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Country programme document for Liberia (2026–2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Liberia has made significant strides toward peace and democracy, culminating in the 2023 elections - the first nationally administered elections since the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in 2018. Amid coups in West Africa since 2020, this third peaceful transition demonstrates the resilience of Liberia to maintain stability amid regional uncertainty.[1] Despite improvements in the Human Development Index, which rose from 0.435 to 0.487 between 2000 and 2024, Liberia continues to rank low, at 177th out of 189 countries globally.[2]

2. Liberia has made progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Maternal mortality has declined with improved healthcare, and primary school enrolment - particularly among girls- has increased Environmental conservation efforts have advanced through the expansion of protected areas, and renewable energy initiatives are contributing to a greener trajectory. However, only 20 per cent of targets are on track.[3]

3. The economic growth of the country rebounded after COVID-19 but remains vulnerable to shocks.[4] Heavy reliance on commodity exports, an extractive-sector-based growth model, and reliance on foreign concessions in rubber, iron ore, and palm oil hinder local value addition, job creation,[5] and inclusive growth. In 2023, the economy, driven by the mining and agricultural sectors, grew at 4.5 per cent, down from 4.8 per cent in 2022.[6]

4. Poverty has increased since the Ebola crisis in 2014 - 52.3 per cent of people live in multidimensional poverty[7] and of those, 25 per cent face severe levels of deprivation. Among those considered non-poor, 23 per cent are vulnerable to falling into poverty. Vulnerable employment makes up 80 per cent of all employment.[8] Most of the employed population (79 per cent) are under 35; two-thirds are under 25.[9] Youth over 25, on average, have received only 4.8 years of schooling.[10] As estimated 2.2 per cent of the population lives with disability. Liberia's low ranking on the Gender Inequality Index (164 out of 191),[11] the underrepresentation of women in the political life (11 per cent),[12] and the lingering effects of wartime sexual violence[13] continue to hinder progress.

5. Liberia ranks 174th out of 177 in climate vulnerability, and 165th in readiness.[14] Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of disasters, including extreme heat, erratic rainfall, and prolonged heat waves. While the forestry and fisheries sectors accounted for[15] over 35 per cent of GDP in 2021[16] and have potential for growth, their productivity remains low, contributing to persistent food insecurity.[17]

6. Liberia's score on the Corruption Perceptions Index declined from 32 in 2018 to 25 in 2023, rising slightly to 27 in 2024. Civic satisfaction has declined across most counties,

[1] Liberia 2023 Election Observation Mission
[2] Human Development Report 2024
[3] The on-track targets relate to SDGs 3,4,5,13 and 17 out of the 11 that Liberia has prioritized.
[4] World Bank (2023), Economic Outlook
[5] Government of Liberia, Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2016) and World Bank Data (2022).
[6] African Development Bank Group, Liberia Economic Outlook 2024
[7] 46.5 per cent male-headed households are multidimensionally poor, 42.3 per cent female-headed households
[8] World Bank Data (2022)
[9] LISGIS, 2022
[10] UN Liberia Youth Report 2023, 45.7 % girls have received higher education
[11] UNDP (2022), Human Development Report, GII.
[12] UNDP (2022), Towards a More Equally Equal Liberia
[13] Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection
[14] UNSDCF 2026-2030, CCA 2024
[15] Government of Liberia. 2018. Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development
[16] World Bank Data (2022)
[17] IMF 2021, Liberia Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy

with drops of four points between 2018 and 2021 - indicating that approximately 40 per cent of the population perceive a deterioration in living conditions. Six coastal counties - Grand Bassa, River Cess, Margibi, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Kru, and Sinoe - have reported significant dissatisfaction (ranging from 2.7 to 3.6) with governance and fragile intergroup relationships.[18] Weak institutional and administrative capacities, combined with limited domestic revenue mobilization,[19] have left critical infrastructure gaps in roads, electricity, transportation, education, and health services. Approximately 33 per cent of the population has access to electricity, with lower coverage in rural areas.[20] Only two per cent of the population has access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking.[21]

7. The Government ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (2025-2029), anchored in its National Vision 2030, is aligned with the SDGs, the African Union Agenda 2063, ECOWAS Vision 2050, and the Doha Programme of Action. Its main aspiration is to transform Liberia into a lower- middle-income country that ensures justice, sustainability, and equal opportunities for all, while building a low-carbon economy and reducing income inequality.

