GST) standard rate from 10 to 12 percent, reintroduced the US\$0.20 petroleum surcharge, and began enforcing the quarterly 2 percent minimum Corporate Income Tax (CIT) on mining concessions. As a result, domestic revenue reached a historic high of US\$847.7 million, exceeding the target by US\$43.1 million.

Additionally, the GoL rationalized public expenditure, prioritizing service delivery and growth enhancing sectors such as education, health and infrastructure to absorb shocks



created by the suspension of United States Assistance for International Development (USAID) support for major development interventions. The Government also drafted and validated both the Public Investment Management (PIM) Policy and Public Sector Investment Programs (PSIPs). These policy documents are intended to guide public investment decisions to ensure value for money.

To increase access to decent and productive employment opportunities, the Government revised Regulation #17, raising the cost of Alien Work Permits from US\$1,000 to US\$3,000 to discourage the hiring of non-essential foreign workers for roles that Liberians are capable of performing. The GoL also launched the Liberian Work Project, a program that enables young Liberian professionals to gain access to private sector employment while receiving government compensation. Furthermore, the Government launched Regulation #19 on Occupational Health and Safety marked a decisive step toward improving hazardous conditions in industrial areas and workplaces, ensuring safer environments for employees. At the same time, the Ministry of Labor (MoL) denied 107 work permits and cancelled 142 permits for Afcon employees. Collectively, these initiatives, among others, created more than 6,000 permanent and 70,000 short and medium-term jobs for the citizens.

The Government, in collaboration with the African Development Bank, launched the Youth Entrepreneurship Investment Bank (YEIB) with US\$17.8 million to accelerate entrepreneur development and economic diversification, particularly in agriculture value chain, manufacturing and tourism, in partnership with the African Development Bank Group (AfDB). This initiative aims to promote 30,000 youth-led businesses, create 120,000 jobs, and foster entrepreneurship across sectors such as agribusiness, digital startups, mining, and tourism.

Moreover, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI) co-launched the Accelerated 360 Technical Assistance Program to help Micro Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) access markets, finance, and business development support services. The MoCI also introduced a US\$6.0 million credit scheme to expand financing for MSMEs.

Moreover, to leverage agriculture as a driver of economic growth, food security employment, and value addition, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) supported farmers with inputs such as, 25 rice mills, 60 power tillers and provided subsidies to more than 150 farmers in Bong, Gbarpolu, Margibi, and Montserrado Counties. Each beneficiary received a US\$1,000.00 subsidy, along with seed rice and fertilizer to cultivate 470 hectares of lowland rice under the Emergency Rice Production Offensive (ERPO) project. This resulted to an increase in rice output from 155,000 metric ton (mt) in 2024 to 201,074 (mt) in 2025.

The Ministry also commenced construction of eight mechanization hubs across five counties: Lofa, Bong, Nimba, Margibi, and Montserrado, with one center already completed and operational, while the remaining seven are approximately 85 percent completed. In addition, 43 extension staff were trained in China in various fields to enhance their capacity to provide quality service, and 358 cooperatives received capacity building support. The Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI) also produced 17 metric tons of foundation seeds, while 12 Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) actively engaged in certified seeds multiplication to ensure wider availability of improved seeds. These initiatives increased rice production to 250,000 metric tons (mt), and cocoa, rubber, coffee and oil palm production to 700,000 metric tons.

In livestock and poultry production, 501,006 metric tons of poultry meat were produced against the target of 350,000 metric tons, and 72,760 cartons of eggs were produced. Moreover, fish capture output also increased to 1,652mt.

Pillar Two: Infrastructure Development

The Infrastructure Development pillar prioritized 49 interventions, of which 3 (6.1%) were completed, 37 (75.5%) were ongoing and 9 (18.4%) had not commenced.

Key Achievements

Under this pillar, the Government paved and rehabilitated 92.11 kilometers (km) of primary roads, and rehabilitated and maintained approximately 231.69km of secondary roads



across nine counties. The Ministry of Public Works (MPW) also upgraded, rehabilitated and maintained 137km of urban community roads with drainage systems, thereby improving mobility within communities. Moreover, the Ministry rehabilitated and maintained 193.99km of feeder roads inclusive of Village Access Roads (VAR) nationwide, enhancing access between remote farming communities and secondary and primary road networks. These improvements have enhanced connectivity between agricultural production areas and major markets, reducing travel time and transport costs. The GoL also procured 285 pieces of yellow machines to open up and maintain feeder, community, and secondary roads across the country, improving access to farming communities and secondary road corridors.

The National Transit Authority also procured 53 buses and 4 trucks and decentralized National Transit Services to five additional counties including Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Maryland, Gbarpolu and Lofa. These initiatives have significantly reduced transportation burden on citizens and has also contributed to the reduced cost of locally produced agricultural commodities.

Additionally, the Government installed over 62 traffic signs across primary, secondary, feeder, and community road networks to enhance road safety and improve traffic management. The Government of Liberia (GoL) reduced average container clearance time at the port to 5 working days (120 hours), improving cargo throughput and trade facilitation performance

Access to pipe borne water and sanitation also improved significantly. Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) produced and distributed 846 million gallons, representing a 21 percent increase in water supplied when compared to the 700 million gallons supplied in 2024. Furthermore, with support from the World Bank (WB) through the Liberia Urban Resilience Project (LURP) and the Liberia Urban Water Supply Project (LUWSP), 3,210 new household connections were made in Montserrado. The LWSC also regularized 1,174 illegal connections and transitioned 150 flat-rate customers to metered billing, expanding the customer base to 5,009 households. Nonrevenue water was reduced from 61 percent to 54 percent, reflecting improved leak detection, repair efforts.

In sanitation, 1,751 newly constructed homes

were connected to the sewer system, and more than 72,000 cubic meters of sludge were safely removed, strengthening public health safeguards and functionalities of the sewer system.

In the Energy Sector, increased government investment enhanced operational performance and expanded access. Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses reduced from 63 percent 2021 to 46 percent in 2025, while national electricity access rose from 33 percent in 2024 to 37 percent in 2025. Key investments included the construction of a 980km power line, installation of more than 840 transformers, connection of 40,000 new customers, commissioning of new substations and commencement of the construction of a 20MW solar farm in Harrisburg. These efforts collectively improved system reliability, reduced losses and expanded electricity access nationwide.

In Communication Technologies and Digital Economy, digital transformation progressed with 50 percent completion of government Information and Computer Technology (ICT) harmonization and 80 percent completion of e-governance reforms. Digital entrepreneurship reached 15 percent of its target, while cybersecurity enhancements achieved 80 percent. The Government launched the National Digital Strategy (2025–2029) to accelerate digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, digital ID, e-services, and job creation.

Pillar Three: Rule of Law

Under the Rule of Law pillar 35 interventions were identified. Of which 3 (8.6%) were completed, 17 (48.6%) were ongoing and 15 (42.9%) had not started.

Key Achievements

Progress was made in strengthening the justice system to improve access to justice services, ensure independence of the Judiciary System, and fostering community engagement to uphold the rule of Law. The Government advanced Justice Sector Reforms by drafting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Legislation and establishing four pilot ADR offices in Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, and Montserrado Counties, along with a satellite hub in Montserrado County to



reduce court congestion and pre-trial detention. A total of 278 cases were referred to ADR, resulting in 152 settlements.

Additional reforms included revision of the Criminal Code, and Anti-corruption Legislative Package, preparation of Volume II of the Supreme Court Opinion, and roll out of the Nation Case Management Information System (CMIS). The Government strengthened Child Justice Protection, with 422 juvenile cases diverted from the formal court system and 554 Child Justice Exit Clearances issued, reducing children exposure to adult proceedings and associated risks. The Government finalized the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and the country's Human Rights Defender Policy.

There were also improvements in Public Safety and National Defense, making Liberia to rank among Africa's 10 most peaceful countries in the 2025 Global Peace Index, with a score of 2.029. The Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) advanced its fight against drug trafficking and substance abuse. The Agency arrested 552 (132 female, 420 male) suspects, and confiscated about 9,904.82 kilograms of illicit drugs valued at over US\$2.6 million. These drugs included: Kush, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, methadone, tapentadol, tramadol, and precursors.

In addition, the Government completed the design of the Ministry of Defense/Armed Forces of Liberia (MoD/AFL) Headquarters and began constructing three new clinics at Camp Grant, the Liberian Coast Guard, and Camp Ware, funded through resources raised by the 14 Military Hospital. Renovation of 21 housing units was completed across Camp Whisner, Camp Jones, and Camp Grant, while more than 85 AFL personnel participated in diverse military training programs. Progress on the National Security Strategy reached 20 percent, and local training was delivered to 56 Non-Commissioned Officers and AFL professionals. Several members of the AFL Medical Command benefited from both foreign and local medical training, with over 20 individuals receiving additional training from international partners.

Pillar Four: Governance and Anti-Corruption

Under the Governance & Anti-Corruption pillar, 58 interventions were chosen, of this number, 3 (5.2%) were completed, 40 (70.0%) were ongoing and 15 (25.9%) had not commenced.

Key Achievements

The Government made significant progress in strengthening accountable and effective institutions to enhance value-for-money from services delivered, intensify anti-corruption efforts, and advance decentralization. Assets declaration compliance improved significantly, more than 1,081 (95%) of presidential appointees declared their assets. Decentralization efforts improved with the establishment of sub-offices in Bomi and Bong Counties, while TALKAY, a mobile platform for anonymous corruption reporting was launched.

The National Identification Registry also stepped-up a campaign to enroll citizens and residents into the biometric system. This resulted in the enrollment of 759,223 individuals, constituting about 15 percent of the population. The Public Procurement Concession Commission (PPCC) launched an e-procurement platform that allows over 200 businesses to register and submit bids electronically, while ensuring that procurement data is accessible to the public.

The Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA) expanded its e-filing, application of LITAS and ASYCUDA systems to improve integration of property and customs data, thereby enhancing revenue administration and transparency, as well integrated its digital tax records system with the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) and Business Registry which contributed to the increase in domestic revenue during the reporting period.

The General Auditing Commission (GAC) achieved significant improvements in audit services, with audit quality and compliance with international standards rising to 91 percent, annual audit coverage increasing from 61 percent in 2024 to 65 percent in 2025, and implementation of audit recommendations rising from 13 percent to 37 percent. The Commission completed 94 of 105



planned audits, including a domestic debt audit that rejected over US\$704 million in unsupported claims. These achievements resulted from strong compliance with ISSAI standards and national regulations, extensive auditor training, improved quality assurance, and introduction of updated audit tools. Collectively, these reforms enhanced audit credibility, stronger institutional capacity, and increased stakeholder confidence.

Additionally, the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) advanced implementation of the Land Rights Act and introduced a standardized deed form to strengthen land governance and reduce illegal land transactions.

Pillar Five: Environmental Sustainability

Within the Environmental Sustainability pillar, a total of 30 interventions were prioritized. Of this number, 24 (80.0%) were ongoing and 6 (20.0%) had not started.

Key Achievements

The Government made notable strides in developing the country's first National Carbon Policy and submitting its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), thereby laying a foundation for a formal Carbon Trading Policy and Climate Change Law. The GoL accelerated the construction and equipping of facilities that strengthen climate resilience, highlighted by the establishment of a Climate Change Early Response Center.

The Environmental Protection Agency upgraded the Environmental Monitoring Lab to improve pollutant detection and early warning systems. On the Forestry side, the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) restored 35 hectares of degraded land through native tree planting and agroforestry. It also promoted community-led ecotourism and financial inclusion by establishing 35 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)—80 percent of whose members were women, to support eco-friendly livelihoods such as guest hosting, handicrafts, and sustainable farming. Through these energy and forestry initiatives, the country achieved 20.47 percent of its targeted GHG reductions, totaling 848.34 Gg CO₂e annually.

Pillar Six: Human Capital Development

There were 130 interventions identified under the Human Capital Development pillar, of which 17 (13.1%) were completed, 70 (53.8%) were ongoing and 43 (33.1%) had not commenced.

Key Achievements

There were notable achievements in the Education Sector. The Ministry of Education (MoE) issued 2,445 operational permits to schools to ensure compliance and oversight across the country. The Ministry also trained 1,463 Parent-Teacher Association leaders to improve school governance. Furthermore, MoE trained a total of 692 teachers under the teachers' continuous professional development. The Ministry also trained 210 early childhood education volunteers in an intensive 40-day refresher course, while 297 senior high school computer teachers received training on Micro-Cloud C3 Technology.

Additionally, 40 science teachers were trained in STEM disciplines to improve subject delivery. At the elementary level, 50 teachers were trained to use Development of Educational Science and Technology (DEST) science kits to support hands-on learning, and 40 teachers and master trainers across five counties participated in EdTech capacity-building programs to enhance their skills.

The MoE also established ICT infrastructure in 10 percent of TVET and Higher Education Institutions, fully equipped 28 percent of schools' science laboratories, and trained and certified 55 instructors on the TVET standards. The Ministry recruited and deployed 2,148 volunteer teachers in the 15 counties. To further stabilize the workforce, salary support was extended to 9,381 teachers through GoL top-ups. The GoL completed the construction of 3 model secondary schools in Margibi, Bong, and Nimba Counties.

The GoL also renovated 20 public schools and produced and distributed 17,288 classroom chairs across all 15 counties, improving classroom conditions. Furthermore, the MoE also procured and deployed 100 percent of laboratory equipment in 50 schools. The GoL extended



school feeding to 239,000 students in 1,473 schools nationwide.

There were also significant investments in the Health Sector, including the procurement and supply of drugs, medical equipment and consumables, renovations, expansion and modernization of health infrastructure, training of health practitioners as well as strengthening regulatory oversight, all geared towards improving health service delivery. The Ministry of Health (MoH) rolled out the community pharmacy and cost-sharing initiative in all 487 government health facilities nationwide, while the Ministry also upgraded Drug Depots in 12 counties, ensuring pharmaceutical supplies are available in these counties.

Moreover, the GoL supplied drugs and medical consumables to all health facilities and strengthened supervision, thereby improving service delivery for both Primary Health Care (PHC) and comprehensive Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) services. PHC upgrades consistently reached 80 percent, doubling the 40 percent target, while RMNCAH+N services rose from 90 percent in Q1 to a full 100 percent by Q4.

The MoH commenced renovation of 24 public health facilities and 3 laboratories. The Ministry upgraded 44 health infrastructures in the 15 counties to meet emergency preparedness standards. The MoH also trained a total of 8,520 health practitioners in specialized clinical and public health protocols to strengthen health service delivery. In addition, National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL) trained 1,002 health workers in Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR). Events-Based Surveillance Early detection of zoonotic outbreaks consistently surpassed the 70 percent target, rising from 44 percent in 2023 to 84 percent in 2025.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) rolled out a social cash transfer program of L\$1.1 billion to a total of 16,525 vulnerable households across Grand Bassa, Grand Kru, Rivercess, and River Gee counties in 2025. The Ministry trained 95 vulnerable individuals in climate-smart agribusiness and entrepreneurship. In addition, 17 cooperatives successfully integrated ecological approaches across agriculture, energy, and alternative livelihoods, reinforcing resilience and

sustainability at the community level. In 2025, a total of 1,543 vulnerable women, young people and people with special needs gained access to financial services.

Moreover, 3,518 children were provided access to basic child protection services to safeguard their rights and provided assistive devices to 10 persons with disabilities (PWDs) to enhance their mobility.

Challenges

The Government of Liberia demonstrated clear commitment to inclusive service delivery under the AAID framework. This commitment is reflected in the ongoing reform efforts to improve transparency, accountability and results-oriented governance to improve the living standard of its citizens. However, structural and operational challenges it inherited continue to delay full implementation of the AAID. Limited institutional capacity, data gap, and declining external funding slowed progress of some programs hindering full implementation and program sustainability.

Dependence on donor financing, inadequate domestic revenue, and delays in reporting undermine accountability and progress tracking.

Liberia's economic vulnerability, driven by heavy reliance on primary commodities, high poverty, and youth unemployment, further limits resilience and development outcomes. Despite increased infrastructure investments, most of the country's road network still remains unpaved. Similarly, though progress has been made in the energy sector, electricity access and digital connectivity remain low, thereby constraining productivity and equitable service delivery.

The Government is actively addressing these structural challenges and economic vulnerabilities with improved fiscal management, stronger interagency collaboration, and enhanced domestic resource mobilization. These efforts aim to accelerate economic diversification by creating an enabling environment in which the private sector can thrive and facilitate economic growth and job creation.



Risks and mitigation strategies

Implementation of the AAID may face a range of risks, including: economic vulnerabilities to commodity dependence, high poverty and youth unemployment, climate and environmental, and geopolitical conflicts., which could slow progress or reduce overall effectiveness if not properly managed.

Recognizing these potential constraints, the Government has put in place targeted mitigation measures to ensure the AAID remains on track and achieves its intended outcomes.

To address economic vulnerabilities, the Government will accelerate economic diversification by strengthening agricultural value chains, supporting agribusiness and tourism development, and implementing policies to expand manufacturing and service sectors.

To tackle high poverty and youth unemployment, the strategy emphasizes expanding vocational training, promoting youth entrepreneurship, strengthening social protection systems, and supporting labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, and services to create more employment opportunities for young people.

To safeguard the economy against the shocks from geopolitical conflict, the Government will strengthen economic resilience by diversifying energy sources, expanding investments on renewable energy, and building strategic fuel reserves. The Government will also enhance domestic food production to reduce reliance on imports, strengthen fiscal buffers, and diversify trade partnerships.

To mitigate and minimize the impacts of climate and environmental shocks, the Government will strengthen climate resilience planning, expand renewable energy investment, implement climate-smart agriculture practices, and improve climate data systems for early warning and planning.

Conclusion

The results demonstrate clear and measurable progress across several development interventions during the first year of implementation. This reflects improved planning and increased engagements with spending entities, development partners and other State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).

Overall, the first year reflects the Government's commitment in advancing national development objectives in key sectors essential to achieving inclusive growth. Investment in critical programs spurred economic growth by 5.1 percent surpassing the projected growth rate of 4.6 percent for the period, resulting in the creation of more than 70,000 short, and medium-term jobs and more than 6,000 permanent jobs. However, while the AAID framework offers a comprehensive framework for inclusive development, its effectiveness depends on overcoming implementation bottlenecks, including fiscal constraints, declining development aid, institutional and human capacity constraints and external shocks which affect the pace and scale of implementation.

Going forward, the Government will strengthen domestic resource mobilization by improving tax administration, broadening the tax base, and promoting PPPs. Additionally, it will establish a robust national M&E framework, improve data management systems, enforce reporting standards, and scale up capacity building in results-based management and data analytics.

At the same time, efforts will focus on increasing investments in infrastructure, particularly in roads, renewable energy, and technology, while promoting youth entrepreneurship, strengthening social protection systems, and supporting labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, and services to create more employment opportunities for young people.

Furthermore, the Government will strengthen coordination, increase citizen participation, reinforce private sector engagement, and deepen collaboration with development partners and the private sector. The coming years will be vital for advancing reforms, scaling up innovations, and ensuring that development reaches every part of the country.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION





1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE ARREST AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

The ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development seeks to contribute to Liberia's transition from a low-income country to a lower-middle income country by 2029. This will be achieved through revitalization of the agribusiness sector, expansion and modernization of infrastructure, improvement in governance, safeguarding the environment, and investment in human capital.

The AAID is consistent with Liberia's National Vision: Liberia Rising Vision 2030 that aspires to make Liberia a developmental state by creating a



knowledge-based economy in which more than half of the working population is employed in the formal sector, and per capita income exceeds US\$1,000, and also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other international and regional development frameworks.

The AAID is built on six pillars (Economic Transformation, Infrastructure Development, Rule of Law, Governance and Anti-Corruption, Environmental Sustainability and Human Capital Development).

The Economic Transformation pillar seeks to build a competitive, diverse, inclusive, and resilient

private-sector-driven economy to achieve sustainable economic growth. Thirteen programs and eighty-three interventions were prioritized based on their potential to drive economic diversification, job creation and economic growth.

The Infrastructure Development pillar aims at creating reliable, modern, inclusive, and climate-resilient infrastructure that supports sustainable social and economic progress. The pillar prioritizes eight programs and forty-nine interventions to improve transport, water supply, electricity, information and communication technology as well as housing, all of which are catalysts for economic growth and development.

The Rule of Law pillar envisages a just, equitable, and accountable legal framework that protects rights, promotes good governance, and fosters a stable environment. This pillar identifies four programs and thirty-five interventions to improve access to justice, ensure the independence of the Judiciary, and foster community engagement in governance to uphold the rule of law as a foundation for sustainable development and social equity.

The Governance and Anti-Corruption pillar focuses on building accountable and transparent institutions that can promote value-for-money service delivery and combat and deepen decentralized governance. This pillar contains seven programs, and fifty-eight interventions to build a capable state by strengthening governance systems at both the national and subnational levels, thereby enhancing public trust in institutions, political stability, and social cohesion.

The Environmental Sustainability pillar seeks to promote responsible management of natural resources, protect biodiversity, and enhance resilience to environmental and climate changes, while fulfilling the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), to facilitate inclusive economic growth. The pillar prioritizes four programs and thirty interventions to manage the environment in a sustainable manner, rigorously enforcing existing laws, policies, and global conventions.



The Human Capital Development pillar is intended to build a skilled, knowledgeable, healthy, and empowered population capable of driving sustainable socio-economic development. It prioritizes sixteen programs and 130 interventions aimed at improving access to quality education and vocational training, promoting health and nutrition, and reducing the vulnerabilities, inequalities, and inequities faced by disadvantaged groups.

The six pillars are anchored on six development drivers (Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation/Health, and Tourism) and guided by ten development filters or cross cutting issues (Youth and Children, Gender, Vulnerable Groups, Employment, Formalization, Climate Change, Complementarity, Business Environment, Digitalization, and Peace and Reconciliation)

The AAID was also formulated based on nine guiding principles: Inclusiveness, Justice and Equality, Transparency and Accountability, Peace and Reconciliation, People-Centered Development, Local Ownership, Flexibility, Cause-and-Consequence, and Digital Transformation. These principles are designed to ensure that initiatives are participatory, outcomes are

equitable and sustainable, and that an environment in which all stakeholders have a voice, resources are fairly distributed and no community is marginalized, is created.

By emphasizing local ownership and adaptability, the AAID seeks to ensure that development strategies are responsive to specific context, promote long-term social cohesion, and leverage digital innovation to enhance efficiency, accountability and impact.

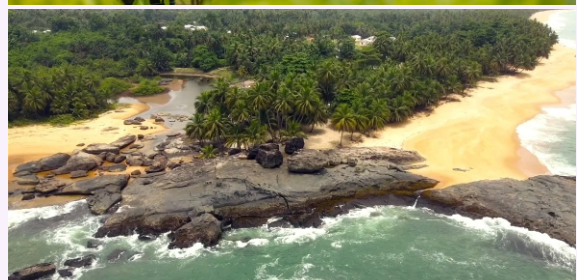
This progress report endeavors to highlight implementation status of the AAID during the period under review. The report seeks to inform stakeholders and the public about the progress of programs and interventions, highlighting key achievements, challenges encountered, and recommendations to address these challenges to keep the AAID on track.

