MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ARREST AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

2026 MID-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT

AUGUST 2026

FOREWORD

The Government of Liberia is pleased to present the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) 2026 Midyear Progress Report, covering January to June 2026. This report provides a consolidated, evidence-based assessment of implementation across the six AAID pillars and reaffirms the Government's commitment to transparency, accountability, and measurable results in advancing Liberia's national development priorities for 2025–2029.

The first half of 2026 reflects sustained implementation momentum and continued national resilience. Despite prevailing fiscal and operational constraints, Liberia maintained macroeconomic stability; expanded road, energy, and digital infrastructure; advanced agricultural value chains and private-sector reforms; strengthened justice, security, and public-safety services; improved governance and accountability systems; deepened climate and environmental action; and widened access to education, healthcare, youth employment, and social-protection programs.

These achievements demonstrate what can be accomplished through disciplined leadership, coordinated public action, and effective partnerships. They are the result of the collective efforts of ministries, agencies and commissions; county and local authorities; communities; the private sector; civil society; and Liberia's development partners. More importantly, they represent tangible steps toward improving livelihoods, expanding economic opportunities, strengthening institutions, and delivering essential services to citizens across all fifteen counties.

While the progress recorded is encouraging, this report also provides a candid assessment of the constraints affecting implementation. Delayed and unpredictable financing, uneven reporting quality, implementation bottlenecks, weak contractor performance, logistical limitations, and persistent maintenance gaps continue to impede delivery in critical areas. These challenges require urgent and coordinated action, including timely disbursement of approved resources, stronger program and contract management, more rigorous data validation, enhanced institutional accountability, and sustained attention to completing priority investments that deliver measurable benefits to the Liberian people.

This mid-year report must therefore be regarded not only as an account of progress, but also as a strategic management and accountability instrument for the remainder of 2026. I call upon all ministries, agencies and commissions to carefully examine its findings, accelerate implementation, resolve outstanding constraints, strengthen intergovernmental coordination, and align available resources with the highest-impact AAID priorities. Performance must increasingly be measured not simply by activities undertaken or resources spent, but by the concrete improvements experienced by citizens and communities.

The Government remains firmly committed to prudent fiscal management, inclusive and sustainable growth, equitable service delivery, responsible public investment, and the efficient use of public resources. Through stronger coordination, accountability, and results-based implementation, we will contribute significantly toward advancing Liberia's national aspiration of achieving lower-middle-income status by 2029, while ensuring that no county, community, or citizen is left behind.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning extends its sincere appreciation to all ministries, agencies, commissions, and spending entities that provided implementation updates, supporting documentation, and performance data for the preparation of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) 2026 Midyear Progress Report. Their cooperation and institutional commitment made it possible to present a consolidated national assessment of progress across the six AAID pillars.

Special recognition is accorded to the AAID pillar leads, sector working groups, monitoring and evaluation focal points, county and field-level officials, and the technical teams that compiled, reviewed, verified, and validated the results presented in this report. Their professionalism and sustained engagement were essential to strengthening the quality, credibility, and completeness of the national reporting process.

The Ministry also acknowledges the invaluable contributions of Liberia's development partners, civil-society organizations, private-sector institutions, local authorities, and communities. Their continued financial, technical, and operational support remains instrumental in translating the Government's national development priorities into tangible improvements in public services, economic opportunities, institutional performance, and citizens' well-being.

The Department of Budget and Development Planning, through the Division of Development Planning, provided overall coordination and technical leadership for the reporting process and the preparation of this consolidated report. The Ministry commends the dedication of the teams responsible for data collection, analysis, quality assurance, inter-sectoral coordination, and final consolidation.

As implementation progresses during the remainder of AAID Year Two, all participating institutions are encouraged to strengthen coordination, improve the timeliness and accuracy of reporting, address identified implementation constraints, and uphold shared responsibility for the delivery of measurable results. Sustained collaboration, institutional accountability, and evidence-based decision-making will be critical to accelerating progress and ensuring that the benefits of national development reach citizens and communities across all fifteen counties.

Hon. Tanneh G. Brunson
Deputy Minister for Development Planning
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Republic of Liberia

Table of Contents

Acronyms

AAID	: ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development
ADR	: Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfCFTA	: African Continental Free Trade Area
AFL	: Armed Forces of Liberia
AIDB	: Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank
BWC	: Biological Weapons Convention
CBL	: Central Bank of Liberia
CARI	: Central Agricultural Research Institute
CERT	: Computer Emergency Response Team
CHA	: Community Health Assistant
CLASS	: Center for Legal Aid Support Services
CPD	: Continuous Professional Development
DEA	: Drug Enforcement Administration
DPoA	: Doha Programme of Action *(appears in your broader work context)*
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	: Education Management Information System
EITI	: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EO	: Executive Order
FY	: Fiscal Year
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GAC	: General Auditing Commission
GoL	: Government of Liberia
IAA	: Internal Audit Agency
ICT	: Information and Communication Technology
IIC	: Independent Information Commission
INCHR	: Independent National Commission on Human Rights
LACC	: Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission
LBS	: Liberia Broadcasting System
LDEA	: Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency
LEITI	: Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
LiNCA	: Liberia National Commission on Small Arms
LISGIS	: Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
LLA	: Liberia Land Authority
LNP	: Liberia National Police
LRA	: Liberia Revenue Authority
LRC	: Law Reform Commission
MACs	: Ministries, Agencies and Commissions
MEL	: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MFDP	: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MoFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoJ	: Ministry of Justice
MoPT	: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

MYS	: Ministry of Youth and Sports
NASSCORP	: National Social Security and Welfare Corporation
NCC	: National Coordination Committee
NCD	: National Commission on Disabilities
NDA	: None Disclosure Agreement
NDMA	: National Disaster Management Agency
NEC	: National Elections Commission
NHRAP	: National Human Rights Action Plan
NIR	: National Identification Registry
NSC	: National Steering Committee
PPCC	: Public Procurement Concession Commission
PPP	: Public–Private Partnership
PSIP	: Public Sector Investment Program
PSIRs	: Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports
PWD	: Persons with Disabilities
Q1 / Q2	: Quarter 1 / Quarter 2
RIA	: Roberts International Airport
SCORE	: Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SEAL	: State Owned Enterprises Authority of Liberia
SEs	: Spending Entities
SGBV	: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIE	: Special and Inclusive Education
SOE	: State-Owned Enterprise
TRC	: Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TVET	: Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund

List of Tables

List of Figures

Executive Summary

Overall, Liberia sustained the momentum of implementing the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) during the first half of 2026, recording gains across all six pillars. Progress was strongest in macroeconomic stability, infrastructure, institutional reform, justice services, environmental resilience and human development. Nonetheless, delayed financing, reporting gaps, logistics constraints and limited maintenance capacity observed during the first half of the year required key attention during the second half.

National performance at a glance

Real GDP grew by an estimated 5.1 percent in each of the first two quarters and is projected at 5.5 percent for 2026, above the AAID target of 5.3 percent for the period. Nominal GDP rose from 4.78 billion in 2024 to a projected 5.64 billion in 2026, representing progress towards the 2026 target of US$6.5 billion. Similarly, GDP per capita grew from US$851 to US$964 during the same period. advancing towards the 2029 target of US$1,050. Gross revenue reached US$761.15 million against a mid-year projection of US$707.75 million, a 7.5 percent positive variance. Headline inflation was 5.4 percent at mid-year and remained within the Central Bank's single-digit objective; gross reserves improved from 3.2 to 3.9 months of import cover; and public debt declined to 49.6 percent of GDP from 56.1percent. Budget execution, however, remained uneven: total disbursement was US$576.92 million, while PSIP disbursement represented 37.0 percent of its revised allocation, underscoring the need to accelerate capital implementation.

Key achievements by pillar

1. Economic Transformation

Economic management remained resilient and reform-oriented. Monetary discipline supported exchange-rate stability, while stronger tax administration, trade flows and receipts from extractive resources lifted domestic revenue. The Liberia Public–Private Partnership Policy was published; the State Owned Enterprises Authority of Liberia (SEAL) Bill was drafted, validated, and it is awaiting submission to the National Legislature. Once passed into law, it will strengthen the governance architecture for state-owned enterprises. County treasuries were expanded; and preparations advanced for program-based budgeting, green finance and the Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank. Statistical and planning capacity also improved: LISGIS expanded open-data products from 119 at end-2025 to 132 by Q2 2026, exceeding the AAID target, while MFDP advanced the Liberia Project Dashboard and a unified monitoring, evaluation and learning portal.

Productive-sector reforms supported agricultural value chains, enterprise development, trade and job creation. Key results included production of 357.5 metric tons of rice, with an average yield of 2.5 MT per hectare, reflecting steady improvements in lowland and upland rice cultivation practices. Production of 467,000 coffee seedlings and 100,000 hybrid cocoa seedlings by CARI; clearing of 1,023 acres of farmland for lowland rice cultivation at Gbedin, in Nimba County; advancement of crop production and irrigation across several counties including Bomi, Margibi, Lofa, Bong among others. Ministry of Commerce and Industry supported the development of business incubators, standards, packaging, trade-facilitation and other AfCFTA-related initiatives to promote private-sector competitiveness. Financial inclusion reached 56 percent of adults, supported by rapidly expanding mobile-money usage and ongoing digital-finance reforms.

2. Infrastructural Development

Connectivity and energy access expanded substantially. Public Works completed 22.48 km of primary-road works, 25.72 km of secondary roads, 627 km of feeder-road rehabilitation and maintenance, and 122.74 km of urban and community roads. The Sanniquellie–Loguatuo road reached 90 percent completion; 285 earth-moving machines were deployed; and 2,826 road signs were installed. Public transport was strengthened with additional 20 mini-buses, and 5 cargo trucks, while the National Railway Authority was established and the Liberty Corridor and Yekepa–Buchanan railway was upgraded and operationalized.

The electricity system became more diverse and reliable. Mount Coffee Unit One was restored to 88 MW, Liberia's first utility-scale 20 MW solar plant was commissioned at Mount Coffee, and distribution expanded through a 117.5 km network serving more than 12,000 customers in Buchanan and its environs. In Greenville, a 2MW mini-hydro plant complemented by 850kWp solar system, extending electricity to 4,300 households and businesses. Barclayville also benefited from a 200kWp solar installation and a 15-kilometer distribution line, significantly expanding local access especially in underserved counties.

Digital transformation also accelerated through the establishment of the Office of Technology, Digitalization and Innovation, cybersecurity reforms; establishment of Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT), digital postal addressing, broadcasting migration, and internet connectivity for 156 schools. Regarding water and sanitation infrastructure and services 1,771 households were connected to sewage services by Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation. Additionally, LWSC produced and supplied 1,424,889.56 cubic meters of water in First Quarter of 2026, to businesses and communities in urban regions, nonetheless, this declined sharply to 788,939.79 cubic meters in the second Quarter owing largely to operational challenges, seasonal constraints, and supply disruptions.

3. Rule of Law

Access to justice improved through community-based dispute resolution and justice-sector modernization. In Quarter Two 2026, the ADR Program handled 750 cases—57.6 percent more than in the first Quarter—and resolved 723 cases, a 96.4 percent resolution rate. The Ministry of Justice, codified 238 legal instruments, the Judiciary digitized case management system, and 90 percent of prison facilities at the National Palace of Corrections and Buchanan Central Prison were rehabilitated. Under the Justice reform program, the Legal Aid Bill was drafted and the Third National Human Rights Action Plan was developed. Compliance with immigration requirements, and facilitating lawful international travel for children improved, leading to reduced child trafficking.

Public safety institutions expanded outreach and operational readiness. Community policing reached 28,428 citizens through 102 community engagements, 22 schools and 13 hospital outreaches. The Liberia National Fire

Service (LNFS) inspected 771 premises, 1,122 vehicles and responded to 99 fire outbreaks without reported deaths or injuries. The LDEA seized 354.84 kg of assorted drugs valued at approximately US$19.36 million and strengthened personnel vetting and training. Liberia also launched the National Security Strategy, expanded county disaster structures, improved military housing, and advanced the legal and institutional arrangements for the War and Economic Crimes Court, backed by a US$2 million in the FY2026 budget.

4. Governance and Anti-Corruption

Governance reforms emphasized digitization, audit coverage, transparency and decentralization. The e-Government Procurement platform, in its pilot phase, processed more than US$30 million transactions across six key entities, namely- PPCC, LRA, MOH, MPW, MFDP, and MOE. It has now been expanded to 50 additional institutions, and it has registered more than 2,000 vendors, thereby leading to faster procurement cycles, improved audit trails, and enhanced transparency.

The General Auditing Commission (GAC) completed 31 audits of Spending Entities, commenced 35 donor-funded project audits and publicly released 26 audit reports. On the other hand, LEITI published its 16th report, expanded open-data access and recorded a 'very good' EITI validation score of 80.

Anti-corruption institutions pursued major cases including the FIA Case that involved former high profile Liberian officials allegedly associated with dubious financial transactions and transfers worth US$ 6.2 million. In addition, 523 officials submitted asset declarations and 521 signed the National Integrity Pledge. Public administration reforms led to the establishment of the Ministry of Local Government, 15 County Development Planning Units and six additional county treasuries. Liberia's international standing strengthened through its 2026–2027 UN Security Council membership. At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Liberia employed economic diplomacy to showcase the available business and economic opportunities to international investors.

5. Environmental Sustainability

Liberia strengthened environmental governance by decentralizing its activities in the fifteen counties, and expanded renewable energy in Barclayville, Greenville and Buchanan. The formulation of the National Carbon Policy, establishment of the Carbon Markets Authority and the Climate Finance Office provided a stronger institutional platform for regulating the Carbon Market, as well as mobilizing climate finance for development. The EPA also enhanced enforcement through the deployment of 30 new rangers in protected-areas. Additionally, Liberia has advanced the gazettement of proposed protected areas, moving Kwa and Wonegizi toward the terminal stage of formal recognition.

The completion and commissioning of the 20 MW Mount Coffee solar plant, updating of energy regulations, validation of the Net-Metering Policy and a US$105 million Renewable Energy Investment Plan accelerated the clean-energy transition for urban and rural households in Gbarpolu, Montserrado. Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Lofa and Grand Kru Counties. More than 13,000 improved cook stoves were distributed to selected households nationwide. Regarding waste management, EPA and MCC, with partners, launched a state-of-the-art composting plant in Fiamah, Montserrado County. The facility processes food and organic waste into compost for agriculture and landscaping, reducing open dumping and greenhouse emissions.

6. Human Capital Development

Education reforms expanded teacher capacity, school support, inclusion and data systems. A total of 805 (685 males and 120 females) school managers successfully completed continuous professional development (CPD) thereby strengthening school leadership and instructional supervision capacity nationwide. The Ministry of Education (MoE) provided gender-responsive and disability-inclusive pedagogy training to a total of 2,573 teachers (2,259 males and 314 females). Menstrual-hygiene materials reached more than 23,630 girls to advance gender-sensitive education and improve support for girls in schools; science kits were distributed to 52 schools as an interim measure to strengthen practical science instruction; 88 Senior Secondary schools were equipped with IT Infrastructure (Starlink Internet Service) in Sinoe, River Gee, Maryland, Grand Kru, Grand Gedeh and Montserrado. Additionally, 115 TVET instructors (102 males, 13 females) from Zwedru Multilateral, Haper Multilateral, Harbel Multilateral, Voinjamin Multilateral, Tubman High, Mary N. Cheeseman, Voker Mission Mary N. Cheeseman, ETI Mary N. Cheeseman, Booker Washington, MVTC, and TUMUTU received certification under national TVET standards. Besides, the Special and Inclusive Education (SIE) Division of MoE conducted inclusive assessments and supported 1,703 learners (836 males, 867 females) with specialized learning needs. The number of beneficiaries exceeded the AAID target by 700 or 70 percent. 1,834 schools operated a feeding program with over 245,591 learners across the 15 counties receiving food supplies. This contributed to improving nutrition, learning outcomes and school attendance. Scholarship support was processed for 1,333 beneficiaries, alongside broader higher-education and TVET reforms.

Health delivery and security recorded important gains. The Community Revolving Drug Fund and Cost Sharing Scheme was sustained across all 487 government health facilities nationwide. The Liberia Health Equity Fund Bill was drafted and submitted to the President for onward submission to the Legislature. Once enacted into law, Liberia will move towards attaining universal health coverage, reduction of financial hardship for households and strengthen the entire health system. Essential medicines to reduce stock-outs, with full allocations were delivered to the Southeastern region. In addition, palliative care services were enhanced through oral morphine training for 200 providers, and rehabilitation services expanded to 12 counties. HIV and STI services also improved, with 116,705 individuals tested, 2,763 newly diagnosed HIV-positive clients linked to care, 33,387 people maintained on Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART), a 96 percent viral suppression rate was achieved, 219 HIV-positive pregnant women supported through PMTCT, 40,626 STI cases treated, and over 160,000 condoms distributed.

Primary health facilities were rehabilitated and upgraded across 10 counties including Maryland, Gbarpolu, Rivercess, Sinoe, Bomi, Grand Kru, Margibi, Nimba and Grand Bassa. Also, equitable access to specialized healthcare was strengthened through the commissioning of Martha Tubman Hospital and Rally Town Hospital as regional referral centers.

Community Health Assistants conducted more than 872,000 household visits which generated thousands of antenatal care and safe delivery referrals. The provision of lifesaving treatment for malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea in hard-to-reach communities continued during the period under review. Health surveillance training was conducted for 300 frontline workers across all 15 counties and a total of 60 disease outbreak episodes were addressed.

Social inclusion and youth empowerment also advanced. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) completed the drafting of the National Gender Policy (NGP), which will enable the promotion of inclusivity, equality, and protection of rights for all citizens. Additionally, the Ministry recorded, managed and tracked 249 GBV cases to support survivor response, case follow-up, reporting, and evidence-based decision-making. Further, the Ministry with its partners, implemented the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme, benefiting 3,360 adolescents in Grand Bassa and Montserrado counties through peer counselling, drug-prevention education, and peacebuilding initiatives. Additionally, the Action for Adolescent Development (A4AD) initiative enrolled 2,866 adolescent girls and young women across six counties in vocational and livelihood skills training to enhance their economic empowerment and reduce vulnerability.

Regarding economic empowerment, the REALISE project enrolled 3,800 beneficiaries in labor-intensive public works while the National Cadet Program placed 1,100 young people in internships across all counties. In addition, the MYS scholarship program supported 2,050 beneficiaries. The Economic Empowerment Support to Persons with Disabilities Project improved livelihoods and economic inclusion by providing business grants to 64 persons with disabilities, agribusiness training and financial assistance to 35 farmers, and livelihood skills training and start-up support to 35 beneficiaries. Additionally, 15 disability groups received entrepreneurship and agribusiness training and seed grants to establish sustainable microenterprises, strengthening economic independence and financial resilience.

Implementation challenges

Despite the progress in the implementation of the AAID, several challenges persist. These include

Delayed and unpredictable disbursement which slow down the PSIP execution. These delays are partly attributed to procurement-related issues, project preparation, and financing.

Limited institutional capacity manifested in weak project design which undermines implementation.

Data gaps which constrain effective monitoring and performance reporting of the AAID implementation thereby undermining accountability and progress tracking.

Dependence on donor financing coupled with declining external funding slows implementation of some programs.

Domestic revenue is still insufficient to finance Liberia’s development needs despite recent improvements in revenue collection.

Heavy reliance on primary commodity exports exacerbates economic vulnerability.

A deficit in infrastructure that inhibits the free flow of goods and services despite the increased infrastructure investments. Similarly, electricity access and digital connectivity remain low, thereby constraining productivity and equitable service delivery.

Key risks and mitigation strategies

Fiscal and financing risk: Government will protect priority allocations, improve cash forecasting, accelerate disbursement and mobilize transparent private-sector and partner financing.

Implementation and contractor risk: implementing MACs will apply milestone-based contract management, strengthen field supervision, enforce corrective measures and prioritize near-completion projects.

Data and accountability risk: MFDP will standardize performance reporting templates, validate data on schedule, expand usage of disaggregated data by sex and location, and introduce the web-based integrated data portal for AAID reporting.

Service sustainability and climate risk: Ring-fence funding for maintenance, strengthening county response capacity, applying climate-resilient standards and securing essential medicines, learning materials and operational logistics.

Conclusion

The AAID produced visible institutional, economic and service-delivery gains across all six pillars during the first half of 2026. Sustaining momentum now requires effective and sustainable financing, stronger accountability, monitoring and performance reporting with reliable data, pro-active risk management and completion of investments that deliver measurable benefits for all.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE ARREST AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

The ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) seeks to contribute to Liberia's transition from a low-income to a lower-middle-income economy by 2029 with a GDP per capita of above US$ 1,000. This ambitious goal will be achieved through sustainably developing agribusiness value chains, expanding and modernizing the stock of infrastructure, improving governance and public institutions, safeguarding the environment and sustainable resource management, and strategic investments in human capital development. The AAID is consistent with Liberia's National Vision: Liberia Rising Vision 2030, which aspires to transform Liberia into a developmental state by creating a knowledge-based economy where more than half of the working population is employed in the formal sector. Additionally, the AAID is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and is consistent with other international and regional development frameworks.

The AAID is built on six pillars, namely: (i) Economic Transformation; (ii) Infrastructural Development; (iii) Rule of Law; (iv) Governance and Anti-Corruption; (v) Environmental Sustainability; and (vi) 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.

The Infrastructural Development pillar aims at creating reliable, modern, inclusive, and climate- resilient infrastructure that supports sustainable social and economic advancement. It prioritizes eight programs and forty-nine interventions aimed at improving transportation, water supply, electricity, information and communication technology, and housing, each serving as a catalyst 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. It prioritizes four programs and thirty-five interventions aimed at enhancing access to justice, ensuring the independence of the Judiciary, and fostering community engagement in governance, fundamental steps 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 capable of delivering value-for-money services and strengthening decentralized governance. It contains seven programs and fifty-eight interventions focused on building a capable state by strengthening governance systems at both the national and subnational levels. These efforts are designed to increase public trust in institutions, promote political stability, and social cohesion.

The Environmental Sustainability pillar seeks to promote responsible management of natural resources, safeguard biodiversity, and enhance resilience to environmental and climate changes, all while fulfilling the country's Nationally Determined

Contributions. The pillar prioritizes four programs and thirty interventions to manage the environment in a sustainable manner, emphasizing the rigorous enforcement of existing laws, policies, and ensuring compliance to international conventions.

The Human Capital Development pillar is intended to build a skilled, knowledgeable, healthy, and empowered population capable of driving inclusive 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 addressing the vulnerabilities, inequalities, and disparities faced by disadvantaged groups.

The six pillars are anchored on six development drivers: Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation/Health, and Tourism. The pillars are guided by ten cross-cutting issues or development filters: Youth and Children, Gender, Vulnerable Groups, Employment, Formalization, Climate Change, Complementarity, Business Environment, Digitalization, and Peace and Reconciliation. These elements collectively ensure a holistic approach to sustainable development.

The AAID constitutes the overall development agenda that all stakeholders are collectively implementing. Performance reporting and coordination implementation is multi-tiered: at the apex is the Government Reporting Structure feeding the National Steering Committee (NSC) which provides overall policy guidance and oversight and is chaired by H.E the President and deputized by the UN Resident Coordinator. The other committees are: National Coordination Committee (NCC) that receives AAID reports from the Pillar Working Groups; and the Technical Committee (TC) that receives progress reports from the Sector Working Groups

This Progress Report therefore covers the status of implementation of the AAID in the first half of 2026 (specifically January to June) as reported by the implementing MACs. It highlights progress made in the implementation of various programs and interventions, identifying key achievements, challenges encountered, and offering recommendations to address these challenges. The report is based on progress updates submitted by various Spending Entities (SEs). The Division of Development Planning coordinated the review and analysis of the submissions and engaged the SEs to clarify and reconcile data. This process fostered a sense of ownership and accountability for results among stakeholders.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The report is organized into six chapters. Chapter One presents the Introduction which gives an overview of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development. This is followed by Chapter Two, which discusses macroeconomic performance, economic trends and outlook. Chapter Three focuses on the progress made on the AAID Macro goals as well as the implementation status of the AAID programs under the various Pillars. Chapter Four covers the challenges encountered during implementation while Chapter Five presents the risk and mitigation measures while Chapter Six highlights the conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO: MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

2.1 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LIBERIAN ECONOMY

Having seen real GDP growth hold at 5.1 percent during the first half of 2026, the projected growth by the end of the fiscal year is 5.5 percent which is higher than the AAID target of 5.3 percent. During the first half of 2026, growth has been largely driven by road expansion, energy investment, job creation, youth empowerment, health and education reforms, and a 25-basis-point cut in the Central Bank's Monetary Policy Rate to 16 percent. While global growth is forecast to slow to 3.1 percent in 2026 before edging up to 3.2 percent in 2027, per the IMF's April 2026 *World Economic Outlook*, Liberia's growth forecast is higher than the global average.

The Liberian economy is expected to expand by 5.5 percent in 2026, up from an earlier 5.1 percent forecast, the same as in 2025. This reflects a 0.4 percentage point increase compared to the 2025 growth of 5.1 percent, up from 4.0 percent in 2024, primarily supported by growth in all the major sectors, supported by continued strong expansion in iron ore production, as well as a pickup in manufacturing and construction activities. The economy has shown signs of recovery following the dual shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic and external price volatility.

This performance has been achieved against a challenging global backdrop. According to the IMF's April 2026 *World Economic Outlook*, global growth is forecast to slow to 3.1 percent in 2026 before edging up to 3.2 percent in 2027, weighed down by trade policy uncertainty, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, and volatile commodity prices. Despite these headwinds, the conclusion of the IMF's third review under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) in January 2026 affirmed that Liberia's macroeconomic stability is strengthening, with 2025 growth of 5.1 percent (up from 4.0 percent in 2024) and a primary fiscal surplus of 0.2 percent of GDP as depicted in Table 1 that provides the overall performance of selected macroeconomic indicators.

Table 1: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicator	2024	2025	2026 (proj.)	H1 2026 (actual)
Real GDP growth (%)	4.0	5.1	5.5	5.1
Headline inflation (%, y/y)	8.3	8.5	6.1	5.4
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-2.0	-1.1	-1.7	Not yet consolidated
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-8.1	-6.5	-13.4	Not yet consolidated
Public debt (% of GDP)	56.1	54.0	49.6	49.6
Gross reserves (months of imports)	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.9
Domestic revenue target (US$ billion)	0.699	0.885	1.3	0.761

Sources: World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook (April 2026); Central Bank of Liberia, Monetary Policy Communiques No. 26 (April 30, 2026) and No. 27 (July 21, 2026); Liberia Revenue Authority and Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

2.1.1 Real GDP growth and Sectoral Contributions

Real GDP grew an estimated 5.1 percent year-on-year in the first quarter and stayed the same to 5.1 percent year-on-year in the second quarter, with quarter-on-quarter growth of 5.1 percent, resulting from broad-based strengthening in mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Real GDP is projected to grow by an average of 5.5 percent in 2026, broadly consistent with the AAID's target of 5.3 percent and the World Bank's April 2026 *Macro Poverty Outlook* projection of 5.0 percent. First-half growth of 5.1 percent year-on-year in both quarters was driven by:

1. **Mining:** The extractive sector remained the principal growth engine. Iron ore exports reached 8.6 million tons in the first half of 2026 — more than double the volume shipped in the same period of 2025 and equivalent to 85 percent of full-year 2025 shipments-reflecting the ramp-up of ArcelorMittal's Phase II expansion program.
2. **Agriculture:** Continued recovery in food and cash crop production, supported by farm-to-market road connectivity under the Economic Transformation Pillar of the AAID, although the domestic budget remains skewed toward operational costs rather than direct capital investment in agrarian inputs.
3. **Services and manufacturing:** Broad-based strengthening, aided by improved electricity supply following the rehabilitation of Mount Coffee Hydro, the commissioning of Liberia's first utility-scale solar plant, and the extension of grid electricity to Buchanan.
4. **Infrastructure investment:** Financing breakthroughs, including the US$73.8 million Arab Coordination Group package (OPEC Fund and BADEA) for the northern road corridors, sustained construction sector activity — completing the 81-kilometer Gbarnga–Salayea road and breaking ground on the Salayea–Konia route.

The growth outlook remains contingent on political stability, improved public financial management, and stronger private sector participation.