8. The Independent Country Programme Evaluation found that UNDP implemented the previous country programme with agility, despite economic stagnation and external shocks. UNDP played a leading role in strengthening public institutions, addressing corruption and inequalities, enhancing accountability and decentralisation, and tackling conflict drivers to promote peace. Support to electoral processes and leadership in the Socio-Economic Response Plan to COVID-19, marked key milestones. Evaluations recognized UNDP leadership in initiatives addressing the nexus between environment and economic growth.

9. Aligning with evaluation recommendations, this programme applies systems and futures thinking, prioritizes consolidation, and adopts a portfolio approach. While maintaining realistic targets, the programme explores innovative sources of financing given the shifting aid dynamics. Monitoring and evaluation of disaggregated results will be enhanced. Following UNSDCF evaluation findings, the programme will deepen engagement on rights and gender-based violence, contingency-based planning, and joint initiatives.

10. Under the 2026-2030 UNSDCF, UNDP will apply a systems-based and integrated approach to support whole-of-society transformation in Liberia, grounded in a theory of change that reflects current interconnected challenges. As a trusted partner and thought leader, UNDP will leverage its signature solutions and enablers to deliver high-impact, scalable results aligned with national priorities and the outcomes of the UNSDCF.

11. Contributions by UNDP will include: (a) developing innovative solutions that generate multiplier effects through upstream policy influence and community-based initiatives; (b) promoting a whole-of-government approach through pro-poor budget advocacy, and institutional reform; (c) maximizing synergies across sectors through integrated, multi-level programming; (d) operationalizing the Leave No One Behind agenda through comprehensive, community-driven development; (e) investing in greater equality between women and men and women’s empowerment as a driver of sustainable progress; (f) leveraging private sector partnerships, including through support of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF); (g) serving as a connector across the United Nations system and beyond to foster cross-sectoral collaboration; and (h) supporting Liberia’s engagement in regional and global platforms, particularly within the Global South. Through these efforts, UNDP will serve as a key enabler of transformative and people-centred development during UNSDCF implementation.

12. UNDP will co-lead two out of the three outcome areas of the cooperation framework; governance, and the intersection of economic transformation and environmental protection.

[18] SCORE Liberia 2024
[19] World Bank (2021), Finding Fiscal Space.
[20] Liberia Energy Fact Sheet | African Development Bank Group
[21] Ibid

As co-chair of thematic working groups on climate change, energy efficiency, disaster risk reduction, and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), UNDP will coordinate United Nations contributions to enhance resilience and support a just transition to a low-carbon economy. UNDP will lead inter-agency collaboration with United Nations partners and civil society to address violence against women and promote social cohesion, ensuring that no one is left behind. In partnership with the United Nations Environmental Programme, UNDP will promote green commodities and protect forests, contributing to sustainable livelihoods and environmental conservation.

13. UNDP will serve as the technical lead for the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, supporting the development of responsive policies and services. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality (UN-Women), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP will lead the initiative to expand access to justice and implement the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda. The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme will be engaged across all outcome areas.

14. Programme target groups include women, youth, and people with disabilities, in line with the comparative advantages of UNDP. The programme will focus on areas where poverty, inequality, unemployment, and climate vulnerability intersect. The highest rates of poverty are observed in River Cess (76.9 per cent), Gbarpolu (72.0 per cent), Grand Bassa (67.9 per cent), Grand Kru (63.9 per cent), Bong (63.0 per cent), Lofa (62.9 per cent), Grand Cape Mount County (62 per cent) and Sinoe (62.2 per cent), all above the national average of 45 per cent. Many communities in these counties live in remote forests of high conservation priority and have been heavily affected by the civil crisis, Ebola and COVID-19. Support to other areas may be considered, where maintaining a presence is socioeconomically, culturally, or politically significant, and where it aligns with UNSDCF, subject to resource availability and partnerships.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

15. Building on consultations for UNDP country programme document (2026-2030) and the system-wide consultations under the United Nations Cooperation Framework (2026-2030), and in engagement with government, the private sector, civil society (especially youth, women organizations, and persons with disabilities), and volunteer groups, the programme is aligned with national (ARREST Agenda), regional and global strategic frameworks and responds to emerging opportunities and challenges.