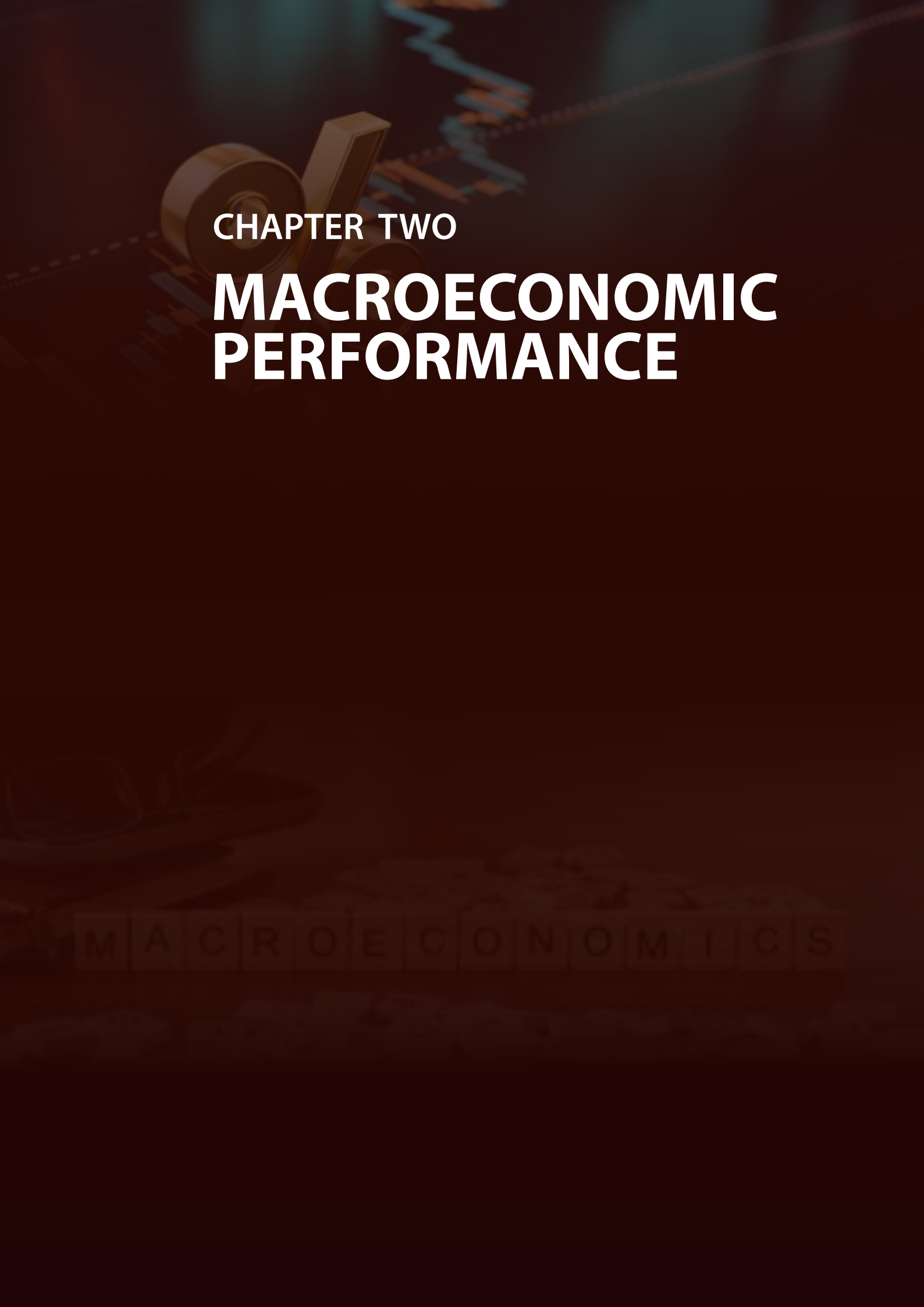
The report is based on progress updates submitted by various spending entities (SEs). The Division of Development Planning coordinated the review and analysis of these submissions and engaged with SEs to clarify and reconcile data, ensuring accuracy of reporting and strengthening ownership.

1.2. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The report is organized into seven chapters. Chapter One presents the Introduction which provides an overview of the ARREST Agenda for

Inclusive Development; Chapter Two discusses Macroeconomic Performance; Chapter Three examines the Implementation Status of the AAID; Chapter Four covers the challenges; while Chapter Five highlights the lessons learned; Chapter Six presents the risks analysis and mitigation measures, and Chapter Seven focuses on the conclusion.



The background is a dark, textured collage of economic and financial symbols. It includes a line graph with a blue line showing fluctuations, a 3D bar chart with several bars of varying heights, a pair of glasses, and a row of wooden blocks with the word 'MACROECONOMICS' spelled out. The overall color palette is dark with hints of blue and gold.

CHAPTER TWO

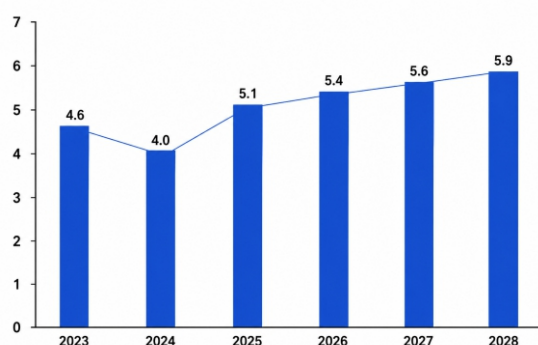
MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE LIBERIAN ECONOMY

The Liberian economy continued its positive performance in 2025 in spite of declining foreign assistance. The economy expanded by 5.1 percent in 2025, reflecting a 1.1 percentage point increase compared with the 4.0 percent growth in 2024.

This expansion was primarily supported by growth in all the major sectors. The medium-term outlook remains positive for 2026 to 2028, with a projected average growth rate of 5.6 percent, contingent upon political stability, improved public financial management, and increased private sector participation. Strategic investments in Agriculture, Mining & Planning and Services, together with upgrades to key economic infrastructures, mainly roads and energy, are expected to ignite domestic production and set the economy on the path of long-term progress. Figure 2 presents the GDP Growth Rate.

Figure 1: GDP Growth Rate



Source: Liberian Authorities & IMF

2.1.1 Sector Contribution to GDP

The Mining and Panning Sector is anticipated to grow by 11.0 percent in 2026, a 5.0 percentage point increase when compared with the 2025 growth of 6.0 percent. This increase is largely due to expansions in gold, iron ore, diamond, and others. The sector contributed 18.4 percent to Real GDP in 2025 and is expected to contribute 19.4 percent in 2026, contingent on new exploration

licenses and foreign investments. It is further projected to grow at 11.5 percent in 2027 and 12.4 percent in 2028. Table 2 shows sectoral Contribution of Real GDP Growth.

Table 2: Sectoral Contribution of Real GDP Growth

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Real GDP (Millions of US\$)	3398.4	3554.2	3696.9	3865.8	4076.1	4335.1	4557.6
Agr. & Fisheries	1009.3	1017.8	1059.9	1110	1161.6	1214.7	1269.1
Forestry	292.9	296.5	299.7	303.2	306.7	310.3	313.9
Mining & Panning	621.8	657.2	670.7	710.8	789.3	830.5	989.7
Manufacturing	199.1	216.9	232.2	246	260.6	276.1	292.3
Services	1275.3	1365.8	1434.3	1495.8	1557.9	1653.7	1692.6
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)							
Real GDP	4.8	4.6	4	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9
Agr. & Fisheries	1.2	0.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
Forestry	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mining & Panning	1.4	5.7	2.1	6	11	11.5	12.4
Manufacturing	2.2	8.9	7.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Services	4.5	7.1	5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Share of GDP (%)							
Agr. & Fisheries	29.7	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.5	28.2	27.9
Forestry	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9
Mining & Panning	18.3	18.5	18.1	18.4	19.4	19.2	21.7
Manufacturing	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Services	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.1	37.1
Nominal GDP (Millions of US\$)	3974.4	4396.5	4777.6	5210.7	5825.4	6573.6	7091.7

Source: CBL



The Agriculture & Fisheries Sector is projected to grow by 4.7 percent in 2026, same as the 2025 growth rate. The performance will be driven by an anticipated increase in the production of major agricultural commodities including cassava, rice, palm oil, and rubber among others. The sector contributed 28.7 percent to Real GDP in 2025 and is projected to account for 28.5 percent in 2026. Over the medium term, growth is expected to moderate slightly to 4.5 percent.

The Service Sector is projected to grow by 4.2 percent in 2026, slightly down from the estimated 4.3 percent in 2025. As the largest contributor to the real sector, it is expected to account for 38.2 percent in 2026, compared to 38.7 percent in 2025. Growth will be supported by improved performance in water supply, electricity expansion, trade, hotel, port services, transportation, Information Communication and Technology (ICT) services, and increased investment in infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and buildings.

The Manufacturing Sector is expected to remain stable at 5.9 percent in 2026, same as 2025 estimated growth. The sector's performance is largely driven by the production of building materials, particularly cement. Other than the medium term, growth in the sector is expected to average 6.0 percent, driven by consumer preference for locally produced commodities.

The Forestry Sector has maintained stable growth in recent years, supported by ongoing forest conservation agreements. The sector is expected to maintain a growth rate of 1.2 percent and contribute 7.5 percent to Real GDP in 2026. Growth is projected to increase in the medium term, driven by planned revisions to conservation agreements and the introduction of key reforms aimed at enhancing flexibility for responsible logging while promoting reforestation and sustainable forest management practices.

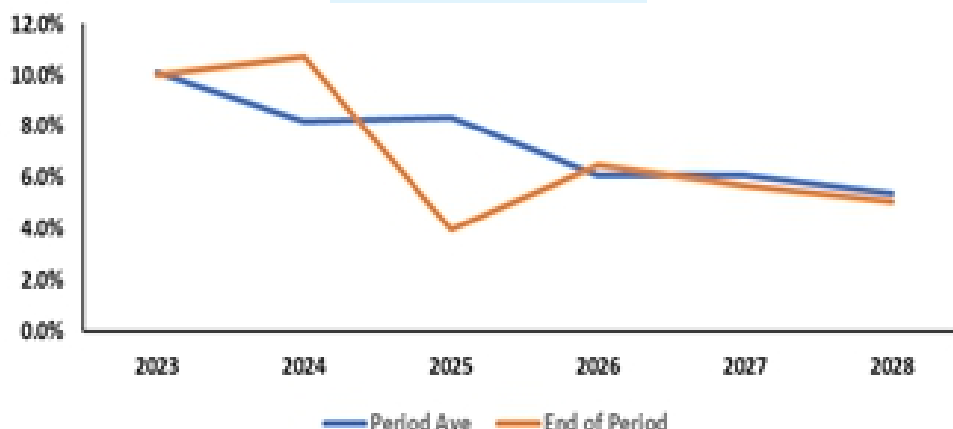
2.1.2. Monetary Performance

2.1.2.1. Inflation

Low and stable inflation remains central to the Government's macroeconomic objectives and is a key pillar of sound economic management.

Inflation is projected to rise to 6.1 percent in 2026, up from 4.0 percent in December 2025. It is further projected to moderately reduce to 5.6 percent in the medium term (2027-2029) on account of tight monetary and fiscal policy measures. At the end of December 2025, the inflation rate stood at 4.0 percent, a 0.8 percentage point decline when compared to the 4.8 percent recorded in the previous month. Inflationary pressures showed signs of moderation in the second quarter of 2025, following a sharp rise in the first quarter. The stabilization of the inflationary pressure reflects increment in food supply from the agricultural sector, prudent fiscal and monetary and tightening policies.

Figure 2: Inflation Rate



Source: LISGIS



Despite this decline, inflation remains elevated compared to the same period a year ago. In quarter three of 2024, the inflation rate was 6.8 percent, implying a year-on-year decline of 0.9 percentage points. The average inflation rate for the month of September 2025 was 4.7 percent, a 3.0 percentage point decline from 7.7 for the same period in 2024. This is largely attributed to the appreciation of the exchange rate of the Liberian dollars against the US dollar, stability in domestic prices, amongst others.

2.1.2.2 Exchange Rate

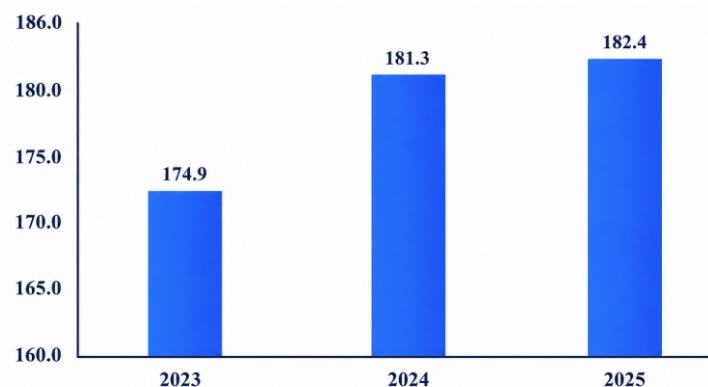
Exchange rate stability remains a cornerstone of the Government's macroeconomic policy framework and a critical factor in regaining and sustaining the confidence of both investors and consumers.

As at December 2025, the exchange rate between the Liberian dollar and the United States dollar appreciated from L\$181.3 per US\$1.00 in 2024 to L\$182.4 per US\$1.00, signifying 0.61 percent appreciation in the Liberian.

The average exchange rate for the period also appreciated by 2.0 percent to L\$177.43 per US\$1.00, compared to L\$181.43 per US\$1.00 in 2024. Appreciation in the exchange rate reflects the impact of tight monetary and fiscal policies, as well as reduced demand for foreign currency on account of decline in the demand for imports.

Figure 4 highlights Exchange Rate Development in 2025.

Figure 3: Exchange Rate Development in 2025



2.1.3 Fiscal Performance for FY2025

2.1.3.1 Revenue Performance

The 2025 Approved Revenue was US\$880.7 million, of which domestic revenue constituted US\$804.6 million (91.4%), representing an increase of US\$141.8 million (19.2%) over the FY2024, while external resources accounted for US\$76.0 million (8.6%) of total revenue.

Of the total resource envelope, core domestic revenue amounts to US\$785.8 million (89.2%). Tax revenue accounts for US\$639.0 million (81.3% of domestic revenue), while non-tax revenue totals US\$146.8 million (18.7%). Borrowing contributes US\$76.0 million (9.7% of the total envelope), and contingent revenue amounts to US\$18.8 million

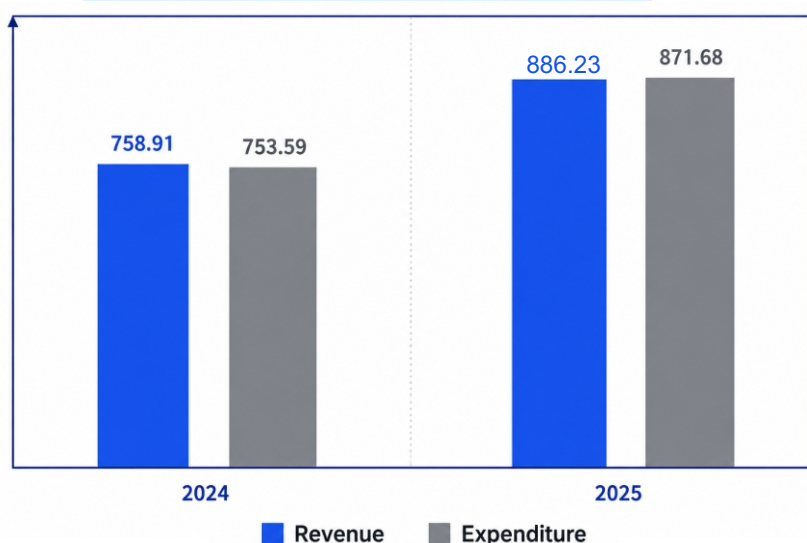
(2.4%).

As at December 31, 2025, total revenue collected amounted to US\$886.2 million. This represents 0.6 percent increase over the total budgeted resource envelope. Domestic revenues account for 95.7 percent of the total collected resources, with external resources accounting for US\$30.8 million (4.3%). Compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year, revenue performance experienced an increase of 18.2 percent in revenue in FY2025.

The expansion reflects sustained domestic revenue growth, particularly from taxes on income and profits, goods and services, and international trade, as well as increased external



Figure 4: Revenue Performance at End December 2025



2.1.3.2 Public Debt Stock and Service

Prudent public debt management is central to the successful implementation of the ARREST Agenda. As at end-September 2025, total public debt stock stood at US\$2.7 billion, equivalent to 51.9 percent of nominal GDP. Domestic debt amounted to US\$1.1 billion (40.7% of total debt), while external debt totaled US\$1.6 billion (59.3%).

For FY2025, total debt service obligations are estimated at US\$371.0 million; however, US\$153.6 million was allocated in the National Budget due to fiscal constraints. Of this allocation, domestic obligations account for US\$78.5 million (51.1%), while external obligations, including subscriptions to international financial institutions, amount to US\$75.1 million (48.9%). Principal repayments represent US\$89.2 million (58.1%) of the allocation, while interest payments account for US\$64.4 million (41.9%).

By end-December 2025, total debt service payments reached US\$152.2 million, comprising US\$80.9 million (53.2%) in domestic payments and US\$71.19 million (46.8%) in external payments. External principal repayments accounted for the largest share of total debt service, and overall debt service increased by US\$38.9 million (34.4%) compared to the same period in 2024.

Table 3: Summary Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Profile at End-September 2025

Description		2024 End-Sept.	End-Sept. 2025		
			Q1	Q2	Q3
Debt Stock	Billions of USD	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Domestic		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
External		1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Debt Service	×	59.1	27.8	44.3	107.1
Domestic	Millions of USD	28.1	17.3	17.0	49.6
Principal		8.9	7.7	9.0	25.0
Interest		19.2	9.6	8.0	24.6
External		29.6	10.5	27.3	57.5
Principal		19.2	6.3	20.1	41.9
Interest		10.4	4.1	7.2	15.6

Source: Ministry of Finance & Development Planning

2.1.4. Trade Performance

The external sector continues to play a significant role in shaping macroeconomic stability and growth prospects. The trade data as at end August 2025 indicate persistent external imbalances, driven largely by structural import dependence and relatively modest export capacity. As illustrated in Figure 2 below, monthly imports consistently exceeded exports across most of the review periods, resulting in recurring trade deficits, except for marginally balanced positions in March and June.

Export performance showed a gradual upward trajectory, supported by improved commodity shipments and seasonal export cycles. Notably, exports increased significantly in July and August,



indicating a recovery in primary commodity output, enhanced trade facilitation measures and robust improvement in infrastructure like road, energy, etc.

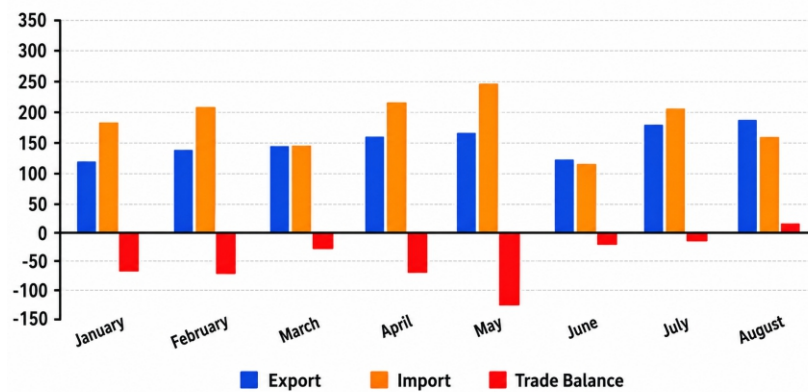
Imports, however, remained significantly elevated relative to exports throughout the period, peaking in May. This trend reflects the economy's structural reliance on importation needed to sustain domestic production and consumption.

The persistent trade deficit underscores continuing external sector vulnerability. Large deficits were mostly in the mid-year, particularly in April and May, before narrowing marginally in the final months. The gradual improvement toward the latter part of the period indicates improving export conditions, relative import compression, and possibly stronger monetary and exchange

rate management measures.

Sustaining efforts to enhance export competitiveness, diversify export products and markets, and strengthen domestic production capacity remain critical to reducing external vulnerabilities. Strategic interventions under the FY2026 Budget Framework including targeted investments in agriculture, agro-processing, mining value-addition, and trade infrastructure are therefore essential. Complementary reforms to lower logistics costs, strengthen trade facilitation, and promote private-sector-led industrialization will be central to placing the external sector on a more sustainable path and improving the overall balance-of-payments position. Figure 5 presents Export and Import, 2025

Figure 5: Export and Import, 2025



Source: Central Bank of Liberia

CHAPTER 3

AAID IMPLEMENTATION STATUS





3.1 PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The Economic Transformation pillar seeks to build a competitive, diverse, inclusive, and resilient private-sector-driven economy to achieve sustainable economic growth.

Under the Economic Transformation pillar, a total of 83 interventions were programmed over the five years based on their potential to drive economic diversification, job creation and economic growth. Of these, 8 (9.6%) have been completed, 62 (74.6%) are ongoing, and 13 (15.7%) have not commenced as at the end of the reporting period.





Programs and Key Achievements

3.1.1 PROGRAM 1: MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

This program seeks to create a stable and conducive environment that supports sustainable, inclusive, and diverse economic growth. It includes five interventions, each with spillover effects on the broader macroeconomic environment.

During the period under review, the following were achieved:

1. Strengthening of the macroeconomic framework

The Government of Liberia (GoL) developed a macroeconomic forecasting tool, and trained thirty technicians to improve forecasting of GDP and other macroeconomic variables.

2. Achievement of a single Liberian dollar currency in line with ECOWAS objective

The Government implemented prudent monetary and fiscal policies, including the introduction of a monetary tightening policy by setting the Monetary Policy Rate at 17.5 percent. This resulted in Liberia achieving 4 out of the 6 ECOWAS Convergence Criteria, preparing the way to transition to a single currency as well as ECOWAS common currency.

3. Transition to an inflation targeting framework and reducing inflation

The GoL implemented a mix of prudent monetary, and fiscal policies resulting in the reduction in inflation rate from 12.8 percent in the first quarter of 2025 to 4.0 percent as at December 31, 2025.

4. Increasing Gross International Reserves

Through a combination of prudent fiscal and monetary policies, including rationalization of the tax system and monetary tightening, the Government of Liberia increased the fiscal reserve from 2.3 months of imports cover to 2.6 months against the five-year target of 4 months of imports.

3.1.2 PROGRAM 2: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Program 2 aims to ensure that public resources are managed efficiently and transparently, support sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and maximize revenue potential. This program prioritizes eleven interventions.

The following progress was reported during the period under review:

1. Development and implementation of PPP Framework

The GoL developed and validated its first Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy. The policy is now operational. It was used to guide the PPP Agreement between the Liberian Government and PAVIFORT regarding roads construction, demonstrating its practical implementation and role in structuring infrastructure partnerships.

2. Strengthening the SOE governance and legal

The GoL submitted a bill to the National Legislature and the bill awaits rectification. The Bill aims to establish a clear governance framework to strengthen governance, enhance financial discipline and accountability.

3. Strengthening institutional public financial capacity

The GoL trained more than 1,600 Public Financial Management technicians and provided logistics, strengthening PFM capacity across the public sector, ensuring that public resources are properly managed for the good of the citizens.