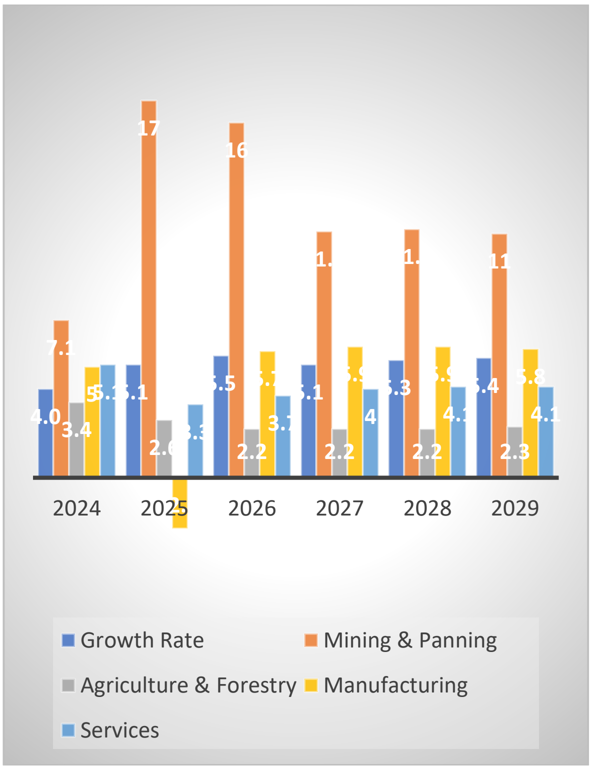
2.1.1.1 GDP Sectoral growth trends and contributions

The **Mining and Panning Sector** is currently estimated to have grown by 16.6 percent in 2026, a 0.4 percentage-point decline compared with the 2025 growth of 17.0 percent. The growth in the sector is largely due to expansions in high-yield iron ore, gold, and diamond mining, and extractives. The sector is expected to contribute 23.4 percent to Real GDP in 2026. Looking ahead to the 2027 projection period, the sector is expected to contribute 23.8 percent, contingent on new exploration licenses and foreign investments. Based on the latest data, it is now projected to grow at 11.1 percent in 2027 (revised up from the earlier 10.8 percent estimate) and 11.2 percent in 2028. Figure 1 shows the variations in the sectoral growth rates.

The **Agriculture & Fisheries Sector** is currently estimated to have grown by 1.3 percent in 2026, a notable deceleration from the 2.6 percent recorded in 2025 (based on the combined Agriculture and Forestry data). Growth in the sector is anchored in the production of major agricultural commodities, including cassava, rice, palm oil, and rubber, among others. Agriculture and

Fisheries is expected to contribute 25.3 percent to Real GDP in 2026. For the 2027 projection period, the sector's GDP share is expected to decline moderately to 24.9 percent. Looking ahead, growth is projected to recover to 2.2 percent in 2027 and stabilize at an average of 2.3 percent over the medium term, rather than the earlier higher projections.

Figure 1: Sector Composition of Real GDP Growth Rates



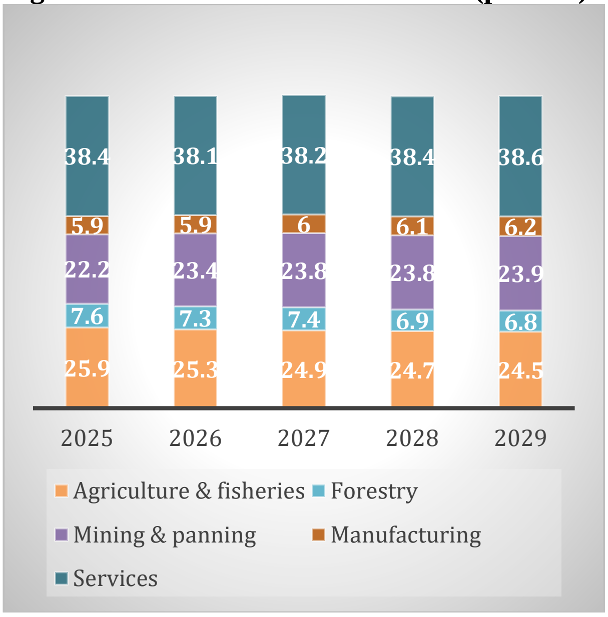
Source: Liberian Authorities and IMF

The **Service Sector** is currently estimated to have grown by 3.7 percent in 2026, down from 3.3 percent estimated for 2025. The sector is the largest contributor to Real GDP with a share of 38.1 percent, down from a share of 38.4 percent in 2025. Growth in the sector is driven by improved activities in water supply, electricity expansion, trade, hotel, port services extension, transportation, Information Communication and Technological (ICT) services, and investment in infrastructure, including roads, bridges, buildings, and others. For the 2027 projection period, the sector is expected to accelerate slightly to 4.0 percent, underpinned by continued infrastructure investments.

The **Manufacturing Sector** is currently estimated to have rebounded sharply to 5.7 percent in 2026, a significant turnaround from the negative estimate of 2.8 percent for 2025. The sector's activities are underpinned by the production of building materials such as cement. For the 2027 projection period, the sector is projected to see steady growth of 5.9 percent, driven by consumer preferences for local products and the high cost of importing foreign alternatives.

The **Forestry Sector** has maintained stable and consistent growth in recent years, supported by ongoing forest conservation agreements. For the current period, the sector is estimated to maintain the same growth rate at 1.2 percent, with a share of 7.3 percent of Real GDP in 2026. Looking ahead to the 2027 projection period and beyond, growth is expected to strengthen, driven by planned revisions to conservation agreements and the introduction of key reforms. These efforts aim to enhance flexibility for responsible logging while promoting reforestation and sustainable forest management practices. The overall Sectoral contributions to GDP are captured in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Sectoral Share of Real GDP (percent)



Source: Liberian Authorities and IMF

2.1.2 Fiscal Sector Performance

2.1.2.1 Revenue

Gross revenue collection for the first half of FY2026 amounted to **US$761.15 million**, against a mid-year projection of US$707.75 million. The entire US$120.00 million external resources projection for the fiscal year had not materialized as of June 30th. The recorded gross outturn resulted in a positive variance of US$53.40 million, or 7.5 percent above target, representing a performance rate of 107.5 percent. Revenue collection also increased by 84.5 percent (US$348.65 million) when compared to FY2025 midyear outturn of US$412.50 million.

The over-performance was broad-based but led by Tax Revenue, which exceeded target by 8.2 percent (US$31.20 million), anchored by stronger-than-expected collections from Taxes on International Trade and Other Taxes. The buoyancy of Tax Revenue offset Non-Tax Revenue's slight underperformance (0.3 percent or US$40.85 million). Despite the underperformance of Non-Tax Revenue, stronger collections were recorded with mineral royalties, including receipt of the US$210.00 million concession signature bonus from Arcelor Mittal Liberia (AML) and IVANHOE programmed for the period. The overall improvement in domestic resource mobilization reflected continued strengthening of tax administration, base broadening, and sustained economic activity, particularly in the extractive sector. Table 2 presents a summary of gross revenue performance.

Table 2: Gross Domestic Revenue Year to Date Performance

Revenue source	YTD projection	YTD actual	Target achieved	Variance (+/-)	Variance (%)
Total	**$707,747,459**	**$761,150,381**	**107.5%**	**+$53,402,922**	**+7.5%**
Tax revenue	$382,524,156	$413,726,856	108.2%	**+$31,202,700**	**+8.2%**
Non-tax revenue	$325,223,303	$324,364,522	99.7%	**-$858,781**	**-0.3%**
Unclassified revenue	—	$23,059,003	—	**+$23,059,003**	—

Source: MFDP and LRA

2.1.2.2 Expenditure

While the approved FY2026 National Budget amounted to US$1.30 billion, total year-to-date allotment amounted to US$707.71 million, 53.8 percent of the total budget and broadly in line with the midyear revenue projection (US$707.75 million). Disbursement reached US$576.92 million, 82.3 percent of allotment and 44.3 percent execution rate, close to the mid-year pro-rata benchmark. Recurrent and Non-Capital Expenditure led execution with disbursement of US$463.93 million, 80.4 percent of US$557.54 million allotment (55.9 percent of revised allocation), and 46.5 percent of its revised appropriation, while PSIP execution was moderately low with a total US$143.17 million allotted (46.9 percent of its revised projection) and US$112.99 million disbursed across all sectors, representing 78.8 percent of allotment and 37.0 percent of its revised allocation. Execution remained broadly on track, reflecting prudent cash management, phased implementation of capital projects, and ongoing procurement activity.

2.1.2.3 Public Debt

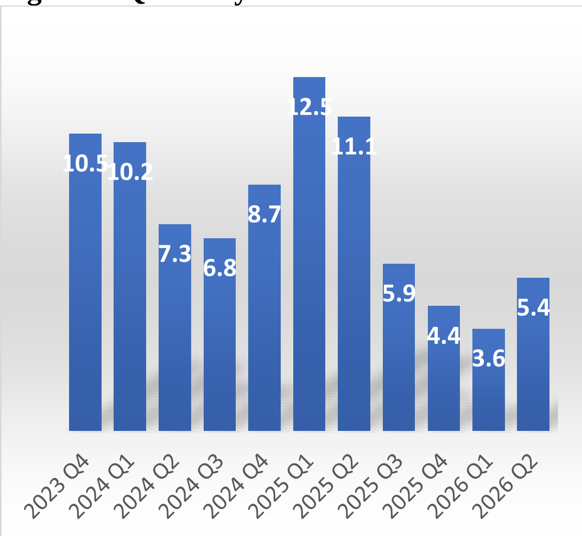
As at end June 2026, Liberia's debt to GDP ratio stood at 49.6 percent, below the threshold of 60 percent of the previous year GDP. Debt service to GDP stood at 2.3 percent while debt service to revenue was 16.2 percent. This is consistent with Liberia's continued classification as moderate risk of debt distress. The gradual reduction in total debt stock during the first half of FY2026, driven by concessional disbursement rather than new commercial borrowing, and the decline in the domestic debt stock support continued debt sustainability. Liberia's debt management strategy during the period which includes prudent debt accumulation, disciplined servicing, and preference for concessional external resources over domestic borrowing has preserved fiscal space for priority sectors, supported private-sector development by limiting crowding-out in domestic financial markets, and maintained confidence among international financial institutions and development partners. Continued adherence to this strategy, alongside acceleration of PSIP execution will be important to preserving debt sustainability through the remainder of FY2026 and beyond.

2.1.3 Monetary Sector Performance

2.1.3.1 Inflation

Headline inflation moderated to 3.6 percent year-on-year in Q1 2026, down from 4.4 percent in Q4 2025, aided by tight monetary policy and a broadly stable exchange rate. Inflation subsequently edged up to 5.4 percent by mid-year (see Figure 3), driven by higher imported fuel and food costs linked to Middle East tensions, but remained comfortably within the Central Bank of Liberia's single-digit objective. The CBL projects inflation to ease to around 4.4 percent in the third quarter, with the World Bank projecting inflation of about 5.5 percent by 2028 as policy remains prudent.

Figure 3: Quarterly Inflation Rates

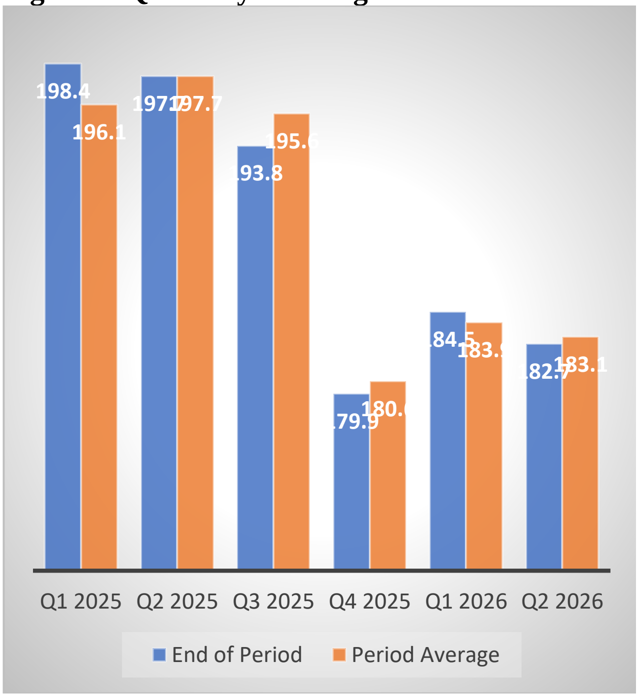


Source: Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services

2.1.3.2 Exchange Rate

The end-period exchange rate of the Liberian dollar against the US dollar marginally appreciated in the second quarter of 2026. It stood at L$182.7/US$1.0 in the second quarter of 2026, representing a modest appreciation of 1.0 percent from the L$184.5/US$1.0 recorded in the first quarter. The moderate appreciation in the exchange rate for the period is driven by a moderate decline in the price of imported fuel. Year-on-year exchange rate changes represent an appreciation of 7.6 percent for the same period in 2025 to L$197.7/US$1.0 (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Quarterly Exchange Rates



Source: Central Bank of Liberia

2.1.4 External Sector Performance

Gross international reserves rose from about US$575.5 million (3.8 percent higher than end-2025) to US$722.5 million by April 2026, then to a level covering approximately 3.9 months of imports by July 2026, above the three-month regional benchmark for the first time in several quarters. The Liberian dollar depreciated modestly, about 2.9 percent, during the second quarter on higher import demand. Iron ore exports reached 8.6 million tons in the first half of 2026, more than double the volume shipped in the same period of 2025 and equal to 85 percent of full-year 2025 shipments, underscoring the sector's expansion following ArcelorMittal's investment program.

CHAPTER THREE: AAID MACRO GOALS, PILLARS AND PROGRAMS PERFORMANCE

3.1 PROGRESS ON AAID MACRO GOALS

The AAID defined a set of overarching socio-economic macro goals in line with its macro assumptions. Performance in this set of indicators offers the overall progress of implementation of the AAID, while the intervention level key performance indicators gauge performance of implementing MACs. This section shows the extent to which the macro targets have been achieved since the launch of the ARREST Agenda in January 2025 to end June 2026. Table 3 presents AAID Macro Goals Performance (January 2025- June 30, 2026):

Table 3: AAID Selected Macro Goals Toward 2029

AAID Selected Macro Goals Toward 2029

Macro Goal	2024 Baseline	2026 Position	2029 Target	Assessment	Data Pattern
GDP Growth Rate	4.0%	5.5% estimated	6.0%	Broadly on track.	Rising – positive
Nominal GDP (expanding the economy)	US$4.78 billion	US$5.64 billion estimated	US$6.50 billion	On track. The current growth pattern indicates that nominal GDP could reach approximately US$7.14 billion by 2029.	Rising – positive
GDP per capita (increase income per person)	US$851	US$964 estimated	US$1,050	On track. GDP per capita could reach approximately US$1,129 by 2029 if momentum is sustained.	Rising – positive
Gross debt as % of GDP (maintaining sustainable public debt)	56.1% of GDP	49.6% of GDP	56.4% of GDP	The debt ratio is already below the stated target and could decline to approximately 44.13% by 2029.	Falling – favorable
TI Corruption Perceptions Index (improve integrity and control corruption)	CPI rank: 145/180 Score: 25/100	Rank: 136/180 Score: 28/100	Rank: 135 Score: 28	The score target has been reached, but the improvement in ranking remains marginal.	Improving
Strengthen rule of law and governance	WJP rank: 109/142 Ibrahim rank: 26/54	WJP rank: 108 Ibrahim rank: 28	WJP rank: 99 Ibrahim rank: 22	Liberia's WJP ranking has remained broadly stable, while additional momentum will be needed across both indices to achieve the 2029 governance targets.	Mixed
Reduce under-five mortality	93 per 1,000 live births	86 per 1,000	47 per 1,000	The pace of reduction must accelerate substantially.	Falling – favorable
Reduce maternal mortality	742 per 100,000 live births	620 per 100,000	440 per 100,000	Improving, but not fast enough to meet the 2029 target.	Falling – favorable

CPI = Corruption Perceptions Index • GDP = Gross Domestic Product • WJP = World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

Source: MFDP

The Government continues to make gradual progress across key social economic macro goals set in the AAID. However, while remarkable gains have been achieved, the pace of achievement remains uneven, underscoring the need to accelerate reforms, strengthen implementation and sustain strategic investments to achieve the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development medium-term targets.

From the macroeconomic perspective, performance has increased steadily between January 2025 and June 2026 reflecting sustained economic recovery and prudent macroeconomic management. Real GDP growth increased from 4.0 percent in 2024 to 5.1 percent in the first half of 2026, moving closer to the 2029 target of 6.0 percent. Nominal GDP rose from 4.78 billion to 5.64 billion, representing substantial progress towards the 2026 target of US$6.5 billion. Similarly, GDP per capita grew from US$851 to US$964. advancing towards the 2029 target of US$1,050.

Fiscal sustainability has also improved immensely. This is evidenced by the decline in gross public debt to GDP from 56.4 percent in 2024 to 54 percent in 2025, slightly below the AAID 2029 target of 56.4 percent. Relatedly, at end June 2026, public debt `as a percent of GDP declined to 49.6 percent, up from 56.1 percent in 2024. This is largely due to improvements in revenue mobilization, prioritization of concessional borrowing and higher GDP growth.

External Sector performance also strengthened, with the trade deficit narrowing from US$649 million to US$231 million during the same period.

These achievements reflect the positive impact of prudent macroeconomic policies, improved fiscal management, and targeted investments in key growth-enhancing sectors, including infrastructure, energy, agriculture, as well as social services.

Additionally, Governance indicators improved slightly between January 2025 and

June 2026, with the corruption perception index ranking for Liberia improving from 145/180 (ranked 145th out of 180 countries) to 136/180 (136th out of 180 countries), significantly towards the 2029 target of 135/180 countries. Similarly, Liberia's ranking in the World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index improved by 1 place from 109/142 (109th out of 142 countries) to 108/142 (108 out of 142 countries), slightly towards the 2029 target of 99/142, reflecting progress in strengthening justice, accountability and institutional effectiveness. Also, Liberia, registered improvements in the score and ranking in the Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance. The score and ranking increased from 48.5 (26/54 countries) to approximately 50.2 (27/54 countries) which implies that the country improved in the following domains: security and rule of law; citizenry participation and inclusion; broadening the foundations for economic opportunities and human development.

The Health Sector also registered gains. Average life expectancy rose from 60 years to 62 years, just one year short of the 2029 target of 63 years. Under five mortalities declined from 93 deaths per 1,000 live births to 86 deaths per 1,000 live births, demonstrating steady progress toward the 2029 target of 47 deaths per 1,000 live births. Similarly, Maternal Mortality reduced from 742 deaths per 100,000 live births to a projected 620 deaths per 100,000 live births, reflecting continued improvement in maternal health services. Generally, the sector's continued focus on prevention, quality service delivery, maternal-child care, and strengthened health systems explains why Liberia is progressing toward its 2029 targets, even as the remaining gap confirms the need for sustained investment and further reforms.

Education outcomes also improved, although at a slower pace. School completion rate increased from 46 percent in January 2025 to 48 percent as at end June 2026, reflecting continued progress in expanding educational services. However, the modest gain underscores the need to accelerate implementation if the 2029 target is to be achieved.

Adult Literacy (for the population aged 15 years and above) also reflected gradual progress, increasing from 54 percent in 2024 to 56 percent in 2025 among the population aged 15 and above. This achievement is largely structural, driven by cohort replacement as better educated young people ages 15-24 enter the 15+ population, gradually replacing the older cohorts whose education was disrupted by the prolonged fourteen-year civil conflict (1989-2023). While the trend is positive, the pace of improvement, which is approximately half percentage point per year, remains slow and highlights the need for more targeted interventions to accelerate adult literacy gains.

Liberia's performance in the human capital index (HCI) remains unchanged at 0.32 since 2024, with a marginal improvement to 0.33 projected by the end of 2026. The limited progress shows persistent challenges in key components of human capital, particularly the slow reduction in under 5 and maternal mortality, and stunting which stands at 30 percent. Accelerating improvements will require a multi-sectoral approach focused on addressing the underlying drivers of poor health, nutrition, and education outcomes.

3.2 PILLARS AND PROGRAMS PERFORMANCE

3.2.1 PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Pillar 1 aims to build a competitive, diversified, inclusive and resilient economy that is private sector driven for sustainable economic growth.

During the first half of 2026 (January–June), Liberia made significant strides in stabilizing its economy, strengthening fiscal governance, expanding financial inclusion, diversifying economic activities, and fostering a more enabling environment for businesses. These reforms are laying a solid foundation for inclusive and sustainable growth under the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development.

3.2.1.1 Program 1: Macroeconomic Stability.

Program 1 seeks to create a stable and conducive environment that supports sustainable, inclusive, and diverse economic growth. It includes five interventions of which four are under implementation, each with spillover effects on the broader macroeconomic environment.

During the period under review, the following were achieved:

Strengthening of the macroeconomic framework

Between January and June 2026, Liberia strengthened macroeconomic stability through prudent monetary policy, fiscal reforms, and international support. The Central Bank maintained tight monetary policy to stabilize inflation and the exchange rate, while the IMF approved new financing under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility to build buffers against climate shocks.

Liberia's fiscal policy stance during the first half of 2026 was prudent but moderately expansionary in priority sectors. The Government sought to maintain *fiscal sustainability* while increasing spending on infrastructure, social services, and key development programs under the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development. Debt-to-GDP has been controlled and maintained at 49.6percent which is below 54 percent registered in Q2 (June) 2025 and within the sustainable threshold of 60 percent. The economy registered a 5.5 percent real GDP growth and is projected to sustain this level by the end of 2026. This strong growth is largely driven by improvements in both domestic demand and strong export-oriented activities, including mining, agriculture and the services sector.

The approved FY2026 budget amounted to approximately US$1.21 billion, with about 94 percent expected from domestic revenues and 6 percent from external sources. Key priorities of the budget include investments in agriculture, roads, education, sanitation, tourism, and rule of law as spelt out in the AAID.

During the period under review, the Government’s *fiscal policy* focused on strengthening domestic revenue mobilization through improved tax administration, rationalization of tax expenditures, and preparations for the introduction of a Value Added Tax (VAT). On the *expenditure* side, the Government prioritized infrastructure development, agriculture, health, education, social protection, and fiscal decentralization while promoting greater efficiency in public spending. To address rising global oil prices and growing social needs, a *supplementary budget* (of US$53 million) provided additional funding for social programs and targeted support measures aimed at protecting vulnerable households. Overall fiscal performance remained strong, with the government maintaining a *primary fiscal surplus* and pursuing *prudent debt management policies* to ensure *fiscal sustainability* and *reduce debt vulnerabilities*.

For the entire first half of 2026, the CBL has maintained a tight monetary policy stance that has seen the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) drop marginally by 25 basis points. By the end of June 2026, the MPR had reduced to 16 percent from 16.25 percent that prevailed for most of the first Quarter (January to March, 2026). The tight monetary policy stance is a reflection of moderating domestic inflationary pressures, improving exchange rate conditions, stronger reserve buffers, and resilient financial sector conditions, while responding to persistent external risks.

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

Liberia is actively positioning itself to be part of the first phase of the Eco currency rollout. The Central Bank of Liberia has made significant strides in strengthening the national currency, with the Liberian dollar exhibiting remarkable stability and depreciation rates well within the ECOWAS secondary convergence band.

The Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) hosted the WAMA Regional Workshop on the ECOWAS Exchange Rate Mechanism (EcERM) in Monrovia from 22–26 June 2026**.** The workshop advanced the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme by finalizing key technical aspects of the EcERM and the proposed ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Fund (EcMCF)**.** Discussions focused on exchange-rate volatility and misalignment, the WACU basket, institutional arrangements, and the implementation action plan. The workshop reaffirmed Member States' commitment to monetary integration and provided practical recommendations to support the operationalization of the EcERM and the eventual adoption of the ECO as the ECOWAS single currency**.**

Transition to an inflation targeting framework and reducing inflation

Although Liberia does not currently operate a full-fledged inflation-targeting regime like some advanced economies, the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) uses monetary policy instruments to keep inflation within a single-digit target range while supporting economic growth and exchange-rate stability. The average inflation rate in Liberia for the first half of 2026 floated at roughly 4.6 percent to 4.7 percent. Year-on-year (YoY) headline inflation fluctuated during this period, starting at 3.6 percent in January and rising to 5.4 percent by June. This is evidence that the economy's target of achieving and maintaining single digit inflation is on course.

Increasing Gross International Reserves

Reserves have increased from 2.3 months of import coverage in Q2 2025 to 3.9 months in Q2 2026, surpassing the recommended threshold of three months. This reflects notable progress and signals the development of a moderately expanding export base. This growth was underpinned by stable remittance inflows from the Liberian diaspora and prudent monetary management by the Central Bank of Liberia. Importantly, IMF financing under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility provided critical support, helping to stabilize the Liberian dollar at around L$181–

183 per US$1 and easing pressure on foreign exchange markets.

3.2.1.2 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.

During the period, the following were achieved:

Development and implementation of PPP Framework

The Public–Private Partnership (PPP) Policy Framework has been developed and uploaded on MFDP website. Between January and June 2026, Liberia made significant progress in strengthening its PPP framework through policy reforms, legal amendments, institutional strengthening, and integration of PPPs into the country's broader development agenda.

In April 2026, MFDP officially published the Liberia Public Private Partnership Policy, 2025. Its publication marked an important step toward operationalizing PPPs nationwide. The policy establishes a framework for mobilizing private investment in infrastructure, improving public service delivery, sharing risks between government and private investors, ensuring value for money and fiscal sustainability, and creating transparent project selection and procurement procedures. It provides strategic guidance for ministries, agencies, commissions, investors, and development partners involved in PPP projects.

Strengthening the SOE governance and legal framework

During the period under review, Liberia continued implementing reforms aimed at strengthening the governance, oversight, accountability, and legal framework of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). The Bureau of State Enterprises (BSE) Act was passed into law by the Liberian Legislature in November 2025, signed by the President of the Republic of Liberia on February 2nd, 2026 and it is already being printed into handbill by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thereby transitioning the Bureau of State Enterprises (BSE) to State Enterprise Authority of Liberia (SEAL). The SOE Regulation development and approval depend on the SEAL Act and the passage of the Omnibus Act. As these Acts are the foundational instrument to strengthen SOEs Governance and Legal Framework, SEAL has drafted the Omnibus Bill and SOE Regulations, and has completed internal validation of the SOE Omnibus Bill which intends to serve as a consolidated legal framework for SOE Governance in Liberia. Additionally, SEAL is presently covering 20 of the 46 State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) identified by the authority.

Strengthening institutional public financial capacity

During the period under review, the Government of Liberia implemented key reforms and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen public financial management, transparency, and accountability across government institutions.

In January, MFDP conducted a Budget Execution training to strengthen the capacity of financial managers, budget officers, and procurement personnel as well as human resource personnel in implementing the

FY2026 National Budget effectively and transparently. The Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA) received governance and financial management training supported by the IMF during April 2026, this was aimed at strengthening institutional oversight, strategic planning, and resource management to sustain revenue mobilization efforts. Similarly, oversight institutions, including the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC), received specialized training to enhance capacity in financial investigations, asset declaration verification, anti-money laundering, and accountability mechanisms as a means of complementing efforts of fighting corruption.

On the overall, these initiatives strengthened Liberia's institutional public financial capacity through improved budget management, digital financial systems, stronger revenue administration, enhanced fiscal governance, and reinforced oversight and accountability institutions.

Implementation of program-based budgeting (PBB)

While the technical preparations of implementing the PBB have progressed, the policy and legal preparations are yet to begin. The Government, through its AAID policy framework, laid the foundation for adoption of Program-Based Budgeting (PBB). Technical capacity building preparations are underway. It has been established that Liberia's Public Financial Management (PFM) law requires amendment in order to accommodate the changes emanating from the adoption of the PBB. Consequently, the review process of the PFM law is required as a necessary condition to sustain momentum and ensure the effective institutionalization of program-based budgeting.

Development and implementation of Green Financing Strategic Plan

Liberia has developed a National Carbon Policy and established the Carbon Markets Authority. In addition, a dedicated Climate Finance Office has been created within the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, serving as a precursor.

The Climate Finance Office serves as the Government's central mechanism for integrating climate considerations into planning, budgeting and public investment, while mobilizing, coordinating and tracking climate finance. It develops bankable climate projects, assesses fiscal risks and strengthens coordination, while complementing the Carbon Markets Authority, which focuses on carbon-market regulation and transactions.

Improvement of public expenditure management

Between January and June 2026, Liberia advanced significant reforms to strengthen public expenditure management, reinforcing fiscal discipline and transparency across government. MFDP expanded county treasuries in Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Margibi, Bong, and Nimba, enabling spending entities to process finances locally under the Revenue Sharing Act. This decentralization marked a critical step toward empowering counties to manage resources directly, reducing bottlenecks in Monrovia and improving accountability at the local level.

At the national level, the government enforced stricter fiscal rules, requiring ministries, agencies, and commissions to align expenditures with approved budget ceilings and accountability systems. These measures enhanced budget credibility and ensured that spending was increasingly consistent with planned allocations.