16. The programme theory of change outlines a strategic pathway toward achieving people-centred, resilient, and sustainable development in Liberia by 2030. It addresses structural challenges, including conflict and instability, environmental vulnerability, disparities between women and men, limited public sector capacity, and high dependency on external aid. The theory of change contributes to three interdependent outcomes: (1) human capital development through improved access to quality and affordable services; (2) strengthened governance, peace, and social cohesion through participatory and accountable institutions; and (3) sustainable economic transformation supported by digital innovation and climate resilience. These outcomes are supported by outputs aimed at enhancing institutional capacities, promoting rights-based and gender-responsive approaches, and improving service delivery at national and subnational levels. Cross-cutting strategies include leveraging data and digital solutions, expanding South-South cooperation, and mobilizing innovative financing. The theory of change is based on commitment to partnership—with government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and development actors—to ensure that the most vulnerable populations of Liberia, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, are reached and empowered.

Outcome one: Human capital development

17. Through the INFF, a flagship initiative of UNDP, support will be provided to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), the Liberia Revenue Authority, and partners such as the World Bank, the European Union, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The initiative will provide the tools, technology and expertise required to develop and implement ambitious financing strategies that combine diverse resources with sound policy and institutional reforms, enabling Liberia to invest in priority areas such as nature, literacy, healthcare, and sanitation, at national and subnational levels.

18. UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, and UN-Women, and with development partners including the World Bank, AfDB, IMF, and the European Union to enhance the capacity of national data-generating agencies, such as the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), MFDP, and relevant sectoral ministries. These efforts aim to strengthen the national statistical system and reduce critical data gaps through surveys such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, and the Demographic and Health Survey - disaggregating data by age, sex, geographic location (national, subnational, rural, and urban), and characteristics including disability.

19. UNDP will support the rollout of the National Roadmap for Comprehensive Enrolment of Citizens and Foreigners into the National Biometric Identification System and will continue to support the development of an integrated civil registration system in line with the United Nations Legal Identity Framework. UNDP will work with partners to strengthen coordination and oversight, including high-level participation of all branches of government and civil society, and to develop a harmonized legal and policy framework with an implementation architecture. These efforts will prioritize extending civil registration services to rural areas.

20. UNDP acknowledges the complexity of addressing disparities between women and men and tackling violence against women and girls in Liberia. In the previous cycle, it collaborated with UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government of Liberia to develop the Gender-Based Violence Accountability Framework. UNDP will scale up efforts to support government and civil society in implementing this framework, which provides tools to measure progress, and improve programme effectiveness and service delivery. UNDP will coordinate with United Nations partners to operationalize a mechanism for data collection and monitoring of disparities between women and men, women’s empowerment, violence against women and girls, and harmful practices at national, subnational, and community levels in Liberia.

21. The human development agenda of Liberia prioritizes youth and aims to unlock their potential through improved education, skills, and health, enabling them to lead national progress. To help ensure no one is left behind in the digital economy, UNDP will partner with government institutions, the private sector, and other United Nations entities, and the University of Liberia, to introduce curricula on artificial intelligence, cyber security and evolving digital technologies. Building on the University Innovation Pod facility, UNDP will invest in strengthening the capacity of teachers and students in digital literacy, information and communications technology skills, and e-learning - preparing youth to thrive in the digital economy.

Outcome two: Democratic governance

22. One of the aims of this programme is to support the establishment of agile, accountable, and future-ready governance systems that enable joint design and delivery of solutions to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Working with ministries, agencies

and commissions, UNDP will leverage the Performance Management and Compliance Systems and Citizens Feedback Mechanisms to engage the population in mutual accountability and trust building, integrating anti-corruption measures into public financial management and service delivery.