4. Implementation of program-based budgeting (PBB)

The MFDP FY2025 Budget translated into PBB and tested it into the Budget Module to test whether the current module can support PBB. The Ministry also trained the initial 3 technicians on the PPB process to prepare for the transition to PBB FY2026. Findings from the test reveals that the Budget Module needs enhancement; therefore, the system will be enhanced and additional technicians trained in preparation for the transition to PBB in 2027.

5. Development and implementation of Green Financing Strategic Plan

The Government formulated its first Carbon



Market Policy, which has been validated at the technical level and is currently awaiting national validation and finalization. Once completed, the policy is expected to provide a structured framework for participation in carbon markets, enabling the country to attract climate finance, promote sustainable land use, and support low-carbon development initiatives.

6. Improvement of public expenditure management

The Public Procurement Concession Commission digitized procurement processes and enrolled five spending entities, significantly reducing expenditure leakages and improving transparency and efficiency in public financial management. The MFDP also reactivated the Cash Management Committee to strengthen oversight of the Consolidated Account and provide strategic guidance in the management of public funds.

In addition, the MFDP drafted and validated the Public Investment Management Policy, which is currently awaiting Cabinet endorsement. Similarly, the Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP) has been drafted and validated and is in the final stages of completion, positioning the Government to enhance the planning, prioritization, and execution of public investments.

7. Increasing domestic fiscal resource mobilization

The GoL rationalized the tax system through key reforms, including adjusting the Goods and Services Tax (GST) standard rate, reintroducing the US\$0.20 petroleum surcharge, and enforcing the quarterly 2 percent minimum Corporate Income Tax (CIT) on mining concessions. These measures strengthened domestic revenue mobilization, resulting in a historic revenue performance of US\$847.7 million, exceeding the target by about US\$43.1 million.

8. Establishment of Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank

The Government submitted a bill for the establishment of the Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank to the National Legislature, now pending rectification. Once rectified, the bill will enable the establishment of the Bank, expanding access to finance for farmers, supporting agriculture value chain and economic growth.

3.1.3 PROGRAM 3: PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND STATISTICAL PRODUCTS

This program seeks to provide accurate, comprehensive, and timely information that guides policymaking, resource allocation, and strategic decision making, ensuring that economic development is both sustainable and inclusive. Six interventions were prioritized under this program.

Key accomplishments during the reporting period:

1. Development of an integrated planning reporting information management system

The MFDP upgraded its project dashboard and included an integrated reporting tool to facilitate ease of reporting on the AAID Performance. The integrated reporting portal will go live in 2026, enhancing planning and reporting across all spending entities.

2. Improvement of statistical data collection and accessibility

The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) continued the enhancement and operationalization of its website in 2025. As a result, the number of statistical products publicly available on its website increased from 93 in 2024 to 119 in 2025, thereby facilitating evidence-based decision-making.

3. Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the National Statistical System

LISGIS trained 160 technicians in data collection and management techniques, enhancing staff performance in data management

3.1.4 PROGRAM 4: FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Program 4 endeavors to create a more equitable financial landscape and enhance the economic well-being of individuals and communities. This program identifies six priorities.

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:



1. Increasing the number of the adult population having bank accounts and access to basic financial services

Financial services continue to expand, supported by prudent economic management by the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL). As a result, the proportion of the adult population accessing basic financial services rose from 52 percent in 2024 to 55 percent in 2025, reflecting improved financial inclusion, and greater access to financial services.

2. Increasing commercial bank branches and networks per 100,000 adults

As part of efforts to strengthen financial sector development and expand access to banking services, two new commercial bank branches were opened during the reporting period. This brings the total number of commercial banks branches including annexes and service windows to ninety-two. This expansion reflects continued progress in improving financial inclusion, supporting private sector development, and enhancing access to financial services in line with the AAID priority.

3. Increasing the number of mobile money users

Mobile Money Operators (MMOs) recorded notable growth in registered subscribers, increasing from 9.3 million in 2024 to 11.5 million in 2025. This progress reflects increased access to financial transactions, especially for the underserved and rural population, consequently supporting private sector development.

4. Increasing number of ATMS users per 100,000 adults

As part of efforts to strengthen the digital payment system, the ATM density (number of ATM users per 100,000 of adult population) increased from 3.87ATM in 2022 to 3.90 ATMs in 2025, reflecting a continued, but modest, expansion in access to automated financial services. Additionally, the CBL successfully launched the Inclusive Instant Payment System (IIPS) and the system that facilitates interoperability between the MTN and Orange mobile money platforms. These achievements have significantly enhanced financial inclusion, while improving the efficiency, convenience and accessibility of digital transactions for a broader segment of the population.

3.1.5 PROGRAM 5: DECENT JOBS ENVIRONMENT

This program seeks to promote sustainable economic growth which can create inclusive employment. There are two interventions under this program.

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:

1. Implementation of the Decent Work Act

The Ministry of Labor (MoL) strengthened regulatory enforcement, and labor market governance, resulting in the denial of 107 work permits, the cancellation of 142 permits and the successful resolution of 127 labor disputes. These actions underscore the government's commitment to fostering fair and equitable workplace practices, while prioritizing employment opportunities for Liberians.

In support of this objective, the MoL revised Regulation #17, raising the cost of Work Permit from US\$1,000 to US\$3,000 to encourage greater reliance on local labor. Additionally, the launch of Regulation #19 on Occupational Health and Safety has contributed to improved working conditions in industrial areas and workplaces. Together, these interventions contributed to the creation of more than 6,000 permanent jobs and more than 70,000 short to medium-term employment opportunities for Liberians, reflecting tangible progress in strengthening labor market outcomes, and advancing national employment priorities in line with the AAID.

3.1.6 PROGRAM 6: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND VALUE ADDITION

This program aspires to boost sustainable economic growth and job creation by developing diverse sectors, such as agriculture, low-emissions manufacturing, and technology, through economic zones that facilitate local value-added for the domestic and international markets. Program 6 prioritizes nine interventions.

Throughout the course of the review period, the following were achieved:



1. Establishment of incubators focused on emerging industries to build the startup society

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI), with support from development partners, successfully launched three pilot incubators in Monrovia, targeting Information and Computer Technology (ICT) and agro-processing sectors. This initiative has strengthened support for startups by fostering innovation in digital solutions and enhancing value addition within the agriculture sector, consequently contributing to enterprise development and job creation along key value chains.

2. Improvement of inclusive business development services to entrepreneurs with focus on youth and women

The MoCI expanded access to Inclusive Business Development Services (IBDS), with 65 percent of targeted entrepreneurs receiving support, consequently strengthening entrepreneurial capacity, improving business performance and enhanced access to market opportunities.

3. Implementation of regional, continental, and global trade agreements to secure market access for Liberian value-added products

The Government launched and began implementing the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), marking a significant step towards regional economic integration. This has expanded access to markets for local businesses, enhanced trade competitiveness, and created new opportunities for exports and private sector growth consistent with the AAID.

4. Training for local producers on international quality standards, packaging, green production techniques, and certification

The Ministry trained and certified 929 local producers on international quality standards, strengthening their production capacity and improving product quality. This intervention enhanced the competitiveness of locally produced goods and increased the readiness of producers to access regional and global markets, supporting export growth and private sector development.

5. Support investment in shared processing facilities and infrastructure, such as logistic centers with cold storage and packaging units.

The Government established and operationalized one logistics center, strengthening trade facilitation and improving supply chain efficiency. This intervention has enhanced the movement of goods, reduced transaction costs, and supported increased commercial activity, thereby contributing to economic growth and private sector development.

6. Support the Operationalization of industrial parks and special economic zones with basic infrastructure and needed services

The Government completed the Administrative Policy Manual and identified priority sites for Special Economic Zones (SEZs), including the Industrial Free Zone, Mesurado Fishing Pier, Buchanan SAPZ, Roberts International Airport (RIA), and the Monrovia Industrial Park. The GoL also broke ground for key infrastructure works, beginning with road development to support these zones. Furthermore, the GoL developed an investment pitch focused on agro-value chains, enhancing the country's ability to attract investors and promote value addition in agriculture.

Collectively, these efforts have strengthened the foundation for industrial development, improved investment readiness, and positioned Liberia to drive export growth and job creation.

7. Formalization of commerce and industrial activities

The Government formalized 6,350 informal businesses, expanding their access to finance and formal market opportunities, and enhancing their sustainability.

8. Attraction of FDI for priority sectors, especially for agribusiness, tourism and mining

The GoL attracted US\$559 million in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the mining and agriculture sectors, underscoring its commitment to positioning these industries as key drivers of inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This investment has reinforced these sectors' capacity, created employment opportunities, and enhanced their potential for value addition and



export expansion.

3.1.7 PROGRAM 7: BUSINESS ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Program 7 aims to reform and modernize business and regulatory frameworks to create a transparent, predictable, and supportive environment for businesses and investors, enhancing overall economic efficiency and competitiveness. There are eight interventions under this program.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

1. Strengthening of institutional capacity in modern business practices and digital compliance tools

The MoCI trained 122 technicians in modern business practices and digital compliance tools, thereby improving institutional capacity, and operational efficiency, and enhancing regulatory compliance, in support of sustainable growth of businesses.

2. Support to inclusive MSME credit and insurance products to Liberian-owned businesses, especially for youth and women and focused on agribusiness, tourism and mining

The Ministry, in partnership with Afriland First Bank Liberia Limited, Citi Trust Microfinance Company, and the Liberian Enterprise Development Finance Company (LEDFC), launched a US\$6 million credit guarantee scheme to expand financing for MSMEs, enabling 100 businesses to access funds and strengthen entrepreneurship.

Additionally, the Government, with support from the African Development Bank, established the Youth Entrepreneurship Investment Bank (YEIB) with US\$17.8 million to provide targeted credit for youth-led enterprises in key sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, agribusiness, digital startups, and mining. The initiative aims to support 30,000 youth-led businesses, create 120,000 jobs, and promote economic diversification, driving inclusive growth and sustainable employment.

3. Improvement of accreditation and certification system and facilities

The Government upgraded the accreditation and certification systems and facilities, enhancing the quality, reliability, and credibility of standards across sectors. These improvements have strengthened compliance, boosted the competitiveness of local products and services, and facilitated access to regional and international markets.

3.1.8 PROGRAM 8: FOOD AND CASH CROP PRODUCTION

The objective of this program is to enhance food security, promote economic growth, create jobs, and ensure sustainable practices. Nine interventions were prioritized under this program.

Key achievements under this program include:

1. Supporting the increase of food crop production



Gbedin Nimba County Rice Harvest Machine

Food crop production increased significantly due to coordinated support from the Government and development partners through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). Under the Emergency Rice Production Offensive (ERPO) project, the MoA supported 150 farmers across Bong, Gbarpolu, Margibi, and Montserrado Counties by providing 25 rice mills, 60 power tillers, agricultural inputs, and financial assistance. Each beneficiary received a subsidy of US\$1,000, along with seed rice and fertilizer, enabling the cultivation of 470 hectares of lowland rice. As a result, rice production reached 631,449 metric tons, cassava production increased to 976,020 metric tons, and 483 hectares of vegetables were cultivated, reflecting improved productivity and expanded agricultural output.



2. Supporting the increase of cash crop production

Cash crop production saw marked improvement driven by Government interventions in the sector. Cocoa production nearly doubled, rising from 72,998 metric tons (mt) in 2024 to 146,540.8 mt in 2025. Coffee output also increased from 1,652 mt to 3,753 mt during the same period, signaling progress toward the five-year target of 15,000 mt. Moreover, oil palm production grew significantly, expanding from 234,144mt in 2024 to 326,430mt in 2025, demonstrating strengthened agricultural performance and productivity gains.

3. Supporting inclusive agricultural food and non-food value chains

The MoA strengthened the capacity of 6,322 young entrepreneurs through targeted training, mentorship, and access to essential resources. This resulted in improved technical and business skills, increased participation in agribusiness value chains, enhanced productivity, and expanded income-generating opportunities, thereby contributing to job creation and sustainable livelihoods.

4. Promotion of climate smart irrigation

The MoA supported 421 cooperatives (728 males and 508 females) in the adoption of climate-resilient irrigation systems, resulting in increased agricultural productivity, improved resilience to climate variability, and enhanced yields.

5. Strengthening of research and development in agriculture

The Government strengthened its agricultural innovation systems, with the Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) producing 17 metric tons of improved foundation seeds. In parallel, 12 Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) engaged in certified seed multiplication, resulting in increased availability and access to quality seeds for farmers.

6. Implementation of home-grown feeding projects

The MoA supported the implementation of 1,249 homegrown feeding projects. As a result, more students benefitted from the school feeding program.

7. Formalization of farmers cooperatives

The Cooperative Development Agency worked along with farmers to strengthen organization, registration, and access to support services, resulting in an increase in formalized cooperatives from 500 in 2024 to 808 in 2025. This expansion reflects efforts to formalize the agriculture sector, improving access to finance and market, thereby increasing productivity.

8. Enhancing agriculture extension capacity and service delivery

The MoA expanded extension services from zero cooperatives in 2024 to 358 cooperatives in 2025 through the deployment of more extension service workers, improving farmers' access to technical knowledge and best practices, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity.

9. Support the creation of mechanization hubs in production clusters for both production and post-harvest handling



Completed CARI Agricultural Mechanization Service Center, Suakoko, Bong County (Upper Right and Left) and ongoing Construction of Kolahum & Foya, Lofa; Kakata, Margibi and Gbedin Nimba Counties Agricultural Mechanization Hubs (Bottom)

The MoA, with support from development partners, commenced the construction of 8 mechanization hubs across five counties (Margibi, Lofa, Bong, Nimba, and Bomi), with one completed while the remaining 7 are approximately 85 percent completed. When fully operationalized, these hubs will expand farmers' access to modern farming equipment, reduce reliance on manual labor, and boost agricultural productivity, create jobs, and contribute to food security.



3.1.9 PROGRAM 9: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION

Program 9 seeks to increase livestock and poultry production and productivity, thereby boosting local economies, providing employment opportunities, and ensuring a stable supply of protein-rich foods. This program has five interventions.

Key achievements under this program are as follows:

1. Supporting the increase of livestock production

With support from the Government, goat populations increased from 62,595 in 2024 to 67,767 in 2025, progressing toward the 2029 target of 100,000. Similarly, sheep numbers rose from 19,186 to 20,913, boosting farmers' incomes, strengthening food and nutrition security, and enhancing resilience in rural farming communities.

2. Supporting the increase of poultry production

Through the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and development partners, poultry production significantly surpassed expectations, delivering 501,006mt against a 2029 target of 350,000mt, consequently boosting domestic poultry supply, and increasing farmers income.

3. Supporting the increase of egg production

Government subsidies to poultry farmers and improvement in the regulatory environment increased the production of eggs to 30,417 crates against the target of 182,502 crates by 2029, thus increasing the availability of eggs crate for domestic consumption, improving poultry farmers income, and strengthening the overall poultry sector

3.1.10 PROGRAM 10: FISH PRODUCTION

This program aspires to harness the potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sector to drive sustainable economic growth, create jobs, ensure food security, and promote environmental sustainability. Six interventions were identified under this program.

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:

1. Supporting the increase of sustainable fish captures

With support from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NFAA), total fish catch rose to 1,652mt in 2025, progressing toward the 2029 target of 3,532 mt, while fish harvested increased from 150 mt in 2024 to 245.48mt, helping to reduce dependence on imports, which totaled 22,456.5mt. The Government also commissioned the Sea King, the nation's first semi-industrial fishing vessel, and produced 23 modern Kru and Fanti canoes, signaling a strategic move to modernize the fisheries sector and enhance future fish production.

2. Supporting the development of the blue economy

The Government drafted its first Blue Economy Policy to provide a strategic framework for the sustainable management and utilization of the country's marine and aquatic resources. The policy aims to promote economic growth through responsible fisheries, aquaculture, maritime industries, and coastal tourism, while ensuring environmental conservation, enhancing food security, creating jobs, and supporting resilient livelihoods for coastal and fishing communities. By integrating economic development with ecological protection, the policy positions Liberia to harness the full potential of its oceans and waterways in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

3. Supporting the establishment of commercial fish processing units

With support from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Government initiated the construction of 17 modern fish processing hubs across nine counties to strengthen the country's fisheries value chain. The completed hub in Little Bassa, Grand Bassa County, is already enhancing local fish processing capacity, reducing post-harvest losses, improving product quality, and facilitating value addition, benefiting both producers and consumers. Once the remaining are completed, they will further expand processing capabilities, create employment opportunities, support income generation for fishing communities, stimulate local economies, and contribute to food security while promoting sustainable fisheries management across Liberia.



4. Formalize the informal operators into cooperatives

National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority, in collaboration with the Cooperative Development Agency (CDA), formalized two aquaculture cooperatives, Bong County Aquaculture Cooperative Society, LTD and Nimba County Aquaculture Cooperative Society, LTD, strengthening organizational capacity, improving access to resources and training for fish farmers, and enhancing productivity and income generation in the aquaculture sector.

3.1.11 PROGRAM 11: EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

The program objective is to leverage the extraction of natural resources to drive sustainable economic growth, create jobs, and contribute to national development, while ensuring environmental sustainability and community well-being.

The below were achieved during the review period:

1. Improvement of mining business environment

The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) established an online mining licensing platform, reducing human-to-human interaction, enhancing transparency, and curbing opportunities for corruption. Additionally, the MME launched a customer support desk to provide timely assistance to applicants, improving service delivery, facilitating compliance, and making it easier for miners to access licenses and regulatory services.

In addition, the Liberia Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (LEITI) completed and published the Multi-Pronged Beneficial Ownership Regulations and Work Plan for domestic entities enhancing transparency in company ownership and reducing corruption and conflict of interest. Moreover, LEITI developed and launched its data portal to grant the public, including CSOs, media, investigative journalists, and academics, access to extractive sector data as part of their Open Data Policy, improving access to reliable information, promoting accountability and informed decision-making in the mining sector.

2. Revision of MDA mechanism to include equity participation of Liberia and Liberians in mining sector

The Ministry introduced a new fee structure and issued regulations on heavy mineral sand, groundwater exploration, drilling, and river sand mining, strengthening sector oversight and boosting revenue contributions to Liberia's national budget. The MME also updated mineral exploration regulations and drafted a Mineral Development Agreement review mechanism, which, once finalized with stakeholder input, will enhance transparency, ensure equitable resource management, and attract responsible investment in the mining sector.

3.1.12 PROGRAM 12: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT, BRANDING AND MARKETING

Program 12 seeks to establish Liberia as a premier travel destination by promoting its unique attractions and cultural heritage.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

1. Establishment of a Tourism Authority

The Government established the National Tourism Authority and appointed key leadership, including an Executive Director and a Deputy Director for Policy and Planning, to provide strategic oversight and coordination of the country's tourism sector. This initiative aims to strengthen institutional capacity, develop and implement policies that promote sustainable tourism, enhance infrastructure and service delivery, and create an enabling environment for investment. By professionalizing management and fostering partnerships with local and international stakeholders, the Authority is positioned to boost Liberia's visibility as a prime destination, increase tourist arrivals, generate revenue, create jobs, and contribute to economic growth and community development across the country.

2. Branding and marketing of Liberia tourism with focus on nature and culture tourism

The Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism (MICAT) strengthened tourism promotion and access by developing and launching Liberia's first



Tourism Mobile App to enhance both domestic and international visitor engagement. It also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS), reducing visa-on-arrival fees by 50 percent to encourage increased tourist arrivals.

To further improve the tourism experience and sector management, MICAT organized the Heritage Fair and Heritage Corner during the 2025 Independence Day celebrations in partnership with the Ministry of State. It also established a Tourism Information Booth at Roberts International Airport to support visitor engagement, partnered with the Monrovia City Corporation to improve the maintenance and security of heritage sites, and developed a web-based tourism data platform to track travel flows and gather tourist feedback for improved planning and decision-making.

3. Development of touristic products and destinations

The Tourism Bureau initiated the development of three eco-tourism sites, Masaanti Island (Grand

CapeMount County), Sappimah Waterfall/Beleyah Prison (Gbarpolu County), and Seyougar Waterfall along the St. John River (Bong County), as well as three heritage sites: Providence Island, Edina City (Grand Bassa County), and the J.J. Roberts Monument (Monrovia). MICAT also advanced Community-Based Tourism (CBT) initiatives in collaboration with local communities, creating unique tourism products that enhance visitor experiences and generate local economic opportunities.

4. Tourism Stakeholders Capacity Building

MICAT secured 15 scholarships through the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Saudi Grant, enabling beneficiaries to complete online training in tourism development and strengthen national tourism capacity.





3.2. PILLAR 2: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Infrastructure Development pillar aims at creating reliable, modern, inclusive, and climate- resilient infrastructure that supports sustainable social and economic progress. The pillar priorities are creating resilient and accessible transport, seaports, water, electricity and ICT infrastructure as well as housing that promotes economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability across Liberia.

Under this pillar, a total of 49 interventions were programmed over the five-year. Of these, 3 (6.1%) completed, 37 (75.5%) are ongoing, and 9 (18.3%) have not commenced as at the end of the reporting period.



**Ongoing Ministerial Complex & SKD Boulevard Bye-Pass Chinese Aid Project 2-
Overhead Pass Bridges (above) & Robertsport - Medina Road (below)**



Programs and Key Achievements

3.2.1 PROGRAM 14 - ROADS NETWORK AND SAFETY

This program seeks to expand and modernize road infrastructure by undertaking the construction of climate-resilient roads, upgrading roads and bridges, and maintaining the existing stock to enhance accessibility and connectivity of rural and urban areas, while strengthening social inclusion. There are five interventions under this program

Key achievements under Program 14 include:

1. Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of primary roads



Asphalt being laid on the Ganta to Saclepea road Corridor



Ongoing Construction of 288 - Meter RC Bridge Cavalla River, Maryland County

The Ministry of Public Works (MPW) constructed and rehabilitated 121.6 kilometers of primary roads nationwide, enhancing connectivity between agricultural production areas and major markets. These improvements have reduced travel time and transportation costs, increased trade volumes, and enabled farmers to access markets more reliably, boosting sales and supporting rural economic growth. The GoL also commenced the construction of the 288-meter RC Bridge over the Cavalla River to connect Maryland

to Tabou, Ivory. Once completed, it will strengthen intraregional trade.

2. Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of secondary roads

The Ministry expanded, rehabilitated, and maintained 231.69 km of secondary roads, improving connectivity between rural communities, agricultural zones, and key markets. These interventions enhanced year-round road access, reduced travel time and transportation costs, and facilitated smoother movement of goods and services, supporting local trade and economic development.

3. Develop, expand, rehabilitate, and maintain 2,500km of feeder road network

The Ministry rehabilitated and maintained 193.99 kilometers of feeder roads, Village Access Roads (VAR) nationwide, enhancing access between remote farming communities and secondary and primary road networks. Moreover, the Government procured 285 yellow machines to open and maintain feeder, community, and secondary roads, to further improve connectivity, reduce travel time, and facilitate the efficient movement of agricultural produce to markets.

4. Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of urban and community roads



Soul Clinic, Paynesville Road construction

The Government of Liberia rehabilitated and maintained 137 kilometers of community roads nationwide, enhancing mobility within communities, and strengthening connections to feeder and secondary road networks. These improvements have facilitated easier movement of people and goods, boosted access to markets



and services, and supported local economic activities.