Complementing these reforms, Liberia invested in digital systems to modernize expenditure tracking. ICT infrastructure and property tax mapping tools were rolled out to strengthen links between county-level spending and national financial systems, improving oversight and transparency.

The General Auditing Commission (GAC) intensified its oversight role, conducting audits of ministries, agencies, and state-owned enterprises. Reports on infrastructure projects and revenue reconciliation were published, reinforcing accountability and public trust in government spending.

These reforms were closely aligned with Liberia's commitments under the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF), which emphasized fiscal transparency, debt audits, and expenditure controls. By meeting program benchmarks, Liberia demonstrated its commitment to sound fiscal management and strengthened international confidence in its economic governance.

Together, these measures reflect Liberia's determination to improve public expenditure management, ensuring that resources are used efficiently, transparently, and in ways that directly support national development priorities under the AAID.

Increasing domestic fiscal resource mobilization

Gross revenue collections for the first half of FY 2026 (January-June) amounted to US$ 765.21 million against a target of US$ 712.74 million for the period. This implies that the actual revenue collection exceeded the target by 7.4percent signifying improvements in domestic revenue mobilization efforts particularly tax administrative measures.

A year-on-year comparison indicates that revenue performance in Q1 2026 amounted to US$ US$467.60 million, surpassing the amount of US$ 237.87 collected in Q1 2025. It should be noted that the Q1 2026 collections include a one-off US$200 million mineral signature bonus from the renegotiation of the ArcelorMittal concession, as well as US$6.08 million in Road Maintenance Fees currently in transit to the reporting system. Similarly, revenue performance for Q2 FY2026, which amounted to US$ 297.61 million exceeded the collection of US$ 218.33 million for Q2 of FY2025.

The overall improvement in revenue performance is largely attributed to enhanced enforcement measures and technology-driven tax administration reforms. Also, the continued positive outturns have been driven by increased trade volumes for both general goods and petroleum products, remittance of Social Development Contribution (SDC) arrears, and higher royalties from gold and iron ore exports.

Whereas overall performance of different tax heads has been impressive, some have continued to underperform. Specifically, taxes on incomes and profits fell below their target in Q1 by US$ 9.89 million owing to reduced collections of withholding tax from non-residents and corporate income tax due to delays encountered in implementing the 2percent advance/minimum tax owing to legal concerns. Similarly, collections from motor vehicle taxes underperformed largely due to the full implementation of the Liberia Traffic Management Incorporated (LMTI) concession arrangement. Going forward, all tax measures that are of an administrative nature should be fast-tracked to make inroads in domestic resource mobilization efforts.

Establishment of Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank

In 2026, Liberia advanced a landmark initiative to strengthen agricultural financing through the establishment of the Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate approved legislation creating the specialized institution, which now awaits presidential assent to become law. This development reflects a national commitment to expand rural credit and empower farmers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses who have long struggled to access affordable financing from commercial banks.

The new bank is designed to provide tailored loan products aligned with farming cycles, while also supporting value addition through agro-processing, storage, and distribution. By addressing structural barriers to credit, the institution will help reduce Liberia's dependence on imported food and promote food security. Beyond financing, the bank is expected to facilitate technical assistance, insurance schemes, and market linkages, ensuring that smallholders and rural enterprises can thrive in a modernized agricultural economy.

Governance and oversight mechanisms have been embedded in the legislation, with the Central Bank of Liberia and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning tasked to supervise operations. Mandatory public reporting and independent audits will safeguard transparency and accountability, ensuring the bank remains financially viable and free from political interference.

3.2.1.3 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:

Development of an integrated planning reporting information management system

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning has developed a Liberia Project Dashboard to serve as a repository for national planning instruments. In addition, a dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) tracking portal is being developed with the support of development partners. Once completed, this portal will integrate reporting information into a single, unified platform.

Improvement of statistical data collection and accessibility

During the First half of 2026, LISGIS recorded significant progress in expanding public access to official statistics. The Institute increased the number of statistical products available on its open data platform from 119 at the end of 2025 to 132 by Q2 2026, following the publication of 10 new products in Q1 and 3 in Q2. Relative to the 2024 baseline of 93 products, this represents a net increase of 39 products, surpassing the AAID target of 20 additional products and achieving 195.0percent of the planned target.

Additionally, LISGIS made notable progress in strengthening statistical data collection and accessibility through the LISGIS Open Data

Portal (PRISM), which now provides live datasets on CPI, GDP, trade, and health facilities via SDMX-compliant APIs. This marks a major step toward transparency and evidence-based policy making.

The Consumer Price Index was updated regularly, providing monthly inflation and price indices across all major consumption categories in line with the COICOP 2018 classification. At the same time, the Gross Domestic Product was published on both a quarterly and annual basis, using production and expenditure approaches, and made available at current and constant prices denominated in LRD and USD.

Despite these achievements, challenges remain. Data disaggregation—particularly by gender, disability, and county-level indicators—remains limited in some datasets. Survey frequency gaps, such as household income and labor force surveys, continue to constrain trend analysis. In addition, sustained capacity building is required to maintain PRISM operations and ensure consistent updates.

Overall, Liberia's progress in the first half of 2026 demonstrates a clear commitment to transparency in governance through provision for accessibility to vital statistics, and evidence-based policymaking, laying the foundation for stronger national planning and international reporting.

Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the National Statistical System

LISGIS also achieved notable gains in institutional capacity development. By mid-year of 2026, the Institute completed 28 staff training engagements (13 in Q1 and 15 in Q2), increasing the cumulative total from 160 in 2025 to 188 training engagements by the end of Q2 2026. This cumulative achievement exceeded the AAID target of 150 training engagements, attaining 125.3percent of the planned target. Additionally, LISGIS published the third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS III), providing a comprehensive framework for improving statistical governance, coordination, data quality, and evidence-based decision-making across government. The strategy was officially launched at a national event on February 18, 2026, which reaffirms Liberia's commitment to a modern and resilient statistical system.

3.2.1.4 Program 4: Financial Inclusion

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

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:

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

Liberia recorded a steady rise in financial inclusion, with more than half of the adult population now owning bank or mobile money accounts. By mid-2026, about 56 percent of Liberia's adult population had a bank account or mobile money account. This reflects progress from about 55 percent in 2025, driven by reforms in mobile money services and agent banking networks. While ownership increased, active use of accounts (for savings, borrowing, and transactions) remains limited. Many accounts are dormant, highlighting the need for mobilizing financial savings, strengthening financial literacy and consumer protection. The Central Bank of Liberia began drafting a new National

Financial Inclusion and Education Strategy (2026–2030) to address structural bottlenecks affecting sustainable usage of financial services.

Increasing commercial bank branches and networks per 100,000 adults

Between January and June 2026, Liberia recorded modest growth in its commercial banking network, with the number of branches rising to an estimated 3.0 per 100,000 adults, compared to 2.7 in 2025. This expansion was driven primarily by regional banks extending their reach beyond Monrovia, opening new service points in counties such as Bong, Nimba, and Grand Bassa. Despite this progress, branch distribution remains heavily concentrated in Montserrado, leaving rural counties underserved.

The Central Bank of Liberia has continued to encourage financial institutions to expand their footprint, but the real momentum in financial inclusion is being carried by mobile money services and agent banking networks, which now reach millions of subscribers nationwide. These digital channels are increasingly bridging the gap where physical branches are absent, offering more accessible financial services to rural communities.

However, Liberia's branch density remains below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 4.5 per 100,000 adults, underscoring the need for accelerated expansion.

Challenges persist, particularly in counties such as Gbarpolu, River Gee, and Grand Kru, where branch presence is minimal. Poor infrastructure, including road networks and electricity supply, continues to hinder expansion efforts. Moreover, even in areas with branch coverage, many accounts remain dormant due to low financial literacy and limited trust in formal banking systems.

Increasing the number of mobile money users

Liberia has witnessed remarkable growth in mobile money usage, consolidating its role as the primary driver of financial inclusion. In 2025, the number of mobile money subscribers reached approximately 11.5 million, reflecting the rapid expansion of agent networks and the increasing trust of citizens in digital financial services. This surge was supported by reforms introduced by the Central Bank of Liberia, which promoted interoperability between banks and mobile money providers, making transactions more seamless and accessible.

By the first half of 2026, subscriber numbers had surpassed 12 million active accounts nationwide, marking a new milestone in Liberia's financial landscape. Growth was most pronounced in urban centers such as Monrovia, where mobile coverage and agent density are strongest. However, rural communities also benefited from the expansion of agent banking and mobile connectivity, which extended services to areas previously excluded from formal financial systems.

The rise in mobile money adoption has been driven by several factors: the deployment of thousands of new agents across counties, the use of mobile platforms for government payments and social transfers, and the growing demand among small businesses and households for convenient, secure financial transactions.

Increasing number of ATMS users per 100,000 adults

Between 2025 and 2026, Liberia recorded a gradual increase in ATM usage in the financial sector following expansion of commercial bank operations network to Bong and Nimba Counties. In 2025, ATM access remained modest and largely urban-centric on average 3.5, but by mid-2026 this increased to 4.0 a 0.2 percentage points between the two quarters. The rise was due to a result of additional ATM machines installed (LBDI and *Ecobank* had improved coverage), reflecting growing confidence in the formal banking system. While ATM density still lags behind regional averages and rural areas face challenges of poor infrastructure and unreliable electricity, the upward trend demonstrates Liberia's progress in diversifying financial access points, complementing the rapid growth of mobile money and agent banking services.

3.2.1.5 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:

Implementation of the Decent Work Act

Liberia made steady progress in advancing the implementation of the Decent Work Act, reinforcing its commitment to labor rights, social dialogue, and inclusive employment. Early in the year, the Legislature took steps to modernize the legal framework, with the House of Representatives passing amendments to strengthen worker protections and promote industrial harmony. These reforms, awaiting Senate concurrence, are designed to ensure that the Act remains responsive to evolving labor market realities.

At the policy level, the government, through the Ministry of Labor, drafted a National Employment Policy to guide job creation, income improvement, and livelihood strengthening. Central to this effort was the establishment of a National Employment Observatory, which provides evidence-based data to inform policymaking and track progress in employment outcomes.

Institutional strengthening was also prioritized. In May 2026, the Ministry convened tripartite consultations bringing together government, employers, and workers' organizations to advance the Decent Work Country Program (DWCP). This reinforced social dialogue as a cornerstone of labor governance. The reconciliation of internal divisions within the Liberia Labor Congress earlier in the year further enabled smoother engagement with the International Labor Organization (ILO) and enhanced the rollout of labor programs.

3.2.1.6 Program 6: Economic Diversification and value chain

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. It prioritizes nine interventions.

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

Establishment of incubators focused on emerging industries to build the startup society and encourage youth participation in the value chain segments

The Liberia Special Economic Zones Authority (LSEZA) and partners expanded incubator programs, with one operational in Buchanan and new hubs are planned in Monrovia and Ganta. These incubators focus on *agritech*, *fintech*, and creative industries, encouraging youth participation in value chains.

Improvement of inclusive business development services for entrepreneurs focusing on youth and women

The Ministry of Commerce rolled out tailored advisory services, mentorship, and digital literacy programs for women and youth entrepreneurs. MSMEs gained access to simplified business registration and compliance support.

Implementation of trade agreements and partnerships with regional, continental, and global markets to secure market access for Liberian value-added products

Liberia advanced AfCFTA implementation, harmonized customs procedures, and signed bilateral trade facilitation agreements with ECOWAS members. Efforts focused on securing market access for Liberian cocoa, cassava flour, and processed fish products.

Provision of training for local producers on international quality standards, packaging, green production techniques, and certification to help them meet export requirements

Producers received training on packaging, green production, and ISO certification. Pilot programs in cassava and palm oil sectors helped SMEs meet EU and African market requirements.

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

New cold storage units were installed in Monrovia Freeport and Gbarnga, supporting perishable exports. Shared packaging facilities were developed under PPP arrangements to reduce costs for small producers.

Supporting the operationalization of industrial parks and special economic zones by providing basic infrastructure and needed services for low-emissions industrialization

Infrastructure upgrades began in Buchanan SAPZ, including renewable energy supply and water systems. Plans for a Monrovia Industrial Park were advanced, focusing on low-emissions manufacturing.

Formalization of commerce and industrial activities

Informal traders were integrated into the tax net through simplified licensing and mobile payment systems. This expanded the government's revenue base while offering traders access to credit.

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

Investment promotion missions targeted agribusiness, mining, and tourism. New FDI commitments included palm oil processing plants and eco-tourism lodges in Grand Cape Mount.

Supporting franchising investment in priority areas through the Diaspora, especially in agribusiness, mining, and tourism

The Liberia Investment Commission launched a franchising framework enabling diaspora investors to partner with local entrepreneurs. Early pilots focused on agribusiness retail outlets and mining equipment leasing.

3.2.1.7 Program 7: Business Enabling Environment

Objective: 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.

Key achievements include:

Implementation of business regulatory reforms, especially in the mining and lottery sectors

The Government through the Ministry of Mines announced stricter oversight, linking license renewals to land reclamation and cracking down on illegal mining practices. Mining agents now face sanctions for failing to enforce environmental and safety rules.

The National Lottery Authority began digitizing operations to improve transparency and revenue collection, aligning with broader fiscal reforms.

Enhancing Institutional Capacity & Digital Tools

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry piloted e-compliance platforms for business licensing, reducing manual bottlenecks. Training programs for regulators and business operators were rolled out, focusing on digital reporting and anti-corruption standards.

Expansion and modernization of One Stop Shop Business registry

The Liberia Business Registry expanded its digital interface, enabling online applications and same-day issuance of certificates. This reduced registration time from weeks to less than five days.

Intellectual Property Ecosystem

Draft legislation was introduced to establish a National Intellectual Property Office, supported by WIPO, to protect creative industries and encourage innovation.

Supporting Liberian own MSME Credit & Insurance

The government partnered with commercial banks to roll out micro-insurance and credit schemes targeting youth and women in agribusiness, tourism, and mining. Pilot programs under the Youth Entrepreneurship Investment Bank are expected to support up to 30,000 youth-led businesses.

Additionally, During the first quarter of 2026, NICOL advanced its strategic reform agenda by extending insurance coverage across several government institutions. Medical and life insurance was successfully provided to six MACs, including RFIR, LTA, MOS, NRFL, LAA-RIA, and LAA-Spriggs. In addition, auto insurance was rolled out to eleven MACs, among them MFDP, NIC, MOFA, and IFAD/MOA. These interventions generated approximately US$213,000 in revenue, reflecting the strong impact of enforcement and compliance measures during this period.

In the second quarter, NICOL shifted focus toward accessibility and inclusion, introducing new products and expanding coverage. Medical and life insurance continued with six MACs, while auto insurance was extended to three institutions—NICOL, MGCPS, and CSA. Importantly, NICOL initiated general and public liability coverage and launched travel insurance to provide worldwide emergency protection. These efforts, though yielding a slightly lower immediate revenue of about US$189,000, marked a significant step toward diversifying insurance offerings and broadening public service protection.

Products Accreditation & Certification

Facilities for product testing and certification were upgraded, particularly in food safety and mining equipment standards.

AfCFTA Implementation

Liberia ratified key AfCFTA protocols on trade in goods and services, harmonized customs procedures, and began aligning business practices with continental standards. Training workshops were held for Liberian businesses to adopt AfCFTA best practices, improving regional competitiveness.

3.2.1.8 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.

The following were achieved during the period under review:

Supporting the increase of cash crop production

During the first half of 2026, significant progress was recorded in food and cash crop production across the agriculture sector.

Rice output rose from 155,000mt in 2024 to 201,074 mt in 2025. During the first half of 2026, production reached 357.5 metric tons, with an average yield of 2.5 MT per hectare, reflecting steady improvements in lowland and upland cultivation practices. Cassava output also remained strong, totaling 5,967.25 metric tons, with yields ranging between 10 and 12 MT per hectare, driven by expanded cultivation and improved planting materials.

In the cash crop subsector, rubber production rose to 14,873 metric tons, as reported in the Central Bank of Liberia's Monthly Economic Review. Cocoa farming continued its expansion trajectory, with 2,613 hectares of new cocoa farms established during the quarter. Oil palm production, though modest, contributed 7.87 metric tons to overall output.

The ministry also recorded across priority crop value chains: procurement of 10,000 coconut seedlings reached 50 percent completion, with the seedlings en route from Malaysia, while beneficiary farmer groups were identified in River Cess, Grand Kru, Maryland, and Sinoe counties. Land clearing of 1,023 acres (416.42 hectares) at Gbedin, Nimba County, also reached 50 percent completion to support lowland rice production. Additionally, approximately 3,000 papaya seedlings were distributed in Bomi, Margibi, Gbarpolu, and Montserrado counties; rehabilitation of the Solopee Dam Irrigation Scheme in Lofa County progressed substantially; and nationwide procurement of agricultural inputs continued for the current production season.

Formalization of farmers' cooperatives

In the period under review, 51 cooperatives were formally registered, while 165 cooperatives benefited from expanded agricultural extension services aimed at improving productivity, governance, and market readiness. Similarly, institutional strengthening within the cooperative system also advanced meaningfully. A total of 421 cooperatives were supported to adopt climate-smart irrigation technologies to enable them enhance the resilience of their farming practices against weather variability.

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

To further modernize the sector, the Ministry of Agriculture initiated the construction of 13 mechanization hubs across key production corridors.The 13 mechanization hubs under Liberia's National Agriculture Development Plan are being established across key agricultural counties, including Bong, Lofa, Nimba, Margibi, Montserrado, and Bomi. Specific sites already confirmed include Voinjama and Foya (Lofa), Clay (Bomi), Kpein (Nimba), Suakoko (Bong), Garmue and Bong Mines (Bong), Kakata (Margibi), Bentol (Montserrado), and Gbedin and Tappita (Nimba)These hubs, once completed, will provide farmers with access to tractors, power tillers, and other essential machinery, reducing labor constraints and supporting large-scale production.

Implementation of home-grown feeding projects

In partnership with WFP. The government provided 75,000 students across 320 schools in five counties with nutritious meals having sourced the food items directly from local farmers. This approach not only enhances student well-being and school attendance but also strengthens market linkages for domestic producers, ensuring a reliable and sustainable demand for locally grown food.

Enhancing agriculture extension capacity and service delivery

From January to June 2026, Liberia significantly expanded its agricultural extension services, reaching nearly 200,000 farmers with improved seeds, climate-smart techniques, and training.

A total of 198,000 farmers were supported through government extension programs, including supplying them with high-quality seeds, animal health services, and enabling their products to access markets. A total of 35,000 additional farmers were reached via UN and EU-backed initiatives, thereby strengthening Liberia's agricultural footprint. Additionally, 6,000 hectares of new farmland were cultivated nationwide, yielding 22,000 metric tons of marketable output. 13,000 hectares of cocoa were rehabilitated, boosting yields and rural incomes. Steady progress was registered in cassava, vegetables, fisheries, and livestock production.

FAO "Hand in Hand" Initiative supported value chain strengthening under the "One Country, One Product" approach. Coffee revival partnership with JR Farms (US$60 million investment) launched in June 2026, is expected to create over 300,000 jobs and expand exports.

Strengthening of research development in agriculture

The Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) distributed 467,000 coffee seedlings, 100,000 hybrid cocoa seedlings, and various fruit seedlings. It also produced 8 metric tons of foundation rice, 250 liters of bio-pesticide, and 3,000 kilograms of bio-fertilizer, while preparing 57.5 hectares of farmland. In addition, CARI trained more than 540 farmers in composting, agronomic practices, bio-char production, recipe development, and livestock and fish management. As a result, farmers are now gaining an improved access to quality planting materials, sustainable agricultural inputs, productive farmland, and practical skills, strengthening their capacity to increase crop yields, diversify production, improve food security, and enhance household incomes.

3.2.1.9 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.

The following were achieved during the year under review:

Supporting the increase of livestock production

During the first half of 2026, progress was made in expanding livestock, poultry, and animal-source food production across the country. The national herd continued to grow steadily, with goat populations increasing by 8,800 heads, sheep by 2,900 heads, and pigs by 7,400 heads. These gains reflect ongoing investments in animal husbandry, improved veterinary outreach, and strengthened farmer support systems.

Supporting the increase of poultry production

Poultry production also recorded notable improvements during the period. A total of 15,780 kilograms of chicken meat was produced, representing steady progress toward the national target of 30,000 kilograms by 2029**.** Egg production also remained strong, with 58,356 eggs produced and supplied to markets and institutional buyers**,** supporting improved household nutrition and income generation for smallholder farmers.

3.2.1.10 Program 10: Fish Production

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

During the period under review, the following were achieved:

Supporting the increase of sustainable fish captures

Liberia's fisheries sector has taken an encouraging step toward sustainability with a capture achievement of 4,373.90 metric tons in the first quarter of 2026. This represents meaningful progress against a five-year target of nearly 39,000 metric tons.

On the trade front, the sector recorded 39.13 metric tons in exports, signaling initial success in accessing external markets. However, the modest volume highlights the need to expand processing capacity and strengthen market linkages to fully realize the potential of fisheries as a driver of economic growth.

At the same time, Liberia continues to rely heavily on external supply, with 3,261.99 metric tons of fish products imported during the reporting period. This dependency reinforces the urgency of boosting domestic production, enhancing value addition, and building resilience in the fisheries value chain.

Together, these figures reflect both the promise and the challenges of the sector: progress is visible, but scaling up sustainable capture, expanding exports, and reducing import reliance remain critical priorities for achieving long-term food security and economic competitiveness.

Supporting the Development of Aquaculture

For Year Two (2026, Q1) implementation, NaFAA successfully transferred 6,000 tilapia fingerlings to the Tassah Hatchery in Bong County as part of a cohort breeding program. In addition, NaFAA trained fish farmers benefiting from the Integrated Agriculture–Aquaculture Project in targeted communities across Bong, Lofa, and Nimba Counties. The training focused on water quality management tools, feeding regimes, field data collection, and the use of both analog and digital scales, thereby strengthening local capacity for sustainable aquaculture practices.

Supporting the Development of the Blue Economy

During the first quarter of 2026, NaFAA undertook one blue economy initiative by establishing a coastal environmental monitoring framework. This framework included the following components: a) Development of key environmental management tools; b) Initiation of a climate early warning system for fishers; c) Enhanced inter-agency coordination and strengthened national policy influence; d) Strategic collaboration within international climate and fisheries frameworks; e) Strengthened national and international partnerships

Promote Research and Innovation

During the First half of 2026, NaFAA undertook activities aimed at strengthening and positioning the institution to deliver on its mandate. Specifically, it developed a 10-Year Strategic Plan (2026–2036), a Public-Private Partnership strategy, and an Investment Plan to guide the modernization, governance, and competitiveness of the fisheries and aquaculture sector. These initiatives mark important steps toward strengthening institutional frameworks and driving innovation for long-term sector productivity

Supporting the establishment commercial fish processing units

The sector has made notable progress in advancing commercial fish processing and aquaculture development. Seventeen fish processing hubs are currently under construction across the country’s nine coastal counties, with the first completed facility located in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County. Additional hubs are planned or under construction in Maryland, Sinoe, Grand Kru, and other coastal areas to strengthen the fisheries value chain.

Table 4: Confirmed & Reported Locations of Fish Processing Facilities

County	Location / Facility
Grand Bassa	Buchanan (Fanti Town–FIT fish processing facility, completed and operational)
Maryland	Harper (regional headquarters and fish landing cluster at Hoffman Station)
Grand Kru	Grand Cess and Sasstown (fish landing clusters under construction)
Sinoe	Planned facilities as part of NaFAA's southeastern coastal expansion
Other coastal counties	Expansion planned across Liberia's nine coastal counties under NaFAA's modernization program

The purpose of the hubs is to:

- Modernize fish handling & preservation using FAO-Thiaroye Technique (FTT) dryers.
- Reduce post-harvest losses and improve food safety standards.
- Empower women in fisheries, who handle nearly 70percent of fish processing and marketing.
- Strengthen market linkages by creating structured value chains for fisheries.
- Support climate-resilient livelihoods in coastal communities.

In parallel, sixty aquaculture cooperatives have been successfully formalized across twelve counties, strengthening community participation and ensuring broad geographic coverage. Together, these achievements reflect a growing foundation for sustainable fish production, processing, and market integration nationwide

3.2.1.11 Program 11: Extractive Industry

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 following were achieved during the review period:

Formalization of Artisanal & Small-Scale Mining (ASM)

The Ministry of Mines and Energy regularized over 250 ASM operators through the issuance of licenses, and three ASM cooperatives have been established. Pilot programs in Nimba and Grand Cape Mount counties tested digital licensing platforms for ASM operators. At least

Development of mineral resource geological and geo-physical maps

Regarding mineral resource mapping, new surveys were conducted with support from the African Development Bank, producing updated geo-physical maps for iron ore, gold, and bauxite deposits. Data is being integrated into Liberia's National Mineral Database to guide investment decisions. Additionally, survey have been conducted on pegmatite units in four counties—Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Bong, and Grand Bassa.

Improvement of mining business environment

Licensing procedures were streamlined, reducing approval times by 40percent. Fiscal transparency measures were introduced, requiring quarterly reporting from concessionaires. Additionally, County Mine Offices (CMOs) have been established and operationalized in all 15 counties, with trained and qualified mine officers assigned. Training programs for regional officers have been conducted, and personnel have been deployed to newly established regional offices in Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, and Margibi Counties- specifically at Roberts International Airport (RIA). These measures enhance vigorous field visits to mining concession sites across the country, ensuring stronger compliance enforcement.

Improvement of gender and safeguarding frameworks and environment social impact processes for concession communities

New guidelines that mandated gender-sensitive consultations in concession communities were produced and adopted. Going forward, social impact assessments now include women's participation and child protection clauses in concession communities.

Expansion and modernization of oil and gas storage

The capacity of Monrovia's petroleum storage facilities has been increased by 25percent. In addition, cold storage and safety upgrades were introduced to meet international standards which is a step towards expanding and modernizing oil and gas storage in the country.

Strengthen local capacity in upstream, midstream and downstream oil and gas development

Training programs for engineers and technicians covered upstream exploration, midstream logistics, and downstream refining. Partnerships with Ghana and Nigeria provided exchange programs for Liberian professionals.

Revision of MDA Mechanism

The government began revising Mineral Development Agreements (MDAs), shifting from a royalty-based model to a production-sharing framework. This aims to increase state revenue while ensuring fair investor returns.

3.2.1.12 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:

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.

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

Liberia's National Tourism Authority (LNTA) in 2026 has made significant strides in signing landmark partnerships, attracting cruise tourism, and strengthening institutional frameworks to position Liberia as a sustainable and competitive West African destination. The Authority is now fully functional, with growing international visibility and investment interest.

LNTA signed multiple MoUs with the Malta Chamber of SMEs in April 2026, creating new opportunities for Liberian tourism businesses and strengthening the global tourism push. Additionally, LNTA held bilateral talks with the UN Tourism Secretary General to reposition Liberia on the global tourism map. Back-to-back cruise ship arrivals in April 2026 brought nearly 300 international visitors to Monrovia, signaling renewed interest in Liberia as a destination. On May 26, 2026, LNTA signed a landmark MOU with LISGIS to strengthen tourism data collection and analysis, improving evidence-based planning.

Development of touristic products and destinations

LNTA has set out to market Nimba Ecolodge, Libassa Ecolodge, Providence Island, Robertsport Surf Coast, Sapo National Park, and Kpatawee Waterfall as flagship destinations in Liberia. In addition, LNTA has been exploring the possibility of diversifying touristic products to include medical, sports and cultural tourism (e.g. Gbasajama Festival).

3.2.2 PILLAR 2: INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

This pillar prioritizes the creation of resilient and accessible transport, seaports, water, electricity, and ICT infrastructure as well as housing and construction.

3.2.2.1 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.

Key achievements include:

Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of primary roads

The period of January to June 2026 saw the construction of an additional 22.48Km on the stock of national primary roads network (29.97percent of the 75-km target). This significant progress is a reflection of ongoing efforts to strengthen national connectivity and open key economic corridors to create opportunities for Liberians. The Sanniquellie–Loguatuo Road is 90 percent complete, while progress stands at 27 percent for the East and West Overhead Passes, 14 percent for the Cavalla River Bridge, and 92 percent for the Kanplay Roadside Market. Advancements also continue on the SECRAM Ganta–Saclepea Road, the 114-km Kuwait Fund Road, the RIA Road, the Hotel Africa Resettlement Action Plan, and the Kakata City Streets Project. In addition, the Ministry issued 80 construction permits, 181 Stop Orders, and 285 contractor certificates, while the Government deployed 285 earth-moving machines.

Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of secondary roads

Work on secondary road development also continued, by June 2026 25.72 km of secondary road construction had been completed. These investments are essential for connecting towns, service centers, and agricultural areas to the primary road network, thereby improving access to markets and social services.

Develop, expand, rehabilitate, and maintain the feeder road network

As of June 2026, a total of 627km (32km during Q1 & 595 during Q2) of feeder roads had been rehabilitated and maintained. This achievement means greater mobility, stronger economic opportunities, and improved access to essential services for ordinary Liberians across the country

Establishment of the National Road Authority

The National Road Authority (NRA) is yet to be established despite the creation of the National Road Fund (NRF) in 2016 to finance road maintenance.

As of mid-2026, road management remains under the Ministry of Public Works (MPW). However, Liberia NRF, is coordinating with the Ministry of Public Works and the Special Presidential Project Coordinating Committee to improve efficiency and accountability in road infrastructure management. A major milestone was the deployment of 285 yellow machines across counties, officially launched in June 2026, empowering local governments to carry out routine maintenance and construction without reliance on rented equipment.

The NRF also supervised key road and bridge projects nationwide, including asphalt patching and rehabilitation in Monrovia, gravel road improvements under C-GRIP, and bridge construction in Grand Bassa, Bong–Gbarpolu, Montserrado, and River Cess. Strategic corridors advanced as well, with procurement finalized for the Barclayville–Sass Town Road (50 km) and design and financing progress on the Coastal Corridor (239.2 km) supported by the African Development Bank. Together, these achievements demonstrate Liberia's commitment to modernizing its road sector, reducing travel time, and connecting rural communities to markets and essential services.

Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of urban and community roads

For the period under review, a total of 122.74km of urban and community roads have been expanded, rehabilitated and maintained thereby connecting communities in urban areas.

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. Fourteen interventions are prioritized under this program.

Improvement of road safety for all

2,826 road signages have been installed across the country during the first half of 2026, contributing to safer mobility, reducing accidents, and improving compliance. This intervention also supports public awareness and helps vulnerable groups, such as children, to navigate roads more safely.

Improvement and enforcement of bridge usage compliance

A total of 2 weigh bridges has been completed while 2 more are nearing completion. 250 violations were reported. Enforcement of weight bridge usage compliance which began in May 2025 continues to expand with 250 violations reported. Continued enforcement is expected to create additional employment opportunities for Liberians, as approximately ten weigh bridges will be constructed nationwide, each employing about 15 staff members.

Expansion and modernization of port facilities

The port network is increasingly evolving into a two-engine system, with Monrovia anchoring imports and containerized trade, while Buchanan drives the bulk of export growth. This dynamic underscores the need for differentiated capacity planning across ports, ensuring that infrastructure and services are tailored to distinct trade flows.

Export commodity cycles have emerged as the primary driver of national throughput, shaping berth demand, yard requirements, and marine service planning across the network. Buchanan's rapid scaling represents a significant competitiveness advantage for Liberia; however, sustaining this momentum will require resilient export corridors, including reliable marine services, optimized bulk handling capacity, and stronger integration with hinterland logistics.

In contrast, Greenville's near-term priority lies in enhancing service reliability and connectivity, maximizing regional economic value from a smaller, intermittent demand base. Meanwhile, Harper remains underutilized, with its future contribution dependent less on port operations and more on strategic hinterland development and connectivity investments.

Expansion and modernization of inclusive mass public transport services

An additional 20 buses were added to the fleet stock by the National Transit Authority (NTA) in the first half of 2026. 18/15-seater minibuses and 5 cargo trucks, which complement the 35 mass transit buses already operating on primary routes, were procured and delivered through ABK Motors Inc. This development is expected to improve the public transport system for the masses. The new fleet will also support the rollout of an electronic payment system, designed to improve efficiency and accountability in transport operations

Expansion and modernization of railways

The National Railway Authority has been established ending the concession-driven management and establishing transparent, and multi-user access of the railway system. The flagship Liberty Corridor Project—a multi-billion-dollar heavy rail system linking Guinea's interior to Liberia's new Didia port—was launched, integrating road and hydropower upgrades to position Liberia as a regional logistics hub. Meanwhile, the rehabilitation of Yekepa–Buchanan Railway is underway to improve safety and efficiency.

Rail modernization is expected to diversify the economy, reduce reliance on road transport, and support ARREST Agenda growth targets. Challenges include financing risks, community consultations, environmental safeguards, and ensuring fair pricing to avoid monopolistic practices need to be addressed.

3.2.2.2 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:

Expansion and modernization of sustainable urban water supply to businesses and communities

While Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) produced and supplied 1,424,889.56 cubic meters of water in Q1 2026, to businesses and communities in urban regions this declined to sharply to 788,939.79 cubic meters in Second Quarter. The decline was due to operational challenges, seasonal constraints, and supply disruptions which require urgent redress.

Enhancement of sustainable rural water supply to businesses and communities

Rural water production was exceptionally high in First Quarter, reaching 13,533,016 cubic meters. Yet, in Second Quarter, the achievement dropped drastically to only 24,605.37 cubic meters owing to operational challenges of supplying rural communities and businesses.

Expansion and modernization of sewage services

The proportion of the population connected to the sewage system remained constant at 5.8percent across both quarters. Most of the activities focused on making the central Monrovia sewer system function due to overload from rain and groundwater into the sewage network.

Updating the water resource map

While there is 66percent completion of the water resource map, all maps for new connections and water system expansion have been updated for 2026. GIS tools were employed in mapping updates of transmission and distribution lines in coverage areas. The sewer system mapping is also actively ongoing.

Improvement of fecal sludge management in Monrovia and other urban centers

A total of 1,771 households were connected to sewage services by the LWSC during First Quarter 2026. Data collection for the Second Quarter is currently ongoing and will be reported once verified.

3.2.2.3 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.

During the first half of 2026, Liberia made major strides in strengthening its electricity sector: the regulatory framework was upgraded; Mount Coffee Hydro Unit One was fully rehabilitated; regional distribution networks expanded; the RESPITE solar project launched a 20MW plant, and off-grid solar programs scaled up to reach underserved communities. These interventions collectively boosted reliability, diversified energy sources, and extended access nationwide.

Upgrading of the electricity regulatory framework and database management system

Liberia has advanced its electricity sector reforms by validating key updates to the Micro-Utility Licensing Framework, Mini-Grid Code, and Tariff Regulations, ensuring that the regulatory environment is modern and responsive to emerging energy needs. A multi-tier tariff methodology was introduced alongside streamlined licensing procedures, designed to attract greater private investment and foster competition in the power market. These reforms were strategically aligned with Mission 300 and the World Bank’s Regional DARES program, reinforcing Liberia’s commitment to regional integration while bolstering investor confidence in the sector.

Rehabilitation of Unit One (1) of Mount Coffee Hydro Power Plant (MCHPP)

By June 2026, Unit One (1) of Mount Coffee Hydro Power Plant had been fully restored to its full operational capacity of 88MW. marking a significant milestone in Liberia's energy sector. The rehabilitation was made possible through the support of the World Bank and Sino-hydro, whose partnership ensures not only the long-term reliability of the hydro plant but also lays the foundation for future expansion toward 126MW capacity.

Expansion of regional businesses and communities' electricity distribution

There is an increase in electricity connections extended to businesses and communities. In Buchanan, a 117.5-kilometer distribution network was constructed, connecting more than 12,000 customers to reliable power. In Greenville, the program delivered a 2MW mini-hydro plant complemented by an 850kWp solar system, extending electricity to 4,300 households and businesses. Barclayville also benefited from a 200kWp solar installation and a 15-kilometer distribution line, significantly expanding local access especially in underserved counties.

Implementation of electricity supply Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention (RESPITE)

In June 2026, Liberia commissioned its first utility-scale solar plant, a 20MW solar farm at the Mount Coffee Hydro Power complex. This landmark project immediately boosted national generation capacity by 15percent, providing a critical buffer during seasonal hydropower shortages and strengthening overall energy resilience. Looking ahead, the project is set to integrate 12MW of battery storage and expand hydropower output by an additional 42MW, underscoring Liberia's commitment to reliable, diversified, and sustainable electricity supply

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

Liberia continued to expand access to clean and reliable energy through innovative off-grid solar initiatives. The Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) is scaling decentralized solar solutions across rural communities, with an ambitious target of reaching 3.3 million people. Complementing this effort, the JIVO Energy project successfully powered 39 off-grid health facilities with integrated solar and battery storage systems, ensuring uninterrupted electricity for essential services. Local firms such as *Enersource* Inc. also played a pivotal role, deploying hybrid solar systems to schools, clinics, and businesses nationwide, thereby strengthening community resilience and advancing Liberia's goal of universal energy access.

3.2.2.4 Program 18 - Postal Services

This program seeks to enhance communication and connectivity across the country by improving the efficiency and reliability of postal services. Program 18 prioritizes two interventions. The following were achieved during the period under review:

National Digital Postal Address System (NDPAS)

By June 2026, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MoPT) trained 400 enumerators in Montserrado County to spearhead the NDPAS rollout. Each home, business, and institution will receive a unique digital address, starting in Montserrado before expanding to all 14 counties. Training covered GIS mapping, mobile data collection, geo-referencing, and address verification. The intent is to:

- Strengthen emergency response by enabling faster location identification.
- Support e-commerce and investment through reliable delivery systems.
- Enhance governance and urban planning by creating a standardized national database.

Digitization of Postal Services

MoPT introduced digital mail tracking systems, enabling customers to trace registered and express mail online. Institutions and individuals can now subscribe digitally to private lock-boxes for inbound mail.

3.2.2.5 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:

Installation of transmission towers and repeaters in targeted locations

Between January and June 2026, Liberia strengthened its broadcasting infrastructure through the installation of new transmission towers and repeaters in targeted rural and peri-urban locations. These upgrades significantly improved signal reach and reduced coverage gaps, ensuring that communities previously underserved by the Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS) gained reliable access to radio and television services. Beyond enhancing reception quality, the installations also bolstered the country's emergency communication systems, enabling more dependable nationwide alerts and reinforcing Liberia's resilience in times of crisis.

Completion of comprehensive digital migration across LBS broadcasting platforms

By mid-2026, the Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS) achieved a landmark milestone with the completion of its comprehensive digital migration, transitioning all broadcasting platforms from analogue to digital. This modernization significantly enhanced signal quality, broadened channel diversity, and expanded audience reach, while simultaneously reducing operational costs. Beyond improving service delivery, the migration aligned Liberia with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional broadcasting standards, positioning the country for deeper regional media integration and strengthening its competitiveness in the West African media landscape.

Digitization of archives and upgrade of equipment for digital transmission

In the first half of 2026, the LBS advanced its modernization agenda by undertaking a comprehensive digitization program for its archives. This initiative preserved decades of historical broadcasts and cultural content, ensuring that invaluable national records are safeguarded for future generations. To support this transition, LBS installed modern equipment, including upgraded servers, editing suites, and digital storage systems, which strengthened its capacity for high-quality digital transmission. These investments guarantee the long-term accessibility of national media records while simultaneously enhancing production capabilities for contemporary programming, positioning LBS as a more resilient and innovative public broadcaster.

3.2.2.6 Program 20 - National ICT Eco System and Digital Societies

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

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

Harmonization of GoL ICT Infrastructure and Services

In April 2026, President Joseph Nyuma Boakai issued Executive Order No. 163, launching Liberia's National Digitalization and Modernization Initiative (NDMI). This landmark reform established the Office of Technology, Digitalization and Innovation (OTDI) within the Office of the President to serve as the central coordinating authority for ICT across all ministries, agencies, and commissions.

The initiative prioritizes the adoption of interoperable systems, the development of a unified enterprise architecture, and the enforcement of robust cybersecurity standards to modernize public service delivery and strengthen national resilience.

Oversight is provided by a high-level Digital Government Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, ensuring accountability, transparency, and alignment with Liberia's constitutional and statutory framework.

This narrative positions Executive Order 163 as a cornerstone of Liberia's digital governance reform, centralizing ICT leadership, reducing fragmentation, and laying the foundation for a secure, citizen-centered digital government.

Deployment of ACE Fiber Cable & Amílcar Cabral Cable

Liberia has taken decisive steps to strengthen its digital backbone. The country's sole subsea fiber connection, the Africa Coast to Europe (ACE) Cable, was rerouted from its original landing site at PHP Beach due to infrastructure conflicts. This strategic move ensures greater resilience, minimizes service disruptions, and secures long-term connectivity for government, businesses, and citizens.

In parallel, Liberia joined the regional consortium deploying the Amílcar Cabral Cable (AC3), which officially landed in 2026. The AC3 system provides critical redundancy, high-speed connectivity, and wholesale bandwidth, significantly expanding Liberia's digital capacity. By diversifying its subsea fiber infrastructure, Liberia is not only safeguarding national communications but also positioning itself as a stronger player in West Africa's digital economy.

ICT Integration in Schools, Health Facilities & Digital Villages

Liberia has advanced its digital inclusion agenda through a series of transformative initiatives in 2026. In April, the government launched the School Connect Initiative, successfully linking 156 public schools across all 15 counties to high-speed internet. This program not only expanded connectivity but also introduced solar-powered computer laboratories and comprehensive teacher training, ensuring that digital literacy becomes a cornerstone of Liberia's education system.

Complementing this effort, the Digital Health & Civic Platform, developed by Palava Innovations, rolled out nationwide. This AI-powered, mobile-first service delivers health triage, educational content, and civic engagement tools, making essential services more accessible to citizens regardless of location.

In May 2026, Liberia further deepened its rural digital transformation with the launch of the Digital Village Program in Lofa County. This initiative expands internet access, builds digital skills, and establishes innovation hubs in underserved communities, bridging the urban-rural divide and fostering inclusive participation in the digital economy.

Together, these interventions demonstrate Liberia's commitment to universal digital access, strengthening education, healthcare, and community development while laying the foundation for a more connected and innovative society.

Increasing the ICT Start-up Society

Liberia's innovation ecosystem gained significant momentum in 2026 through two landmark events. The Liberia Technology Summit positioned the country on the global stage by hosting the Startup World Cup Regional Competition, creating direct linkages between Liberian startups and Silicon Valley investors. This platform offered local innovators the opportunity to compete for a $1 million investment prize, signaling Liberia's readiness to integrate into the global startup economy.

Complementing this, the Monrovia Tech Summit focused on nurturing youth innovation, attracting corporate social responsibility (CSR) investment, and strengthening regional collaboration. The summit supported over 40 emerging startups and provided training for more than 300 entrepreneurs, equipping them with the skills and networks needed to scale their ventures.

Supporting Women & Youth ICT Entrepreneurs

Liberia's digital-skills initiatives in 2026 placed increasing emphasis on the participation of women and young people. During the Girls in ICT observance, more than 100 female high-school students gained practical exposure to artificial intelligence, data science, digital marketing, cybersecurity and web development. The initiative was organized by the Liberia Information Technology Students Union in collaboration with Starz University, Amara IT Solutions and CSquared.

The Frontier Tech Leaders Program, implemented by UNDP in collaboration with the University of Liberia, also trained 204 Liberians through foundational artificial-intelligence courses. In addition, 41 participants completed an intensive machine-learning boot camp, while dedicated Python programming training expanded opportunities for women.

The Liberia Telecommunications Authority reinforced these efforts through coding demonstrations, mentorship sessions and discussions encouraging girls to become creators, innovators and future leaders in technology. Together, these initiatives are helping to broaden Liberia's digital talent pool and promote more inclusive participation in the country's emerging technology ecosystem.

Enhancement of Cybersecurity

During the first and second quarters of 2026, the Government strengthened Liberia's digital transformation and cybersecurity framework through Executive Order No. 163, the establishment of the Office of Technology and Digital Innovation, and the introduction of comprehensive Cybersecurity Regulations by the Liberia Telecommunications Authority. The regulations require telecommunications companies to establish dedicated cybersecurity units, conduct regular risk assessments, and implement effective data-protection, incident-response, and recovery systems. A Computer Emergency Response Team was also established to coordinate responses to cyber threats, while baseline cybersecurity safeguards were mandated across government digital systems under the National Digitalization and Modernization Initiative. The Government further enhanced the national fiber backbone by rerouting the Africa Coast to Europe submarine cable and launching AC3; connected 156 schools; introduced an AI-enabled health platform; launched the first Digital Village in Lofa County; hosted the Startup World Cup in Monrovia; trained more than 100 girls in ICT; and supported youth participation in the UNDP Frontier Tech Leaders program. As a result, this intervention has improved digital connectivity, institutional coordination, cybersecurity preparedness, and the protection of critical systems and citizens' data. These interventions also expanded access to technology-enabled education and healthcare and created greater opportunities for innovation, entrepreneurship, and digital-skills development among rural communities, women, youth, and start-ups.

3.2.2.7 Program 21 - Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All

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

The following were achieved during the period under review:

Development and strengthening of housing policy

In the first half of 2026, a draft bill to modernize Liberia's housing laws was validated by the Law Reform Commission and concerned stake holders. The bill updates the 1960 Act and addresses urban development, land management, affordable housing, and infrastructure planning, aligning policy with contemporary realities

3.2.3 PILLAR 3: RULE OF LAW

The Rural of Law Pillar aims at improving access to justice, ensuring the independence of the judiciary, and fostering the community's engagement in governance to uphold the rule of law as a foundation for sustainable development and social equity in Liberia.

3.2.3.1 Program 22: Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization

Program 22 aims to enhance the effectiveness, accessibility, and fairness of the justice system across the country.

The following results were achieved:

Support the enactment and operationalization of the alternative dispute resolution law

During the second quarter of 2026, the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program recorded 750 cases, an increase of 274 cases, or 57.6 percent, compared with the 476 cases handled during the first quarter. This substantial increase reflects the continued expansion of ADR services and growing public confidence in mediation as an effective means of resolving disputes outside the formal court system. Of the 750 cases received, 723, or 96.4 percent, were successfully resolved, while only 27, or 3.6 percent, remained ongoing at the close of the reporting period. This high-resolution rate demonstrates the Program's effectiveness in providing timely, accessible, and community-based justice services. The improved access to justice was driven by the expansion of active county networks and community mediation forums; seven capacity-building sessions conducted across Montserrado County's 17 districts to strengthen community-based dispute-resolution mechanisms; increased public awareness through radio talk shows, community outreach, and stakeholder engagement; and enhanced collaboration with the Liberia National Police, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia National Bar Association, Child Justice Section, Center for Legal Aid Support Services, traditional leaders, and county ADR networks. Together, these efforts increased referrals, broadened service coverage, strengthened ADR structures and partnerships nationwide, and made mediation services more accessible to communities. This reflects expanding public trust and improved access to justice services nationwide.

Revision of constitutional and legal regimes

The Governance Commission (GC) and Law Reform Commission (LRC) launched national dialogues in June 2026 to review the 1986 Constitution, focusing on decentralization, accountability, inclusion, and modernization. This marks an important step in enlisting the citizens' views on matters of constitutional governance which is a cornerstone for democratic governance.

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

The Ministry of Justice through its codification Department made significant progress toward establishing an integrated legal codification system through the continued collection, organization, and management of legal reference materials. Over the reporting period, the Department collected 215 Supreme Court Opinions from the Temple of Justice and 23 legislative Acts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, bringing the total number of legal instruments processed during the quarter to 238 documents. These materials form a critical component of the national legal repository and strengthen the foundation for a comprehensive and accessible codification system which effectively contributes to the modernization of judicial processes that ultimately eases the administration of justice in the country.

Introduction of digital technologies in court proceedings management

The Judiciary introduced major updates to its case management system, marking a decisive step toward digitization, efficiency, and accountability. With support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Rule of Law Program and the

Spotlight Initiative, the judiciary received fourteen tablets to facilitate case tracking, documentation, and timely resolution of matters. This intervention has already begun to streamline workflows and enhance transparency in judicial proceedings.

Capacity building also featured prominently in the reform agenda. In the first half of 2026, sixty clerks and assistant clerks underwent intensive training on the upgraded Judiciary Case Management System. The training equipped staff with skills in case tracking, documentation, and administrative standards, ensuring that the new digital tools are effectively utilized to improve service delivery.

To address inconsistencies in legal submissions, the Supreme Court established a high-level committee tasked with developing a uniform format for legal filings. This reform aligns Liberia's judicial processes with international best practices and enhances the credibility of court proceedings.

The Judiciary also expanded partnerships with key international institutions, including UNDP, the European Union (EU), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). These collaborations are strengthening judicial infrastructure and advancing victim-centered justice. Technical assistance is being provided to establish specialized courts, notably the War and Economic Crimes Court (WECC) and the National Anti-Corruption Court (NACC), which will further enhance Liberia's justice delivery system.

Despite these achievements, challenges remain. Courts outside Monrovia face slower adoption of digital tools due to infrastructure gaps. Continuous training is required to ensure clerks and judges adapt to the new systems, while public awareness campaigns are essential to build trust and encourage citizens to embrace digital reforms. Sustaining these reforms will also depend on long-term funding and maintenance of the new systems.

In summary, Liberia's case management system is transitioning from paper-heavy processes to digitized, standardized, and more accountable operations. These reforms represent a significant stride toward reducing strengthening confidence in the judiciary

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

The Bureau sustained high-level engagement with the Liberian Senate on the passage of the Liberia Corrections Service Act, which remains before the Conference Committee. Once enacted, the Act will establish the Bureau as a semi-autonomous institution, ensuring stronger governance, operational independence, and improved correctional service delivery.

Further, in the period under review, the Bureau achieved progress in prison infrastructure development. Renovation works advanced to 90percent completion at both the National Palace of Corrections and Buchanan Central Prison, 85percent at Voinjama Central Prison, 60percent at Monrovia Central Prison's sewage system, and 40percent at Fish Town Central Prison. Construction continued at the Cheesmanburg Modern Correctional Facility (40percent complete) and Barclayville Correctional Facility (25percent complete). Expansion works commenced at Sanniquellie Central Prison, including perimeter fence extension and a new five-cell dormitory block, directly addressing overcrowding and strengthening institutional security. Project proposals for Harper, Tubmanburg, and Greenville Central Prisons were finalized and submitted for funding.

Operational capacity was further enhanced through strategic partnerships. With support from Samaritan's Purse, the National Palace of Corrections was electrified, while two correctional officers participated in a regional conference on prisoner classification and correctional technology, sponsored by UNODC. Inmate feeding programs were sustained, alongside continued advocacy to increase the daily feeding allocation from US$0.60 to US$1.00 per inmate.

Complementing institutional reforms, the Bureau of Probation and Parole Services expanded community-based corrections across seven counties. A total of 50 Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports (PSIRs) were prepared (92percent male, 8percent female), with Lofa County recording the highest number (18), followed by Bong (15) and Montserrado (7). The Bureau supervised 32 active probationers, monitored 5 offenders on supervised bail, processed 3 juvenile cases, facilitated 15 court-approved probation orders, secured the release of 19 eligible pre-trial detainees, and successfully resolved 13 restitution cases through probation intervention.

Collectively, these results demonstrate the Bureau's commitment to strengthening correctional administration, promoting non-custodial sentencing, reducing unnecessary detention, alleviating prison overcrowding, advancing offender rehabilitation and reintegration, and improving access to justice. Persistent challenges, including inadequate funding, overcrowding, limited transportation, staffing shortages, insufficient logistics, and delays in the enactment of the Liberia Corrections Service Act, continue to constrain full nationwide implementation of reforms.

Strengthening judicial ethics and public confidence

During the reporting period, the Judiciary delivered concrete reforms aimed at strengthening judicial ethics and rebuilding public confidence. These initiatives produced measurable improvements in accountability, professional standards, and trust in the justice system.

For the first time in more than a decade, 35 Circuit and Specialized Court Judges convened in Buchanan for peer-to-peer accountability training. Organized by the James A.A. Pierre Judicial Training Institute with support from UNDP and IDLO. The training enhanced judges' competencies in judicial ethics, case management, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, jury management, and magistrate jurisdiction. The participation of integrity institutions such as the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman reinforced the link between judicial integrity and public trust.

The Judiciary initiated reforms to ensure opinions/decisions are fair, timely, and consistent, thereby strengthening accountability and guiding future judicial placements. A high-level committee was established to standardize legal filings, eliminating inconsistencies and aligning Liberia's Judiciary with international best practices. This reform is improving efficiency and clarity in court proceedings. Further progress was achieved through the mandatory registration of law firms with the Supreme Court Clerk. By requiring firms to provide operational details, the Judiciary enhanced accountability, improved the service of court documents, and curtailed unauthorized practice.

These reforms shifted judicial training from limited and outdated approaches to ethics-focused peer-to-peer learning, advanced legal filings from inconsistent formats to a standardized system under development, and moved law firm regulation from the absence of a centralized directory to mandatory registration. Judicial accountability progressed from weak oversight to peer review and ethics enforcement, while public confidence began recovering from declining trust to reforms emphasizing fairness, transparency, and professionalism.

Despite these achievements, challenges remain. Extending reforms to courts outside Monrovia, sustaining continuous judicial education, ensuring citizens see tangible improvements, and overcoming resistance to stricter accountability measures among some practitioners are critical to consolidating gains.

Overall, during the first half of 2026, the Judiciary made measurable strides toward becoming a more transparent, accountable, and citizen-centered institution. Through revived peer-to-peer training, standardized legal practices, stricter regulation of law firms, and decentralization, the judiciary is steadily rebuilding public trust and reinforcing the foundations of judicial ethics

Expansion, modernization and decentralization of justice services with a focus on GBV, juvenile and family courts

During the period under review, the Ministry of Justice made advances in the juvenile rehabilitation programs. Through its Child Justice Section, it implemented the Juvenile Diversion Program and successfully mediated 20 juvenile cases involving 13 boys and 7 girls. As a direct result, 17 juveniles (15 boys and 2 girls) were released through restorative justice interventions, while 55 juveniles (42 boys and 13 girls) remained in detention at the close of the reporting period. Regarding the Exit Clearance Program, MoJ processed 143 Exit Clearance applications, comprising 136 Normal Exit Clearances, 6 Adoption Exit Clearances, and 1 Special Needs Exit Clearance. This represents a 581percent increase (122 cases) compared to Quarter One. The Program strengthened child protection by preventing child trafficking, ensuring compliance with immigration requirements, and facilitating lawful international travel for children.

In the decentralization of justice services, the MoJ placed special focus on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Crimes. The SGBV Crimes Unit managed a caseload of 216 cases, including 140 pending cases carried over from the previous quarter and 76 new cases reported across Montserrado, Nimba, Bong, and Grand Gedeh. During the reporting period, the Unit secured 26 True Bill indictments and completed 8 trials, resulting in 5 convictions, 1 acquittal, and 2 hung verdicts, while 181 cases remained pending indictment. Statutory Rape (45 cases) was the most frequently reported offense, followed by Rape (20 cases) and Gang Rape (11 cases), underscoring the urgent need for strengthened prevention, investigation, prosecution, and survivor support services.

Strengthening traditional/community justice mechanisms

The ADR Section strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and the National Council of Chiefs to improve coordination and reporting on traditional and community justice mechanisms. A total of 115 cases were handled through traditional and community justice mechanisms during the reporting period. This achievement demonstrates continued progress in promoting accessible, community-based dispute resolution and in building stronger linkages between formal and traditional justice systems.

Additionally, the LNP through the Community Service Section actively engaged citizens through a series of community policing initiatives. Ten community meetings were convened, complemented by four school outreach programs that reached a total of 1,443 participants. Of these, 858 were males, representing 59.5 percent, while 585 were females, accounting for 40.5 percent. The activities spanned eight districts across six counties, ensuring broad geographic coverage and diverse participation. The engagements focused on strengthening collaboration between communities and the police. Discussions highlighted the importance of community policing, the respective roles and responsibilities of both citizens and law enforcement, and the value of public safety partnerships in crime prevention. Overall, these initiatives fostered greater awareness, built trust between communities and the police, and equipped participants with knowledge and skills to contribute to safer, more resilient neighborhoods.

Strengthening access to justice services for PWDs and other vulnerable persons

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) advanced inclusive justice reforms by strengthening access to legal services for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups. A total of 217 participants benefited from justice-related training and awareness activities conducted by the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program. This included 145 males, 54 females, 10 youth, and 8 PWDs, ensuring targeted representation of vulnerable groups and promoting inclusivity in justice delivery.