23. UNDP will intensify ongoing efforts to expand public engagement, strengthen public administration systems, and core government functions. Following the enactment of the Local Government Act (2025), UNDP will scale up support to local governance structures for creating opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized groups; improving delivery of basic services; promoting public dialogue; and supporting community security and peacebuilding. UNDP will strengthen initiatives that enhance the role of civil society. Electoral bodies will continue to receive technical support to strengthen public trust and build capacity for peaceful, and credible elections. UNDP will promote women's political participation and work with partners to strengthen legislative institutions for accountable, and participatory law-making., oversight, and representation.

24. UNDP will expand its work on access to justice, rule of law, human rights, and transitional justice in collaboration with government counterparts and United Nations partners to support fulfilment of nationally ratified human rights obligations. Digital platforms will be supported to improve access to justice. Initiatives will aim to broaden civic space and increase participation of youth and women in political and public life. UNDP will continue ongoing investments in conflict prevention with the Ministry of Local Government, local authorities, and community-based organizations to strengthen dialogue, social cohesion, and peacebuilding, and to address hate speech, misinformation, and mental health needs.

25. Advancing the leadership and participation of women remains a priority. UNDP will support affirmative measures, enhance institutional capacity, and engagement with civil society to remove structural barriers. These efforts will promote participation of women in decision-making in areas such as land management and natural resource governance. This will be undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection (MGSP), the Legislature, political parties, United Nations partners, and women-led organizations.

26. In partnership with the Ministry of Information, AfDB, the World Bank, and telecommunications providers, UNDP will support the digitalization of public services to improve efficiency, reach, and transparency. This will include operationalizing the E-Liberia Portal, enabling citizens to apply for services online and digitizing select transactional services. UNDP will upgrade County Service Centres to expand access to information and services. These facilities will allow citizens to submit documents, track applications, and receive updates, and limit opportunities for corruption. Digitalization will open new channels for citizen engagement, accountability, and feedback, reinforcing public trust.

Outcome three: Economy and environment

27. UNDP will support the design and deployment of digital solutions that contribute to economic transformation and expand income and livelihood opportunities, especially for women and youth. This will include support for agile and responsive policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that enable innovation in digital finance, e-commerce, and value chain development. By expanding access to digital technologies among underserved populations, UNDP will promote broader participation in emerging markets and improve economic security.

28. UNDP will work to develop market-based and ecosystem-based solutions that create pathways for entrepreneurship. It will support the design of credit guarantee schemes,

feasibility studies for an agricultural bank, and initiatives to explore the creation of a capital market, while helping to upgrade electronic payment systems.

29. UNDP will collaborate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), ministries and multilateral development banks to mobilize public and private financing, including vertical funds, for sustainable forest management that benefits both people and biodiversity. Additional efforts will address water scarcity, climate adaptation and disaster resilience, ensuring that natural resources are governed under a framework that supports sustainable use, conservation, access, and just benefit-sharing. To reduce the energy gap, UNDP will assist partners in transitioning to renewable energy by supporting the diffusion of clean technologies, promoting market-based innovations, and unlocking new financing mechanisms.

30. UNDP will support the review and implementation of the NDCs of Liberia under the Paris Agreement, using government-wide coordination frameworks. This will include strengthening data collection and analysis mechanisms, providing disaggregated data, supporting carbon emission reductions, and establishing mechanisms to monitor progress. UNDP will support the establishment of institutional systems to manage multidimensional risks and shocks, support the design of risk-informed development strategies and sectoral plans, and provide technical assistance for enhancing early warning and preparedness capacities to respond to conflicts, disasters, pandemics, and other emerging risks.

Portfolio approach:

31. To enhance coherence and impact across the programme, UNDP will adopt a portfolio approach that cuts across all outcomes of the country programme. This approach consolidates strategies, breaks down silos, and enables adaptive, integrated responses to the complex development challenges Liberia is facing. Each portfolio clusters interrelated interventions, leveraging synergies across thematic areas and anchoring delivery in shared objectives. The portfolio approach facilitates flexible resource mobilization, stronger partnerships - especially South-South and triangular cooperation - and the ability to adapt to emerging needs.