3.2.2 PROGRAM 15 - TRANSPORT SERVICES AND SAFETY

This program seeks to create an efficient, reliable, and sustainable transportation system that supports economic growth, trade, and development by facilitating the movement of goods, services, and people. This program prioritizes fourteen interventions.

The following were achieved during the period under review:

1. Improvement of road safety for all.

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) installed over 62 traffic signs across primary, secondary, feeder, and community road networks, enhancing road safety, improving traffic management, and reducing the risk of accidents. These measures have contributed to safer and more efficient travel for motorists and pedestrians nationwide.

2. Improvement and enforcement of bridge usage compliance

The MoT enforced bridge usage regulations, identifying 221 violations and imposing penalties on non-compliant users. This enforcement has strengthened regulatory compliance, safeguarded national bridge infrastructure, and ensured safer and more sustainable use of critical transportation assets.

3. Improvement of Driver Licensing and Vehicle Registration

The MoT digitally processed 156,880 vehicle registrations, streamlining administrative workflows, while improving service delivery. The digitization of the vehicle registration process has significantly reduced processing times, minimized manual errors, and improved data accuracy and management. It has also strengthened transparency and accountability in vehicle registration processes, increased compliance, and contributed to improved revenue collection and monitoring within the transport sector.

4. Improvement of port trade facilitation and control services

The National Port Authority (NPA) reduced average container clearance time to 5 working

days (120 hours), accelerating cargo clearance, and strengthening overall trade facilitation performance. In addition, the NPA commenced the design of the National Port Master Plan, laying the groundwork for long-term infrastructure expansion and improved port efficiency.

5. Expansion and modernization of port facilities

The Government commenced the design of master plans for both the Freeport of Monrovia and the Port of Buchanan, laying the foundation for modernized, efficient port infrastructure. These plans are expected to reduce shipping delays and logistics costs, enhance cargo handling capacity, and strengthen Liberia's competitiveness as a key maritime trade hub in West Africa.

6. Development and decentralization of driver testing and licensing centers

The MoT decentralized driver testing and licensing to Margibi and Nimba Counties expanding access to essential services, enabling the registration of 4,225 vehicles at the new centers while reducing travel time, easing congestion at central offices, and improving service delivery for citizens.

7. Decentralization of vehicle registration at county service centers

The MoT decentralized vehicle registration driver licensing and testing services to Margibi and Nimba counties service center, expanding access, enabling more drivers to obtain services locally, consequently reducing travel cost and time, resulting in a total of 4,225 vehicles being registered through these subnational centers.

8. Expansion and modernization of inclusive mass public transport services



Pictorial of NTA Buses Procured

The National Transit Authority (NTA) strengthened public transport capacity by procuring 53 buses and 4 trucks and expanding services to 5



additional counties (Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Maryland, Gbarpolu, and Lofa). This expansion improved mobility and market access, significantly reducing transportation burdens for citizens while lowering the transport cost of locally produced agricultural commodities, thereby reducing prices of food crops on the local markets.

9. Expansion and modernization of railways

The GoL succeeded in signing a rail expansion agreement with HPX to extend the railway from Yekepa to the Guinea Border with Liberia. This will facilitate the shipment of iron ore from Guinea to the Port of Buchanan and transport of people and other commodities, thereby stimulating economic activities along that corridor.

3.2.3 Program 16 - Water Resource and Sewage Management

This program seeks to ensure universal access to clean, safe, and reliable water supply and adequate sewage facilities. There are five interventions under this program.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

1. Enhancement of sustainable urban water supply to businesses and communities

The Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) significantly expanded water service delivery by increasing production from 700 million gallons in 2024 to 846 million gallons in 2025, ensuring a more reliable supply of piped water to businesses and communities and improving hygiene and sanitation outcomes.

The Corporation strengthened system efficiency and revenue generation by regularizing 1,174 illegal connections and transitioning 150 customers to metered billing, expanding its customer base to 5,009 households. With support from the World Bank through the Liberia Urban Resilience Project (LURP) and the Liberia Urban Water Supply Project (LUWSP), 3,210 new household connections were added in Montserrado County, significantly broadening access to safe water.

Operational improvements reduced non-revenue

water from 61 percent to 54 percent, minimizing losses and improving cost recovery. At the same time, LWSC advanced critical infrastructure investments, including the construction of new water supply systems in Greenville and Pleebo and the rehabilitation and expansion of the Zwedru system, marking a major step toward improved urban water access. The Corporation also completed 90 percent of a 10 km, 48-inch transmission pipeline, strengthening the backbone of the national water distribution network and positioning the system for sustained service expansion.

2. Enhancement of sustainable rural water supply to businesses and communities

The LWSC also supplied 200 million gallons of water to rural communities, safeguarding these communities from waterborne diseases often contracted from contaminated drinking water.

3. Expansion and modernization of sewage services

The LWSC connected 1,751 newly constructed urban homes to the sewer system and safely removed over 72,000 cubic meters of sludge, strengthening public health safeguards and improving sewer system functionality and reducing health risks. In addition, the LWSC expanded sewage services to 5.1 percent of households in Monrovia, reflecting continued progress towards broader access to safe and reliable sanitation services.

4. Updating the water resource map

The LWSC commenced the updating of the National Water Resource Map and it is about 70 percent completed, positioning LWSC to improve data-driven planning and efficiency in resource allocation.

5. Improvement of fecal sludge management in Monrovia and other urban centers

The LWSC connected 1,751 urban customers to its fecal sludge management services, improving sanitation coverage in city areas, and reducing environmental health risks.



3.2.4 PROGRAM 17 - ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

This program seeks to ensure that reliable, affordable, efficient, and sustainable electricity is accessible to all sectors of the economy, to facilitate economic growth, improve quality of life, and social equity. Six interventions were identified under Program 17.

Key achievements include:

1. Upgrading of the Electricity Regulatory Framework and Database Management System.

The Liberia Electricity Regulatory Commission strengthened its enforcement, bringing all electricity providers to be in full compliance, improving energy sector accountability, enhancing service standards and reinforcing customer protection.

2. Rehabilitation of unit one (1) of mount coffee hydro power plant (mchpp)



The Government of Liberia (GoL) has commenced repairs on the Unit One Mount Coffee Hydropower Plant, revitalizing a critical source of national electricity generation, improving power reliability.

3. Expansion of regional businesses and communities' electricity distribution

Access to electricity increased from 33 percent in 2024 to 37 percent in 2025, driven by sustained investment in the energy sector, with further expansion expected by June 2026. Electricity connections rose from 315,691 in 2024 to 370,710

by the end of 2025, a net increase of 55,000 connections (17% growth), expanding households' access to reliable electricity, while an additional 16,869 households were connected to off-grid solar solutions. The Government further strengthened electricity grid stability and distribution efficiency through the commissioning of two new substations in Schefflin and Roberts International Airport (RIA), stabilizing the voltage and enabling more consistent electricity supply nationwide.

4. Implementation of Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention (respice).

The Liberia Rural Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) accelerated rural electrification by deploying off-grid and mini-grid solutions, connecting a total of 50,983 rural households to renewable energy, significantly expanding access to reliable power to rural and underserved communities.

In addition, the GoL mobilized Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects, including the SCATEC solar project (23.75 MW with a 10 MWh battery storage system) and the SGTP/SGTPL 40 MW thermal power project, strengthening national power generation capacity, diversifying energy mix, and strengthening energy security.

5. Supporting the provision of reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable electricity to underserved and remote areas in Liberia by leveraging off-grid solar (ogs) solutions

The Government connected 16,869 underserved and remote households to reliable off-grid power, expanding energy access in these communities, consequently improving living conditions, economic opportunities, and access to electricity in hard-to-reach communities.

3.2.5. PROGRAM 18 - POSTAL SERVICES

This program seeks to enhance communication and connectivity across the country by improving the efficiency and reliability of postal services.

1. Implementation of the National Digital Postal Address System

The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications



(MoPT) assigned digital addresses to over 16,000 households in Monrovia, improving service delivery, navigation, and emergency response systems. The initiative also created approximately 120 employment opportunities for Liberians during implementation.

2. Digitization of the Postal Services

The MoPT continued the digitization of postal services, enabling 1.4 percent of postal transactions to be conducted through digital platforms, improving efficiency, accessibility, and convenience for users.

3.2.6 PROGRAM 19 - BROADCASTING SERVICES

This program seeks to create a robust digital infrastructure that fosters innovation, economic growth, and social inclusion. This program prioritizes three interventions.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

1. Installation of transmission towers and repeaters in targeted locations

The Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS) expanded national radio coverage by deployed transmission towers and repeaters, extending radio and television service to 7 of the country's 15 counties, expanding access to information, news and educational programs.

2. Completion of comprehensive digital migration across LBS broadcasting platforms

The LBS installed and activated digital broadcasting transmission towers in 7 of the country's 15 counties, expanding access to high-quality digital media, improving information dissemination, and enhancing public engagement across the regions.

3. Digitization of archives and upgrade of equipment for digital transmission

The Government commenced the upgrading of the national broadcasting system to achieve full digitization, improving coverage and signal quality. These efforts include the recent handover of fully digital broadcasting studios from China, which will enhance content production and ensure broader access to information for citizens.

3.2.7 PROGRAM 20 - NATIONAL ICT ECO-SYSTEM AND DIGITAL SOCIETIES

This program seeks to enhance the reach, capabilities, and sustainability of internet access, and ensure high-quality, accessible content for all Liberians. Seven interventions were prioritized under this program.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

1. Harmonization of GoL ICT Infrastructure and Services

The GoL succeeded in transitioning fifty ministries and agencies to a harmonized ICT infrastructure, standardizing digital systems across government institutions to enhance service delivery.

2. Deployment of ACE fiber cable national backbone and landing of Amilca Cabral Fiber Cable

The Government has deployed 167 kilometers of Amílcar Cabral fiber optic cable across the parts of Greater Monrovia and Nimba county, expanding high-speed connectivity nationwide. The Ministry also established the Amílcar Cabral Cable Consortium of Liberia (AC3) to manage the infrastructure and ensure competitive wholesale bandwidth, ultimately improving connectivity and reducing the cost of internet service for both operators and end users.

3. Integrating ICT services into schools, health facilities, and digital villages

The Government of Liberia has created an environment where most high schools and universities in Liberia are now utilizing smart technology. Similarly, the Government completed Liberia's first Digital Village in Foya, Lofa County. This facility supplies green energy to over 50 households and provides internet connectivity within a 2.5-kilometer radius, serving schools, religious centers, hospitals, clinics, and other key institutions, promoting economic empowerment by enabling access to e-commerce, digital payments, remote work and online education. The LTA also restored and installed rural telecom towers; and rolled out digital and solar-powered postal hubs to improve service access in underserved areas.



4. Increasing the ICT Start-up Society

The GoL convened the Liberia Technology Summit 2025, with support from UNDP and other national and international partners and signed a Cross-border digital integration for Free Roaming Agreement among Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire. Currently, there are 5 ICT start-ups that are registered, and more are expected to come onboard.

5. Supporting Women And Youth ICT Entrepreneurs

The GoL trained more than 10,000 youths in ICT, equipping them with practical skills to enhance employability and prepare them for the job market.

6. Enhancement of cybersecurity for the protection of data and systems

The GoL formulated its first ever cybersecurity law to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute cyber related crimes. Also, the Government formulated the National Cybersecurity Strategy (2025–2030) to strengthen the protection of critical digital infrastructure, enhance incident response capabilities, and build national resilience against cyber threats, protecting critical energy and transport infrastructure in Liberia are now protected with advanced cybersecurity systems.

Furthermore, the institution, in collaboration with ECOWAS, completed and equipped Liberia's first Cyber Forensic Laboratory at the Liberia National Police Academy in Paynesville City, strengthening national capacity to investigate, analyze, and prosecute cyber-related crimes, supporting law enforcement efforts to combat cyber threats and enhance national security.

Additionally, the Senate passed the Personal Data Act, providing a legal and regulatory framework for handling personal data. Moreover, the Ministry, in collaboration with the UNDP, trained over 200 participants from both government and private sector institutions in cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and other digital disciplines, strengthening national capacity in preventing, and detecting cybercrimes.

3.2.8 PROGRAM 21 - MODERN AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

This program seeks to offer affordable housing, promote home ownership, and empower citizens to build their own homes. Eight interventions were prioritized under this program.

The following were achieved during the period under review:

1. Development and strengthening of housing policy.

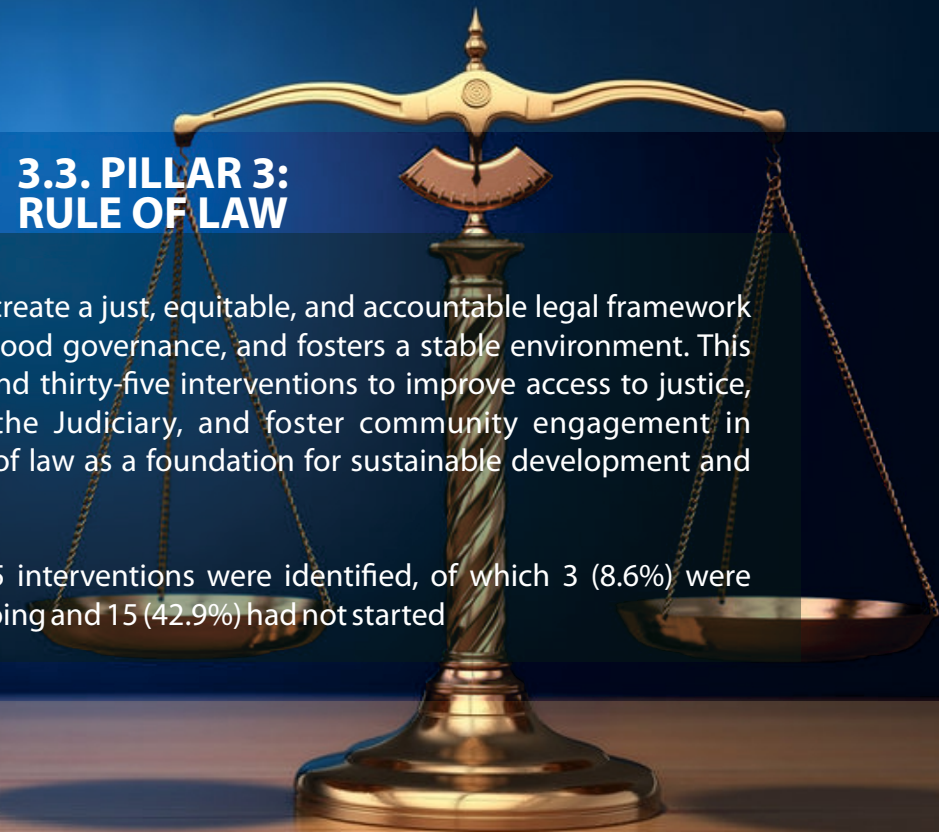
The National Housing Authority (NHA) commenced the development of a National Housing Policy, to address gaps in the housing sector and establish a coherent roadmap for the development of sustainable housing. The policy is intended to provide clear guidelines on housing investment, improve access to affordable and adequate housing, and promote private sector participation. It will also enhance coordination among stakeholders, ensure efficient use of resources, and support inclusive urban planning.

2. Establishment of the Housing Information System

The NHA commenced the development of a Housing Information System to track housing locations, available public land, and key stakeholders in the sector. Upon completion, the system will generate accurate and up-to-date data on housing needs, and stakeholders' activities, thereby enhancing evidence-based decision making and improving the efficiency, coordination and transparency of housing management and allocation processes.

3. Provision of housing for public servants, especially security, health and education officers

The NHA acquired 33 acres of land to support housing development projects. This is intended to secure adequate space for the development of planned and sustainable housing projects, thereby addressing the increasing demand for housing. Also, LARIS submitted a technical and financial proposal for the construction of 600 affordable housing unit across the country. This initiative is aimed at increasing the supply of affordable housing, improving living conditions especially for low- and middle-income households.



3.3. PILLAR 3: RULE OF LAW

The Rule of Law pillar strives to create a just, equitable, and accountable legal framework that protects rights, promotes good governance, and fosters a stable environment. This pillar identifies four programs and thirty-five interventions to improve access to justice, ensure the independence of the Judiciary, and foster community engagement in governance to uphold the rule of law as a foundation for sustainable development and social equity.

Under the Rule of Law pillar 35 interventions were identified, of which 3 (8.6%) were completed, 17 (48.6%) were ongoing and 15 (42.9%) had not started

Programs and Key Achievements

3.3.1 PROGRAM 22: JUSTICE POLICY REFORM AND DECENTRALIZATION

Program 22 aims to enhance the effectiveness, accessibility, and fairness of the justice system nationwide. Twelve interventions were prioritized, each with spillover effects on the broader justice and human rights environment. Twelve interventions were identified under Program 22.

The following were achieved:

1. Support the enactment and operationalization of the alternative dispute resolution law

The final draft of the alternative dispute resolution law was submitted to the President for onward submission to the Senate, awaiting enactment and operationalization. Meanwhile, 64 magistrates and 13 in-house staff received ADR training. A total of 278 cases were referred to ADR mechanisms, with 152 successfully resolved, demonstrating the Government's commitment in reducing case backlogs and improving access to justice. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ), in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) established Four Pilot ADR offices in Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, and Montserrado Counties, expanding dispute resolution services to these counties.

2. Establishment of an integrated legal codification system for the supreme court opinions and other statutes

Liberia has strengthened its judicial modernization efforts by creating a unified digital legal codification system that consolidates Supreme Court opinions, statutes, and regulations into one accessible repository. This reform reduces legal fragmentation, improves access for judges, lawyers, and the public, and aligns seamlessly with the existing Judiciary Case Management System to enhance transparency and consistency. As a result, judges can rely on authoritative, codified references to avoid contradictory rulings, while legal practitioners benefit from faster and more efficient research capabilities.

3. Empowerment of the Bureau of Correction to become semi-autonomous and improve Corrections Services

The Senate's passage of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR) Autonomy Act, now under review by the joint committee, marks a major step toward strengthening the Bureau's independence and efficiency. Complementing this legislative shift, a capacity-building program was launched, including management training workshops to modernize prison administration and reinforce the rule of law. Also, 600 sets of uniforms and 44 motorbikes were given to



correction officers for effective prison protection. In addition, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provided financial and technical support for a week-long joint human rights monitoring mission, conducted from May 1–7, across prisons in Grand Gedeh, River Gee, and Maryland counties. Also, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) commenced construction of modern prisons in Cheesemanburg, intended for the relocation of the Monrovia Central Prison, and a new facility in Barclayville to ease overcrowding. Moreover, 6 existing facilities were renovated to enhance security and living conditions. Operational gaps were addressed by improving inmate food and medical care, equipping officers with essential gear, and maintaining transport fleets.

4. Revision of constitutional and legal regimes

The Government revised the Criminal Code to modernize penalties and protect individual rights, and reviewed the Land Rights Act to codify customary and communal land ownership. GoL reviewed the Anti-Corruption Legislative Package to strengthen transparency and enforcement. It prepared Volume 42 of Supreme Court Opinions in partnership with stakeholders, with additional volumes underway.

Further progress includes the development and submission of the final draft of the Death Penalty Bill to the Minister of Justice. The development and submission of the final Human Rights Defenders' Policy (HRDP) to the MoJ. Additionally, amendments to Title 26 of the Liberian Code of Laws were made to Chapters 11, 14, and 50, replacing all references to the death penalty for crimes such as treason, murder, and mercenaryism with life imprisonment.

In parallel, the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with INCHR, OHCHR, civil society organizations, and relevant government agencies, convened a national consultation on establishing a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) as required under Article 17 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT). This consultation led to the drafting of an NPM Bill that designates a department within the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) as Liberia's official NPM. The next step involves a final legal review of the draft bill before submission to the Minister of Justice, cabinet endorsement, and

onward transmission to the Legislature for passage into law.

5. Introduction of digital technologies in court proceedings management

The GoL rolled out a homegrown Case Management Information System (CMIS). This marked a pivotal upgrade to court operations, aimed at improving efficiency, transparency, and access to justice. Also, a total of 60 clerks and assistant clerks completed a two-week intensive training on the upgraded CMIS. The system is expected to streamline case filing, reduce delays, and enhance transparency in judicial processes.

6. Strengthening traditional /community justice mechanism

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in collaboration with the MLG, established 14 community peace hubs and conducted outreach in four counties, reaching more than 1,200 people. A total of 120 participants were trained, including 25 persons with disabilities (PWDs), in regional ADR sessions with support from the Alliance on Disabilities. Additionally, 422 children were diverted from the adult criminal justice system and 554 Child Justice Exit Clearances were issued, dramatically reducing juvenile incarceration, preventing trafficking, and positioning Liberia as a regional leader in child-friendly justice.

7. Expansion, modernization and decentralization of justice services



14th Judicial Circuit Court Harper City, Maryland County

GoL commenced the construction of a judicial complex in Harper, Maryland County, which is nearing completion. The Government is also easing prison overcrowding by constructing new correctional facilities in Cheesemanburg and Barclayville and renovating 6 existing sites. In addition to easing prison overcrowding, the MoJ upgraded officer equipment, and maintained transport vehicles, creating a more humane and



efficient correctional system.

Additionally, the GoL has accelerated justice delivery by implementing an AI-driven legal codification initiative that streamlines prosecutions and improves access to the law. It established specialized courts in 5 counties to handle GBV and juvenile cases, ensuring timely and focused adjudication for vulnerable populations. The GoL also reestablished the Division of Roving Prosecution, expanding legal services to underserved and remote communities. The Government improved investigations and enforcement by boosting forensic capacity and establishing a Taxation Crime Task Force, leading to better case results and higher revenue recovery. It also strengthened oversight and accountability by deploying prosecution monitors nationwide and using performance dashboards to support data-driven decisions across the justice system.

3.3.2 Program 23: Enforcement of Human Rights

The objective of this program is to ensure that all individuals, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, enjoy the same rights and opportunities. This program prioritizes five interventions.

Key achievements under Program 23 include:

1. Revision of the national human rights action plan

The Government advanced Liberia's human rights framework by drafting an expanded National Human Rights Action Plan addressing land rights, workplace safety, and corporate accountability, and submitting the country's fourth-cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to the UN Human Rights Council through an inclusive consultation process that strengthened coordination among over 180 stakeholders (including 55 women). The GoL further reinforced protection systems by developing a Human Rights Defenders Policy and advancing the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights through multi-county awareness and monitoring missions, promoting dialogue on labor conditions, environmental sustainability, and community rights.

2. Supporting the establishment of the war and economic crimes Court

The Government advanced Liberia's pursuit of justice through two executive orders (No. 131 May 2024 and No. 148 May 2025). The first established the Office for the Establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court (OWECC-L) to prepare for the court, while the second expanded its mandate to design the framework and prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity, and major economic offenses. Building on this momentum, OWECC-L partnered with the UN Human Rights Office to engage integrity institutions in tackling corruption and human rights violations. Collectively, these actions mark a historic shift toward accountability, reconciliation, and the rule of law, underscoring Liberia's commitment to peace and sustainable development. Moreover, progress was also achieved toward establishing the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.