The National Commission on Disabilities (NCD) operationalized its Legal Aid and Policy Section across all 15 counties, providing nationwide support to PWDs in conflict with the law. Since its establishment, the Section has intervened in 4 legal cases involving PWDs, with 1 case successfully concluded and 3 cases ongoing, thereby improving access to legal assistance and justice for persons with disabilities nationwide. In addition, the Ministry's Human Rights Protection Division, with support from Plan International Liberia, contributed to the development of Liberia's Third National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP 2026–2031). A two-day national consultation was convened in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County (May 13–15, 2026), bringing together representatives from government ministries, agencies and commissions (MACs), civil society organizations, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR), and PWD representatives. The participation of three persons with disabilities ensured that their perspectives and rights were reflected in the formulation of the new Action Plan, reinforcing Liberia's commitment to inclusive human rights protection

Passage of the Legal Aid Act

The MoJ made significant progress toward the enactment of the Legal Aid Bill, advancing Liberia's commitment to expanding access to justice for ordinary and indigent citizens. The ADR Program convened a collaborative meeting with the Law Reform Commission (LRC) to strengthen coordination on the establishment of a Family Court and the Legal Aid Bill. Both institutions committed to deeper collaboration, laying the groundwork for legislative reform. Subsequently, the ADR Program, in partnership with the Center for Legal Aid Support Services (CLASS), the LRC, and other national and international rule of law partners, successfully conducted a two-day Peer Review and Validation Workshop on the draft Legal Aid Bill. The workshop produced a consolidated draft Legal Aid Bill, designed to improve access to legal aid services nationwide. Over 100 representatives from key rule of law and access to justice institutions participated, ensuring broad stakeholder input and validation.

Mainstreaming and domestication of gender and human rights laws into national legal instruments

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) advanced efforts to mainstream gender and human rights standards into national legal instruments through policy development, coordination, and stakeholder engagement. The Human Rights Protection Division spearheaded the development of Liberia's Third National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP 2026–2031), ensuring alignment with the Constitution, the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, and other international human rights instruments. Additionally, working with the Ministry of Finance Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Unit (GRPB) a Gender and Social Inclusion Unit (GSIU) was set up. The GSIU has strengthened gender mainstreaming within the Ministry by reviewing and validating the MOJ Workplace Safeguarding Policy and Gender-Sensitive Communication Strategy. It also initiated a Gender-Responsive Prison Assessment in four counties and conducted an assessment of gender-sensitive service delivery. Pending activities include the signing and publication of the MOJ Gender Policy and the development of a Case Tracking System for vulnerable persons, which will further institutionalize gender-responsive justice delivery. The Ministry further reinforced human rights promotion and protection by engaging with the Alliance on Disabilities in Liberia, contributing to the harmonization of the Disability Bill and advancing disability inclusion initiatives.

Other key instruments under this intervention include the Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty, which has been completed and is pending Cabinet endorsement; the National Human Rights Defenders Policy, which has been completed and is pending Cabinet endorsement; and the Bill to Establish the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), which has been completed and is awaiting legislative action.

Conducting policy reforms for the rule of law institutions

During the period under review, key legislative and policy instruments designed to strengthen Liberia's rule of law and human rights framework were undertaken. Progress was recorded across multiple fronts, including the abolition of the death penalty, protection of human rights defenders, establishment of oversight mechanisms, and expansion of access to justice. Specific pieces of legislation and policy instruments undertaken are here below:

War and Economic Crimes Court (WECC)

In May 2026, a historic bill to establish the War and Economic Crimes Court, designed to adjudicate war crimes, crimes against humanity, and major economic crimes committed during Liberia's civil conflicts was submitted. This initiative builds on the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Liberia's commitments under the Accra Peace Agreement, marking a decisive step toward accountability and reconciliation.

- **National Anti-Corruption Court:** Alongside the (WECC), the government proposed the creation of a **National Anti-Corruption Court**, intended to prosecute complex corruption cases that existing judicial structures have struggled to address. By strengthening deterrence and improving transparency, the Court aims to restore public trust in governance and reinforce Liberia's anti-corruption agenda.
- **Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty:** The draft Bill was completed and is now pending Cabinet endorsement before submission to the Legislature, marking a decisive step toward aligning Liberia's justice system with international human rights standards.
- **Human Rights Defenders Policy:** Finalized and awaiting Cabinet endorsement, the Policy will institutionalize stronger protection for human rights defenders once adopted.
- **National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) Bill:** Completed and submitted to the Legislature, with deliberations underway in committee, advancing Liberia's compliance with international obligations to prevent torture and ill-treatment.
- **Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR) Autonomy Act:** Passed by the Senate in June 2025 and currently under joint committee review. Once finalized, the Act will strengthen BCR's institutional independence and semi-autonomous status, enhancing correctional service delivery.
- **Legal Aid Act:** Developed through two parallel drafting processes, the Act is now at the harmonization stage, awaiting consolidation into a single, gender-responsive, and coherent instrument to expand access to justice for indigent citizens.
- **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Bill:** The draft Bill remains under legislative review. During Q2, the ADR Programme sustained consultations, policy engagements, and advocacy activities to build momentum for passage. Legislative delays, however, continue to constrain full institutionalization of ADR as a core justice mechanism.

3.2.3.2 Program 23: Enforcement of Human Rights

The objective of the program is to ensure that all individuals, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, enjoy the same rights and opportunity.

The following results were achieved:

Supporting the protection of the rights of citizens and residents, including vulnerable and marginalized groups

During the reporting period, Liberia advanced significant reforms to strengthen the protection of citizens and residents, with a particular focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups. These efforts combined legal and policy development, institutional strengthening, and international partnerships to embed equality, accountability, and inclusiveness into the justice system.

Institutional Strengthening Rule of law reforms advanced with the establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court and the National Anti-Corruption Court, addressing impunity and protecting victims' rights. New cybersecurity regulations safeguarded citizen data and digital rights, while the Housing Information System ensured equitable housing allocation, prioritizing frontline workers in security, health, and education.

International Partnerships Global partnerships reinforced these reforms. The EU and UN launched a USD 724,000 Victim-Centered Justice Project to strengthen victim protection and witness support, while the ILO and EU Employment Programs promoted inclusive growth and safeguarded labor rights for women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Strengthening the national mechanism for reporting and follow-ups on all human rights instruments

The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) continued to strengthen national mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow-up during the first quarter of 2026. Pursuant to a mandate from the House of Representatives, the INCHR reviewed and submitted recommendations to the House Committee on the proposed Rules of Impeachment and the amendment to the KAK Act on freedom of expression, consistent with its statutory mandate and international human rights standards. Additionally, the INCHR actively engaged with the House Committee on Human Rights to advocate for the protection of minority rights, reflecting the Commission's commitment to upholding inclusive and universal human rights principles.

Revision of the national human rights action plan

Liberia is revising its National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) in 2026, aligning it with recommendations from the Fourth Cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) held in November 2025. The new plan—Liberia's Third NHRAP—will serve as the main framework for implementing 245 UPR recommendations over the next five years, integrated with the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

Supporting the establishment of the war and economic crimes Court

During the reporting period, the Government drafted legislation to establish both the War and Economic Crimes Court and a complementary National Anti-Corruption Court. The bills defined jurisdiction, prosecutorial mechanisms, and institutional structures, focusing on individuals bearing the greatest responsibility for atrocities committed during Liberia's civil wars and major economic crimes. The Government also engaged with the United Nations, ECOWAS, and other partners to secure technical and financial support.

The Government issued an Executive Order No. 164, renewing the mandate of the Office of the War and Economic Crimes Court for one year. The draft bills were formally submitted to the National Legislature for debate and passage. A nationwide civic education campaign was launched to raise public awareness about the court's purpose and dispel misconceptions. Civil society organizations, victims' groups, and international partners expressed strong support, viewing the initiative as a milestone in Liberia's pursuit of justice and rule of law.

3.2.3.3 *Program 24: Public Safety Readiness*

The objective of the program is to establish a comprehensive framework for preparing for and responding to emergencies effectively. This program constitutes ten (10) interventions. To date, five (5) updates have been provided with outstanding updates on the remaining 5.

Key achievements include:

Strengthening administrative and operational capacity of public safety institutions

The Government intensified efforts to modernize and strengthen its public safety institutions, ensuring they are better equipped to protect citizens and respond to emergencies. The Emergency Operations Center was upgraded under the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), enhancing coordination during floods, fires, and health crises. To decentralize preparedness, County Disaster Committees were established in Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, and Sinoe, embedding resilience at the local level.

Civil protection capacity was further reinforced through the modernization of the Liberia National Fire Service Agency, which received ten new fire engines and equipment. Parallel reforms in the police and security sector focused on accountability, professional training, and expanding community policing initiatives to strengthen trust between citizens and law enforcement.

Liberia also strengthened national resilience by enforcing cybersecurity regulations, providing housing support to frontline public servants, and expanding community-based gender and safety initiatives.

Expansion, modernization and decentralization of public safety services

The Liberia National Police (LNP) intensified its community-oriented policing strategy, expanding outreach and public safety awareness across the country. A total of 102 community policing engagements, 22 schools and 13 hospital outreaches were conducted, reflecting a deliberate effort to build trust and foster collaboration between citizens and law enforcement. Through these engagements, the LNP reached 28,428 citizens with critical messages on safety, non-violence, human trafficking, and drug abuse prevention, contributing to improved public awareness and early-warning mechanisms.

Expansion, modernization and decentralization of women and children safety services

The Government intensified efforts to expand, modernize, and decentralize safety services for women and children. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) spearheaded the rollout of county-level *one-stop centers*, designed to provide integrated support for survivors of gender-based violence. These centers deliver a comprehensive package of services, including medical care, psychosocial counseling, legal assistance, and safe shelter, ensuring that protection is accessible beyond Monrovia. To strengthen accountability and improve survivor outcomes, the government introduced digital case management systems. These innovations enable more effective reporting, monitoring, and referrals, while mobile-based tools extend access to rural communities where traditional reporting mechanisms are limited.

At the community level, County Gender Offices partnered with local chiefs, women's groups, and youth organizations to establish *safety committees*. These grassroots networks are vital for early detection and response to cases of GBV and child protection, embedding prevention and support structures within local communities.

Expansion and modernization of immigration services

The Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) completed a specialized in-service training in Second Quarter for 424 personnel at the Gbarnga Regional Justice and Security Hub. This represents 34.2percent of the 1,240 LIS staff targeted to complete in-service training by 2029. The participants were predominantly youth, with 80.66percent (342) male and 19.34percent (82) female, reflecting progress in gender inclusion during recruitment and training processes. The training aimed to: a) ensure all LIS officers are adequately prepared to manage immigration formalities in line with reform requirements; and b) equip apprentice officers to perform at par with their colleagues, thereby enhancing effective and professional border management.

Development and implementation of the drug and substance abuse action plan

For the period under review, Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) intensified its fight against narcotics, reflecting the Government's declaration of drug abuse as both a national security and public health emergency. The Agency reported a significant seizure of illicit substances amounting to a total of 354.84 kilograms of assorted drugs. The combined estimated market value of the confiscated narcotics stood at US$19.36 million, equivalent to approximately LRD 3.6 billion. During the first Quarter 2026, the LDEA arrested two hundred twenty-seven (227) suspects across the country of whom 59 were females and 168 males. 215 of the captives were Liberians, while 12 were Nigerians.

Of the seized narcotics, cocaine, which accounted for 239.31 kilograms, valued at US$19.2million (LRD 3.65 billion) constituted the largest share, underscoring its central role in the illicit drug trade. Marijuana followed with 101.29 kilograms, valued at US$10,129.20 (LRD 1.92 million), while Kush contributed 6.62 kilograms, worth US$72,294.21 (LRD 13.7 million).

Synthetic opioids were also intercepted, including 2.35 kilograms of Tramadol valued at US$3,713.68 (LRD 705,599.20) and 3.08 kilograms of Tarpentadol worth US$9,240.00 (LRD 1.75 million). Additionally, 2.19 kilograms of chemical precursors were seized, valued at US$14,112.64 (LRD 2.68 million), reflecting ongoing challenges in curbing the supply chain of drug production.

Between April to June 2026, the Government advanced reforms to strengthen drug enforcement. Drafting of new legislation continued under the MoJ, with emphasis on coordination with international partners such as Interpol and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Institutional reforms also took shape: 110 new agents were vetted and enrolled at the Liberia National Police Academy, 30 senior staff began leadership and managerial training, and mandatory random drug testing was introduced for LDEA personnel to reinforce integrity and accountability. The combination of seizures, arrests, financial interceptions, and institutional reforms demonstrates a comprehensive approach to enforcement. Beyond immediate law-and-order gains, these actions strengthen Liberia's alignment with SDG 16.

Implementation of National Emergency Preparedness and Response

The new National Security Strategy, launched in June 2026, embeds emergency preparedness within a broader people-centered security framework, emphasizing anticipation and prevention rather than reactive responses.

Liberia's National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), with support from UNDP, has strengthened the Emergency Operations Center, enhancing coordination during floods, fires, and public health emergencies. In addition, county-level disaster committees have been established in Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, and Sinoe, decentralizing preparedness and response capacity.

To build resilience and align with global standards, a UNDP global initiative was introduced in Liberia to train officials in early warning, anticipatory action, and crisis response, linking national systems to international best practices.

Expansion, modernization decentralization of fire services

For the period under review, a total of 771 premises and 1,122 vehicles were inspected and verified for fire safety compliance, contributing to reduced fire risks and enhanced national preparedness by LNFS. To further strengthen institutional capacity, 99 officers were enlisted for in-service training. Infrastructure improvements included the renovation of one fire substation and the construction of a new fire station, contributing to the expansion and decentralization of fire services. Operationally, the LNFS responded to 99 fire outbreaks nationwide, all of which were managed without any deaths or injuries, underscoring improved response capability and effective public cooperation.

Improvement of community engagement

The Liberia National Police, in collaboration with counties and zones, conducted community policing engagement meetings in 102 communities, alongside 22 school outreaches and 13 hospital and clinic outreaches nationwide. During these engagements, a total of 28,428 community dwellers were reached, comprising 15,146 males and 13,282 females, on topics related to community safety and policing.

Recruitment, training and equipping security sector personnel as required

A total of 193 security personnel from the Liberia National Police (LNP) and the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) graduated from the National Police Training Academy during the reporting period. Of these, 79 recruits were from the LNP Basic Recruit Class 47, comprising 46 males and 33 females. The remaining graduates were members of the LDEA Basic Recruit Class 3.

In addition, 20 LNP officers returned from Kigali, Rwanda, after completing an intensive nine-month advanced tactical program designed to bolster specialized operations and emergency response capacity.

3.2.3.4 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. This program comprises eight (8) interventions.

The following achievements were recorded:

Building and equipping national defense operational facilities

The Ministry of National Defense developed a proposal for the construction of its headquarters; however, funding remains a major challenge due to competing national priorities. Progress was made in strengthening defense infrastructure through the improvement of operational facilities and troop deployment arrangements. Soldiers were successfully relocated to Camp Jones and Camp Grant as part of troop realignment and improved deployment efficiency. Plans are also underway for the construction of three clinics at Camp Grant, LCG Barracks, and Camp Ware to improve operational medical support services.

Renovation and construction of AFL housing units

The Armed Forces of Liberia continued the renovation and rehabilitation of military housing facilities to improve personnel welfare and living conditions. During the reporting period, 12 Type B buildings, 7 Type C buildings, and 6 prefab housing units were completed and dedicated. Soldiers have since relocated to the newly renovated housing facilities at Camp Jones in Kakata and Camp Grant in Sanniquellie. Challenges remain with additional supporting welfare facilities, including schools and clinics.

Development of the National Security Strategy

The strategy was officially launched in June 2026, marking a milestone in Liberia's efforts to modernize its security framework. It emphasizes a people-centered approach, placing human security, citizen trust, and institutional integrity at the core of national stability. The NSS prioritizes anticipation and prevention, focusing on early warning systems, risk-informed planning, and resilience-building to address threats before they escalate.

Key areas of concern addressed in the strategy include transnational organized crime, border and maritime vulnerabilities, cybersecurity risks, climate change impacts, and economic and public health emergencies. The framework also integrates security with broader development priorities under the AAID, ensuring that safety and stability are linked to livelihoods, education, justice, and community empowerment.

By mid-2026, Liberia's new National Security Strategy had positioned the country as a post-conflict democracy advancing resilience and accountability, aligning directly with SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Development and operationalization of AFL Welfare and Pension Policy

The Ministry has advanced its human resource reforms by facilitating the retirement of six (6) officers, ensuring a dignified transition for long-serving personnel. The pension policy was signed last year, and through the National Budget, the Government has allocated a total of US$250,000 over the last two years (US$125,000 annually in 2024 and 2025) to support its implementation. The six (6) officers recently pensioned have received their gratuity payments.

Capacity building remained a priority, with more than 20 personnel trained in medical and military programs, enhancing the readiness and professionalism of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

Liberia National Commission on Arms

During the reporting period, Liberia National Commission on Small Arms (LiNCA) processed 110 firearm licensing cases, comprising 106 Liberians and 4 legal residents, ensuring that civilian firearm ownership remained compliant with national regulations. The Commission also registered 9 hunters under the livelihood hunting licensing regime, supporting regulated use of firearms for subsistence activities.

LiNCA further advanced national and international security obligations by reporting and submitting war remnants, including grenades, mortar rounds, RPGs, anti-tank rockets, and projectiles, to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) framework, reinforcing Liberia's commitment to global disarmament norms. In addition, the Commission oversaw the collection of weapons from the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) and the Liberia National Police, including AK-47s, pistols, rifles etc. A major milestone was achieved with the 100 percent marking and recording of all newly acquired LNP weapons, strengthening traceability and compliance with international arms-management standards

Amendment of 2008 National Defense Act

A draft bill was introduced in April 2026 by Representative Isaac G. Bannie (Grand Bassa County, Electoral District #1) to amend Section 7.2 and expand recruitment eligibility for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL).

Activation of the AIR Wing

During January–June 2026, the activation of the AFL Air Wing remained ongoing, with efforts centered on institutional preparations, technical cooperation, and aviation capacity development. The intervention remained in the preparatory phase pending operationalization.

Supporting International Peace Mission Preparedness

Local training for Non-Commissioned Officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia is currently ongoing and is expected to continue through December 2026. Several members of the Medical Command of the Armed Forces of Liberia benefited from both local and international medical training during the period under review. In addition, more than 20 personnel received specialized training through partner-supported programs. Despite these efforts, there remains a need for additional training and equipment to enhance mission preparedness.

3.2.4 PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE & ANTI-CORRUPTION

This pillar aspires to build accountable and effective institutions that can promote value for money service delivery, prevent and combat corruption and deepen decentralized governance.

3.2.4.1 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 are as follow:

Mass enrolment into the National Bio-metric and Identification System

By December 2025, about 15 percent of the population estimated 759,223 persons were enrolled into the national biometric system. The number still remains the same due to system challenges.

Between May and June 2026, Liberia's National Identification Registry (NIR) reached a critical milestone in its digital identity program by finalizing a concession agreement with OSD International. This arrangement shifted the model from direct procurement to a public-private partnership, enabling OSD to finance enrollment and ID issuance infrastructure, recover its investment over time, and eventually transfer the system to government ownership

The agreement also marked the resumption of national ID issuance, which had been suspended since June 2025 due to disputes with the previous provider. Under the new deal, OSD committed to enrolling all 5.3 million Liberians and foreign residents within 18 months, signaling a nationwide modernization effort to strengthen access to public services and financial systems. This decision followed a review by the Presidential Steering Committee, mandated by President Joseph Boakai, which examined the failed rollout and recommended corrective measures.

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

This intervention was completed in 2025 when Liberia's electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) platform was launched by PPCC and became functional. However, between January to June of 2026, Liberia's electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) platform delivers end-to-end digital procurement services, covering vendor registration, planning, bid publication, electronic bidding, evaluation, contract award, and management. Integrated with institutions such as the Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA), National Social Security and Welfare Corporation (NASSCORP), and the national payment gateway, the system strengthens compliance and verification processes, though links to the Liberia Business Registry and IFMIS remain pending. The pilot phase across six key entities, including Public Procurement Concession Commission (PPCC), LRA, MOH, MPW, MFDP, and MOE, processed transactions exceeding US$30 million, demonstrating faster procurement cycles, improved audit trails, and enhanced transparency.

Building on this success, Phase II expanded to fifty additional government institutions, supported by training, awareness campaigns, and technical assistance. By May 2026, over 2,000 vendors had registered, with more than 800 actively on boarded, enabling businesses nationwide to bid electronically without costly travel or paperwork. The platform has reduced administrative burdens, increased vendor confidence, and improved accountability, though challenges such as limited internet access, digital literacy gaps, and institutional resistance persist. Overall, the e-GP system marks a transformative step toward transparent, efficient, and technology-driven public procurement that strengthens governance and public financial management.

Development of Price Index

The PPCC has commenced preliminary activities toward the development of a Price Index for Commonly Used Items. As part of this process, a concept note outlining the objectives, scope, and implementation framework for the initiative has been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP); however, based on feedback from the Ministry, adjustment is being made to said proposal to make it more economically viable for possible budget support.in the midst of competing demands.

Once developed, the Price Index of Commonly Used Items will establish benchmarks and standardized pricing parameters for the procurement of goods, works, and services across government institutions. The initiative is intended to promote consistency, value for money, cost control, and improved procurement planning within the public sector.

Implementation of an internal audit management system

The IAA achieved significant progress in developing the audit software, completing 90percent of its build. Modules covering auditor profiles and annual risk assessments are now completed, marking a major step toward digital transformation in internal auditing. This initiative demonstrates the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) commitment to improving the audit quality intended to strengthen governance and accountability across Liberia's public sector. During the first quarter of 2026, the IAA advanced its mission of strengthening governance, risk management, and control systems across public sector entities. Internal audit staff were successfully deployed across 96 ministries, agencies, commissions, state-owned enterprises, and county treasuries, ensuring coverage across critical institutions. Risk assessments were successfully conducted across 81 entities and six counties- Bomi, Bong, Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Margibi, and Maryland. A total of 87 risk registers and corresponding annual risk-based audit plans were reviewed and shared with client entities. This is intended to guide governance and control

Ensuring compliance to EITI standard

In July 2026, Liberia was assessed under the 2023 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Standard and achieved a "very good" compliance rating with an overall score of 80 points down from 75.5 in 2022. This validation confirmed Liberia's strong progress in transparency, stakeholder engagement, and alignment of extractive sector governance with national development priorities.

During the period under review, the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

(LEITI) advanced a comprehensive set of reforms and activities that underscored Liberia's commitment to transparency, accountability, and institutional strengthening in the extractive sector. Guided by the AAID framework and the 2023 EITI Standard. A major milestone was the finalization and publication of the 16th EITI Report, which ensured annual disclosure of financial and non-financial information in line with international requirements.

The assessment highlighted Liberia's achievements in making extractive data more accessible through the launch of the LEITI data portal, which provides detailed information on production, exports, and revenues. Public engagement was strengthened through outreach activities in local languages and simplified contract summaries, ensuring that communities could better understand how the sector contributes to national development. Importantly, Liberia's EITI work plans were closely integrated with the ARREST Agenda, reinforcing the government's commitment to transparency as a driver of economic transformation.

Transparency was deepened with the launch of the LEITI Data Portal under the Open Data Policy, granting the public direct access to sector data. Institutional governance also advanced significantly. The institution adopted a Multi-Pronged Beneficial Ownership Work Plan, while Cabinet endorsed National Beneficial Ownership Regulations for domestic entities. Strategic planning was consolidated through completion of the 2024–2025 Work Plan and the Five-Year Strategic Plan (2026–2030), setting a clear long-term direction. Citizen engagement remained central, with nationwide dissemination of the 13th, 14th, and 15th EITI Reports, accompanied by feedback collection to inform future reforms.

Overall, Liberia's 2026 EITI compliance underscores a nation making significant strides in transparency and accountability, while acknowledging that further reforms are needed to reach the highest "leading" compliance tier. The progress achieved enhances investor confidence, supports governance reforms, and positions Liberia as a regional example of how transparency can underpin sustainable development.

Enhancement of auditing quality and compliance to standards international auditing

Covering the reporting period, the General Auditing Commission (GAC) intensified its oversight role, reinforcing transparency and accountability across government institutions. The Commission cleared a significant backlog of audits and advanced corrective measures in revenue management, demonstrating renewed efficiency and effectiveness in line with its 2014 Act mandate.

The General Auditing Commission completed 31 audits of spending entities and commenced 35 audits of donor-funded projects. A major highlight was the release of 26 audit reports on May 8, 2026, covering fiscal operations, expenditures, compliance, and project implementation across ministries, agencies, and state-owned enterprises. These reports included audits of major infrastructure projects such as the Roberts International Airport Road Project and the National Road Fund, as well as institutions like the Liberia Airport Authority and the Liberia Maritime Authority. Importantly, all reports were made publicly accessible through the GAC platform, enabling civil society and lawmakers to scrutinize government spending.

In addition, the Commission conducted a Revenue Reconciliation Audit at the request of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the Central Bank of Liberia, and the Liberia Revenue Authority. This audit addressed discrepancies between tax revenues reported in the Tax Administration System and deposits into the Consolidated Revenue Account at the Central Bank. The findings prompted corrective measures announced on May 19, 2026, including tighter controls and reforms in revenue collection and remittance.

The GAC also advanced a Compliance Audit on Tax Revenue, examining government tax collection through transitory and consolidated accounts from July 2018 to December 2024. Given its scope across multiple administrations, this audit is expected to attract national attention and shape future fiscal integrity reforms.

Collectively, these actions strengthened transparency, enhanced public engagement, and influenced policy reforms. Civil society gained greater access to audit findings, while government institutions pledged stronger enforcement of recommendations. Through these efforts, the GAC reaffirmed its role as a central pillar in Liberia's governance architecture, ensuring that accountability and fiscal discipline remain at the forefront of national development.

3.2.4.2 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:

Implement public sector governance reform

The Governance Commission advanced public sector reform by coordinating Pillar Four of the AAID, launching its 2026 Work Plan, and introducing an automated reporting platform. Staff capacity was strengthened through M&E training, while a Public Sector Reform Strategy concept note was developed to improve service delivery. The Commission also achieved high scores in the government's PMCS appraisal and finalized its 2026 targets, reinforcing accountability and institutional performance.

Increase prosecution of corruption cases by 40 percent

The Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC) intensified prosecution efforts, advancing several high-profile corruption cases. Despite procedural challenges and court denials, the Commission maintained momentum, reflecting some increase in active prosecutions compared to the previous period.

Case Highlights:

- Gbarpolu Case: Motion for change of venue filed by LACC was denied.
- Liberia Telecommunications Authority (LTA) Case: Requests for venue transfer and judge's recusal both denied.
- LRRRC/Patrick Worzi Case: Venue change granted to defense; LACC's motion to rescind was not acted upon. Petition for certiorari filed by LACC was denied by Justice Yusuf Kaba.
- Rustolyn Suacoco Dennis Case: Indictment dismissed; LACC petitioned for reversal but was denied.

Justice instructed re-indictment since dismissal was without prejudice.

- Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA) case which is ongoing at Criminal Court "C" involving high profile former Liberian Public Officials implicated in dubious transfer of over US$ 6.2 million public funds. Both sides presented arguments and witnesses; cross-examinations underway.

The LACC demonstrated heightened prosecutorial activity, with multiple corruption cases actively pursued in court. While several motions were denied, the Commission's persistence and the scale of cases, particularly the FIA case exceeding USD 6 million, underscore Liberia's strengthened commitment to combating corruption during Q1 2026.

Asset declaration and verification

In addition to about 98 percent of Presidential appointees declaring assets in 2025, the Asset Declaration & Verification Unit at the LACC received a total of 523 asset declarations from officials across the Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative branches.

The Executive Branch recorded the highest level of compliance with 513 submissions (391 males and 122 females), the Judiciary branch accounted for 8 and the Legislative branch for 2 declarations. Non-compliance remained notable across all branches,

A total of 521 officials also signed the National Integrity Pledge, reflecting a strong commitment to ethical conduct, transparency, and accountability. The Unit made significant progress toward establishing a National Baseline for Asset Declaration by validating 98 institutions that submitted their organograms. However, compliance gaps persist, with 31 institutions (10 within Montserrado and 21 in other counties) failing to submit required documentation despite repeated follow-ups. This lack of responsiveness from key Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions continues to hinder the development of a comprehensive national database and raises concerns about institutional accountability.

Digitalization and protection of National Documents

Strategic Plan Launch (January 9, 2026): CNDRA unveiled its US$12.65 million Strategic Plan (2026–2030), a five-year blueprint to modernize national documentation. Key priorities include infrastructure overhaul, digitization of physical records, decentralization of archival services, and expansion of oral history collections.

- *Executive Order No. 163 (April 22, 2026):* President Joseph Boakai signed the Order, mandating all public agencies to adopt secure, interoperable systems for data exchange. The Order, effective for one year, directly aligns with CNDRA's mission and sets the stage for institutionalizing digital governance reforms through legislation.
- *Implementation Roadmap:* Within 180 days, the Office of Technology and Digital Innovation (OTDI) must deliver a prioritized roadmap, alongside the first releases of the Government Enterprise Architecture Framework and the Government Interoperability Framework.