32. Portfolio ONE - Digital Transformation and Youth Empowerment: UNDP will prioritize digital transformation as a catalytic enabler of sustainable development, with a deliberate focus on youth-led and youth-centric innovation. In alignment with the digital strategy of the country and the UNDP Digital Strategy 2022–2025, UNDP will invest in digital public infrastructure, accessible digital skills development, and platforms that support civic engagement and entrepreneurship. Strategic partnerships will be leveraged to expand access to technologies, particularly in underserved communities, enabling youth to become active agents of change in governance, service delivery and economic development. Through targeted support to youth innovation hubs, digital start-ups, and e-governance initiatives, the programme will contribute to reducing the digital divide.

33. Portfolio TWO - Community-Based Solutions: UNDP will deepen investments in community-based responses that are participatory and resilient, placing women and girls at the centre of local development efforts. In collaboration with civil society and traditional structures, the programme will scale initiatives that foster social cohesion, promote equality between women and men and strengthen community resilience to shocks. This includes support to women-led enterprises, community-level climate adaptation, and local governance models that promote voice and agency. By applying intersectional approaches and promoting locally driven innovation, the programme will address disparities and support underserved populations in rural and peri-urban areas affected by multidimensional vulnerabilities.

34. Portfolio THREE - Systems Strengthening and Policy Coherence: To enable long-term transformation, UNDP will support the strengthening of integrated policy frameworks,

legislative reform, and institutional capacity building. In partnership with government, development partners, and regional actors, the programme will contribute to the design and implementation of coherent policies that advance responsive governance, economic diversification, and human security. Special attention will be given to upholding the rule of law, enhancing data and accountability systems, and aligning national frameworks with international commitments such as the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063. This approach will reinforce institutional resilience and foster policy coherence.

III. Programme and Risk Management

35. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary accountability framework to the Executive Board for aligning results and resources at country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programme implementation are defined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and its Internal Control Framework.

36. The programme will be nationally executed; however, direct implementation modalities may be applied for part or all of the programme in cases of *force majeure*. The Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used, in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects in accordance with the UNDP financial management policies.

37. The programme is designed to de-risk and sustain development investments in Liberia, particularly in the face of environmental hazards. Rising exposure to flooding, storm surges, sea-level rise, and erosion threatens infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and lives, with serious economic implications. To address these risks, UNDP—working with United Nations organizations, the National Disaster Management Authority, and other institutions—will deploy the Preparedness Toolkit which will help to strengthen the capacities of Liberia for rapid disaster response while supporting the use of foresight tools to enhance preparedness for future crises.

38. The Programme Board will be co-chaired by UNDP and the Ministry of Finance and Development, to provide strategic oversight, manage risks, and guide programme shifts. Risk logs for each portfolio will be maintained to help adjust to challenges, including political instability, health emergencies, and natural disasters. The theory of change will be reviewed periodically to account for emerging opportunities and challenges. UNDP will maintain a joint United Nations Business Continuity Plan to ensure uninterrupted delivery of programmes during emergencies.

39. Recognizing structural constraints and the aid-dependence of Liberia, UNDP will support the Government in identifying diversified and sustainable financing pathways. The development of the INFF will enable partnerships for resource mobilization, including public-private partnerships, vertical funds, and crowd funding. Programme-level contingency planning will allow for adaptive responses to evolving economic, environmental, and social conditions by optimizing synergies and fine-tuning implementation.

40. The programme will enhance enterprise risk management, conduct environmental and social impact assessments, and support capacity development in line with UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. UNDP will uphold the highest ethical standards and require all partners to comply with the Secretary-General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. The programme will address risks related to women and girls across all portfolios.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

41. Liberia will address gaps in data availability - including quality, update frequency, reliability, and disaggregation by sex and age - through increased investment in national statistical capacities and partnerships with academia and research bodies. Linkages among indicators for the SDGs, the national development plan, the UNDP Strategic Plan, UNSDCF and the country programme document have been mapped to support improved data management and collection, with common indicators adopted where feasible.