3.3.3 Program 24: Public Safety Readiness

The objective of this program is to establish a comprehensive framework for preparing for and responding to emergencies effectively. It includes ten interventions, each with spillover effects on the broader public safety and national defense environment. Ten priorities were selected for implementation.

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:

1. Development and implementation of the drug and substance abuse action plan

Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency's (LDEA) Drug and Substance Abuse Action Plan was formally reviewed and validated in September through a multi-stakeholder workshop. This initiative marked a major step in strengthening Liberia's response to drug trafficking and substance abuse. By December 2025, the LDEA had arrested 552 suspects nationwide (132 females and 420 males). The agency also seized nearly 9,904.82 kilograms of illicit drugs valued at over US\$2.6 million. These included 80.15kg of Kush, 9,520.398kg of Marijuana, 8.23kg of Heroin, 6.65kg of Cocaine, and significant quantities of Methadone, Tarpentadol, Tramadol, and chemical precursors.



These arrests underscoring the scale of Liberia's crackdown and the impact of the new action plan

2. Recruitment, training and equipping security sector personnel

The Liberia National Police (LNP) strengthened institutional capacity across the security sector by training 682 police officers (538 men and 144 women) through fourteen in-service courses covering technical, operational, and soft skills competencies, including firearm qualifications, traffic enforcement, fraud detection, mental health awareness, and infection prevention. The LNP also enhanced firearms control and border security by training 29 officers from 13 security agencies on the ArmsTracker software, expanding its deployment to five additional agencies, and deploying trained intelligence officers to strategic entry points, including the National Port Authority, Roberts International Airport, Buchanan Port, and Liberia Revenue Authority inspection sites.

3. Improvement of community engagement

The LNP advanced nationwide dialogue and collaboration by convening engagement meetings across 169 communities, 62 schools, and 13 hospitals/clinics, drawing participation from 28,428 citizens (15,146 males and 13,282 females). This inclusive outreach ensured diverse voices were heard, fostering trust and cooperation between the LNP and these communities. The initiative significantly strengthened bonds across counties, bridging gaps and encouraging active involvement, ultimately laying a foundation for safer, more cohesive communities throughout Liberia.

4. Improvement of national disaster preparedness and response

The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), in collaboration with UNDP, prioritized strengthening institutional capacity, building community resilience, and aligning Liberia's disaster response with global frameworks. Through the rollout of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Preparedness Learning Pathway, structured training was delivered to NDMA staff and local leaders, while targeted missions in vulnerable communities such as West Point emphasized the importance of early warning systems and grassroots participation. Collectively, these initiatives

enhanced these communities' ability to anticipate, coordinate, and effectively respond to disasters, thereby reinforcing national credibility and deepening resilience at the community level.

5. Expansion, modernization and decentralization of fire services

The Liberia National Fire Service expanded and decentralized fire service activities by 16 percent, reducing emergency response time, and protecting lives and property from fire disaster.

6. Implementation of National Emergency Preparedness and Response

Liberia accelerated implementation of its National Emergency Preparedness and Response framework, led by the NDMA with support from UNDP and partners. This strengthened institutional capacity, improved cross-ministerial coordination, and built community resilience through training and awareness campaigns. Capacity-building initiatives enhanced the skills of NDMA staff and local leaders, while targeted interventions in high-risk communities improved early warning systems, enabled faster response, and increased grassroots participation.

7. Strengthening administrative and operational capacity of public safety institutions



Ongoing Renovation and Rehabilitation Liberia National Police Training Academy Hospital (Above) and Completed Conference Room Facilities (Below)

Developed and began implementation of the Drug and Substance Abuse Action Plan, recruited and trained security personnel, and expanded fire and emergency services to enhance public safety delivery. Maintained administrative and operational capacity strengthening as a strategic priority by initiating a comprehensive documentation process to track measurable progress and performance indicators, with reforms ongoing within the broader public safety framework.



8. Expansion, modernization and decentralization of public safety services

The GoL renovated the Liberia National Police Training Academy, improving the learning environment. Also, the Liberia National Commission on Arms (LiNCA) made significant progress in strengthening arms control and public safety through enhanced border security, institutional capacity-building, and compliance measures. Central to these achievements was the launch of full civilian arms registration in Regions II and III under Executive Order #141, supported by awareness campaigns across Regions IV and V, which resulted in 318 firearms being lawfully registered. LiNCA also advanced accountability by collecting and documenting 162 seized firearms and 7,735 rounds of ammunition, while developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the safe disposal of obsolete arms. Regular inspections of state-owned and public armories, alongside assessments of companies using or manufacturing commercial explosives, further reinforced adherence to national and international standards.

9. Expansion, modernization and decentralization of women and children safety services

The GoL operationalized 14 community peace hubs, reaching over 1,200 individuals, including women and persons with disabilities, with alternative dispute resolution services. Notably, 422 children were diverted from the adult criminal justice system, and 554 Child Justice Exit Clearances were issued, reducing juvenile incarceration and curbing trafficking risks. These efforts positioned Liberia as a regional model for child-friendly justice. Simultaneously, 6 new county-level courts were dedicated to gender-based violence and juvenile cases were launched, ensuring timely access to justice. Under the broader public safety agenda, the expansion and decentralization of women and children safety services were prioritized, embedding their protection into national strategies and reinforcing Liberia's commitment to inclusive and responsive justice systems.

10. Expansion and modernization of immigration services

The LIS expanded and decentralized by 40 percent, improving access to immigration services in other parts of the country.

3.3.4 Program 25: Sovereignty of the National Territory

The objective of the program is to protect and uphold the integrity of Liberia's borders and resources. There are eight interventions under this program.

Key achievements during the reporting period include:

1. Support for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL)



Completed & Commissioned Rehabilitated Camp Grant Military Barrack, Sanniquellie City, Nimba County

The Government advanced defense and security sector reforms, achieving measurable improvements in infrastructure, capacity, and international standing. It completed the design of the Ministry of Defense/Armed Forces of Liberia (MoD/AFL) Headquarters and commenced construction of three new clinics at Camp Grant, the Liberian Coast Guard Base, and Camp Ware using internally mobilized resources. It also renovated 21 housing units across Camp Whisner, Camp Jones, and Camp Grant, improving living conditions for personnel.

The Government strengthened human capacity by training over 85 AFL personnel in diverse military programs and providing local training to 56 Non-Commissioned Officers and professionals. It enhanced medical readiness by supporting specialized training for AFL Medical Command staff, including over 20 personnel trained through international partnerships.

Progress on the National Security Strategy reached 20 percent, while ongoing renovations at Camp Ware upgraded training facilities for future deployments. Liberia reinforced regional and



3.4 PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

The Governance and Anti-Corruption pillar focuses on building accountable and transparent institutions that can promote value-for-money service delivery and combat and deepen decentralized governance. Under this pillar, a total of 58 interventions were identified for implementation. Of these, 3 (5.2%) interventions have been completed, 40 (70.0%) interventions are currently ongoing, and 15 (25.9%) interventions are scheduled to commence in subsequent years, demonstrating sustained implementation efforts under this pillar in year one of the plan.

Programs and Key Achievements

3.4.1 Program 26: Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services

Program 26 aims to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accessibility in public service delivery by leveraging technology and innovative practices to streamline bureaucratic processes, reduce corruption, and foster citizen engagement. This program prioritizes nine interventions.

Key achievements under this program include:

1. Mass enrolment into the National Biometric and Identification System

The National Identification Registry (NIR) enrolled 759,223 individuals, representing 15 percent of the population, into the biometric system before the program was suspended. Preparations are now underway to resume enrolment, with the objective of reaching 90 percent population coverage by December 2029.

2. Implementation of the electronic government systems, including procurement (eGP)

The Liberia Revenue Authority expanded e-filing and deployed the LITAS and ASYCUDA systems, strengthening the integration of property and customs data and improving revenue administration and transparency. It also integrated its digital tax records with the IFMIS and the Liberia Business Registry, contributing to increased domestic revenue during the reporting period.

Furthermore, the Government made significant

progress in strengthening accountable and effective institutions to enhance value for money in service delivery, while intensifying anti-corruption efforts and advancing decentralization. The Public Procurement and Concessions Commission launched a national e-procurement platform, enabling 50 ministries and agencies to conduct procurement processes online. Over 200 businesses registered and began submitting bids electronically, increasing transparency through greater public access to procurement data.

3. Implementation of an internal audit management system

The IAA expanded its audit coverage from 88 entities in 2024 to 95 entities in 2025, reaching 66 percent of the 143 public sector entities and extending coverage to 7 of Liberia's 15 counties, strengthening internal controls, improving compliance with financial regulations, and enhancing accountability and risk management across the public sector. These entities included: the National Oil Company of Liberia, the University of Liberia, the Liberia Telecommunications Authority, the Liberia College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of the War and Economic Crimes Court, and the Asset Recovery and Property Retrieval Core Taskforce.

Additionally, the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) delivered measurable results across oversight and compliance functions. A total of 17 post-audits were completed, spanning financial, compliance, performance, and investigative areas, alongside 10 Special Audits. These interventions uncovered significant internal control weaknesses and led to the identification of responsible individuals accountable for over US\$2.5 million in misapplied public funds,



strengthening accountability and enforcement actions.

The Liberia Revenue Authority initiated integration of its revenue collection system with courier service providers, enabling real-time cargo tracking and improving the accuracy of tax assessments. The University of Liberia and the National Lottery Authority implemented vendor-direct payment mechanisms in line with Public Financial Management (PFM) regulations, reducing leakage risks and enhancing financial transparency.

Furthermore, sustained audit and compliance engagements improved adherence to statutory obligations, increasing remittances to LRA and National Social Security and Welfare Corporation (NASSCORP) and reinforcing fiscal discipline. Targeted validation efforts prevented payments for uncompleted projects and undelivered goods, directly safeguarding public resources and strengthening expenditure controls.

4. Enhancement of auditing quality and compliance to international auditing standards

The IAA strengthened audit supervision, improving audit quality and compliance from 60 percent in 2024 to 78 percent in 2025, demonstrating substantial progress toward alignment with international auditing standards.

To sustain these gains, the IAA began automating its audit and administrative functions to improve operational efficiency, credibility, and reliability. As a result, audited entities have advanced the adoption of automated systems and strengthened internal controls, resulting in fewer errors and reduced exposure to fraud.

3.4.2 Program 27: Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform

The objective of this program is to strengthen democratic institutions and practices to ensure long-term stability and inclusiveness. A total of nine interventions were identified under this program.

Key progress made include:

1. Strengthen and operationalize the election management system

The National Elections Commission (NEC) enhanced its institutional capacity through the development and advancement of multi-year strategic and operational plans, targeted peer learning via a Ghana study visit, and strategic partnerships that delivered systems improvements and accelerated digital migration, consequently improving operational efficiency, strengthening institutional resilience, and effective service delivery.

2. Implement public sector governance reform

The Governance Commission updated its strategic plans to align with the AAID, strengthening policy direction and institutional focus. Concurrently, the Administration demonstrated its anti-corruption commitment through high-profile enforcement actions, including asset-declaration suspensions, reinforcing accountability and deterrence.

3. Increase prosecution of corruption cases by 40 percent

The Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission strengthened prosecutorial capacity through targeted legal training, while the government reinforced accountability by implementing enforcement actions, including asset-declaration suspensions.

4. Strengthen the transparency institutions' capacity

Oversight institutions, such as the General Auditing Commission (GAC), Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC), Governance Commission, and Ombudsman, have strengthened their effectiveness through updated strategic plans and targeted training, improving accountability and institutional performance. In addition, the open-government commitments under the Liberia Action Plan are aligned with ARREST reform goals, reinforcing transparency, citizen engagement, and reform coherence.

3.4.3 Program 28: Land Governance and Management

The objective of this program is to sustain peace and enhance community social cohesion through effective and efficient land governance and management services. This program prioritizes



eleven interventions.

Key progress under this program include:

1. Demarcate and harmonize local government boundaries

The National Elections Commission (NEC), in collaboration with UNDP and development partners, commenced electoral boundary delimitation and local government subdivision confirmation, providing a critical foundation for harmonizing administrative boundaries and strengthening electoral management.

2. Digitize 30 percent of new and existing land deeds

The Liberia Land Authority (LLA) advanced land governance reforms by introducing a standardized national deed form and streamlining administrative processes, while piloting digitization initiatives, and designing a Land Information System to centralize deeds and maps. The LLA also commenced property valuation in Montserrado, Nimba, and Margibi, alongside the rollout of comprehensive land guidelines, a revised fee regime, and nationwide enforcement of survey permits, strengthening regulatory clarity and compliance.

The Authority also delivered 40 Customary Land Deeds to communities, operationalized a Land Information System linking headquarters and county offices, and resolved 58 land disputes through alternative dispute resolution. Additionally, the LLA the expansion of Participatory Land Use Planning in rural areas is enhancing tenure security, improving recordkeeping, and enabling community-led land use decisions.

3.4.4 Program 29: Public Service Decentralization

The objective is to enhance local governance and empower communities by transferring decision-making authority and resources to local governments and improving service delivery and responsiveness to community needs. A total of fifteen interventions were identified for implementation.

Progress under this program include:

1. Establish the Ministry of Local Government

The Legislature approved the creation and renaming of key institutions, followed by the government's official launch of the new Ministry of Local Government and the National Decentralization Support Unit, establishing a strengthened institutional framework for decentralization. The Ministry has since published its implementation plan and conducted an official rollout, advancing the operationalization of decentralization reforms.

2. Provide capacity-building support to all local government administrative structures in the counties

The Government, in collaboration with development partners, strengthened local governance systems through targeted capacity-building initiatives, training a total of 265 officials, 105 in results-based project management, 77 in fiscal decentralization, and 68 in development coordination. These efforts have equipped key stakeholders, including Superintendents, County Development Officers, Assistant Superintendents for Fiscal Affairs, County Finance Officers, County Council Members, and Regional Development and County Monitoring Officers, with enhanced skills to improve administrative effectiveness and service delivery at the subnational level.

Additionally, 15 officials benefitted from specialized international training at the University of Ibadan, further strengthening institutional capacity.

3. Implement the Revenue Sharing Act in all counties

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning has issued Revenue Sharing Regulations and delivered fiscal decentralization training to 47 Superintendents, County Councils, and County Finance Officers, strengthening subnational public financial management capacity. Civil society engagement is also intensifying, with stakeholders actively advocating for the rapid rollout of the framework.

4. Implement a unified legal identity system

The NIR intensified its biometric enrolment campaign, resulting in the registration of 759,223 citizens and residents, approximately 15 percent



of the population, expanding national identification coverage and strengthening the foundation for improved service delivery and governance.

3.4.5 Program 30: Peace and Reconciliation

The objective of this program is to foster social cohesion and healing in post-conflict society. Five interventions were selected for implementation.

Key progress include:

1. Enhancement of Social Cohesion and Peaceful Coexistence

The Government took some significant steps in advancing national reconciliation, President Joseph Nyuma Boakai issued a historic apology to victims of Liberia's civil wars to foster national healing. He also declared July 5, 2025, as Remembrance Day, institutionalizing a national platform for reflection, unity, and collective remembrance.

The Government reinforced this commitment by reburying former Presidents William Tolbert and Samuel Doe with dignity, symbolizing closure and respect for Liberia's past leadership, and ensuring that the families of both the late presidents reconciled. It further strengthened inclusive reconciliation efforts by lighting the National Healing, Reconciliation, and Unity Candle at the Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Ministerial Complex and convening survivors, civil society, religious leaders, and youth groups to promote dialogue and sustained peacebuilding.

2. Establishment and operationalization of the War and Economic Crimes Court

The Government's Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court (OWECC-L) has advanced implementation by submitting roadmaps and planning documents and convening public consultations on a phased start-up. It has established a functional office, and the President appointed institutional heads, reflecting concrete progress toward operationalizing the Court.

3.4.6 Program 31: Liberia in the International Context

The objective of this program is to enhance the nation's global presence and influence. Four interventions were prioritized.

Progress under this program include:

1. Improvement of Liberian political influence at the international level

Liberia secured a high-visibility multilateral platform through a successful campaign and election to a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2026–2027 term, demonstrating improved governance and the rule of Law. This marks a clear and measurable enhancement of its international political influence and diplomatic standing.

2. Exploration of the potential of bilateral and multilateral agreements

Liberia strengthened its economic diplomacy by signing multiple bilateral packages and cooperation agreements, including a broad set of accords with Morocco in January 2025, and actively pursuing additional investment and sector-specific partnerships, expanding opportunities for trade, investment, and economic growth.

3. Increasing the participation of Liberians in international organizations

Beyond securing a UN Security Council seat, Liberia is actively re-engaging on the global stage by intensifying UN mission activity, expanding outreach to regional bodies such as the AU and ECOWAS, and increasing participation in international mining and investment forums. These efforts have yielded tangible results, including a rise in nominations, expanded delegations, and greater representation through side events at key global platforms.

4. Improvement of economic diplomacy focusing on agribusiness, tourism, and mining

Beyond securing a UN Security Council seat, Liberia is actively re-engaging on the global stage by intensifying UN mission activity, expanding outreach to regional bodies such as the AU and ECOWAS, and increasing participation in international mining and investment forums.



These efforts have yielded tangible results, including a rise in nominations, expanded delegations, and greater representation through side events at key global platforms.

3.4.7 Program 32: Diplomatic and Consular Services

This program seeks to enhance the country's international representation and protect its citizens abroad. Five interventions were selected for implementation under Program 32.

Progress to date include:

1. Enhancement of diplomatic representation abroad

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expanded Liberia's diplomatic footprint by establishing new formal relations, including with Seychelles (signed at the African Union (AU) Summit in February 2026), upgrading and relocating key missions such as in Rabat, and appointing and receiving several ambassadors in 2025. These actions, spanning new bilateral ties, strengthened diplomatic infrastructure, and strategic personnel deployments, have enhanced Liberia's global presence and engagement.

Complementing these efforts, Liberia secured election to a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, marking a significant elevation of its international standing and influence.

2. Development and operationalization of e-Visa system and services

An electronic visa / visa-on-arrival application portal was launched and operationalized, facilitating pre-arrival approvals and on-arrival processing at Roberts International Airport. The

system digitizes the pre-application and approval workflow and introduces biometric capture on arrival for many visitors.

3. Improvement of the sector's institutional capacity

The sector (foreign affairs / border & identity institutions) has undergone internal reorganizations and leadership changes aimed at strengthening capacity, as well as initiatives to digitalize key services (passport portal, immigration systems). There have been publicized leadership reshuffles and strategic alignment statements indicating a focus on institutional strengthening.

4. Support the implementation of a unified legal identity system for passport purposes

The National Identification Registry also stepped-up a campaign to enroll citizens and residents into the biometric system. This resulted in the enrollment of 759,223 individuals, constituting about 15 percent of the population.

5. Strengthening engagement with the Liberian diaspora and exploring their potential

The Government reactivated and strengthened diaspora engagement mechanisms by convening steering and planning committees through the Diaspora Office and hosting Annual Return events and conferences. It has also initiated task forces and investment-focused dialogues, including proposals for diaspora investment vehicles and enhanced channels for mobilizing skills and capital, driving increased diaspora participation in national development.



3.5 PILLAR 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Environmental Sustainability Pillar seeks to promote responsible management of natural resources, protect biodiversity, and enhance resilience to environmental and climate changes, while fulfilling the country's Nationally Determined Contributions, supporting economic growth and improving the quality of life for citizens.

Under the Environmental Sustainability Pillar, a total of 39 interventions were programmed over the five years based on their potential to safeguard the environment.

Of these, 24 (80.0%) are ongoing and 6 (20.0%) had not started as at the end of the reporting period.





Programs and Key Achievements

3.5.1 Program 33: Environmental Governance

The objective of Program 33 is to ensure effective management, regulation, and protection of the environment and climate change action through a robust legal and institutional framework. This program prioritizes seven interventions.

Key achievements under this program during the reporting period are below:

1. Support the development of innovative financing models to mobilize climate and biodiversity resources

The Government, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and with support from the UNDP, secured US\$10 million under the Sustainable Agricultural Trade and Livelihoods Accelerator (SATLA) Project to support the agriculture value chain. The financing is advancing climate resilience and productivity by supporting climate-smart inputs, upgrading post-harvest infrastructure, building smallholder farmer capacity, and expanding market linkages, consequently enhancing rural livelihoods.

Moreover, the GoL mobilized a US\$8.9 million grant from the GEF/LDCF and began implementation of the Sinoe Coastal Defense Project. The Government also mobilized US\$17.2 million from Green Climate Fund to continue implementation of the Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project to address coastal erosion. Both projects are progressing through key implementation milestones required to unlock subsequent disbursements, sustaining momentum toward strengthened coastal protection and climate adaptation.

2. Strengthening environmental legal and regulatory framework in compliance with the NDC

Significant strides were made in strengthening the environmental legal and regulatory framework, particularly in areas such as chemical management, carbon footprint reduction, biodiversity protection, and climate change mitigation. During the year, oversight activities

were firmly established, with environmental compliance enforcement scaling up from 1,400 cases in 2024 to 2,000 in 2025, demonstrating increased regulatory oversight and responsiveness.

Furthermore, over 500 complaints were successfully resolved, improving public trust in environmental governance; 503 stop orders were issued against violators, reinforcing accountability and deterring non-compliance. This establishes a solid foundation for regulatory enforcement, demonstrating both the growing capacity of regulatory institutions and the heightened commitment to environmental accountability.

Additionally, the EPA and relevant stakeholders drafted the National Carbon Policy which was validated at the regional level. The President also issued an Executive Order establishing the National Carbon Authority. The Government also developed the Climate Change Gender Action Plan, the Noise Pollution Policy and proceeded with updating the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS) to strengthen environmental regulatory frameworks.

3. Development of Liberia's third Generation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3.0)

The GoL completed and submitted the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3.0) at the COP30 in Brazil, fulfilling a key commitment to strengthen the environmental legal and regulatory framework, consistent with the NDC3.0.

4. Increasing the coverage and accuracy of the national Green House Gas (GHG) inventory and ensuring that it includes carbon stocks

The EPA, with support from UNDP and other partners, strengthened its Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems, enhancing the reliability and transparency of emission data collection. As a result, Liberia achieved 20.47 percent of its targeted GHG reductions, with estimated annual reductions of 848.34 Gg CO₂e, driven by interventions in the energy and forestry sectors, demonstrating Liberia's commitment to significantly reduce



GHG emission.

5. Support towards the development of environmental institutional facilities

The EPA, in collaboration with development partners, accelerated efforts to construct and equip institutional facilities that support climate resilience, with a flagship initiative being the establishment of a Climate Change Early Response Center under the Liberia Climate Information Systems Project. The Agency also fully equipped were operationalized laboratories at the Liberia Meteorological Service (LMS) and Liberia Hydrological Service (LHS); thereby enhancing capacity in forecasting, remote sensing, and groundwater analysis. With support from development partners, the Government also upgraded the Environmental Monitoring Lab, thereby improving pollutant detection and early warning dissemination, and strengthening the National Disaster Management Agency's (NDMA) emergency operations.

In addition, solar systems were installed across key facilities, ensuring uninterrupted power for climate monitoring and data transmission, further reinforcing national resilience and disaster preparedness.