Liberia achieved landmark progress in digital transformation during the first half of 2026, laying the foundation for a modernized documentation system and nationwide digital governance reforms.

Strengthening of the Office of the Ombudsman

The Office of the Ombudsman strengthened its institutional framework through PMS training, adoption of performance tools, and validation of its 2026 Work Plan. Internal reporting and documentation practices were improved, though staffing gaps remain a challenge. A landmark international conference launched the Office's 2025–2029 Strategic Plan and fostered peer learning with global Ombudsman institutions, civil society, and youth groups. International engagement continued with Liberia's participation in the IMF AFRITAC West 2 seminar, underscoring the need for stronger asset declaration verification and enforcement.

Strengthening and decentralization of freedom of information services

During the period under review, the Information Commission of Liberia (ICC) recorded significant progress across institutional strengthening, legislative engagement, and public outreach:

- *Performance Management:* The Human Resource Department successfully conducted two Performance Management workshops on February 17–18 and 27–28, enhancing staff efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- *Legislative Milestone:* The ICC advanced negotiations with the World Bank and key stakeholders in anticipation of the passage of the Personal Data Protection and Privacy Bill (PDPPB) by the National Legislature. A US$1.5 million project is expected to be finalized with the World Bank to support implementation of the new law.
- *Stakeholder Engagement:* A high-level stakeholder meeting was convened at a local resort in Paynesville, with support from the Center for Media Studies and Peace Building and the Swedish Embassy. The session focused on identifying and addressing discrepancies within existing acts, policies, and frameworks that affect access to information.
- *Outreach & Sensitization:* The Outreach Department conducted two Freedom of Information awareness workshops with students of St. Simon Baptist High School (January 28, 2026) and GW Gibson High School (February 28, 2026), strengthening youth awareness of their rights to information.

3.2.4.3 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 pillar include:

Demarcate and harmonize local government boundaries

Between January and July 2026, Liberia advanced its decentralization agenda by taking concrete steps to rationalize and harmonize local government boundaries. The Ministry of Local Government announced plans to reduce the number of officially recognized cities from 141 to 33, in line with constitutional requirements that cities must have at least 10,000 residents and provide essential public services such as electricity, schools, health facilities, courts, police, and waste management. Communities that do not meet these standards will be reclassified as townships, with a minimum threshold of 5,000 residents. This rationalization is expected to improve efficiency in service delivery and ensure that resources are directed to viable urban centers.

At the same time, the National Elections Commission (NEC), working with UNDP and the Liberia Land Authority, intensified efforts to finalize electoral boundary delimitation. Current electoral districts, last drawn in 2011, are outdated and based largely on voter registration data, leading to malapportionment. Field mapping exercises conducted in 2025 laid the groundwork, and by mid-2026, NEC was preparing to complete the delimitation process before the end of the year to ensure fair representation in the 2029 general elections.

These reforms are guided by the Local Government Act of 2018, the Revenue Sharing Law of 2022, and the Ministry of Local Government Act of 2025, with President Joseph Boakai providing logistical support to chiefs, community colleges, women's groups, and County Development Planning Units. Together, the rationalization of cities and the delimitation of electoral boundaries mark a significant step toward strengthening Liberia's decentralization framework, enhancing governance, and ensuring more equitable distribution of resources across counties and districts.

Digitize 30 percent of new and existing land deeds

During 2026, Liberia made notable progress in modernizing its land administration system through the digitization of both new and existing land deeds. The Liberia Land Authority (LLA), working in collaboration with the Center for National Documents and Records Agency (CNDRA), accelerated efforts to transition from paper-based records to a secure digital platform. This initiative is part of the broader national digital transformation agenda, reinforced by Executive Order No. 163, which mandates interoperable systems across government institutions.

By mid-year, the LLA had begun scanning and cataloguing thousands of historical land deeds, prioritizing densely populated counties such as Montserrado, Nimba, and Bong. At the same time, all newly issued deeds were processed directly into the digital registry, ensuring that future transactions are captured electronically from the outset. The digitization process also incorporated geospatial mapping tools, linking deed information to precise geographic coordinates to reduce disputes and overlaps.

These reforms are expected to enhance transparency, reduce fraud, and improve public access to land records. Citizens will be able to verify ownership more easily, while government agencies gain a reliable database to support urban planning, taxation, and investment decisions. Despite challenges such as limited technical capacity and funding gaps, the initiative represents a significant step toward building a modern land governance system that supports Liberia's decentralization and development goals.

3.2.4.4 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 in the implementation of this program is as follows

Capacity building of Local Government Administrative Structures

Governance workshop was conducted for County Superintendents, Finance, Administrative, and Development Officers. This initiative sought to bridge the gap between responsive leadership and citizen needs by enhancing decentralization and capabilities. The intervention has achieved 60percent progress, contributing to improved participation, governance, civil society empowerment, and coordination

Establish the Ministry of Local Government

The Ministry of Local Government has been formally established, with the Minister, Deputies, and Assistant Ministers nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Commissioning by the President is pending, marking this intervention at 100 percent completion.

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

Through its Management Services Division, CSA conducted several hands-on training workshops on the implementation of the Performance Management Systems for 183 employees (115 Males & 68 Females) from six Spending Entities (FDA, CNDRA, IIC, NFAA & Office of Ombudsman). Through its Career Management & Training Division, conducted a two-days orientation on the Civil Service Operations (Standing Orders, Welfare & Pension, Training Policy and Performance Management) for Independent Information Commission (IIC). CSA engaged in Institutional and Personnel Management across the civil service to improve data systems and enhance workforce planning, which is critical to strengthening the capacity of civil servants and promoting merit, professionalism, discipline and productivity across the Civil Service.

In a continuous effort to strengthen human resource management across the public sector, CSA has conducted personnel and credential verifications at the six (6) Institutions (MOI, NHA, GC, MOT, MLG and MME).

Formally executed the National None Disclosure Agreement (NDA) which is a critical pillar of public sector integrity, accountability and institutional protection. The CSA has taken this measure as part of strengthening governance, confidentiality and professional conduct across the entire government. It is designed to protect sensitive employee and institutional information, to guard national data and to uphold the integrity and stability of the civil service.

Establishment of Local Government Administrative Guidelines and Regulations

Standard Operating Procedures for County Service Centers and a Human Resource Manual have been developed. Furthermore, regulations for traditional societies such as Poro and Sande have been drafted, pending validation.

Establishment and Empowerment of County Treasuries and Development Planning Units

Fifteen County Development Planning Units have been established, while six additional county treasuries have been set up through collaboration between the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Ministry of Local Government.

Constitution and Operationalization of the Local Government Fiscal Board

Members of the Fiscal Board have been nominated by their respective institutions. Approval by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and appointment by the President are pending,

Construction/modernization of conference facilities in counties

Four modern conference facilities are currently under construction in Nimba, Lofa, Grand Bassa, and Bong counties. Once completed and operationalized, they will expand access to quality meetings and events infrastructure in the four counties.

Rehabilitate, strengthen and modernize the county service centers across the country

With support from the World Bank and other partners, County Service Centers are being reengineered to provide accessible and affordable services.

Enhancement of inclusive and gender responsive local economic development

The Ministry of Local Government has developed a program to train, empower, and establish gender-inclusive businesses across all 15 counties, promoting equitable economic participation.

Implement the Revenue Sharing Act in all counties

Liberia has begun implementing the Revenue Sharing Act in 2026 through fiscal decentralization reforms, expanding county treasuries and piloting property tax systems in counties like Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Margibi, Bong, and Nimba. These efforts aim to ensure that local governments directly manage and benefit from revenues, strengthening transparency, accountability, and service delivery

3.2.4.5 Program 30: Peace and Reconciliation

Objective: Foster social cohesion and healing in post-conflict society.

Enhancement of Social Cohesion and Peaceful Coexistence

Since July 2024, when the Liberia Peacebuilding Office released the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE Wave 4), no subsequent SCORE survey or report has been conducted or published. This means that from 2025 through the first half of 2026, Liberia has not produced an updated assessment on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

SCORE Wave 4 (2024) highlighted livelihood insecurity, gender disparities, and declining trust in institutions. As of June 2026, there is no SCORE Wave 5 or other updated report available. Policymakers and partners are still relying on the 2024 findings to guide development planning and peacebuilding strategies.

Establishment and operationalization of the War and Economic Crimes Court

In January 2026, the Government reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) recommendations, placing the War and Economic Crimes Court at the center of his governance agenda. By April 2026, draft legislation to formally establish the War and Economic Crimes Court and a complementary National Anti-Corruption Court was finalized. These bills defined jurisdiction, prosecutorial mechanisms, and institutional structures.

In May 2026, President Boakai issued Executive Order No. 164, renewing the mandate of the Office of the War and Economic Crimes Court for one year. The order authorized finalization of institutional frameworks, resource mobilization, and coordination with partners. The Government allocated US $2 million in the FY 2026 budget to support the court's initial setup and operations, disbursed quarterly through the Ministry of Justice. The Office of the Court was tasked with preparing a comprehensive resource-mobilization plan within 60 days, including identification of donor partners.

In June 2026, the draft bills were formally submitted to the National Legislature for debate and passage. A national civic-education campaign was launched to raise awareness about the court's purpose and dispel misconceptions. Civil society organizations, victims' groups, and international partners expressed support, viewing the initiative as a milestone in Liberia's pursuit of justice and rule of law. Additionally, ongoing consultations are being held with the United Nations, ECOWAS, and donor partners to secure technical assistance and financial support.

3.2.4.6 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

Improvement of Liberian political influence at the international level

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) intensified its engagement with Foreign Missions to stimulate the implementation of activities aimed at attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). These efforts were preceded by the development and validation of the Framework for Economic Diplomacy, which strategically repositioned the Ministry from traditional diplomatic representation toward a stronger focus on economic diplomacy. This demonstrates progress in operationalizing the new framework and signals the gradual shift toward embedding economic diplomacy as core in Liberia's foreign policy agenda.

Increasing the participation of Liberians in international organizations

Between January and June 2026, Liberia significantly elevated its participation in international organizations, most notably by formally assuming its seat as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2026–2027 term, and by making its historic debut at the World Economic Forum in Davos. These milestones marked Liberia's transition from post-conflict recovery to active engagement in global peace, security, and economic diplomacy.

Liberia began its two-year term as a non-permanent member on January 2, 2026, after winning election with 181 votes in June 2025. The Liberian flag was hoisted at UN Headquarters in New York, symbolizing its formal entry into the Council. This was Liberia's first return to the Council in over 62 years, highlighting its restored credibility in international diplomacy. Additionally, Liberia attended the World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting (Jan 19–23, 2026) in Davos-Klosters, Switzerland. The delegation was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and that of the Minister of Finance. The conference promoted Liberia's macroeconomic outlook, fiscal reforms, and investment opportunities, positioning the country as an emerging destination for responsible and sustainable investment. This milestone signaled Liberia's proactive shift toward economic diplomacy, strengthening partnerships with global investors and policymakers.

Broader Implications

- Peace & Security: Liberia's UNSC membership underscores its commitment to multilateralism and global stability.
- Economic Diplomacy: Participation in Davos reflects growing confidence in Liberia's reform trajectory and its re-emergence as a credible partner in global investment.

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

In January 2026, Liberia marked a milestone in its global engagement by attending the World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting in Davos-Klosters, Switzerland. The delegation, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance, showcased Liberia's macroeconomic outlook, fiscal reforms, and investment opportunities, positioning the country as an emerging destination for responsible and sustainable investment. This participation signaled Liberia's proactive embrace of economic diplomacy, strengthening ties with global investors and policymakers and reinforcing its credibility as a partner in international economic cooperation.

3.2.4.7 Program 32: Diplomatic and Consular Services

This program seeks to enhance the country's international representation and protect its citizens abroad.

Key achievement under this program include:

Development and operationalization of e-Visa system and services

Liberia has modernized its visa system since March 2025, travelers can apply for an electronic visa on arrival (e-VOA) online, with approvals issued in about 72 hours. In 2026, the system remains active, making entry easier for most visitors, while ECOWAS citizens continue to enjoy visa-free access.

The system was designed to streamline visa applications, reduce processing time, and improve transparency by allowing applicants to submit documents and payments online. Technical support was provided by international partners to ensure compliance with global standards on digital identity verification and border security. By March 2026, the e-Visa portal was piloted for selected categories, including tourist visas, business visas, and short-term entry permits. The platform integrated with Liberia's national payment systems, enabling applicants to pay fees electronically in both Liberian dollars and USD. Immigration officers received training on digital case management, ensuring smoother processing and reducing reliance on paper-based systems. By June 2026, the system was fully operational at Roberts International Airport (RIA) and major land border posts, with plans to expand coverage to all entry points.

The operationalization of Liberia's e-Visa system in 2026 represents a major step toward modernizing immigration services and advancing national development priorities. By simplifying visa access, the platform is expected to stimulate tourism promotion and business travel, opening new opportunities for economic growth. At the same time, the system strengthens Liberia's image as a modern, investment-friendly destination, signaling a proactive embrace of economic diplomacy. Importantly, the digitalization of visa services reduces corruption risks and enhances accountability, reinforcing Liberia's commitment to governance and transparency. Beyond national benefits, the initiative aligns with broader regional integration efforts under ECOWAS and the African Union's digital transformation agenda, positioning Liberia as a forward-looking partner in continental cooperation.

Despite these achievements, challenges remain. Rural applicants continue to face limited internet access, constraining uptake of the system outside urban centers. Sustained capacity building for immigration staff is essential to ensure effective service delivery and adaptation to new technologies. Moreover, the long-term success of the e-Visa system will depend on stable funding and technical support, both domestically and from international partners, to maintain and upgrade the platform.

Improvement of the sector's institutional capacity and service delivery

During the reporting period, the average processing time for consular services was 140 hours. This figure reflects the full range of services delivered, including regular, express, and recall passports; issuance of laissez-passer; embassy visas; and the filing of Articles of Incorporation.

The Ministry maintained service delivery across all consular functions within an average timeframe of 140 hours, demonstrating consistent operational performance in meeting public demand for essential documentation and consular support.

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

During the reporting period, the Ministry successfully advanced the implementation of a unified legal identity system for passports, which is now firmly operational and serving the public effectively. This reform integrates a biometric regional system covering all passport holders, ensuring enhanced security, streamlined processing, and improved service delivery. The unified system has strengthened Liberia's passport issuance process, providing citizens with a secure, modern, and reliable identity framework that aligns with regional biometric standards and significantly improves public access to consular services.

Additionally, Liberia is advancing efforts to establish a unified legal identity system to strengthen passport issuance and related services. The initiative was spearheaded by the National Identification Registry (NIR) in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aiming to integrate national ID data with passport processing to ensure accuracy, reduce fraud, and streamline service delivery.

During this period, technical teams worked on linking the biometric enrollment system under the NIR concession agreement with Austria's OSD International to the passport database, creating a single, verifiable identity source for Liberian citizens. This integration ensures that every passport applicant is authenticated against the national ID registry, thereby enhancing security and compliance with international travel standards. The broader implications of this reform are significant. It strengthens Liberia's border security, aligns with ECOWAS and ICAO standards, and supports the country's digital transformation agenda. However, challenges remain, particularly in ensuring nationwide enrollment in the national ID system, addressing data protection concerns, and securing sustained funding for system upgrades and maintenance. Overall, the first half of 2026 marked a decisive step toward operationalizing a single legal identity framework for passport services in Liberia, laying the foundation for more secure, efficient, and internationally recognized travel documentation.

Strengthening engagement with the Liberian diaspora and exploring their potential

GOL of Liberia is currently concluding the drafting of a diaspora bond. Additionally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) strengthened its engagement with Foreign Missions to mobilize resources and foster closer ties with Liberians in the diaspora, with the aim of encouraging their participation in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Liberia.

3.2.5 PILLAR 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Pillar 5 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

3.2.5.1 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:

Expansion, decentralization and modernization of environmental services

EPA expanded its presence in all 15 counties, activated County Environmental Committees nationwide, developed coastal climate baselines, and County Action Plans for the 15 counties. The EPA also identified and acquired land in five counties for future county headquarters and advanced negotiations for additional county sites.

The EPA began digitization of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) processes. As part of its institutional modernization, the Agency is transitioning its ESIA processes to automated systems and upgraded its central compliance monitoring lab with GIS integration to improve regulatory enforcement.

Additionally, EPA has installed solarized systems at its building (60 kW), at the National University Climate Action Laboratory (43 kW), and at the Ministry of Mines and Energy building (28 kW) for sustainable energy supply to modernize and improve environmental services.

In advancing environmental governance and services, the EPA conducted 470 inspections, granted 58 permits, rejected 19 permits, conducted 39 investigations, imposed two fines, collected US$15,000 in fine payments, and issued two restoration orders. Also, in Q1 of 2026, chemical management and water-company actions included 44 EPA inspections/site verifications, 51 environmental investigations, 41 chemical registrations, six chemical import permits, 24 effluent discharge permits, four fumigation permits, three transportation permits, and 75 sachet-water certificates printed, of which 43 were issued.

Increasing the coverage and accuracy of the national GHG inventory and ensuring that it includes carbon stocks

Liberia strengthened the coverage and accuracy of its national greenhouse gas inventory through a comprehensive national forest-cover inventory led by the Environmental Protection Agency and Forestry Development Authority, with technical support from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations. The results were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, aligning carbon-stock data with international standards and strengthening Liberia's credibility in global climate governance.

Liberia also submitted its Seventh National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, First National Report on Access and Benefit Sharing, and Fifth National Biosafety Report under the Cartagena Protocol. These achievements demonstrate progress in biodiversity protection, biosafety regulation, equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources, environmental data systems, international reporting, and institutional capacity.

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

Liberia has taken bold steps to mobilize climate and biodiversity financing through innovative models that strengthen resilience and expand resource flows. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of Agriculture, NaFAA, and partner institutions have begun implementing a five-year US$10 million climate finance project in agriculture, designed to integrate climate-smart practices into food systems and enhance rural livelihoods. Building on this momentum, the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) submitted an expression of interest valued at US$30–40 million to the Climate Information Services (CIS) window, signaling Liberia's ambition to scale climate data and decision-support systems nationwide.

At the regional level, Liberia advanced work on a US$2.33 million biodiversity finance initiative with The Gambia, targeting resource mobilization and enforcement actions against illegal mining that threaten ecosystems. In parallel, through UNDP, Liberia submitted a US$17.5 million proposal to the Fund for Loss and Damage, underscoring its proactive engagement in securing global climate justice financing.

Implementation of large-scale resilience projects has also continued. These include the US$10 million Sinoe County Coastal Defense Project, the US$10 million Climate Information System Project, and the US$25 million Monrovia Metropolitan Coastal Defense Project. Together, these initiatives demonstrate Liberia's commitment to protecting vulnerable communities, strengthening climate information systems, and safeguarding biodiversity through diversified financing streams.

Construction and equipment of institutional facilities and Climate Change Early Response Center

Liberia has strengthened its institutional foundation for environmental governance through the construction and equipping of key facilities, including the establishment of the Climate Change Early Response Center. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the purchase of its current headquarters building, along with the land housing its state-of-the-art laboratory, ensuring permanence and stability for national environmental operations.

To decentralize services, the EPA secured three acres of land in Bong County for the construction of a regional headquarters and laboratory, a milestone that will bring specialized environmental services closer to communities. Negotiations have also advanced for land purchases in four additional counties, laying the groundwork for a nationwide network of regional facilities that will enhance responsiveness, monitoring, and climate action at the local level.

These investments in infrastructure represent more than physical expansion—they symbolize Liberia's commitment to building resilient institutions capable of addressing climate change and environmental challenges with speed, precision, and modern capacity. By anchoring its operations in permanent facilities and extending its reach across counties, Liberia is positioning itself to deliver stronger environmental protection and climate response for generations to come.

Promotion of the circular economy

Liberia has advanced its circular-economy commitment by prioritizing waste management, recycling, pollution reduction, resource efficiency, reuse, and sustainable environmental governance within national environmental management. This shift from linear consumption seeks to address immediate environmental challenges while supporting long-term sustainability, economic innovation, green job creation, cleaner and more resilient communities, and inclusive growth. By transforming waste into opportunity, Liberia is aligning environmental governance with global sustainability standards and local development needs.

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

3.2.5.2 Program 34: Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration

Objective: Ensure sustainable management of forests including their productive utilization for economic gains, the effective conservation, and restoration of Liberia's ecosystems prioritizing those most vulnerable to climate change impacts and recognizing their role in providing crucial ecosystem services for the economy, supporting livelihoods, promoting biodiversity, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and contributing to economic development

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

Management of National Parks and improvement of land use planning around Protected Areas (PAs) and Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs)

Liberia has strengthened its commitment to national park management and improved land-use planning around Protected Areas (PAs) and Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs) through several concrete actions:

- ***Recruitment & Deployment of Rangers***: The Forestry Development Authority (FDA), in collaboration with partners, recruited, trained, and deployed 30 **rangers** to enhance surveillance and enforcement.
- ***Deployment Locations:*** These rangers have been stationed across key biodiversity hotspots, including Sapo National Park (Sinoe County), East Nimba Nature Reserve (Nimba

County), and Lake Piso Multiple Use Reserve (Grand Cape Mount County). Their presence strengthens monitoring of biodiversity, prevents illegal encroachment, and supports community engagement.

- ***Policy & Planning Frameworks:*** Liberia validated the National **Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)** and the National **Conservation Strategy (NCS)**, which provide structured guidance for land-use planning and integration of conservation priorities into national development.
- ***Enforcement Actions:*** The Armed Forces of Liberia supported the FDA in removing **illegal occupants from Sapo National Park**, reinforcing the government's resolve to protect its largest and most biologically diverse park.
- ***Community Integration:*** Land-use planning around PPAs has been improved through consultations with local communities, ensuring that conservation efforts align with sustainable livelihoods.

Together, these achievements highlight Liberia's integrated approach combining enforcement, community engagement, and strategic planning to ensure that Protected Areas remain secure, resilient, and central to the country's sustainable development vision.

Gazettement of proposed protected areas (feasibility studies)

Liberia has advanced the gazettement of proposed protected areas, moving Kwa and Wonegizi toward the terminal stage of formal recognition. This process has been anchored in strong community engagement, with awareness campaigns conducted on boundary flagging and demarcation in fringe communities surrounding both sites.

To ensure inclusivity and transparency, consent documents were prepared for Wonegizi communities, while a 60-day public notice was circulated in Kwa fringe communities, regional offices, and broadcast through FM radio stations. These measures have strengthened public participation and accountability in the gazettement process.

In addition, Liberia completed customary land formalization and participatory land-use planning in two clans within the Wonegizi area, ensuring that local communities are empowered and that land governance aligns with conservation priorities.

Together, these actions reflect Liberia's commitment to balancing biodiversity protection with community rights, embedding participatory approaches into the establishment of new protected areas. By advancing gazettement through legal, social, and ecological processes, Liberia is laying the groundwork for sustainable conservation that is both nationally owned and locally supported.

Expansion of marine and coastal ecosystem protection services

Marine and coastal protection efforts have been focused on mangrove ecosystem management through the Global Mangrove Alliance, Liberia Chapter. The EPA conducted site monitoring of mangrove plots and collected geo-referenced data to support coordination and knowledge exchange.

Conservation of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas

Conducted monthly surveillance and law enforcement action taken across Sapo National Park, Wonegizi PPA, and Kwa PPA. This resulted to the arrest of 28 suspects for illegal activities in Sapo National Park, seized 600 pieces of saw timber during a three-day enforcement patrol near Gulima village, also rehabilitated and released threatened species, including pangolins, duikers, water chevrotain, tortoises, and dwarf crocodiles, into Sapo National Park and Warkolor Forest. The FDA established governance and co-management structures for six ecotourism communities surrounding Sapo National Park.

Restoration of degraded forestlands and increasing urban canopy and the planting of additional trees in green corridors

Initiated nursery propagation trials and provided nursery training to communities in Lofa County. Also, assessment of a reforestation site and meeting of a free, prior informed consent are steps taken toward restoration.

Implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy

During the quarter, FDA advanced the Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) framework from subnational to national scale, using a 4 km interval and addressing all five REDD+ activities, and continued Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) through random selection of 215 plots from a total dataset of 5,990 plots to validate methodologies and support preparation of a modified FREL submission to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As a result of these efforts, Liberia submitted the second forest reference emission level to the UNFCCC as a sustainable development commitment.

Improvement of national programs and policies to enhance forest carbon stocks in line with the NDC

For the period, FDA supported the carbon policy development and alignment with national carbon market governance through the Carbon Development Policy review process.

Reduction of human-wildlife conflict and halting human-induced extinction of threatened species

The Government, through the FDA responded to elephant-related human-wildlife conflict in Guyanta, Gbarpolu County. An inventory of crop losses and affected victims was conducted and emergency relief including cash (US$1,000) and assorted food items for affected households were provided. The National Strategy on Combating Wildlife Crime have been submitted for formal validation.

Expansion and modernization of the FTI training facility

The Government of Liberia (GoL) has provided partial support in response to the overall needs expressed by the Forestry Training Institute (FTI). However, significant gaps remain, particularly in accommodation facilities, office spaces, and additional classrooms. A critical concern is that while construction projects are undertaken, no furniture is provided to make these facilities functional. Sustained support is therefore required to ensure that future investments address infrastructure holistically, including furnishing, to fully meet the training needs of foresters.

3.2.5.3 Program 35: Renewable Energy

Objective: Create a sustainable energy future for Liberia by increasing access to safe and affordable energy and fuel sources, while reducing GHG emissions and reducing the risk and vulnerability of climate change impacts on the energy sector.

During the period under review, Liberia made **substantial progress** in diversifying its energy mix, expanding rural electrification, professionalizing the solar workforce, and promoting clean cooking. The commissioning of the **20MW solar plant at Mount Coffee** and validation of the **Net-Metering Policy** stand out as landmark achievements, while rural mini-grids and SME support demonstrate growing private sector engagement

Strengthening the regulatory framework for renewable energy

Liberia reviewed and updated its National Energy Policy, issued Executive Orders to attract independent power producers and suspend tariffs on off-grid solar equipment, introduced licensing for solar PV installers, validated its first Net-Metering Policy, and launched a $105M Renewable Energy Investment Plan.

Increasing rural renewable energy supply

Major projects advanced, including LIRENAP (80percent complete, benefiting 50,000 people), Gbedin hydropower (25percent complete, targeting 60,000 beneficiaries), LESSAP (95percent complete, electrifying 150,000 people), River Gee hydropower (12percent complete), and rural electrification in Buchanan, Greenville, and Barclayville (15percent complete).

Supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with renewable energy solutions

Duty exemptions and results-based financing enabled solar companies to distribute productive-use energy equipment to SMEs and agricultural value chains

Promoting private sector off-grid and community-based renewable energy solutions

$1.5M catalytic grants supported eight solar companies under LESSAP, expanding PAYGO solar home systems and off-grid solutions.

Establishment and promotion of a robust national program on solar energy and other energy efficient lighting technologies

Over 200 participants trained in Bong County; ongoing TVET programs in Monrovia and Gbarnga; regional certification programs (ROGEAP ASPIRE) strengthened the solar workforce.

Implementation of a resilient energy generation mix plan

Commissioned Liberia's first 20MW solar plant at Mount Coffee (June 2026), integrated with hydropower, marking a shift toward hybrid hydro-solar generation.

Development of off-grid small hydropower plants (HPP) and on-grid ones

Energicity (Starlight Energy Liberia) commissioned solar mini-grids in Gbarpolu County, serving 500+ homes and institutions, with plans to expand to 30 sites reaching ~40,000 people

Supporting the adoption of cleaner cooking technologies, particularly ICS

Over 13,000 improved cook-stoves distributed nationwide; institutional stoves piloted in schools; national clean cooking strategy completed in June 2026, integrating into energy planning with $80–100M investment mobilization targets. Additionally, the first National Clean Cooking Strategy (2025-2026) is being developed

3.2.5.4 Program 36: Solid Waste Management

Objective: 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.

From January to June 2026, Liberia made notable progress in modernizing waste management infrastructure, launching composting initiatives, and strengthening public-private partnerships, though challenges remain in landfill capacity, financing, and healthcare waste practices.

Rehabilitation & Modernization of Waste Infrastructure

Under the Liberia Urban Resilience Project (LURP), the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) and World Bank reviewed progress on upgrading transfer stations and disposal facilities, with emphasis on easing operational pressure at existing landfills.