Moreover, the Government secured funding to procure and install 15 rainfall stations, enhancing agriculture weather monitoring capabilities, thereby supporting climate informed decision-making. The EPA also conducted a baseline assessment to identify climate hazards, risks, and impact on climate information system (CIS, providing critical data to guide system enhancements, and fostering resilience planning.

6. Improvement on geospatial services

The EPA operationalized a geospatial platform and automated decision management system, enabling real-time climate hazard mapping and early warning analysis. The EPA also launched pilot Forecast-Based Financing (FbF), triggering pre-emptive actions based on forecast thresholds, particularly in flood-prone areas.

Additionally, the Government trained local action teams to disseminate tailored warnings and implement response plans, with support

from the Liberia National Red Cross Society, strengthening community-level preparedness and rapid response.

7. Expansion, decentralization, and modernization of environmental services

Under the Novasphere MRV for Climate Actions initiative, the EPA decentralized climate governance by establishing and training County Environmental Committees in all 15 counties, enabling local implementation of climate measures. It also secured funding and acquired land to construct, equip, and solarize modern regional compliance monitoring green laboratories in Gbarnga, Bong County, expanding regional monitoring capacity.

Complementing these efforts, Novasphere completed climate baseline studies across all 15 counties and developed County Climate Action Plans to guide localized adaptation and mitigation. Novasphere also enhanced EPA and Forestry Development Authority (FDA) institutional capacity by providing targeted technical support, including training of their staff in digital forest monitoring, procurement of advanced drones for research and surveillance, and the launch of an Urban Heat Study in Monrovia.

Moreover, Novasphere advanced renewable energy uptake by supporting the Net Metering Policy and developing regulations, promoting energy solutions and a more sustainable mix.

8. Promotion of the circular economy

With support from Novasphere, the Government of Liberia, through the EPA, constructed an 88-ton composting facility in Fiamah and established Climate Laboratories at the University of Liberia. Concurrently, a new postgraduate curriculum in Environmental Science and Climate Change was launched at the University to strengthen academic capacity and support national climate action.

3.5.2 Program 34: Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration

The program objective is to promote sustainable forest management in Liberia by balancing economic use with conservation and restoration



efforts, especially in ecosystems vulnerable to climate change, while recognizing their vital role in supporting livelihoods, biodiversity, climate resilience, and national development. Fifteen interventions were highlighted under Program 34.

Key achievements include:

1. Forest protection and ranger deployment

The FDA strengthened forestry protection by training and deploying 13 rangers (8 men and five women) to key protected areas, boosting its capacity to combat poaching, illegal logging, and encroachment. This deployment improves the Management of National Parks and land use planning around Protected Areas (PAs) and Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs), and promotes sustainable community forest management, including guidelines for responsible resource extraction. Also, the Joint UNDP–FAO Forest Governance Programme strengthened community forestry management across seven counties through strategic partnerships with civil society and the relevant communities.

2. Land restoration & agroforestry

The FDA restored 35 hectares of degraded land using native tree species and agroforestry systems, reinforcing its commitment to ecological restoration and sustainable land use. The Government also established a total of 238 hectares of cocoa agroforestry, with nurseries about 85 percent completed. Moreover, the GoL, in collaboration with the UNDP, deployed 16 UN Volunteers to provide local technical support, enhancing the effective execution of the project.

3. Community-led ecotourism & financial inclusion

The FDA supported ecotourism through infrastructure and community initiatives, establishing 35 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in forest-edge communities of which 80 percent of members are women. These VSLAs provide microloans to eco-friendly enterprises such as guest hosting, handicrafts, cultural services, and sustainable agriculture and 23 eco-tourism initiatives were undertaken across the country.

This initiative promotes sustainable community forest management, expands income

opportunities and women empowerment. Moreover, the Government, with support from the UNDP, provided catalytic grants totaling US\$103,481 to ten youth, and women enterprises through Growth Accelerator Liberia under the Livelihood & Employment Creation Programme. In addition, 150 youth cadets secured professional placements, and 180 eco-brigade volunteers were mobilized with start-up seed grants.

3.5.3 Program 35: Renewable Energy

Program 35 aspires to create a sustainable energy future for Liberia by increasing access to safe and affordable energy and fuel sources, while reducing GHG emissions and mitigating the impacts of climate change on the energy sector. There are ten interventions under this program. The following are key progress achieved during the reporting period.

1. Support towards renewable energy investment

The Government, through the Rural Renewable Energy Agency (RREA), strengthened the renewable energy regulatory framework by launching a US\$105 million Renewable Energy Investment Plan Framework and Roadmap. This framework has positioned the country to attract Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and scale renewable energy to 30 percent of the national energy mix by 2030.

To accelerate implementation, the Government is prioritizing decentralized grids and off-grid solar solutions in hard-to-reach areas, expanding electricity access. It is also subsidizing solar entrepreneurs and waiving import duties on renewable energy equipment, supporting private sector participation and lowering market entry barriers.

These actions are increasing rural renewable energy supply and promoting off-grid and community-based renewable energy solutions while expanding energy access nationwide.

2. Increasing rural renewable energy supply

The RREA connected 51,344 households, 108 MSMEs, and 11, 669 public rural infrastructures



to renewable energy sources, significantly increasing access to electricity in rural areas. These connections were made possible through four operational mini-grids: the Totota (operated by the Totota Electric Cooperative), Henry Town, Farmwhenta, and Totoquelleh (operated by Energie City).

The off-grid market continues to expand, with 90 percent of the energy initiatives led by the private sector, including 10 off-grid companies, 9 of them privately operated, demonstrating increased private sector participation. Additionally, the Government commenced construction of the distribution networks under the European Union (EU) Funded Light Up South-East Project. This is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2026.

3. Development of off-grid small hydropower plants (HPP) and on-grid projects

The RREA signed a contract for the Generation Facilities in Greenville, Sinoe County. The topography survey and detailed design for the hydro and solar plants have been completed. The Solar PV plant and mini hydropower facilities are expected to be completed in December 2025 and August 2026, respectively. Also, the RREA has awarded a contract for the Solar mini grid in Barclayville, Grand Kru County, and design and construction are underway. When completed, these facilities are projected to electrify 21,647 households and businesses.

4. Promoting private sector off-grid and community-based renewable energy solutions, and promoting and supporting the development and utilization of private sector off-grid solutions and community-based solutions, including off-grid/mini-grids

The Government accelerated growth in the energy sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), attracting private investments to expand electricity supply and make it affordable. Key initiatives undertaken include the Scatec solar power expansion, which will add 23.75 MW of solar capacity supported by a 10 MWh battery system, and partnerships with SGTP and SGTPL to deliver a 40 MW thermal power plant.

Together, these initiatives will increase Liberia's installed generation capacity from 126 MW to 162 MW, significantly increasing energy supply, and advancing progress toward universal energy access.

These efforts reflect Liberia's commitment to sustainable, affordable, and resilient energy services, aligned with both the National Energy Compact and Africa's Mission 300.

3.5.4 Program 36: Solid Waste Management

The objective of this program is to improve the sustainability and efficiency of the solid waste management system to minimize environmental impacts and promote alternative uses for waste, including recycling and reuse. This program has seven interventions.

Key progress achieved during the reporting period:

1. Rehabilitation, expansion and modernization of key waste management infrastructure and services including transfer stations and final disposal facilities

The Government, through City Corporations, improved urban sanitation and waste management services by implementing projects such as the Cheesemanburg Landfill Urban Sanitation (CLUS) initiative and increasing logistical support for waste collection. The Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) also adopted a public-private partnership approach to strengthen service delivery and address persistent infrastructure gaps, particularly in Greater Monrovia, where limited capacity and illegal dumping have posed significant challenges.

To modernize waste handling, the MCC reopened two fully refurbished transfer stations at Fiamah and Stockton Creek, enhancing waste storage, organization, and transport to disposal sites. These upgrades have reduced neighborhood waste overflow and improved collection efficiency. Despite this progress, pressure on existing facilities, such as the nearly full Whein Town landfill, highlights the need for



continued expansion of waste infrastructure.

2. Development of a landfill gas recovery system at Cheesemanburg Landfill

The Government commenced the development of a landfill gas (LFG) recovery system at the Cheesemanburg Landfill under the Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban Sanitation (CLUS) Project, advancing modern, environmentally sustainable waste management in Greater Monrovia. This initiative includes plans for a new sanitary landfill and the assessment of methane capture and utilization as a renewable energy source, reducing emissions while creating potential energy value.

Furthermore, the EPA, in collaboration with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, completed a pre-feasibility study to assess LFG recovery and utilization potential. These assessments provide critical data to guide long-term climate mitigation strategies and future deployment of landfill gas-to-energy solutions.

3. Supporting the participation of the private sector in waste management

The Government, through City Corporations, is advancing waste management reforms by promoting public-private partnerships, expanding composting initiatives, and strengthening community-based collection systems. Ongoing partnership negotiations are

positioning these efforts for scale, with the potential to improve service coverage, reduce waste volumes, and enhance environmental sustainability.

4. Supporting the increase of waste-to-energy initiatives

As part of its waste management efforts, the Government completed a feasibility study at the Cheesemanburg Landfill under the Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban Sanitation (CLUS) Project, confirming the potential to capture and utilize methane gas as a renewable energy source, advancing emissions reduction and creating a pathway for landfill gas-to-energy generation.

5. Promotion of private-public partnerships (PPPs) and other ventures that attract financing for infrastructure investments in the waste sector

The waste management sector has advanced private sector participation through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, actively attracting investment to strengthen service delivery. The Government has progressed the contracting of private partners for waste management operations, with processes nearing completion, positioning the sector for improved efficiency, financing, and sustainability.





3.6 PILLAR 6: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

The Human Capital Development pillar aims to develop a skilled, knowledgeable, healthy, and empowered population to drive sustainable socio-economic development. This pillar also involves improving access to quality education and vocational training, promoting health and nutrition, and reducing the vulnerability, inequality, and inequities faced by disadvantaged groups.

Pillar Six has four strategic policies, sixteen programs, and one hundred and thirty interventions and several targets. Of the 130 identified interventions under this pillar, 17 (13.1%) were completed, 70 (53.8%) are ongoing, and 43 (33.1%) have not commenced.



Programs and Key Achievements

3.6.1 Program 37: Educational Institution Management

This program seeks to improve administration, resource allocation, and overall educational quality, with an emphasis on enhancing schools' and education authorities' ability to plan, coordinate, and oversee educational activities effectively. This program prioritizes seven interventions.

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:

1. Enhancement of school management capacity

The Ministry of Education (MoE) issued/renewed a total of 2,445 operational permits to ensure compliance and oversight across the education system. In addition, the Ministry trained 1,463 Parent-Teacher Association leaders, improving school governance and fostering stronger collaboration between schools and communities.



2. Recruitment and deployment of psychosocial and career counsellors

The MoE deployed a total of 178 guidance counselors to schools nationwide, including 12 newly recruited female counselors, strengthening the provision of career guidance and psychosocial support for learners.

3. Implementation of skill-based health education and strengthening the role of girls' and boys' health clubs

The MoE provided menstrual hygiene education and products to 4,700 adolescent girls in Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Bomi, and Margibi Counties. Additionally, the MoE trained 891 teachers from 445 schools across 21 education districts in Bong, Grand Kru, Maryland, Nimba, and Sinoe Counties to conduct school-based vision screening. As a result, 103,789 students were screened, and 1,332 eyeglasses were distributed, 2,638 teachers were screened, 269 eyeglasses were provided to teachers, and 70,642 students were dewormed.

4. Equipment of TVET centers and HEIs with functioning IT infrastructure, including internet connectivity and computers

The MoE established ICT infrastructure in 10 percent of the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and Higher Education Institutions, and fully equipped 28 percent of schools' science laboratories. Additionally, the Ministry certified 55 instructors under national TVET standards, strengthening technical capacity within the system.

3.6.2. Program 38: Teacher Capacity

This program aspires to ensure the deployment of a functional, qualified, and motivated teaching workforce. This entails the enhancement of teachers' professional knowledge, skills, and dispositions that enable them to plan, deliver, and reflect on effective instruction.

Notable achievements under this program during the reporting period include:

1. Undertaking teachers' continuous professional development (CPD)

The MoE trained a total of 692 teachers under CPD initiatives. This included 210 early childhood education volunteer teachers who completed a 40-day refresher course, 297 secondary school computer teachers trained on Micro-Cloud C3 Technology, 40 science teachers trained in STEM disciplines, 50 elementary teachers trained in the use of DEST science kits. Additionally, 40 teachers and master trainers across five counties participated in EdTech capacity-building programs, and 55 TVET instructors were trained and certified, improving the quality and relevance of technical and vocational education.

2. Provision of incentives to attract and support the deployment of qualified teachers in under served areas

The Government placed a total of 2,148 volunteer teachers on payroll, and increased the salaries of 9,381 teachers. The MoE also processed 443 retirement cases and 37 death benefit claims, ensuring compliance with statutory obligations.

3. Provision of training for TVET instructors

The GoL trained 55 teachers under national TVET standards, improving the quality and relevance of TVET delivery.

4. Development and rolling out a system for teacher licensing

The MoE developed and launched the Teachers Registration, Certification, and Licensing Policy, establishing a national framework to regulate the teaching profession.

3.6.3. Program 39: School Facilities

The program seeks to create a safe, inclusive, and conducive learning environment to enhance access and equity in education service delivery with the intent of improving teacher productivity and effectiveness when imparting skills and knowledge to the learners. Eight priorities were identified under this program.

Key achievements under this program include:



1. Building, renovating, and expanding inclusive and climate-resilient school infrastructure



Completed Francis Lewis Morris Modern Secondary School, Kakata City, Margibi County

The Government renovated 20 public schools and commenced expansion works in three of the 25 schools. In addition, the Government produced and distributed 17,288 classroom chairs across all 15 counties, improving classroom conditions. The MoE procured 100 percent of laboratory equipment for 50 schools, complemented by the delivery of micro-science kits to enhance practical learning. The Ministry also completed the construction of 3 model secondary schools in Margibi, Bong, and Nimba Counties, and upgraded 7 additional schools across Montserrado, Lofa, Maryland, Grand Gedeh, Margibi and Sinoe Counties further expanding access to quality, climate-resilient education facilities. Additionally, the MoE upgraded/renovated 7 schools in Montserrado, Lofa, Maryland, Grand Gedeh, Margibi and Sinoe counties, improving learning environments and expanding access to safe, and functional educational school facilities.

2. Supporting WASH and menstrual hygiene interventions in Schools

The Ministry conducted a needs assessment to identify schools lacking inclusive WASH facilities, and functional school health clubs in Bomi, Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Margibi, Grand Bassa, and Montserrado Counties.

3. Expansion and acquisition of instructional materials for PWDs



The MoE conducted a needs assessment in 5 special schools to identify students requiring assistive devices and specialized equipment. The Ministry, in partnership with Samaritan Purse, procured and distributed relevant equipment and assistive devices to 2 special needs schools (School of the Blind and Deaf). The Ministry also trained 150 special needs students and 15 teachers in the use and care of the devices and equipment. Additionally, the MoE conducted assessments in 150 schools using inclusive school quality standards.

4. Supporting children with learning disabilities

The Government supported 12 special/visually impaired schools, and provided targeted support to 10 students at the Liberia School for the Blind, along with subsidies for 60 students enrolled.

5. Expansion and modernization of TVET facilities

The Government constructed 10 disability-accessible, gender-responsive TVET institutions across 7 counties, aligned with international standards for TVET schools using EU- supported Universal Design Principles, expanding access to inclusive quality technical and vocational education, particularly for women, persons with disabilities and other underserved groups.

6. Equipment of school facilities with STEM equipment

The Ministry of Education established digital labs in 156 schools nationwide to promote STEM education.

7. Provision of cash grants to the poorest students and students with disabilities

A total of 988 girls benefited from the IRISE Girls Scholarship Program, and 1,188 scholarships were



awarded to graduate and undergraduate students across all 15 counties, demonstrating a strong focus on supporting female education, and higher education.

3.6.4 Program 40: Student Learning Capacity

This program seeks to enhance the ability of students to acquire, retain, and apply knowledge and skills effectively at the foundational level through the provision of gender-responsive teaching and learning materials (TLMs) that are aligned with the reformed national curriculum and inclusive of quality STEM, TVET, and digital programs that assess students on new curricula contents. This program has eight interventions.

Key achievements include:

1. Expansion of the school feeding and school health initiatives



The Government extended school feeding to 239,000 students across 1,473 schools nationwide, improving attendance and reducing barriers to learning.

2. Expansion of comprehensive sexuality education and menstrual hygiene support

The MoE provided menstrual hygiene education and products to a total of 4,700 adolescent girls in Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Bomi, and Margibi counties, resulting in increased school attendance, reduced stigma and greater well-being.

3. Expansion and strengthening of Accelerated Learning for high school dropout

The Ministry piloted the Accelerated Learning Programs (ALP) for 512 learners across 5 public schools (Paynesville Community School, Police Academy, Wein Town, Morris' Farm, and Soul Clinic), targeting overage learners at Level 1. The Ministry also conducted a field assessment in 5 counties to evaluate teacher workload and ALP curriculum implementation in 5-night schools across five counties (Nimba, Bong, Margibi, Grand Bassa, and Montserrado).

4. Expansion of TVET Courses in public school



TVET Trainees, Zwedru Multilateral

The Ministry of Education introduced TVET Courses in 3 public schools: Elizabeth Tubman Memorial Institute (Caldwell), Vokar Mission (Paynesville) and Harbel Multilateral High School (Margibi County), with 23 students enrolled in the TVET Accelerated Vocational Program. The Ministry also conducted feasibility studies for expansion to 4 additional schools (Special Project High School (Gardnersville), Gabriel Kpolleh High School (New Georgia), Jonathan Goodrich High School (Barnersville), and Keneja High School (Paynesville).



3.6.5 Program 41: Governance of the Educational System

This program seeks to improve education service delivery at all levels by strengthening the management and supervision of the education system. This entails ensuring effective, accountable, and equitable management of education institutions and systems

Key achievements under this program include:

1. Establishment of the Liberia Technical and Vocational Education Training Commission (LITCOM)



Major investment in leadership, skills, and institutional strength in Liberia

The Ministry of Education advanced efforts to improve the governance of technical and vocational education through the submission of a TVET Bill to the Senate for the establishment of the Liberia Technical and Vocational Education Training Commission (LITCOM). The Bill is currently awaiting legislative approval and is expected to enhance coordination, standardization, and oversight of TVET delivery nationwide.

2. Strengthening the education workforce to support service delivery

As part of broader system strengthening efforts, the Ministry deployed 2,148 volunteer teachers across all 15 counties, improving teacher availability, particularly in underserved and hard-to-reach areas, and contributing to more equitable service delivery across the education system.

3. Improvement of management, governance, and accountability of the education system

The Ministry strengthened internal capacity for planning and oversight through the training of 16 planning and monitoring officers and 32 central-level personnel in Monitoring and Evaluation. In addition, 125 school principals were trained in financial management and school administration, reinforcing accountability, transparency, and effective resource utilization at the school level.

4. Integration of TVET streams in secondary schools

The Government expanded the integration of Hotel, Restaurant, and Catering (HORECA) content into 23 percent of TVET institutions across nine counties, strengthening the relevance of skills training. This resulted in approximately 3,500 students enrolling in secondary-level TVET programs, representing 0.25 percent of the total secondary student population, aligning skills training to market demand and improving students' employability, and creating pathways to income-generation opportunities.

3.6.6 Program 43: Health Sector Reforms

Program 43 seeks to promote equity, efficiency, quality, financing, and sustainability in the delivery of healthcare services through an enhanced policy environment. Program 43 prioritized four interventions.

Key progress made during the reporting period include:



1. Development and implementation of community pharmacy and cost-sharing (CRDF) schemes in public health facilities



Completed Grand Kru County Drugs Depot/Warehouse, Barclayville City, Grand Kru County (Left) and Bong County Drugs Depot/Warehouse, Gbarnga City, Bong County (Right)

The Ministry of Health (MoH) rolled out the community pharmacy and cost-sharing initiative across all 487 government health facilities, expanding access to essential medicines while strengthening the financial sustainability of pharmaceutical supply systems. The Ministry also upgraded drug depots across 12 counties, improving storage capacity, reducing stockouts, and ensuring the consistent availability of medical supplies.

In addition, the MoH commenced solar power installation across 15 counties, enabling reliable cold chain management in areas with limited electricity and safeguarding the effectiveness of temperature-sensitive medicines and vaccines.

2. Establishment of Health Equity Fund for Universal Health Coverage

The MoH drafted and submitted the Health Equity Fund (HEF) Bill to the President for review. The Bill seeks to establish a legal framework for scaling up health coverage, thereby strengthening financial protection for vulnerable populations and increasing access to essential health services. This represents a critical step toward institutionalizing sustainable health financing in Liberia, reducing financial burden associated with healthcare services, and ensuring that no one is denied access to healthcare because of inability to pay.

3. Enhance health products regulatory environment

The Liberia Medicinal Health Regulatory Agency intensified drug regulation, increasing the number of certified health product availability from 40 percent to 90 percent, and ensuring safer

regulated medical supplies. This sharp increase highlights the effectiveness of intensified regulatory enforcement and certification drives, bolstering public confidence in the safety and quality of essential health commodities.

3.6.7 Program 44: Health Services

The objective of this program is to ensure that health services are accessible, equitable, safe, and responsive to the needs of the users through the expansion of essential health services and facilities across the country, especially the underserved areas. Eighteen interventions were selected under this program.

Key achievements include:

1. Strengthening primary health care (PHC), including community health

The MoH supplied drugs and medical consumables to all health facilities and strengthened supervision to improve service delivery for both Primary Health Care (PHC) and comprehensive reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent health, and nutrition services. The Ministry also upgraded PHC, thereby increasing access to 80 percent, hence doubling the 40 percent target. Also, as a result of investment in the health sector, RMNCAH+N services rose from 90 percent in Q1 to a full 100 percent by December 31, 2025, reflecting strong momentum in maternal and child health service delivery.



2. Delivering quality and age-appropriate Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, Adolescent Health plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) care services

The MoH, with support from key development partners strengthened RMNCAH+N care services by training 380 health care providers, accessing 122 health facilities and mentoring 205 health care providers, thereby improving the quality of health services, clinical practices and referral systems in these facilities. Maternal and newborn health outcomes also improved through increased skill birth attendance, strengthened Maternal Death Surveillance and Response, and enhanced community awareness. The Government also advanced efforts to scale up neonatal, including expansion of NICU services. Additionally, increased investments in equipment, infrastructure, and ambulance deployment enhanced service readiness and emergency referrals.

3. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases

The Ministry increased access to preventive interventions for communicable and non-communicable diseases, achieving 100 percent coverage by the end of December, improving population health outcomes.

4. Strengthening and scaling up the control and management of mental, neurological and substance use disorder care services

The Ministry made notable achievements in the area of mental health and substance abuse services. This improved access to mental health and substances from 10 percent in 2024 to 38 percent in 2025, surpassing the annual target of 14. Additionally, the MoH upgraded and equipped 2 health facilities to provide full mental and substance abuse healthcare services. It also trained staff and provided medical supplies to 390 health facilities to provide mental and substance abuse healthcare services. Furthermore, the Ministry successfully trained 28 personnel from 14 healthcare facilities in Montserrado and Grand Bassa on Treatment Demand Indicators (TDI), providing each site with dedicated ledgers for substance use disorder (SUD) interventions.

5. Expansion and modernization of public health facilities



Ongoing Reconstruction of C.H. Rennie Hospital, Kakata City, Margibi County (above) & Newly Constructed Redemption Hospital, Montserrado County (below)

The Government achieved significantly advanced health infrastructure modernization and expanded access to quality healthcare services nationwide during the reporting period. Key achievements included the continuation of the reconstruction of the New Redemption Hospital redevelopment project, with construction reaching 90.06 percent completion in 2025, from 65 percent completion in 2024, the commencement of renovations at 24 public health facilities and three laboratories, including a diagnostic laboratory in Gbalatuah, Bong County, improving service readiness, patient care conditions, and diagnostic capacity.

To strengthen the national health supply chain, the MoH also initiated the upgrading of drug depots in 12 counties, enhancing the storage, distribution, and availability of essential medicines and medical commodities. In addition, the Government also commenced construction and installation of solar power systems at health facilities across all 15 counties, improving energy reliability for critical services such as maternal and child healthcare, laboratory operations, and vaccine cold chain management.

Furthermore, construction of the 2.4-kilometer access road to the New Redemption Hospital continued with an additional US\$2.0 million World Bank investment, improving future accessibility, emergency response, patient movement, and operational connectivity to the facility.



6. Expanding and upgrading five county hospitals designated as regional hospitals

The Ministry of Health, along with stakeholders, upgraded four of the five targeted hospitals to be designated as regional hospitals, Bomi Liberia Government Hospital (LGH), Phebe Hospital, C.B. Dunbar Hospital, and J.J. Dossen Hospital set a national standard of 100 beds for each regional hospital, supported by corresponding staffing, logistics and infrastructure upgrades to improve service delivery. The Ministry delivered measurable improvements in service capacity. Bed capacity at J.J. Dossen Hospital rose from 91 in 2024 to 119. While the number of beds at the other four hospitals did not change, they met or exceeded the standard 100 bed requirement (Bomi LGH, 125 beds, C.B. Dunbar Hospital, 100 beds, and Grand Bassa LGH, 100 beds), ensuring adequate service. Additionally, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), the Ministry constructed and commissioned a state-of-the-art Oxygen Plant at Bomi LGH, significantly strengthening critical care capacity, and improving the management of severe emergency cases.

7. Strengthening diagnostic capacities at all levels



MoH upgraded simulation laboratories in five midwifery schools, Nakita D. Forh Midwifery School, TNIMA School, Cuttington University Junior College, DKI School of Midwifery, and Nimba University, enhancing practical training capacity for future health professionals. It also trained nurses and midwives in Bomi, Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Maryland counties, strengthening clinical skills and improving service delivery at the county level.

Additionally, the National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL) also commenced the construction of one regional diagnostic hospital in Bong County to strengthen disease surveillance

and laboratory capacity. The NPHIL detected 6 outbreaks, including Lassa Fever, Mpox, and Yellow Fever, and 5 of these outbreaks were responded to in a timely manner, reflecting improved national outbreak preparedness and response effectiveness.

8. Provision of sustainability climate-resilient WASH services in healthcare facilities

The MoH, in collaboration with the RREA, strengthened climate-WASH and utility systems by installing solar power in 89 rural health facilities under the World Bank funded LESSAP project, ensuring reliable electricity for critical services such as water supply, infection prevention and cold chain management. Furthermore, with support from AHA, the MoH upgraded water facilities in 25 facilities and installed solar systems in 11 facilities across Nimba, Margibi, and rural Montserrado, increasing safe water access and the functionality of these facilities.

9. Strengthening and expanding JFK Hospital Capacity

Significant progress has been achieved in strengthening JFK's infrastructure and systems, thereby improving service delivery and operational efficiency. Key investment included: completion of the CT scan building, solarization of the Dialysis Unit and the E.J. Grant Mental Hospital, construction of a manual incinerator, and separation of the Hospital power from the national grid, solarization of critical care units is 95 percent completed, installation of the Electronic Medical Record System is 90 percent, construction of the electrical incinerator is 95 percent complete, expansion of the second mortuary unit is 90 percent complete, renovation of the pediatric ward 80 percent completed, and renovation of three theatres and the fourth-floor roof is 80 percent completed. Collectively, these investments enhanced diagnostic, surgical pediatric, surgical, waste management, digital health, and energy capacities, contributing to more reliable power supply and improved healthcare services.

10. Upgrading of Jackson F. Doe Hospital to a second national tertiary hospital

The Government improved healthcare services at the Jackson F. Doe (JFD) Memorial Regional Referral Hospital through major investments in



infrastructure, workforce capacity, technology, and community outreach. Key achievements included renovation of an over 100 bedroom staff dormitory, construction of two duplex housing units for doctors, installation of a 650kVA generator and transformers, and procurement of seven operational vehicles, including ambulances, which improved service delivery and hospital operations.

Additionally, the JFD enhanced its workforce capacity by providing in-service training to over 30 clinical staff, supporting 11 staff through professional studies, and improving staff retention through salary top-ups for 28 employees. Furthermore, the Government completed preparatory works for ER and Intensive Care Unit (ICU) expansion, and assessments for medical equipment, Electronic Medical Records (EMR), and financial management systems to further support future modernization efforts.

Healthcare access expanded through the introduction of dental services, while community outreach and health education activities reached more than 1,500 people across 20 communities. Overall, these achievements strengthened healthcare delivery and community engagement.

11. Decentralization of healthcare Services for SGBV survivors

The Health Sector decentralized its services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), establishing treatment capacity in 31 facilities to improve access to care and support for survivors. It also strengthened early nutrition interventions for adolescents, reaching 45,614 beneficiaries.

12. Enhancement of sex, age, and disaggregated data for healthcare policy analysis

The Ministry strengthened sex, age and disaggregated data system through optimization of DHIS2 and alignment with the 2022 census projections, enabling more than 85 percent of health facilities to report data by standard age groups and sex. Analysis showed that females accounted for 52 percent of outpatient visits, while children under five represented nearly 28 percent of consultations, highlighting continued demand for maternal and child health services.

Additionally, over 90 percent of antenatal care

and institutional delivery data were fully disaggregated, and more than 80 percent of immunization and malaria data were age-disaggregated. Moreover, nationwide data quality assessments and capacity-building across all 15 counties improved data completeness and timeliness by an estimated 15–20 percent compared to 2024.

These efforts significantly strengthened the country's ability to identify health inequities and support evidence-based decision-making.

13. Reduction in HIV/STDs and STIs

The MoH, through the National AIDS Control Program (NACP), made significant progress toward the global 95–95–95 HIV targets, achieving 86–99–95 in 2025. This means that 86 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) know their status, 99 percent of those diagnosed are receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 95 percent of those on treatment have achieved viral suppression. These results reflect strong linkage-to-care systems, reliable ART supply chains, effective case management, and high treatment adherence, positioning Liberia among high-performing countries in treatment coverage and viral suppression. In addition, more than 85 percent of virally suppressed clients achieved undetectable viral loads, contributing significantly to HIV prevention and improved long-term health outcomes.

A total of 477,115 individuals received HIV testing services nationwide, resulting in 8,976 new HIV-positive diagnoses and an overall positivity rate of 2 percent. Females accounted for 80.6 percent of all tests, reflecting strong integration of HIV testing within maternal and reproductive health services.

The Ministry also strengthened STI surveillance and treatment services, reporting and managing 205,462 STI cases in 2025, a 22 percent increase from 2024, reflecting improved detection and reporting systems. Urinary Tract Infections accounted for 52.4 percent of reported cases, followed by vaginal discharge syndromes (35.1%) and urethral discharge (12.3%). Montserrado County accounted for 35 percent of all reported STI cases, informing targeted prevention and response efforts in high-burden areas. Collectively, these interventions enhanced HIV/STI prevention, treatment coverage, surveillance, and evidence-based response



planning nationwide.

14. Strengthening and scaling up of nutrition initiatives among adolescents in schools, communities, and health facilities

The MoH strengthened adolescent nutrition services through the integrated delivery of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation and Albendazole deworming across schools, communities, and health facilities. In partnership with UNICEF, the School Health Program, and the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), the initiative successfully reached 3,016 adolescent girls in Grand Gedeh through targeted mass administration activities, followed by an additional 3,989 girls in Montserrado during the October HPV mini-campaign.

Building on these achievements, the integrated approach was expanded during the nationwide HPV campaign in November, reaching 9,174 adolescent girls across 57 schools in Montserrado, Grand Gedeh, and Rivercess Counties. This demonstrated the effectiveness of leveraging immunization platforms to deliver multiple high-impact health and nutrition services simultaneously.

15. Strengthening public health laboratory and systems

The Ministry of Health accelerated public health laboratory upgrades to 46 percent, nearing the 50 percent target and strengthening national diagnostic capacity. It also launched a mentorship program on laboratory quality management systems in hospitals across five south-eastern counties: Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Maryland, River Gee, and Sinoe, to improve laboratory standards and service quality.

In addition, the Ministry installed six GeneXpert machines in TB Annex, Redemption Hospital, Liberia Government Hospital (Bomi), Liberia Government Hospital (Buchanan), Ganta Rehabilitation Hospital, and Tellewoyan Hospital, and deployed nine AI-enabled X-ray machines to enhance tuberculosis diagnostics. It further distributed hematology and biochemistry analyzers to major hospitals and selected health centers across all 15 counties and commenced renovation works on three laboratories to strengthen diagnostic infrastructure nationwide.

16. Revision and reinforcement of the health, legal and policy framework

The MoH completed the review of the One Health Governance Manual and the Patients' Privacy Regulation. The Ministry also advanced the review of the Mental Health Regulation, which is now approximately 75 percent complete, and initiated the development of the Artificial Intelligence and Biosecurity Regulation, which has progressed to about 70 percent completion, reflecting continued improvement in health governance.

17. Improvement of staffing levels of human resources for health

The MoH made significant progress in improving the staff levels, achieving approximately 85 percent of the Human Resource for Health (HRH) target. Key achievements included the recruitment and absorption of 1,549 verified volunteers and contractual staff into the Government payroll, improving staffing levels, service availability, and operational capacity across health facilities.

3.6.8. Program 45: Health Security

Program 45 seeks to strengthen Liberia's epidemic/pandemic preparedness and response capacity at national, subnational, and regional levels. This is aimed at safeguarding public health security, thereby minimizing disruptions in communities, the health systems, and the economy when faced with health risks. Eleven interventions were selected under this program.

Key achievements under Program 45 include:

1. Improving healthcare infrastructure and financial resources for epidemics/pandemics

The MoH upgraded/renovated 44 health infrastructures in the 15 counties, with the capacity to meet emergency preparedness standards, and improve service delivery nationwide.

2. Enhancing public health workforce capacity through training and institutional development

The MoH trained 8,520 health practitioners in specialized clinical and public health protocols, significantly exceeding the annual target of 500 and substantially strengthening national human resource capacity across multiple cadres. This



large-scale capacity building improved service quality, enhanced clinical competence, and strengthened preparedness for efficient healthcare delivery nationwide.

Furthermore, the NPHIL trained 1,002 health workers in Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and Event-Based Surveillance (EBS), improving early detection, timely reporting, and rapid response to public health threats at county level, thereby strengthening epidemic preparedness and response capacity.

In addition, the Ministry reinforced laboratory systems by training 5 technicians in bacteriology at J.J. Dossen Hospital, 5 technicians in the use of Antibiogo at Phebe Hospital, and 32 laboratory staff from all 15 counties in Mpox diagnosis. These interventions improved diagnostic accuracy, reduced turnaround time for laboratory results, and enhanced the country's ability to detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks.

3. Ensuring robust supply chains for essential medicines, equipment and other supplies for epidemics/pandemics

The Government strengthened the national health supply chain by ensuring a regular supply of essential medicines to all health facilities nationwide. As a result, 42 percent of facilities had rapid HIV test kits available, while supply chain performance improved significantly, with 98 percent of facilities reporting no stock-outs as of December 2025. This marked improvement enhanced service continuity, reduced treatment interruptions.

4. Implementing a functional multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary mechanism, policies, systems, and practices to minimize the transmission of zoonotic diseases

The NPHIL strengthened its disease detection, ensuring the early detection of zoonotic outbreaks increased from 44 percent in 2023 to 84 percent in 2025, surpassing the 70 percent target. This improvement strengthened the country's capacity to timely and effectively detect, respond and control zoonotic diseases outbreak.

5. Implemental Environmental health programs, including healthcare waste management, drinking water quality and

safety, chemical and vector control, and radiation safety

The Ministry of Health strengthened climate, environmental, and WASH systems through improved coordination, service delivery, and partner collaboration, achieving 62.5% of planned activities. Key results included: the establishment of a Climate Change and Health Technical Working Group, improved sanitation and waste management in health facilities (including installation of electric incinerators with UNICEF support), and strengthened partnerships with WHO, Africa CDC, UNICEF, and other agencies. WASH integration into immunization services was expanded through training and mentorship, while facility assessments helped address infrastructure gaps in water access and hygiene. These efforts contributed to improved facility sanitation and increased community awareness of WASH practices.

6. Establishing a functional One Health Coordination Platform at all levels



The MoH established and operationalized the Liberia One Health Coordination Platform (LOHCP), strengthening multisectoral coordination. The Platform is anchored under the Office of the Vice President and hosted by the National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL), supported by a structured governance system that includes a Steering Committee, Technical Committee, Secretariat, and Technical Working Groups (TWGs).

At the subnational level, the Platform has been decentralized to County Superintendent offices, with the original nine national TWGs streamlined into five thematic groups to improve coordination and efficiency across human, animal, and environmental health sectors.



7. Strengthening the network of community health volunteers (CHVs)

The Ministry of Health deployed 10,000 community health volunteers (CHVs) across all counties, significantly expanding community-level health service delivery. Moreover, the MoH trained 159 Traditional Midwives (TMs) in menstrual hygiene education for adolescent girls, as well as pregnancy, delivery and post-natal care for mothers and newborns, improving maternal and child health outcomes at the community level. The Ministry also provided wrappers and slippers to TMs for high performance in community referrals.

8. Strengthening public health surveillance and monitoring

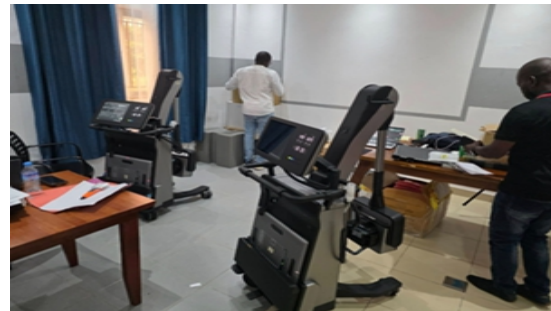
Public health surveillance exceeded performance targets, with 95 percent of outbreaks detected within 24–48 hours in the first two quarters and a sustained 84 percent detection rate by the fourth quarter. This high level of performance enabled timely public health action, limiting the spread and impact of disease outbreaks.

The National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL) rapidly detected and responded to Mpox outbreaks, confirming and managing 175 cases, which strengthened outbreak control and reduced transmission. Additionally, NPHIL enhanced sub-national emergency preparedness by supervising and mentoring 8 county-level Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), resulting in improved coordination, faster response times, and more effective management of public health emergencies.

9. Strengthening emergency preparedness and Response

Hospitals with surge capacity, including emergency beds, ICU units, and isolation centers, rose from 79 percent in the first two quarters to a full 100 percent in quarter 4. NPHIL conducted training on Health Emergencies Strategic and Operational Planning (HESOP) to strengthen its staff capacity for managing public health emergencies. Consequently, the NPHIL detected and responded to 60 outbreak alerts involving Measles, Lassa Fever, Mpox, and responded to 79 percent of several hundred animal bite cases within two days.

10. Strengthening public health laboratories and systems



The NPHIL established in-country genomic sequencing capacity for Lassa Fever and M-pox at the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) and recruited and deployed 15 laboratory scientists to strengthen diagnostics capacity. Mentorship and supervision were conducted at 6 sentinel sites; staff were trained on PAN-Gens protocol and RED-Capp database. A total of 911 M-pox samples were received while 791 samples were tested between January and June 2025, confirming 175 positive cases with 158 recoveries. Modern laboratory service availability improved gradually from 13 percent in quarter 1 to 35 percent in quarter 4.

11. Strengthening public health Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)

The NPHIL expanded risk communication and community engagement efforts, reaching about 50 percent of the population with accurate and timely health information through print and electronic media. During disease outbreaks, NPHIL led targeted community sensitization campaigns on measles, Mpox, and Lassa fever, improving public awareness and promoting preventive behaviors.

The NPHIL also strengthened digital engagement, increasing its social media reach by 27 percent, from 22,000 to 28,000, thereby broadening access to real-time health information. In response to 926 reported animal bite cases and 4 suspected rabies-related deaths, NPHIL coordinated targeted Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) messaging on rabies prevention, enhancing community awareness, reducing exposure risks, and supporting early care-seeking behavior.



3.6.9 Program 46: Sanitation and Hygiene

Program 46 seeks to improve access to safe and adequate sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene practices among the population. Five interventions were identified under this program.

Key achievements include:

1. Establishment of Integrated WASH Management Information System (IMIS)

The National Wash Commission (NWASHC) of Liberia, in partnership with AKVO, launched the Data Public Infrastructure (DPI) and an integrated data platform to harmonize data by consolidating county-level reports, service delivery information, and partner inputs. The Commission also trained technicians in data collection, analysis, and visualization to ensure routine reporting. Moreover, the institution deployed a digital compliance certification tool linked it to the WASH DPI.

These efforts have strengthened data integration and accessibility, improved evidence-based planning and decision-making, enhanced regulatory compliance, and increased efficiency and transparency across the WASH Sector.

2. Eradication of Open Defecation practices

During the National Commemoration of World Toilet Day, the NWASHC unveiled Liberia's National Open Defecation Roadmap on November 19, 2025. The roadmap provides a structured, multi-year plan to achieve Open-Defecation-Free (ODF) status across all counties. This includes strengthening Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) implementation; improving sanitation infrastructure, especially in rural and underserved communities, and promoting behavior change through community engagement and school-based sanitation advocacy.

This initiative is expected to accelerate progress toward ending open defecation, improve public health outcomes, reduce waterborne diseases, and enhance dignity and sanitation conditions nationwide.

3. Implementation of the national WASH in health care facilities roadmap 2024 to 2029

The NWASHC in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector, commemorated Global Handwashing Day on October 15, 2025. The celebrations were held under the global theme "Be a Handwashing Hero" and the national theme "Wash to Win" activities were conducted across several schools throughout Liberia.

These initiatives increased awareness of proper handwashing practices, promoted behavior change among students, and contributed to improved hygiene practices and the prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases.

3.6.10 Program 47: Inclusive Policies and Systems

The objective of Program 47 is to remove barriers to inclusion and participation for vulnerable populations by strengthening and enforcing policies, laws, and regulations, and increasing awareness of gender issues. This program prioritizes eight interventions

Key achievements include:

1. Supporting legal and policy review and reform, focusing on discriminatory law

The Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) reviewed and updated four key policies, including the National Gender Policy, Social Protection Policy, and County Gender Equality Profiles, strengthening the framework for gender equality and social inclusion.

In addition, the MGCSP reviewed and recommended amendment to 14 discriminatory laws, advancing legal reforms to promote equity and protect rights. The Ministry also submitted the Women and Girls Protection Bill to the Legislature to abolish harmful traditional practices, marking a significant step toward strengthening protections and improving outcomes for women and girls nationwide.



2. Enhancement of women political participation and undertaking inclusive governance reforms

Women held 35 percent of ministerial positions and 31 percent of deputy ministerial positions in 2025. Although progress has been made, women are under-represented in the broader government, holding just 23.2 percent of total civil servant positions. At the local level, women hold 11 percent of appointed positions in 2025 (up from 8 percent in 2023). Also, women held approximately 11 percent of the seats in the National Legislature of Liberia (both upper and lower houses).

3. Strengthening and enforcement of child protection laws

Child protection enforcement recorded measurable progress, with the number of cases reported, prosecuted, and resulting in convictions increasing from 3,550 to 3,654 in 2025, reflecting strengthened accountability and justice delivery mechanisms.

3.6.11 Program 48: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Program 48 seeks to strengthen preventive measures and coordination mechanisms to foster accountability, shift social norms and enhance support services in addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. Six interventions were prioritized under this program.

Key achievements under Program 48 include:

1. Improvement of data quality and systems on SGBV

The MGCSP strengthened data quality and information systems on gender-based violence (GBV), enabling regular trend analysis and the production of national GBV reports to inform evidence-based decision-making.

The recruitment of a GBV Data Analyst significantly improved data management, analysis, and coordination, resulting in more reliable and timely reporting. In addition, the Ministry reinforced county-level SGBV task forces and introduced a multi-sectoral accountability framework, enhancing coordination across sectors, improving data sharing, and reducing duplication of efforts. These interventions

strengthened the overall GBV response system and improved service delivery for survivors.

2. Strengthening and enforcement of SGBV Legal Frameworks, including eradication of FGM and other harmful traditional practices

The Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection presented the Women and Girls Protection Bill to the Legislature to abolish harmful traditional practices. This marked a significant step toward accountability, demonstrating that survivors' voices are being supported by concrete legal action.

3. Strengthening community engagement and social behavior change

The Ministry conducted targeted community engagements in Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Gbarpolu, and rural Montserrado, strengthening awareness of women's rights, GBV prevention, and grievance redress mechanisms. These efforts directly reached 2,003 participants, including 1,446 women (72%) and 557 men (28%), increasing community knowledge and engagement on protection issues.

The Ministry also established community-based structures in these counties further empowering women and at-risk youth, promoting reintegration, supporting shifts in harmful social norms, and strengthening local protection systems. In addition, the Ministry developed and rolled out a Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy in Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, and Gbarpolu, reinforcing sustained behavior change, improving prevention efforts, and enhancing community resilience against GBV.

4. Expansion of SGBV protection and survivor support services

Access to SGBV support services steadily improved during the year, with 2,611 survivors accessing medical care. Of these, 1,603 received legal services while 180 benefited from survivor support funds, reflecting This trend reflects increased availability and accessibility of comprehensive psychosocial, legal, and medical care services, resulting in improved case management, strengthened survivor protection, and more inclusive support systems to aid recovery and justice.



5. Improvement of inter-agency coordination mechanism and implementation of SGBV accountability framework nationwide.

The MGCSP strengthened inter-agency coordination by leading national and county-level SGBV task forces, bringing together actors from the justice, health, police, and civil society sectors. The Ministry enhanced referral and reporting systems and built the capacity of service providers, including county-level task force members and 116 call center staff, resulting in more efficient coordination and improved quality of care.

These efforts contributed to a more coordinated response and strengthened accountability in addressing SGBV nationwide. As a result, the number of survivors accessing response services increased significantly from 58 to a peak of 406 in 2025, demonstrating improved access to services and the effectiveness of strengthened coordination mechanisms.

6. Enhance coordination to improve GBV response services

The Ministry improved inter-agency coordination, resulting in a total of 2,611 SGBV survivors accessing health services. This shows a significant increase in service coverage from 12 percent to an annual average of 35 percent, reflecting improved access to care, and a more effective coordinated response system for survivors.