Paynesville City Corporation (PCC) improved sanitation by recruiting 500 youth and 45 supervisors, intensifying waste collection and disposal across Paynesville, Johnsonville, and Barnesville, fumigating disposal sites, developing a Citywide Waste Management Plan, and conducting public awareness campaigns

Landfill Gas Recovery (Cheesemanburg)

Cheesemanburg landfill remains under strain, with MCC requesting technical support to develop financial models for landfill gas recovery systems. The project is part of broader climate resilience efforts but has not yet reached full operationalization.

Private Sector Participation

During the reporting period, sixteen (16) SMEs and forty-three (43) CBEs were licensed to operate within the city limits of Monrovia for a duration of one year. To strengthen waste management, the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) published a Request for Proposal on its official Facebook page and in national newspapers to outsource services under the PPP Solid Waste Framework. As a result, these service providers were deployed across Districts 7, 8, 9, and 16. Beyond the PPP operations, MCC additionally deployed nine (9) SMEs and thirty-six (36) CBEs, further expanding coverage and enhancing solid waste management in the city. Additionally, a new PPP Framework for Waste Management was launched in June 2026, bringing together municipal authorities, private operators, and community enterprises. The framework aims to improve collection, recycling, and disposal services across Monrovia and Paynesville, addressing decades of fragmented responsibilities.

Waste-to-Energy Initiatives (recycle)

The Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) has engaged six companies in the city's recycling program, namely Ever-Green, Green-City, Hysaa, and Libra, among others. While these firms are actively participating in recycling initiatives, MCC does not yet have verified data on the percentage of total waste being recycled. Establishing this baseline remains a priority to measure impact and strengthen accountability within the recycling framework. Discussions under LURP and PPP frameworks included waste-to-energy pilots, though large-scale implementation remains pending. Authorities are exploring models to convert municipal solid waste into energy as part of climate resilience planning.

Composting & Organic Waste Transformation

In March 2026, the EPA and MCC, with partners, launched a state-of-the-art composting plant in Fiamah, Montserrado County. The facility processes food and organic waste into compost for agriculture and landscaping, reducing open dumping and greenhouse emissions.

Healthcare Waste Management

Progress has been slower in healthcare waste. Authorities continue to rely on incineration, though discussions are underway to introduce safer disposal methods and reduce emissions.

PPPs & Financing

The PPP framework is designed to attract private financing and donor support for infrastructure investments in the waste sector. MCC is finalizing financial models to back PPP operations, with World Bank technical assistance.

3.2.6 PILLAR 6: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

This pillar aims to develop a skilled, knowledgeable, healthy and empowered population, to drive sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development.

3.2.6.1 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.

During the reporting period, the following were achieved:

Enhancement of school management capacity

During the first half of 2026, a total of 805 (685 males and 120 females) school managers successfully completed continuous professional development (CPD) Phase I training, thereby strengthening school leadership and instructional supervision capacity nationwide. The categories of school leaders that the Ministry of Education (MoE) considered for training included principals, vice principals, registrars, and instructional supervisors. The number of leaders so far trained compares favorably with the AAID target of training 1,400 school administrators in leadership, management and accountability skills by 2029.

Strengthening teachers' capacity to deliver gender and disability transformative education

During the first half of 2026, MoE has provided gender-responsive and disability-inclusive pedagogy training to a total of 2,573 teachers (2,259 males and 314 females). The Bureau for Early Childhood Education (BECE) developed the training concept notes and implementation framework with more training scheduled for subsequent quarters. There is a plan in Q3 to increase this proportion in order to advance inclusive teaching practices nationwide

Recruitment and deployment of female psychosocial and career counselors at all levels

The MoE reports that no new female psychosocial or career counselors have been recruited in the first half of FY2026. However, in 2025, 174 psychosocial counselors were recruited and deployed to 156 schools around the country to promote gender-sensitive education and improve the learning environment for girls.

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

No new functional girls' or boys' health clubs were reported during the first half of 2026. The MOE activities under this intervention largely focused on provision of support to acquisition of menstrual hygiene materials, but did not include health club establishment or reporting. In this regard, MoE supported the distribution of menstrual hygiene materials to more than 23,630 girls to advance gender-sensitive education and improve support for girls in schools. In addition, menstrual hygiene management banks were also established in 150 schools.

Provision of relevant STEM equipment to upper basic and secondary schools

Effort was made in advancing STEM education across schools. Across the First and Second Quarters in FY 2026, MoE distributed science kits to 52 schools as an interim measure to strengthen practical science instruction. STEM implementation activities were further advanced to support practical learning and improve students' exposure to science and technology.

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

The MOE made progress in advancing TVET reforms, strengthening instructional support, and improving the usage and infusion of ICT in TVET education. A total of 88 Senior Secondary schools were equipped with IT Infrastructure (Starlink Internet Service) in Sinoe, River Gee, Maryland, Grand Kru, Grand Gedeh and Montserrado. These schools are the Senior Secondary Schools that benefited from the IRISE Grant.

Strengthening enforcement of the code of conduct to tackle school-related GBV in education institutions at all levels

Progress was made in promoting safe, inclusive, and gender-responsive school environments. As a result, no new cases of SRGBV were recorded or reported during the first half of 2026. To further strengthen school-level safeguarding, an awareness campaign focused on the Girls' Education Policy and the Teacher Code of Conduct regarding SRGBV was conducted targeting multiple stakeholders. This has improved the awareness regarding SRGBV in schools and how to gradually eliminate it.

3.2.6.2 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:

Undertaking teachers' continuous professional development

While the Ministry of Education made progress in strengthening teacher professional development, no teachers were able to achieve certification or qualification through Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programs in the first half of 2026. CPD Phase I and II activities were largely limited to refresher and in-service training for teachers, school leaders and administrators. Certification mechanisms for teachers are expected in later quarters.

Provision of incentives to attract and support the deployment of qualified teachers in underserved areas

The MOE made progress in strengthening teacher support and deployment across the education sector by reviewing incentive schemes with the objective of implementing them in future. As of the first half of 2026, no teacher incentive payments had been issued pending the finalization of the review.

Provision of training to TVET instructors

The first half of 2026 saw 115 TVET instructors (102 males, 13 females) from Zwedru Multilateral, Haper Multilateral, Harbel Multilateral, Voinjamin Multilateral, Tubman High, Mary N. Cheeseman, Voker Mission Mary N. Cheeseman, ETI Mary N. Cheeseman, Booker Washington, MVTC, and TUMUTU receive certification under national TVET standards. This is geared towards strengthening and standardizing TVET education in Liberia. While certification of 115 TVET instructors has been achieved in the first half of 2026, this falls short of the 1, 400 AAID target. Efforts to accelerate the certification process will need fast tracking given the importance that the AAID places on TVET in job creation and skills enhancement for the young people.

Provision of incentives to professional education volunteers across the sector

While there are education volunteers recruited in the Liberian education system, no stipends have been paid to them in the first half of 2026. Volunteer engagement and stipend disbursement are planned in the subsequent quarters.

Development and rolling out a system for teacher licensing

The Ministry kick-started the preparatory work for developing a system for teacher licensing. As of the end of June 2026, the development process of the system was in advanced stages with implementation expected to start in September 2026.

3.2.6.3 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 priority interventions are pursued under this program.

Building, renovating or expanding inclusive and climate-resilient school infrastructure

During the first half of 2026, the MoE completed renovation works on sixty (60) public schools nationwide. An additional twenty-five (25) schools remain under renovation. Besides, 2 new schools were constructed in Beh Town, Bomi County and Gbarnga, Bong County, respectively. This represents 4 percent of the 2,134 planned schools' infrastructure to be renovated, and constructed by 2029.

Supporting WASH and menstrual hygiene interventions in schools

During the first half of 2026, menstrual hygiene management banks were established in 150 schools. This represents a 1percent achievement rate against the AAID target of ensuring that 3,542 schools possess functional WASH and menstrual hygiene facilities by 2029. There is a need to accelerate actions to deliver the target in the years ahead.

Expansion and acquisition of instructional materials for PWDs

Inclusive education and foundational learning were strengthened through continued reforms and curriculum revisions across Early Childhood Education, Primary C, KG2–Grade 6 English, and Mathematics. These efforts contributed to improved curriculum alignment, stronger foundational literacy and numeracy support, and more inclusive learning opportunities for children across the education system. Generally, no schools were equipped with specialized instructional materials for persons with disabilities during the first half of 2026 but rather activities focused on teacher training, inclusion assessments, policy revision, and general learner support.

Supporting children with learning disabilities

By the end of June 2026, the Special and Inclusive Education (SIE) Division of MoE had conducted inclusive assessments and supported 1,703 learners (836 males, 867females) with specialized learning needs. The number of beneficiaries exceeds the AAID by 700 or 70 percent. This means that the Government has performed well in terms of promoting inclusive education specifically in the provision of instructional materials for PWDs.

Expansion and modernization of TVET facilities

By the end of June 2026, 6 TVET facilities across Liberia had been expanded and modernized. The facilities that were refurbished during this period are: those at Bassa High School (Bassa); CH Dewey High School (Bong County); Gbarpolu High School (Gbarpolu); Robertsport High School (Cape Mount); Yarpeh Town High School (Rivercess); and JW Pearson High School (Nimba). This development is geared towards contributing to the strengthening of skills development and alignment of technical education with labor market needs.

Equipment of school facilities with STEM equipment

STEM education was strengthened through the distribution of science kits to 52 schools, improving access to practical learning materials and supporting hands-on science instruction. STEM implementation activities were also advanced, contributing to improved learner engagement, stronger science education delivery, and enhanced foundational skills for innovation and technical learning.

Provision of cash grants to poorest students & students with disabilities

There were no student beneficiaries of cash grants recorded during the period under review. This means that of the 10percent AAID target nothing (0 percent) has been achieved. This risks perpetuation of vulnerabilities and disparities in access to education among the poorest categories of students and PWDs.

Subsidization of private schools in underserved areas unreached by public schools

During the first half of 2026, the percentage of learners from poor backgrounds exempted from tuition payment in private schools was 0 percent against the AAID target of 15percent by end of 2029.

3.2.6.4 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.

Key progress made during the first half of 2026 include:

Provision of open-access, non-copyright textbooks for every child

Efforts to distribute open-access, non-copyright text books to every child to achieve a 1:1 student text book ratio have not yet taken off. During the period under review, the EMIS data for 2024/2025 revealed that the student-to-text book ratios for lower basic, upper basic, and Senior Secondary Education (SSE) are: 12:1, 14:1, and 5:1 respectively. These results are below the AAID target of 1:1. There is therefore a need to prioritize investment in text books provision to all learners in education institutions.

Development of a national learning assessment system for tracking early learning outcomes (Grades 3 & 6)

There has been no progress made towards the development of a national learning assessment system to determine the proficiency levels in numeracy and literacy for grades 3 and 6. This is evidenced by absence of learning assessment data for Grades 3 and 6 was reported during the first half of 2026. Therefore, minimum proficiency levels cannot be determined.

Expansion of school feeding & school health initiatives at foundational levels

During the first half of 2026, 1,834 schools operated a feeding program. This number is above the target of the 382 set out in the AAID. Over 245, 591 learners across the 15 counties received food supplies. This will contribute to improving nutrition, learning outcomes and school attendance in Liberia.

Expansion of training in comprehensive sexual education (CSE) & menstrual hygiene

The number of female students that received menstrual hygiene products during the first half of 2026 totaled 25,239 of whom 23,630 received the facilities in Q1 while 1,609 benefited in Q2. This is 8percent of the 2029 AAID target of 300,000. In addition, during the same reporting period, 8 schools received comprehensive sexual education (CSE) to improve the awareness of female learners about their reproductive and sexual health. Generally, the Government has been able to distribute menstrual hygiene support materials to promote safe and healthy learning environments for girls.

Development of students' digital skills

As at the end of June 2026, 156 Public School Senior Secondary Students were effectively using the C3 Cloud Learning Management System where they could access text books, assignments and quizzes. However, there is no data/statistics from the sector on the percentage of learners in Junior and Senior secondary with digital skills that is reported.

Expansion & strengthening of accelerated learning for high school dropouts

In the period under review, no high school drop outs were enrolled in accelerated learning programs yet. This is against the end of AAID target of 5,000.

Development of Special Needs education policy

By the end of the first half of 2026, the Government had not yet embarked on the development of the Special Needs Education Policy that is required to provide the overall guidance of the sub-sector.

3.2.6.5 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 achievement made during the period under review are:

Enhancement of free & compulsory education in early, primary & secondary education

Whereas the Government is undertaking a number of actions to enhance enrolment rates, no gross enrollment rate data was reported for early childhood, primary, or secondary levels during at the first half year mark. The GER is collected annually during the school census and will be reported in Q4.

Revision of academic curriculum to fit agribusiness & HORECA content

Curriculum revisions were completed for several levels; however, no schools or colleges adopted the revised curricula during the period under review. These revisions supported the alignment of learning content with competency-based instructional approaches, contributing to improved teaching quality, stronger foundational learning, and better curriculum coherence across key education levels.

Establishment of Liberia Technical & Vocational Education Training Commission

The TVET Commission is yet to be formally set up. During the period under review, the bulk of the activities aimed at kick-starting the process of establishing the Commission have largely focused on preparatory work, including advocacy, stakeholder mapping, and drafting of institutional framework documents.

Strengthening of education system volunteers

Whereas in 2025, a total of 2,148 volunteers were recruited and deployed, no volunteers were recruited or deployed during the first half of 2026. The Ministry plans to transition an additional 1,000 volunteers to the payroll in 2026. Volunteer coordination mechanisms were also enhanced, contributing to better workforce organization, improved staff deployment support, and more effective management of human resources for education service delivery.

Increasing the number of women in leadership positions at school, district, county, and national levels

By the end of June 2026, the MoE indicated that 26 percent of school leaders were female. Administrative data in the sector shows that there are 16 CEOs and 125 DEOs, of whom 1 is a female CEO while 23 DEOs are female. Also, the 2024/2025 school census showed that there are 17,189 principals and 75,562 teachers in Liberia, of whom 3,626 females are principals and 20,355 females are teachers. This implies that 26percent of school leaders are female against the 2029 AAID target of 30 percent.

Mainstreaming of STEM projects at all appropriate levels

No secondary schools reported STEM curriculum integration during the first half of 2026. The main activities focused on teacher training, STEM material distribution, and procurement for laboratory upgrades. During the reporting period, 35 STEM teachers were trained in math education. The Ministry also commenced procurement for renovation of 78 science laboratories and internet installation in 156 public senior secondary schools.

Implementation of National Standards & Guidelines for TVET

As at June 30, 2026, 2,334 private and faith-based K-12 schools of the 3,636 targeted schools had been permitted (were in compliance) resulting in 64percent compliance. TVET reform initiatives were advanced to strengthen technical and vocational education delivery and improve alignment with skills development priorities.

Improvement of management, governance & accountability of the education system

As at the end of June 2026, no single school had a fully functional management system. The EMIS data for 2024/2025 shows that 6,394 K-12 and TVET schools had fully functional management systems. The EMIS school data for 2025/2026 will be published in August 2026.

Instituting CPD for leaders (principals & admin staff)

No school principals or administrative staff achieved certification or qualification through CPD during Q2. Activities focused on training, leadership development, and monitoring, but no certification processes were implemented or reported.

Strengthening regulatory & operating framework for PPPs in education

As of the end of June 2026, there were no formalized PPP agreements. The Ministry continues to engage partners, but no agreements were finalized during the quarter.

Integration of TVET streams in secondary schools

The 2025/2026 school census data will be reported at the end of August, 2026. Student enrollment data from TVET programs in secondary schools will be reported in Q3 and Q4.

Integration of digital technology (tablets) with teaching materials in secondary schools

No data was reported on tablet usage among students or teachers during Q1. Digital learning tools have not yet been deployed or monitored.

3.2.6.6 Program 42 - Higher Education

This program seeks to strengthen equitable access, quality, relevance, and governance within Liberia's higher education system in order to enhance the skills base of Liberian youth. It aims to ensure that young people have access to relevant, quality higher education and employable skills that respond to national development priorities and labor market demands.

Key achievements under this program include:

Rationalization of academic courses to include Agribusiness & HORECA

Curriculum quality and relevance were strengthened through the completion of revisions for Early Childhood Education, Primary C, B Certificate, and KG2–Grade 6 English and Mathematics. These revisions improved alignment with national learning standards and competency frameworks, contributing to stronger foundational learning, improved

Improvement of higher education quality & development of scientific/technological research

Higher education quality and relevance were strengthened through the advancement of inclusive education, TVET, and STEM reform initiatives under the Ministry of Education. Collaboration with development partners and education stakeholders was also enhanced, contributing to improved coordination, stronger reform implementation, and better alignment of education programs with skills development and national development priorities.

Provision of free tuition for all teachers in Training Public Universities

Access to teacher education and higher education support was expanded through the processing of 1,333 scholarship beneficiaries under local and bilateral scholarship programs. This achievement contributed to improved tuition support, increased opportunities for teachers and students, and strengthened human capital development within the education sector. It also supported efforts to create a more enabling, inclusive, and equitable higher education environment.

Creation of enabling environment for healthy, safe, protective, & disability-inclusive access to HEIs

Inclusive and equitable access to education was strengthened through the development of instructional materials in 16 Liberian languages, supporting culturally relevant learning and improved access for diverse learners. Inclusive education reforms were also advanced to promote safer, more protective, and disability-inclusive learning environments. In addition, technical and financial support was secured from UNICEF and UNESCO for Early Childhood Education policy development, contributing to stronger policy planning and broader access to inclusive education services.

Integration of digital technology in all HEI programs

Digital technology integration in education was strengthened through advanced planning for EMIS improvement and data digitalization under the Ministry of Education. Collaboration with teacher training institutions on digital learning was also enhanced, contributing to stronger education data systems, improved digital capacity, and better use of technology to support teaching, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.

Establishment of collaboration with private sector through PPPs

Public-private and partner collaboration in education was strengthened through improved partner coordination and sector performance tracking activities under the Ministry of Education. Collaboration with education partners was also secured for foundational learning initiatives, contributing to stronger stakeholder alignment, improved monitoring of sector priorities, and enhanced support for quality learning outcomes.

3.2.6.7 Program 43: Health Sector Reforms

This program seeks to promote equity, efficiency, quality, financing, and sustainability in the delivery of healthcare services through an enhanced policy environment. Undertaking comprehensive health sector reforms will improve health financing modalities, provide universal coverage, and enhance the regulatory framework for health sector actors

Key progress during the reporting period include:

Development and implementation of community pharmacy and cost-sharing schemes in public health facilities

The Community Revolving Drug Fund and Cost Sharing Scheme was sustained across all 487 government health facilities nationwide during the first quarter of 2026, contributing to improved accountability, transparency, and uninterrupted access to essential medicines. Supervision and mentorship visits were conducted in 48 facilities by the Office of Financial Management, where improved management practices and minimal stock-outs were observed. Facility-level fund management was strengthened through the use of bank and mobile money accounts, while County Focal Persons supported regular monthly reporting. Progress was also made in finalizing the CRDF operational manual in collaboration with FARA, and a draft Memorandum of Understanding with Partners in Health was developed to guide implementation in PIH-supported facilities.

Establish the Health Equity Fund (HEF) for Universal Health Coverage Bill

Progress was made toward establishing the Liberia Health Equity Fund (LHEF) for Universal Health Coverage, with the Ministry of Health drafting and submitting the LHEF Bill to the President to create a legal framework for sustainable health financing and expanded coverage for vulnerable populations. Following concerns raised by the President's Legal Advisor regarding revenue streams, technical consultations were held with MFDP, LRA, and NASSCORP to finalize funding options. As a result, the revised LHEF for UHC Bill was resubmitted to the Legal Advisor and forwarded to the President for review, endorsement, and onward submission to the National Legislature for enactment. Once enacted into law, Liberia will move towards attaining universal health coverage, reduction of financial hardship for households and strengthen the entire health system.

Enhancement of health products regulatory environment

During the first quarter of 2026, the health products regulatory environment was strengthened through the completion of LMHRA's 2026–2030 Strategic Plan situational analysis, expanded post-market surveillance, improved quality control testing, and increased licensing of health facilities and professionals. Inspections were conducted across 129 facilities, leading to the quantification of over 7,193 kg of pharmaceutical waste, while product registration and dossier evaluations continued in line with LMHRA standards and WHO guidelines. Quality control capacity also improved, with 858 samples processed and 624 physio-chemical tests completed, confirming 73 percent of certified health products on the market. In addition, 268 health facilities and 1,035 health professionals were licensed, reinforcing regulatory compliance, accountability, and quality assurance across the health system. Progress was also made toward establishing an ISO-compliant National Quality Control Laboratory and operationalizing the Koko Town Waste Management Site to further strengthen testing capacity and safe pharmaceutical waste management.

3.2.6.8 Program 44: Health Services

This program seeks to ensure that health services are accessible, equitable, safe, and responsive to the needs of the users. This is aimed at sustainably expanding access to essential health services and facilities across the country, especially the underserved.

Key progress made during the reporting period includes:

Strengthening Primary Health Care (PHC) including community health

Primary Health Care was strengthened during the first quarter of 2026 through the advancement of Liberia's Universal Health Coverage agenda, including the initiation of a national PHC strategy and stronger integration of the National Community Health Program into the formal health system. Essential medicines and supplies were distributed nationwide to reduce stock-outs, with full allocations delivered to the Southeastern region. Rehabilitation works were launched in 12 primary care facilities, with several reaching 65percent completion, while improved supply chain coordination ensured community health workers received commodities for managing malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and family planning services. These efforts contributed to improved logistics, infrastructure, workforce planning, and community-level service delivery.

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

RMNCAH+N service delivery was strengthened nationwide during the first quarter of 2026 through integrated interventions targeting women, children, adolescents, and vulnerable groups. Maternal and newborn health services improved, with 24,576 women receiving antenatal care, 28,621 skilled birth attendances recorded, and newborn postnatal care coverage reaching 51percent. Family planning uptake increased to 30.8 percent, with adolescents accounting for 26 percent of users, supported by the training of 64 providers and expanded commodity distribution. Child and adolescent health services were further advanced through the rollout of the Integrated Pregnant Woman and Child Health Book, expanded outreach activities, strengthened SGBV services, and improved mortality surveillance mechanisms. The launch of the "365 Days of Action" strategy also contributed to stronger referrals, improved data use, and scale-up of high-impact health interventions across Liberia.

Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases

Liberia's response to non-communicable diseases, HIV, and STIs was strengthened during the first quarter of 2026 through expanded service delivery, workforce development, and improved partner coordination. WHO PEN and PEN Plus interventions advanced through readiness assessments in 24 facilities, updated clinical guidelines, and expanded chronic disease care in Bong, Maryland, and Lofa, where 110 patients were enrolled without stock-outs. Cancer prevention was improved through cervical cancer screening for 913 women, while preparations for a national radiotherapy center continued in collaboration with the IAEA. Palliative care services were enhanced through oral morphine training for 200 providers, and rehabilitation services expanded to 12 counties. HIV and STI services also improved, with 116,705 individuals tested, 2,763 newly diagnosed HIV-positive clients linked to care, 33,387 people maintained on ART, a 96percent viral suppression rate achieved, 219 HIV-positive pregnant women supported through PMTCT, 40,626 STI cases treated, and over 160,000 condoms distributed.

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

Access to mental health and substance use disorder services was expanded during the first quarter of 2026 through the upgrading of 18 additional health facilities to provide integrated screening, treatment, counseling, and psychosocial support. Service quality and data management were strengthened through supportive supervision and mentorship in 14 treatment centers in Montserrado, while the rollout of the Strong Families Module in four prevention institutions enhanced family-based prevention approaches. Continuity of care was supported through the nationwide distribution of psychotropic medicines, and service availability improved through ECOWAS-supported renovations at the Klay Rehabilitation Center in Bomi. As a result, over 100 individuals were enrolled in treatment programs across four government-run centers, contributing to stronger integration of mental health and substance use disorder services within Liberia's health system.

Expansion and modernization of public health facilities

Access to quality primary health care was expanded during the first quarter of 2026 through the upgrading of 35 primary health facilities across 13 counties, supported by government and partners. Structural renovations, modernization works, and level upgrades improved service capacity nationwide, including the elevation of Gbama and Gblorseo clinics to health centers. Surgical service capacity was strengthened through the construction of the Pleebo Health Center Theater in Maryland, while major renovations were completed or advanced in 13 facilities in Montserrado and selected facilities in Nimba, including Saclepea Comprehensive, Loguatuo, Zodru, and Menhla. These improvements contributed to stronger health infrastructure and more equitable access to quality healthcare services across Liberia.

In addition, Health facility infrastructure was strengthened across 10 counties through new construction, renovations, solarization, water system installation, waste management improvements, fencing, and facility level upgrades. In Montserrado, new facility construction and major renovations advanced across 13 facilities, while Nimba facilities benefited from water systems, solarization, waste management, and upgrades from Level 1 to Level 2. Similar infrastructure improvements were undertaken in Maryland, Gbarpolu, Rivercess, Sinoe, Bomi, Grand Kru, Margibi, and Grand Bassa, including upgrades of selected clinics to Level 1 and Level 2 standards. Key progress included construction of the Pleebo Health Center surgical theater in Maryland, which reached 21.45percent completion, as well as new construction and service capacity improvements at facilities such as Koon Town, Bambuta, Gblorseo, Panama, Sasstown, and Johnny Tutu Clinic. These investments contributed to improved facility readiness, safer service environments, and expanded access to quality primary health care service

Expanding and upgrading five county hospitals designated as regional hospitals

Equitable access to specialized healthcare was strengthened during the first quarter of 2026 through the commissioning of Martha Tubman Hospital and Rally Town Hospital as regional referral centers. Significant infrastructural upgrades were completed to improve clinical capacity, utilities, and service delivery, positioning the facilities to reduce referral pressure on JFK and Jackson F. Doe Hospitals and improve timely access to emergency and specialized care, particularly for populations in the southeastern counties. Progress also advanced toward the establishment of three additional regional hospitals, including expansion works at Grand Bassa Government Hospital, infrastructure assessments at St. Paul Hospital in Grand Cape Mount, and acquisition of a new site for the construction of a modern C.B. Dunbar Hospital in Bong County. These efforts contributed to expanded service delivery capacity, stronger health system resilience, and improved access to quality specialized healthcare services across Liberia.

Strengthening diagnostic capacities at all levels

During the first half of 2026, the government strengthened diagnostic capacity by upgrading 75 laboratory aides to laboratory assistants from 72 facilities across all 15 counties. Additionally, 16 laboratory staff were trained as internal auditors and 15 laboratory professionals as SLIPTA auditors to support hospitals pursuing ISO 15189 accreditation. Supportive supervision and mentorship were also provided to 17 laboratories in Montserrado County to address testing needs, staffing gaps, and performance challenges, improving laboratory services and patient care.

Provision of sustainable climate-resilient WASH services in healthcare facilities

Climate-resilient WASH services were strengthened during the first half of 2026 through the completion of eight solar-powered water systems in health facilities across Grand Cape Mount, Rivercess, and Grand Bassa Counties. These systems expanded access to safe water in wards, maternity units, laboratories, and sanitation points, improving infection prevention and control and supporting safer healthcare delivery. Progress also advanced on 11 additional water systems, including nine rehabilitations and two new constructions, in Montserrado and Nimba Counties. These investments contributed to more sustainable, resilient, and equitable health service delivery, particularly in underserved and hard-to-reach communities.

Strengthening and expanding JFK hospital's capacities

During the first half of 2026, renovations at the Liberia Japanese Friendship Maternity Hospital exceeded 90percent completion in key service areas, while JFK Hospital's pediatric ward and roof improvements reached 80percent. Specialized capacity was strengthened through the procurement of four CT scanners, eight dialysis machines, one mammogram, and assorted orthopedic and anesthesia systems. Renovation of the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA) building reached 30percent, and expansion of the Pediatric Outpatient Department reached 35percent, improving readiness and access to specialized healthcare across Liberia.

Upgrading Jackson F. Doe Hospital to the second national tertiary hospital

Planning and readiness for 2026 Public Sector Investment Program procurement activities were strengthened during the reporting period through the successful development and approval of budgets for all identified PSIP procurement activities. The corresponding Procurement Plan was also prepared and submitted to the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission for review and approval. This progress established a clear basis for timely contract awards and implementation of planned PSIP activities upon PPCC approval.

Strengthening oversight and regulatory compliance of health facilities standard, medicines, health products, and professional practice

Oversight and regulatory compliance across health facilities, medicines, and professional practices were strengthened during the first quarter of 2026 through routine integrated supervision, improved dispensing practices, stronger adherence to SOPs, and more rational use of medicines. Health product management improved through better labeling, storage, and organization, while renovation and upgrading of county depots expanded storage capacity and enhanced compliance with required standards. The rollout of LMIS and supply chain reporting tools improved real-time visibility of stock levels, consumption patterns, and reporting, strengthening accountability and timely corrective action. These efforts contributed to improved regulatory oversight, better supply chain management, and enhanced service quality across the health system, while reinforcing the need for continued supervision, capacity building, and targeted investments to address remaining workforce and infrastructure gaps.