3.6.12. Program 49: Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services

The goal of this program is to increase access of women and vulnerable groups (PWDs, children, girls, youth) to quality regular and special education, ensure their fundamental human rights and access to a dignified quality of life, and to improve the safety and welfare of children and the elderly. There are eight interventions identified under this program.

Key achievements during the reporting period:

1. Enhancing girl's empowerment and leadership development

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social

Protection (MGCSP) established Adolescent Girls' Advisory Panels in eleven counties, Montserrado, Margibi, Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Nimba, Bong, Lofa, Bomi, Gbarpolu and Grand Cape Mount, providing structured platforms for adolescent girls to engage with stakeholders and advocate on issues such as education, reproductive health, protection, and leadership. Consequently, the number of girls participating in leadership, empowerment and life skill programs rose from 200 girls to 515 girls in 2025, demonstrating expanded access to opportunities for girls. This steady growth shows that this initiative enhanced girls' confidence, amplified their voices in decision-making, and contributed to improved protection, and empowerment outcomes across participating counties.

2. Provision of scholarships for vulnerable groups

Under the "Support a Child, Save the Future" (Street Child Project), the Ministry successfully enrolled 2,668 children into academic school in Montserrado and Lower Margibi Counties, increasing access to education for vulnerable children. The Ministry also awarded full scholarships to 66 vulnerable adolescent girls. Of these, 25 enrolled in TVET programs, including tailoring, cosmetology, and catering, equipping them with hands-on skills for future economic self-reliance, while 41 were supported to pursue formal education and accommodated at the Victoria A. Tolbert Hostel for girls at William R. Tolbert High School in Bong County.

3. Supporting PWDs with assistive technology equipment

The National Commission on Disabilities provided supportive devices to 10 PWDs, improving mobility and independence.

4. Strengthening and Expansion of Child Protection Services

Through the MGCSP's interventions, a total of 16,044 children benefitted from protection services nationwide including children removed from the streets and reunified with families, children coming in contact and conflict with the law, in foster care, and those in the Ministry's transit facility. This achievement reflects a major expansion of outreach and systems, ensuring that thousands of children were safeguarded from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.



To sustain the alternative foster care, the Ministry trained 50 foster parents in child protection. Equipping them with the skills to provide a safe and supportive environment for vulnerable children.

Furthermore, the Ministry enrolled 150 caregivers, linked to formerly street-connected children, into TVET programs, strengthening households' livelihood stability and reducing the risks of children returning to the street.

The Ministry further strengthened community-level protection mechanisms by training 110 Child Welfare Committee members (60 in Montserrado and 50 in Grand Bassa), strengthening their capacity to prevent, identify, and respond to child abuse, and improving awareness and use of established reporting pathways. Together, these interventions improved service delivery, reinforced community-based protection systems, and contributed to more sustainable child welfare outcomes nationwide.

5. Provision of Social Cash Transfers for Economic Empowerment

The Government rolled out L\$825,654,666 in social cash transfers, benefiting 16,525 vulnerable households across Grand Bassa, Grand Kru, Rivercess, and River Gee counties. This intervention provided critical financial support to enable vulnerable households meet basic needs, reduce poverty, and strengthen their resilience.

As a result, beneficiary families improved their ability to access food, healthcare, and education, while enhancing economic stability and reducing vulnerability to shocks.

3.6.13 Program 50: Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups

Program 50 aims to increase women's and vulnerable groups' access to productive resources, business services, and opportunities to improve their economic status and well-being. Nine interventions were prioritized under this program.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

1. Development of women's productive capacity for climate-smart agrobusiness and entrepreneurship

The MGCSP, in collaboration with UN Women and the Orange GSM Foundation, strengthened women's economic empowerment by delivering solar-powered agricultural equipment, including energy kits, grain mills, dryers, and eco-friendly stoves, to 17 women-led farming cooperatives. This resulted in increased productivity, reduced reliance on traditional energy sources, and improved efficiency across agricultural value chains.

The Ministry also built climate resilience and livelihood capacity by training 95 vulnerable women in climate-smart agribusiness and entrepreneurship, while supporting 17 cooperatives to adopt integrated ecological approaches across agriculture, energy, and alternative livelihoods. These efforts enhanced sustainability, diversified income sources, and strengthened community resilience to climate and economic shocks.

Under the Liberia Women's Empowerment Project, the Ministry disbursed US\$518,217.50 in grants to 180 women-led enterprises, including 113 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), 64 individual businesses, and 3 farmer-based organizations. This investment expanded access to finance, strengthened business capacity, and increased income-generating opportunities, contributing to improved economic security and empowerment of women across participating communities.

2. Development of PWD's productive capacity for agribusiness

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection implemented targeted empowerment initiatives for 160 girls living with disabilities across Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, and Lofa counties, expanding their access to education, skills development, and support services, thereby contributing to their long-term empowerment outcomes.

3. Strengthening support for children with special needs

The Ministry provided comprehensive social services, including healthcare, nutrition, clothing, shelter, and education, to a total of 85 children (39 boys and 46 girls) at the Julie Tan Center



improving their wellbeing, and overall development, especially for those affected by neglect, abuse, and exploitation.

In addition, the institution provided 13 wheelchairs to children with special needs, enhancing mobility, increasing access to care and education, and promoting inclusive support. Collectively, these interventions strengthened child protection outcomes and improved quality of life for vulnerable children.

4. Development of Financial Inclusion Services for women, PWDs and young people

The MGCSP, through the “Support a Child, Save the Future” (Street Child Project), provided direct cash grants to 100 visually impaired parents connected to street children in Montserrado County. This initiative empowered beneficiaries to initiate and sustain independent income-generating activities, improving their stability, and supporting the long-term wellbeing and reintegration of their children. Similarly, the support to the National Commission on Disabilities Project had supported 100 beneficiaries focused at providing economic and social empowerment grant support to 15 disadvantaged girls for skills training program, 40 disabled women with business start up funds, 25 disabled organization farming groups and education support for 20 disabled children and organizations.

5. Enhancing support for children with special needs

The Ministry provided adaptive equipment, including specialized chairs and tables, to 26 children with special needs at the Liberia Julie-ta Interim Care Center, improving their ability to participate in daily activities.

Moreover, the MGCSP provided child protection services to 3,518 children, ensuring access to essential care and support that safeguard their rights and wellbeing. These interventions strengthened inclusive care, enhanced service delivery, and improved protection outcomes for vulnerable children.

6. Development of financial inclusion services for women, PWDs, and young people



NCD Economic Empowerment Support Program Beneficiaries:
Julia M. Morris (Upper left), Salala / Benedict Kollie & Romeo A. Walma, (Upper Center & Right), Gbarnga, Bong County;
Christian Association of the Blind Nimba Branch & Patrick B. Lah (Below Right), Sanniquellie, Nimba & Lofa Counties Christian Associations of the Blind and Deaf Student (Below left),

The MGCSP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS), provided financial support to 1,543 PWDs and young people, expanding access to economic opportunities. This empowered beneficiaries to engage in income-generating activities, improved financial independence, and advanced economic inclusion and self-reliance.

3.6.14 PROGRAM 51: INCLUSIVE YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

The program seeks to expand opportunities for youth by creating an enabling environment and appropriate incentives that enable access to leadership, training, entrepreneurship, and employment. Ten interventions were prioritized under Program 51.

Key achievements under this program:

1. Development of agri-business and entrepreneurship productive capacity for youth

The MYS mapped up small businesses and communities to support trainee placement under the Youth On-the-Job Training (YOJT) program. As a result, the Ministry recruited 40 trainees into the bamboo and rattan weaving program.

In addition, the Ministry trained 225 youths in agro-ecology at the Tumutu Agriculture and Vocational Training Center (TAVTC), where they cultivated watermelon, okra, and cassava, gaining practical agricultural skills and improving food production capacity.



The Ministry also trained 40 youth in agriculture and livestock rearing under the China-Aided Program at the Klay Agriculture and Vocational Training Center (KAVTC), strengthening technical competencies in agribusiness.

2. Provision of internships, apprenticeships, and volunteer work opportunities for social development of young people and PWDs

The GoL expanded youth employment and skills development opportunities by recruiting and placing 150 youth cadets (including 12 PWDs) in public and private institutions across Montserrado, Nimba, Grand Bassa, Lofa, and Margibi counties under the 2025 Cadet Program. This initiative created pathways for youth career development and job placement.

The MFDP, in collaboration with LWSC, MCC, PCC, and NTA also established the Youth Professional Internship Program and recruited the first cohort comprising 250 youth, further broadening access to career development opportunities.

Additionally, the MYS supported 1500 School going kids in Montserrado with educational materials and supplies, improving access to learning and retention. The Ministry also recruited, trained, and deployed 260 cadets were recruited, trained and deployed across Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Lofa, Maryland, Margibi, Gbarpolu, Bomi, Cape Mount and Rivercess Counties, enhancing youth engagement in public service. Together, these initiatives improved access to learning and fostered skills development as well as demonstrate GoL commitment to addressing youth unemployment and fostering professional growth.

3. Development of youth leadership and capacity in climate-resilient eco-tourism Services

The MYS, in partnership with the EPA trained a total 40 youth leaders, including 10 PWDs, in eco-tourism and climate-smart hospitality services, strengthening inclusive skills development and expanding employment opportunities in the tourism sector.

4. Supporting youth participation in governance and policy making

The Ministry of Youth and Sports supported 75

youth delegates from the 15 counties to participate in the National Youth Summit in Ganta, Nimba County, serving as Liberia's national consultation for the UN Summit of the Future. This engagement strengthened youth representation and ensured inclusive participation in national and global policy dialogue.

Moreover, the Ministry led the development of the National Youth Policy and Action Plan (2025–2029), which was officially launched with the participation of over 300 youth. The policy prioritizes education, job creation, and the active inclusion of young people in national decision-making processes, strengthening youth empowerment, expanding opportunities, and promoting inclusive national development.

5. Improvement of TVET for youth

The Government strengthened technical and vocational education by sending 12 TVET instructors to Zambia and South Africa for training, thereby enhancing instructional quality and global exposure.

The Ministry also reintroduced the China-Aided Bamboo and Rattan Weaving, Vegetable Planting, and Livestock Rearing Program, expanding practical skills development in agriculture and artisanal production. Additionally, the MYS procured training trucks and water pumps and commenced the construction of new electricity workstations, with support from European Institute for Cooperation and Development (IECD) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

These interventions improved the quality and relevance of TVET delivery, improving practical training systems, and enhancing youth employability through market-oriented skills development.

6. Supporting the National Youth Loan scheme

The MYS, in partnership with the Youth Development Agency (YDA), empowered 85 youth entrepreneurs, 45 percent of whom were women, across Montserrado, Bong, and Bomi counties through the disbursement of microloans to strengthen and expand their businesses. In Lofa County, 100 young people received US\$100 in start-up capital each, enabling them to launch or scale small enterprises. Moreover, the Ministry



awarded small-scale grants to over 300 young entrepreneurs in Margibi, Nimba, Bong, Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Montserrado, significantly enhancing youth entrepreneurship, business growth, and income-generating opportunities across multiple counties.

7. Development of skills for the future through youth mentorship

The GoL placed 150 youth cadets (including 12 PWDs) in public and private institutions under the 2025 Cadet Program across Montserrado, Nimba, Grand Bassa, Lofa, and Margibi. The placement initiative supports the National Youth Policy's goal of helping young people transition from school to work and improving their employability skills. The institution also supported 75 youth delegates from all 15 counties to participate in the National Youth Summit in Ganta, Nimba County, which served as Liberia's national consultation for the UN Summit of the Future.

8. Supporting the reintegration of rehabilitated youth

The MYS provided vocational skills training to 120 rehabilitated at-risk youth across Montserrado, Margibi, and Grand Bassa counties, equipping them with practical knowledge for reintegration and self-reliance. It also launched a National Anti-Drug Awareness Campaign reaching 10 counties through radio broadcasts, social media platforms, and community town hall engagements, expanding public education on substance abuse prevention.

The Ministry also integrated substance abuse modules into youth center programs and initiated the rehabilitation and equipping of 8 county youth centers with ICT laboratories, training halls, and counselling rooms to enhance service delivery for young people. In addition, through its At-Risk Youth Program, over 200 youth at the Johnsonville Holding Center underwent a 7-month rehabilitation exercise aimed at behavioral change and reintegration. In collaboration with the YDA, the Ministry also reached more than 3,000 people with targeted awareness on drug and substance abuse prevention nationwide.

3.6.15 Program 52: Inclusive Sports and Recreational Infrastructure

The strategic objective of this program is to ensure the availability of appropriate facilities and spaces where the population, particularly youth, can improve and maintain their physical and mental health, foster social cohesion, and develop their talents. Program 52 prioritized four interventions.

Key achievements for the period include:

1. Development of sports services and nurturing of talents

There were 172 registered football academy teams actively training a total of 3,865 players, strengthening grassroots talent development across the country. The Liberia Kickball Federation trained 120 coaches and players across Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Sinoe, and Nimba counties, enhancing technical capacity and performance standards in the sport.

In basketball, 30 female athletes from the U-18 National Team participated in a specialized clinic and training program aimed at improving competitive readiness. Additionally, 245 male and female club players benefited from structured training sessions to advance their skills and teamwork. A further 25 athletes and coaches from both national and club levels received specialized advanced training to strengthen high-performance capacity and coaching expertise.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHALLENGES





Despite progress made in Year One, implementation of the AAID revealed a range of structural, institutional, and external challenges that affected the pace, efficiency, and inclusiveness of the delivery. These challenges include:

1. Resource constraints

Limited domestic revenue mobilization constrained the government's ability to fully finance priority interventions across the ARREST pillars. Heavy reliance on external financing created uncertainties, particularly where disbursements were delayed or tied to conditionalities. Competing national priorities also placed pressure on budget allocations, leading to underfunding in critical sectors such as agriculture value chain, rural road expansion, rule of law, education, sanitation infrastructure, and tourism development.

2. Institutional coordination and governance gaps

While the ARREST Agenda is multi-sectoral in nature, coordination across spending entities (SEs) remained inconsistent. Overlapping engagements and weak inter-agency communication led to duplication of efforts in some cases and implementation delays in others. Monitoring and reporting systems were not fully harmonized, limiting the ability to track progress in real time.

3. Limited technical and human capacity

Capacity constraints at both central and local government levels affected project design, procurement, implementation, and monitoring. Specialized skills, particularly in data analysis, project management, and digital systems, were insufficient in several implementing institutions. At the county and district levels, staffing and logistics gaps reduced the effectiveness of decentralized service delivery.

4. Infrastructure deficits

Inadequate infrastructure continued to pose a major bottleneck. Poor road networks, especially during the rainy season, limited access to markets and social services in rural areas. Unreliable electricity supply constrained industrial activity and service delivery, while limited digital connectivity slowed the rollout of e-government services and data systems.

5. Data limitations and weak M&E Systems

The absence of comprehensive, up-to-date, and disaggregated data hindered evidence-based planning and performance tracking. Existing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems lacked integration across sectors, and reporting was often delayed or inconsistent. This reduced the government's ability to measure impact, identify gaps, and make timely adjustments.

6. Limited community awareness and engagement

Public awareness of the ARREST Agenda remained uneven, particularly in remote areas. In some communities, limited understanding of program objectives reduced participation and local ownership. Weak feedback mechanisms also constrained the ability of citizens to influence implementation or report challenges.

CHAPTER FIVE

LESSONS
LEARNED



The first year of implementation generated valuable insights that can be used to sustain and accelerate AAID implementation going forward.

1. Coordination Drives Results

Where strong coordination mechanisms were in place, such as inter-ministerial task forces or joint planning sessions, implementation was more efficient and outcomes more visible. This underscores the importance of institutional alignment and clear accountability frameworks.

2. Decentralization enhances impact

Programs that actively involved county and district authorities, as well as community leaders, experienced higher levels of participation, relevance, and sustainability. Local ownership is critical for ensuring that interventions respond to real needs and are maintained over time.

3. Data is foundational for effective governance

Reliable and timely data is essential for planning, budgeting, and monitoring. The lack of integrated data systems highlighted the need for stronger investment in digital governance and statistical capacity.

4. Flexibility and adaptive management are essential

Given the dynamic economic and environmental context, rigid implementation plans proved less effective. Programs that incorporated flexibility, allowing for adjustments in timelines, budgets, and approaches, were better able to respond to emerging challenges.

5. Partnerships expand capacity and access

Collaboration with development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector played a critical role in bridging financing and technical gaps. These partnerships enabled innovation, improved service delivery, and extended the reach of government programs.

6. Infrastructure is a key enabler across all pillars

Progress in agriculture, education, sanitation, and tourism is closely linked to improvements in roads, energy, and ICT. Integrated infrastructure development is therefore essential for achieving inclusive growth.

7. Communication strengthens public trust and participation

Clear, consistent communication about program goals, progress, and benefits enhances transparency and builds public confidence. Where communication efforts were stronger, citizen engagement and cooperation improved.



CHAPTER SIX

RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES



Implementation of the AAID could be affected by a number of risks, such as economic vulnerabilities to commodity dependence, high poverty and youth unemployment, climate and environmental, and geopolitical conflicts. These risks could affect the pace, efficiency and overall effectiveness of the AAID if not properly managed.

The Government has identified these risks and has put in place appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that the AAID remains on track and achieves its intended outcomes. Accordingly,

Table 4 outlines key risks, and proposed mitigation strategies to minimize their impact and support the successful delivery of planned results.

By proactively identifying these risks, and strengthening coordination, domestic resource mobilization, and institutional capacity, the Government and other stakeholders can better safeguard implementation, and sustain and accelerate the country's development.



Table 4: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Economic Vulnerability to Commodity Dependence	Heavy reliance on primary commodities exposes the economy to global price fluctuations and external shocks	High	High	Continue economic diversification, strengthen agricultural value chains, support agribusiness development, and implement policies to expand manufacturing and service sectors
High Poverty and Youth Unemployment	Persistent poverty and youth unemployment may reduce the effectiveness of development programs and increase social pressures	High	High	Expand vocational training, promote youth entrepreneurship, strengthen social protection systems, and support labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, and services to increase youth employment.
Geopolitical Conflict (USA/Israel–Iran Tensions)	Escalation of conflict involving the United States, Israel, and Iran could disrupt global energy markets, international trade, and development financing. Rising fuel prices, supply chain disruptions, and potential reductions in international aid may negatively affect Liberia's fiscal stability, infrastructure development, and economic growth under the AAID framework.	Medium	High	Strengthen economic resilience by diversifying energy sources, expanding renewable energy investments, and building strategic fuel reserves. The Government will enhance domestic food production to reduce reliance on imports, strengthen fiscal buffers, and diversify trade partnerships. Additionally, it will maintain proactive diplomatic engagement with international partners and multilateral institutions to safeguard development financing and economic stability.
Climate and Environmental Risks	Climate shocks and environmental degradation could disrupt agricultural production and infrastructure development.	Medium	High	Strengthen climate resilience planning, expand renewable energy investment, implement climate-smart agriculture practices, and improve climate data systems for early warning and planning



CHAPTER SEVEN

Conclusion

The results highlight growing progress and strategic reform guided by the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID). Significant improvements were made across all six pillars of the AAID. In terms of Economic Transformation, the government has maintained macroeconomic stability and improved public financial management, leading to notable advances in revenue collection and financial inclusion.

Under the Infrastructure Development pillar, the government accelerated infrastructure projects, including road construction, energy expansion, and digital connectivity, which boosted national productivity and regional integration. Progress within the Rule of Law pillar included justice sector reforms and public safety initiatives that increased access to justice, supported constitutional review, and advanced community-based reconciliation efforts. Concerning the Governance and Anti-Corruption pillar, the adoption of digital platforms, biometric systems, and decentralized service delivery enhanced transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. In the Environmental Sustainability pillar, achievements included reductions in GHG emissions, the development of a national carbon policy, increased investments in renewable

energy, and strengthened climate data systems, positioning Liberia as an active participant in climate action. Similarly, investments in the Human Capital Development pillar have expanded access to education, health, and social protection, improved service delivery, and empowered vulnerable groups.

Collectively, these achievements demonstrate the government's commitment to data-driven policymaking, inclusive service delivery, and strategic partnerships. Although challenges persist, especially in institutional capacity, regional equity, and resource mobilization, the overall trajectory remains positive.

Despite measurable gains and progress under the AAID during the first three quarters of FY2025, some implementation challenges continue to limit the full realization of its objectives. These challenges span financial, institutional, and structural areas, requiring prompt, coordinated responses to maintain reform momentum and ensure inclusive impact.

One of the major concerns is the continued reliance on external funding, which has been declining for the past few years. Limited domestic resources also constrained the implementation of



critical AAID-related interventions, leaving some programs overly reliant on donor funding, which may be unsustainable over the medium and long term. This underscores the need to strengthen domestic resource mobilization efforts and adopt a more resilient, diversified financing strategy that can support the government's long-term national development objectives.

Institutional capacity constraints further complicate implementation efforts. Many ministries, agencies, and commissions lack sufficient technical expertise in coordination, data analysis, and program management, limiting their ability to manage complex, cross-sectoral programs effectively. Similarly, weak monitoring and evaluation make it difficult to track progress, assess outcomes, and inform policy decisions. Additionally, delays by spending entities in submitting timely reports have undermined accountability and disrupted planning processes.

Coordination challenges also persist, as pillars and sector heads often face competing demands, thereby limiting their ability to convene regular meetings and impeding the flow of information and collaborative decision-making. Strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms and investing in leadership capacity will be essential to improve coherence and responsiveness across the AAID pillars.

Liberia's economic vulnerability poses additional implementation risks. The economy remains heavily reliant on primary commodities, with a weaker agricultural value chain and agribusiness, making it susceptible to global price fluctuations and climate shocks. With about 45 percent of Liberians experiencing multidimensional poverty and high youth unemployment, socioeconomic pressures continue to strain public resources and limit the communities' capacities to fully benefit from development initiatives.

Furthermore, despite increased investment in the infrastructure sector, significant gaps. Inadequate road connectivity, limited electricity access, and weak digital infrastructure continue to constrain productivity, reduce efficiency, and deepen regional inequalities. Addressing these structural challenges will be essential to unlocking Liberia's growth and ensuring equitable service delivery.

In summary, while the AAID framework offers a comprehensive roadmap for inclusive development, its effectiveness depends on overcoming these implementation bottlenecks. Strengthening domestic financing, enhancing institutional capacity, improving coordination, and addressing economic and infrastructural vulnerabilities must remain top priorities. Sustained political commitment and adaptive governance will be critical to translating current reforms into lasting transformative outcomes.

Going forward, the Government will strengthen domestic resource mobilization by improving tax administration, broadening the tax base, and promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs). Additionally, it will establish a robust national M&E framework, improve data management systems, enforce reporting standards, and scale up capacity building in results-based management and data analytics.

At the same time, efforts will focus on increasing investments in infrastructure, particularly in roads, renewable energy, and technology, while promoting youth entrepreneurship, strengthening social protection systems, and supporting labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, and services to create more employment opportunities for young people.

Furthermore, the Government will strengthen coordination, increase citizen participation, reinforce private sector engagement, and deepen collaboration with development partners and the private sector. The coming years will be vital for advancing reforms, scaling up innovations, and ensuring that development reaches all regions and districts within our nation.