Enhancement of sex, age, and disaggregated data for health care policy analysis

Data-driven decision-making was strengthened across the health system through the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data tools in health facilities. Over 85percent of health facilities reported data using standard age groups and sex disaggregation, supporting more informed policy and planning decisions. Routine service data showed that females accounted for approximately 53percent of outpatient visits, compared to 47percent for males, while children under five represented nearly 30percent of consultations, highlighting continued demand for child health services. In addition, more than 92 percent of antenatal care visits and institutional deliveries were fully disaggregated by age, and over 82percent of immunization and malaria data were age-disaggregated, contributing to improved monitoring of service utilization and health outcomes across population groups.

Reduction in HIV/ STDs and STIs

The Government strengthened its nationwide HIV and STI response by testing 116,705 individuals for HIV, linking 2,763 newly diagnosed HIV-positive clients to care, and maintaining 33,387 people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, with a 96 percent viral suppression rate. Additionally, 219 HIV-positive pregnant women were enrolled in treatment, 40,626 STI cases were diagnosed and treated according to national guidelines, and 160,621 condoms were distributed to key and vulnerable populations. Coordination was enhanced through technical working group meetings on Gender and HIV, PrEP rollout, PMTCT, and pediatric HIV strategies, despite ongoing human-resource, logistics, and capacity-building challenges.

Decentralization of healthcare Services for SGBV survivors

Access to survivor-centered Sexual and Gender-Based Violence services was expanded during the first quarter of 2026, with 508 health facilities, representing 61percent of reporting sites nationwide, providing SGBV services. This expansion improved timely access to clinical management, counseling, psychosocial support, referrals, reporting, and case management for survivors. The increased availability of services also strengthened the health system's response to gender-based violence and enabled more women and girls to access confidential, quality care closer to their communities.

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

Nutrition services for adolescent girls were expanded during the first quarter of 2026, reaching 180,733 girls aged 10–19 with iron and folic acid supplementation and Albendazole for deworming across health facilities nationwide. These services contributed to improved nutritional outcomes, healthier growth, and reduced risk of anemia among vulnerable adolescent girls. Coverage was further strengthened through school- and community-based mass distribution campaigns supported by UNICEF, which improved awareness and uptake of nutrition services. Preparatory activities for the 2026 nationwide school-based campaign were also initiated to support broader access and effective implementation

Strengthening public health laboratory systems

Decentralized laboratory services and outbreak preparedness were strengthened during the first quarter of 2026 through a site readiness assessment conducted at J.J. Dossen Memorial Hospital in collaboration with NPHIL. This assessment advanced preparations for local testing of Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response samples in southeastern Liberia, which is expected to reduce turnaround times and improve early disease detection. Diagnostic access was further enhanced through the launch of an interim specimen transport system, providing logistical support to 68 District Health Officers across all counties for the movement of HIV, TB, and IDSR samples. These efforts contributed to improved specimen transport, diagnostic accuracy, public health surveillance, and outbreak response capacity nationwide

Revision and reinforcement of the health legal framework and policy

Liberia's health workforce policy framework was strengthened during the first quarter of 2026 through the initiation of the revision of the National Human Resources for Health Policy for 2026–2036. The revised policy process was designed to address key workforce challenges, including planning, equitable deployment, retention, financing, training, and management. Drawing on evidence from the 2025 National Health Workforce Census and stakeholder consultations, the revision also ensured alignment with the AAID, Essential Package of Health Services, Universal Health Coverage agenda, and ongoing health sector reforms. This process contributed to the development of a more responsive, sustainable, and legally reinforced framework to guide health workforce development over the next decade.

3.2.6.9 Program 45: Health Security

This program seeks to strengthen Liberia's epidemic and pandemic preparedness, response, and recovery capacity at the national, sub-national, and regional levels to safeguard public health security and minimize disruptions to communities, the health system, and the economy during public health emergencies. This will be achieved through a comprehensive and integrated approach that enhances preparedness, early detection, surveillance, risk communication, coordination, and rapid response to epidemics, pandemics, and other public health threats. The intervention will further support resilient health systems, improve emergency management structures, strengthen laboratory and diagnostic capacity, and promote multi-sectoral collaboration to ensure timely and effective responses to health risks that may affect the nation's population and development progress.

Improving healthcare infrastructure and financial resources for epidemics/pandemics

Progress was made toward strengthening Liberia's public health infrastructure through the planned construction of a One Health Laboratory in Bomi County. The project has advanced with the identification of land and completion of a feasibility study, which will inform final decision-making once the report is released. The proposed laboratory, to be financed under the World Bank Health Security Project, is expected to enhance national capacity for disease detection, surveillance, laboratory diagnostics, and coordinated response to epidemics, pandemics, and other public health threats.

Enhancing public health workforce capacity through training and development of health training institutions

Progress was made in strengthening Liberia's public health workforce capacity during the first quarter of 2026 through targeted training and professional development supported by the Ministry of Health and partners. A total of 46 nurses and midwives in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties completed Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care training, while 200 nurses and midwifery leaders across all counties participated in Nurse2Nurse competency training to improve clinical leadership and service quality. Human Resources for Health staff and data managers were also trained on the Human Resource Information System to enhance workforce planning, data management, and evidence-based deployment. In addition, three nurses and one physician assistant received trauma management training in India, an OBGYN specialist began oncology training in Egypt, and 11 medical doctors completed field epidemiology training to strengthen outbreak preparedness. Collectively, these interventions improved clinical competencies, specialized expertise, workforce management, and the resilience of healthcare services nationwide.

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

Progress was made in strengthening Liberia's health supply chain system during Quarter 1 of 2026 to ensure reliable access to essential medicines, epidemic response equipment, and critical health commodities nationwide. Over 500 health facilities were consistently supplied, with stock-outs maintained at only 5percent, ensuring 95percent availability of essential supplies for routine health services and outbreak response. The rollout of the Open Supply software across all 15 counties and 28 hospitals improved real-time inventory monitoring, reporting, and order accuracy, while the upgrading of 98percent of county depots to standardized levels enhanced storage, distribution, and logistics readiness. These results strengthened supply availability, digital visibility, and emergency preparedness, positioning the health system to respond more effectively to epidemics, pandemics, and other public health threats in alignment with the AAID.

Implementing functional multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary mechanisms, policies, systems and practices to minimize the transmission of zoonotic diseases

Progress was made in strengthening Liberia's multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary public health response mechanisms through the timely detection and response to multiple outbreak episodes across the country. During the reporting period, NPHIL, the Ministry of Health, and partners detected and responded to 60 episodes of M-pox, Lassa fever, and Measles without major disruption to national socio-economic activities. This demonstrated improved outbreak surveillance, coordination, rapid response capacity, and operational readiness to minimize the transmission and impact of epidemic-prone diseases.

Implementing environmental health programs, including healthcare waste management, drinking water quality and safety, chemical and vector control, and radiation safety

Progress was made in strengthening environmental health systems and public safety measures during the first quarter of 2026. The Ministry of Health analyzed 84 drinking water samples from various companies to assess compliance with public health standards and provided feedback and certification to safeguard consumer health and improve water quality assurance. In collaboration with NPHIL, medical waste from Redemption Hospital was safely removed and disposed of at Disco Hill, strengthening infection prevention, healthcare waste management, and environmental protection. Additionally, the CSA National Occupational Health and Safety Policy was reviewed and validated, reinforcing national efforts to improve workplace health, safety standards, and environmental health governance.

Establishing a functional One Health Coordination Platform at all levels

Progress was made in establishing and strengthening a functional One Health Coordination Platform at national and subnational levels during the first quarter of 2026. The Liberia One Health Coordination Platform advanced toward full institutionalization under the Office of the Vice President, with NPHIL serving as the host institution and a clear governance structure established. At the national level, coordination is being guided by a Steering Committee chaired by the Vice President, a Technical Committee led by NPHIL, a Secretariat managed by the National One Health Coordinator, and five thematic Technical Working Groups supporting collaboration across human, animal, and environmental health sectors. At the subnational level, the Platform has been decentralized to County Superintendent offices, strengthening local coordination, preparedness, surveillance, and response capacity. These efforts have improved multi-sectoral collaboration and reinforced Liberia's readiness to prevent, detect, and respond to zoonotic diseases and other public health threats.

Strengthening the network of community health volunteers

Progress was made in strengthening Liberia's community health volunteer network during Quarter 1 of 2026 through expanded community outreach, improved referral systems, capacity building, and workforce professionalization. The National Community Health Program launched its 365-Day Action Plan to reduce maternal and newborn mortality, contributing to "zero maternal death" milestones in selected counties through strengthened referral pathways and increased community engagement. Community Health Assistants conducted over 872,000 household visits, generated thousands of antenatal care and safe delivery referrals, and continued to provide lifesaving treatment for malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea in hard-to-reach communities. Capacity building was advanced through competency-based training for Community Health Services Supervisors, Community Health Assistants, and traditional midwives, while more than half of CHSS were transitioned to the government payroll to support workforce sustainability. The Ministry also initiated a CHW Entrepreneurship Program targeting the training of 10,000 community health workers by 2028, with 70percent of beneficiaries expected to be young female CHWs. These efforts improved community-level service delivery, referral linkages, workforce retention, and resilience, although neonatal mortality remains a challenge requiring specialized training and consistent availability of essential medicines and family planning commodities.

Strengthening public health surveillance and monitoring

Progress was made in strengthening Liberia's public health surveillance and monitoring system during Quarter 1 of 2026 through expanded Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response training, simulation exercises, and improved outbreak response. The Ministry of Health scaled up IDSR training across all 15 counties, equipping 300 frontline health workers with skills in disease surveillance, risk assessment, coordination, reporting, and compliance with International Health Regulations. Nationwide simulation exercises were also conducted to test the readiness of Emergency Operations Centers, surveillance systems, and risk communication mechanisms, thereby strengthening incident management and emergency coordination. During the same period, 60 outbreak episodes were responded to, with 80 percent addressed within two days of notification. These results demonstrate improved early detection, rapid response, surveillance coordination, and emergency management capacity at both national and county levels.

Strengthening public health laboratories and systems

Progress was made in strengthening Liberia's public health laboratory systems during Quarter 1 of 2026 through expanded site readiness, decentralized diagnostic planning, and improved specimen transport. The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with NPHIL, conducted a site readiness assessment at J.J. Dossen Memorial Hospital to support the expansion of laboratory services in southeastern Liberia. Once operational, the facility is expected to enable local testing of IDSR samples, reduce turnaround time, and improve early detection of outbreaks. To further enhance diagnostic access nationwide, the Ministry launched an interim specimen transport system, providing logistical support to 68 District Health Officers across all counties for the movement of HIV, TB, and IDSR samples. These interventions improved specimen referral, diagnostic accuracy, laboratory coordination, and outbreak response capacity, while reinforcing Liberia's broader public health surveillance and preparedness systems.

Strengthening public health risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)

Progress was made in strengthening public health risk communication and community engagement during Quarter 1 of 2026 through expanded awareness, community outreach, and multi-sectoral coordination. The Risk Communication and Community Engagement Pillar intensified public awareness on M-pox, Measles, and other IDSR-priority diseases across all 15 counties through campaigns, town halls, and advocacy sessions. With UNICEF support, 8,000 M-pox information, education, and communication materials were distributed in six counties, while jingles were aired nationally and translated into 16 local languages to improve public understanding and expand community reach. Supportive supervision and community engagement activities were also conducted in Grand Bassa County to strengthen local response efforts. In addition, the National One Health RCCE Technical Working Group was reactivated after two years, with monthly coordination meetings established to enhance collaboration across sectors. These efforts improved public awareness, community participation, rumor management, and preparedness for effective prevention and response to public health threats.

3.2.6.10 Programs 46: Sanitation and Hygiene

This program seeks to improve access to safe and adequate sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene practices among the population.

Key achievements include:

Establishment of Integrated WASH Management Information System (IMIS)

Institutional strengthening advanced through the development of a digital compliance management system designed to harmonize sector data, track water-system functionality and sanitation coverage, and support evidence-based planning. Additionally, six NWASHC staff—including one from LWSC, benefited from international technical training in water resource management and climate-resilient WASH planning, further enhancing national capacity for sector oversight and service delivery.

Eradication of Open Defecation practices

The National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Commission (NWASHC) supported the delivery of solar-powered water systems and the rehabilitation of hand pumps in Bong, Gbarpolu and Rivercess counties, improving reliable water access for more than 21,000 residents**.** In partnership with the Government of Liberia and UNDP, the Commission trained 35 community WASH technicians**,** enhancing local skills for system operation and maintenance. NWASHC also contributed to the County-Wide Sanitation Activity (CWSA) led by PSI, which is promoting market-based sanitation and household investment in prefabricated toilet products across Lofa, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Nimba and Bong counties. A draft national plan to end open defecation and scale behavior-change interventions was completed, marking a key step toward improved rural sanitation

Conduction of nationwide sanitation mapping

Nationwide sanitation mapping was conducted during the period, generating updated data on community sanitation coverage, identifying open-defecation hotspots, and providing a stronger evidence base for targeting behavior-change interventions and prioritizing investments in rural sanitation.

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

During the period January to June 2026, the WASH sector recorded meaningful progress in expanding safe water access, strengthening community-level capacity, and advancing sanitation reforms. The National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Commission (NWASHC) supported the delivery of solar-powered water systems and the rehabilitation of hand pumps in Bong, Gbarpolu and Rivercess counties, improving reliable water access for more than 21,000 residents. In partnership with the Government of Liberia and UNDP, the Commission trained 35 community WASH technicians, enhancing local skills for system operation and maintenance. Nationwide sanitation mapping was conducted during the period, generating updated data on community sanitation coverage, identifying open-defecation hotspots, and providing a stronger evidence base for targeting behavior-change interventions and prioritizing investments in rural sanitation.

Strengthening private sector participation in all aspects of the water, sanitation, and hygiene delivery cycle

Liberia advanced national WASH and climate resilience efforts by signing a US$3.2 million WASH and Climate Rolling Work Plan (2026–2027) with UNICEF to expand safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. The plan targets increases in basic drinking-water access (79percent to 81percent), sanitation coverage (24percent to 27percent), and reductions in open defecation (34percent to 31percent) over two years, alongside improved WASH conditions in schools and health facilities. It also strengthens climate-resilient service delivery, sector governance, financing and community-driven initiatives such as sanitation marketing and menstrual-hygiene awareness. With US$1.2 million secured, implementation is led by the National WASH Commission with UNICEF support, aligned with the ARREST Agenda and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

3.2.6.11 Program 47: Inclusive Policies and Systems (Inclusive Social Development)

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.

Key progress made include:

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

The draft National Gender Policy (NGP) was completed. This represents an important milestone toward promoting inclusivity, equality, and protection of rights for all citizens, particularly women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

Enhancement of women political participation and undertaking inclusive governance reforms

Legal reforms were advanced through the repeal and amendment of discriminatory laws. However, institutional enforcement was not sufficiently strengthened, women's participation in leadership and decision-making was not significantly improved, and access to justice and protection services remained limited, particularly for vulnerable groups and communities outside major urban centers.

Strengthening and enforcement of child protection laws

Progress was recorded in strengthening child protection enforcement, with three (3) cases successfully prosecuted and resulting in convictions. This demonstrates emerging traction in the application of child protection laws and reflects increased commitment by justice and protection institutions to hold perpetrators accountable. The convictions also represent an important step toward improving legal deterrence, protecting children from abuse, exploitation, and violence, and building public confidence in the justice system. However, the limited number of prosecuted cases suggests the need for stronger reporting mechanisms, timely investigation, survivor-centered support services, and improved coordination among law enforcement, social welfare, and judicial institutions to ensure broader and more consistent enforcement nationwide.

3.2.6.12 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.

Key achievements include:

Improvement of data quality and systems on SGBV

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection made progress in strengthening GBV data management systems, with 249 GBV cases securely recorded, managed, and tracked to support survivor response, case follow-up, reporting, and evidence-based decision-making.

Strengthening and enforcement of SGBV Legal Frameworks, including eradication of FGM and other harmful traditional practice

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection made progress in strengthening legal enforcement against SGBV and FGM, with 60 percent of reported cases prosecuted. This reflects improved accountability, stronger case follow-up, and increased institutional action to protect survivors and address harmful practices.

Strengthening community engagement and social behavior change

Strong survivor support and legal enforcement mechanisms were provided by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; however, prevention through sustained community engagement remained limited. For GBV reduction to be sustained, enforcement measures must be complemented by stronger community awareness, behavior change interventions, and cultural transformation to address the root causes of gender-based violence.

Expansion of SGBV protection and survivor support services

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection made progress in strengthening survivor-centered support services, with 100 percent of identified survivors accessing support services and 249 survivors benefiting from response services. This reflects improved referral pathways, case management, protection support, and access to essential services for GBV survivors.

Enhance coordination to improve GBV response services

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection made progress in strengthening GBV prevention and response efforts, contributing to a 52 percent reduction in reported GBV cases. This result reflects improved awareness, stronger case management, enhanced survivor support, and increased coordination among protection actors; however, sustained reduction will require continued community engagement, public education, and behavior change interventions.

3.2.6.13 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.

Key progress made include:

Enhancing girl's empowerment and leadership development

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), launched the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Program, benefiting 3,360 adolescents in Grand Bassa and Montserrado counties through peer counselling, drug-prevention education, and peacebuilding initiatives. Additionally, the Action for Adolescent Development (A4AD) initiative enrolled 2,866 adolescent girls and young women across six counties in vocational and livelihood skills training to enhance their economic empowerment and reduce vulnerability. The empowerment also considered the awareness program and distribution of 2,000 menstrual hygiene and sanitary pads across three counties:

Montserrado (1,000 girls), Grand Cape Mount (500 girls), and Bomi (500 girls)

Strengthening and Expansion of Child Protection Services

There are 397 children who accessed protection services of this number, 170 are boys and 227 are girls

Provision of Social Cash Transfers for Economic Empowerment

During the first quarter of 2026, 61 households benefited from social cash transfers. Of this number, 48 households (79percent) were female-headed, while 13 households (21percent) were male-headed.

3.2.6.14 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.

The following were achieved during the reporting period:

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

Fifty-seven cooperatives have been trained and are now adopting climate-resilient practices, while 359 women-led enterprises have been trained and cumulatively received direct grants. Regarding climate smart resilient practices, a total of 3,225 women were trained in grant preparedness, and 36 women have been engaged as Community-Based Agents (CBAs).

Development of PWD's productive capacity for agribusiness

The Economic Empowerment Support to Persons with Disabilities Project improved livelihoods and economic inclusion by providing business grants to 64 persons with disabilities, agribusiness training and financial assistance to 35 farmers, and livelihood skills training and start-up support to 35 beneficiaries. Additionally, 15 disability groups received entrepreneurship and agribusiness training and seed grants to establish sustainable microenterprises, strengthening economic independence and financial resilience. Youth-led agribusiness enterprises increased from 35 in Q1 to 44 in Q2, while placements in internships, apprenticeships, and volunteer roles increased from 165 to 182.

3.2.6.15 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.

Key achievements include:

Development of agri-business and entrepreneurship productive capacity for youth

The Ministry strengthened youth development opportunities by signing a US$800,000 Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture under RETRAP to support agricultural training, entrepreneurship, production, and solar-powered irrigation systems at youth training centers. It also expanded international sports cooperation through a Joint Technical

Working Group with the French Ministry of Sports, Youth and Community Life, agreements with French sports institutions, and discussions with the Real Madrid Foundation to establish an Educational Football Program and Social Sports School in Liberia.

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

The Ministry of Youth and Sports expanded youth employment and livelihood opportunities by enrolling 3,800 beneficiaries in labor-intensive public works under the World Bank-supported REALISE Project and placing 1,100 young people in internships across all 15 counties through the National Cadet Program, strengthening household incomes, workplace experience, professional skills, and employability. Volunteer-program participation rose from 400 in Q1 to 4,650 in Q2, producing a reported first-half total of 5,050 against a target of 10,000. More inclusion of PWDs in youth related activities, such as national cadet program, vacation job program

Increase in recruitment of cadets and vacation job program volunteers

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

Over 1,000 individuals have been trained in eco-tourism leadership and management, highlighted by the establishment of the Sembelum Women-led Eco Guesthouse in Grand Cape Mount, near Lake Piso. The facility features solar-powered facilities with eco-friendly design and strong community engagement for sustainable resource management.

Supporting the National Youth Loan scheme

To provide opportunities for the youth under the National Youth Loan scheme, the MYS Scholarship Program is supporting 2,050 beneficiaries pursuing higher and technical education at community colleges, the University of Liberia, and the Monrovia Vocational Training Center. The small-scale grant program recorded 2,500 youth beneficiaries in Q2 against a youth-loan beneficiary target of 10,000.

Development of skills for the future through youth mentorship

The Ministry increased awareness of the National Youth Policy, the Youth, Peace and Security Policy, and the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development among more than 4,000 youth leaders and stakeholders through nationwide workshops, seminars, conferences, radio programs, and public awareness campaigns, contributing to improved employment prospects and youth participation. Expansion of soft skills initiatives, such as (tailoring, soap making, computer literacy, carpentry).

Rehabilitation services reached 1,385 youth in Q2, equivalent to 27.7percent of the target of 5,000.

3.2.6.16 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.

Key achievements for the period include:

Development of inclusive sports centers for the youth

Government commenced construction of one inclusive sports academy at Brewerville in Montserrado County in support of sports development among the youth.

Enhancement of support for Liberian young people representing Liberia in international competitions

Young Liberians participating in international competitions increased from 82 in the first quarter of 2026 to 108 in the second quarter of 2026. This is due to the provision of inclusive facilities for PWDs and incentives to female youths.

CHAPTER FOUR: CHALLENGES

Despite the progress made in the implementation of the AAID during the first half of 2026, several structural and institutional challenges continue to constrain its effective execution. These challenges affect the pace of implementation, the quality of public investment, the effectiveness of monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and the sustainability of development financing. These challenges include:

Delayed and unpredictable disbursement of funds: these delays are partly associated with procurement bottlenecks, inadequate project preparation, lengthy approval processes, and financing constraints. As a result, some projects experience implementation delays, cost escalation, and difficulties in meeting planned targets and timelines.

Limited institutional and technical capacity: weaknesses in project identification, design, costing, appraisal, procurement planning, contract management, and implementation supervision continue to undermine the quality and efficiency of public investments. Inadequate institutional capacity also limits the ability of MACs to effectively manage AAID development programs.

Persistent data and information gaps: Inadequate data systems make it difficult to track implementation progress, measure outcomes, identify implementation bottlenecks, and assess whether resources are producing the expected results.

Continued dependence on donor financing: Liberia remains dependent on external development assistance to finance a significant share of its development programs. Declining and increasingly uncertain external financing has slowed the implementation of some AAID programs and created financing gaps, particularly where government resources are insufficient to sustain donor-supported initiatives.

Insufficient domestic revenue mobilization: Despite recent improvements in domestic revenue collection, government revenues remain insufficient to meet Liberia's substantial development and public service delivery needs. Strengthening domestic revenue mobilization, broadening the tax base, improving compliance, and enhancing the efficiency of revenue administration will therefore remain critical to reducing reliance on external financing.

High dependence on primary commodity exports: Liberia's reliance on a relatively narrow range of primary commodities (rubber, gold, iron ore, coffee, cocoa) exposes the economy to international price fluctuations and external shocks. Limited economic diversification therefore remains a major source of vulnerability and underscores the need to promote value addition, agro-processing, manufacturing, and other productive sectors.

Infrastructure deficits: Deficiencies in roads, bridges, ports, water systems, and other economic infrastructure increase transportation and transaction costs, limit market access, and constrain private-sector development. These infrastructure challenges are particularly significant in rural areas, where inadequate connectivity can limit access to markets and other essential services.

Low electricity access and limited digital connectivity: Access to reliable and affordable electricity remains low, while digital connectivity is also uneven, particularly outside major urban centers. These constraints limit productivity, increase the cost of doing business, and restrict opportunities for digital innovation and entrepreneurship. Expanding reliable electricity supply and affordable digital infrastructure will therefore be essential for improving productivity, strengthening service delivery, and promoting inclusive economic growth.

Addressing these constraints will be critical to ensuring that the gains made under the AAID translate into sustained improvements in infrastructure, service delivery, economic productivity, and inclusive development in Liberia.

CHAPTER FIVE: RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The implementation of the AAID is subject to a range risks. Proactive risk management will be essential to maintaining implementation momentum, safeguarding development investments, and ensuring that planned interventions translate into measurable results. Some of the risks include:

Fiscal and financing risk: Limited fiscal space, and uncertainty surrounding external financing could affect the timely implementation of priority programs and projects. Government will protect allocations to priority and high-impact interventions, strengthen cash-flow forecasting and expenditure planning and execution. Government will also strengthen domestic revenue mobilization, and proactively mobilize private-sector and development-partner financing.

Implementation and contractor performance risk: Weak implementation capacity, procurement delays, contractor underperformance, inadequate supervision, and delays in resolving technical or contractual issues could lead to cost overruns, incomplete projects, and failure to achieve planned results. MFDP will work with implementing MACs to strengthen milestone-based contract management and establish clear performance benchmarks, deliverables, timelines, and accountability mechanisms for contractors and implementing entities. Field supervision and technical inspections will be strengthened to identify problems early.

Data, monitoring, and accountability risk: Incomplete, inconsistent, and delayed, could weaken performance monitoring, results reporting, and evidence-based decision-making under the AAID. To address this risk, MFDP will standardize performance-reporting templates and indicators across implementing institutions and enforce reporting schedules and data-validation protocols. Data will be systematically disaggregated by sex, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics to improve the assessment of equity and inclusion. The introduction and expanded use of a web-based integrated data portal for AAID reporting will further strengthen real-time information sharing, performance tracking, verification, and accountability.

Service sustainability and climate risk: inadequate funding for operations, maintenance, response to climate-related hazards, and disruptions in the supply of essential inputs, could undermine the sustainability of public investments. Government will therefore ring-fence resources for the operation and maintenance of completed infrastructure and strengthen systems for routine, preventive maintenance and climate change responsiveness.

Effective implementation of these mitigation measures will require clear institutional responsibilities, regular monitoring of emerging risks, timely escalation of implementation bottlenecks, and continuous coordination among MFDP, implementing MACs, counties, development partners, contractors, and other stakeholders. Risk management will therefore be integrated into routine AAID implementation, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting processes to ensure that emerging risks are identified and addressed before they significantly affect implementation and results.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

Implementation of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development during the first half of 2026 demonstrates a nation steadily strengthening its economic foundations, expanding essential infrastructure, modernizing institutions, and improving service delivery across all counties. The period reflects disciplined governance, coordinated public action, and growing national resilience, even amid persistent fiscal, logistical, and operational constraints.

Macroeconomic stability remained a defining achievement. Real GDP growth held at 5.1 percent in both quarters and is projected to reach 5.5 percent by year-end, surpassing the AAID target. Revenue performance exceeded expectations, inflation stayed within single digits, reserves strengthened, and public debt declined. These gains provided a stable platform for progress across all six AAID pillars.

Infrastructure development accelerated through expanded road networks, diversified energy systems, improved transport services, and strengthened digital ecosystems. Justice and security institutions advanced community-level access to justice, public safety readiness, and national security reforms. Governance systems became more transparent and accountable through digital procurement, expanded audit coverage, decentralization reforms, and strengthened anti-corruption compliance. Environmental sustainability efforts deepened through conservation enforcement, renewable-energy expansion, and improved waste-management systems. Human capital development progressed through increased teacher training, expanded school support, strengthened health services delivery and surveillance, and inclusive youth and social-protection programs.

At the same time, the report candidly acknowledges constraints that continue to impede full realization of AAID priorities. Delayed and unpredictable financing slowed PSIP execution; uneven reporting quality and data gaps limited accountability; contractor underperformance and logistical shortages weakened last-mile delivery; and maintenance deficits threatened service sustainability. These challenges require urgent corrective action and stronger institutional discipline during the second half of the year and beyond.

Overall, the first half of 2026 confirms that the AAID is delivering visible, measurable improvements in economic management, infrastructure, governance, environmental resilience, and human development. To sustain momentum, the Government and all implementing institutions must accelerate disbursement, strengthen contract and program management, enforce data-quality standards, and prioritize completion of high-impact investments. With continued coordination, accountability, and results-focused implementation, Liberia remains firmly on course toward achieving lower-middle-income status by 2029 and ensuring that no county, community, or citizen is left behind