42. At the portfolio level, UNDP will apply a deliberate approach to design, monitoring and evaluation to ensure relevant lessons and data are captured to build the evidence base for policy and advocacy efforts related to implementation. UNDP will strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacities of its teams and partners and establish systems for continuous programme oversight to identify substantive or operational risks to project delivery. Evaluations will be conducted in collaboration with partners to promote learning and accountability. The programme will apply the Gender Marker as a monitoring tool, ensuring that a minimum of 15 per cent of total expenditure is directed toward results that address inequalities between women and men.

43. UNDP will build on the high rate of access to smartphones and social media in Liberia by incorporating these tools into outreach and communications strategies. Five per cent of the total programme budget will be allocated for data collection, monitoring, evaluation, assurance, and communication. A multi-year research agenda will generate policy and issues briefs, discussion documents and periodic progress reports.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Transition Liberia into lower middle-income country				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2030, people in and of Liberia, especially children, young persons, women and people with disabilities-have achieved equitable human capital development with increased access to quality and affordable social services, leveraging digital solutions, rights-based approaches and transformative strategies to achieve their full potential.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Human Capital Index **Baseline**: 0.32(2025) **Target**: 0.37(2030) Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. **Baseline**: 55% (2025) **Target**: 44% (2030)	World Bank Biennial World Bank Liberia Demographic and Health Survey Every 5 years	**Output 1.1** **National and subnational capacities developed to adopt integrated national financing frameworks and improve statistical systems.** **Indicator 1.1.1:** Adoption of integrated financial frameworks at national and sub national levels **Baseline**: none 0 (2025) **Target**: National =1; Sub national = 2 (2030) **Data Source:** MFDP Annually **Indicator 1.1.2:** Extent to which national Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) strategic plan has been adopted. **Baseline**: 1 (2025) **Target**: 3 (2030) (Rating scale: 1= nascent; 2= emerging; 3=institutionalized) **Data Source:** Liberia National Identification Registry Annually **Output 1.2** **Mechanisms and institutional capacities strengthened to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and deliver services to survivors.** **Indicator 1.2.1:** Extent to which inter-agency coordination mechanism to address gender-based violence and gender-mainstreaming accountability across sectors has been functional. **Baseline**: 2 (2025) **Target**: 3 (2030) (Rating scale: 1= nascent; 2= emerging; 3=institutionalized) **Data Source:** MGSP Annually **Indicator 1.2.2:** Number of entities with strengthened capacities that are implementing legislation, policies, action plans to prevent gender-based violence.	Ministries of Finance and Development Planning, Justice, Local Government, Mines and Energy, Commerce and Industry, Gender, Children and Social Protection Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission National Elections Commission Environmental Protection Agency University of Liberia UN Women OHCHR ILO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations UNV Irish Aid Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency Peacebuilding Fund European Union Green Climate Fund United Kingdom	**Regular $8,000,000** **Other $12,100,000**

		Baseline: 11(2025) **Target**: 25(2030) **Data Source:** Spotlight Initiative (Reports) Annually **Indicator 1.2.3**: No. of victims of violence, with and without disabilities, who benefit from integrated assistance (refer IRRF 6.3.3) **Baseline**: 75,603 women, 110,736 girls (2025) **Target**: 100,000 women, 146,464 girls (2030) **Data Source:** MGSP Annually **Output 1.3** **Systems and capacities established to support youth with digital learning and enhance youth engagement in civic and governance processes through digital platforms.** **Indicator 1.3.1**: Number of civil society organizations using digital platforms to increase participation in national and subnational governance (Refer IRRF 2.4.5) **Baseline**: 7 CSOs (2024) **Target**: 20 (2029) **Data source:** Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, Ministry of Internal Affairs Annually **Indicator 1.3.2**: Extent to which the education system has institutionalized policies, infrastructure, and capacity to ensure access to digital learning. **Baseline**: 1 (2025) **Target**: 3 (2030) (Rating scale: 1= nascent; 2 = emerging; 3 = institutionalized) **Data Source:** Ministry of Education Annually		

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Transition Liberia into lower middle-income country				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: By 2030, people in and of Liberia, particularly children, young persons, women and people with disabilities- effectively participate in and benefit from policies that promote trust, ensure peace gains are sustained, rule of law enforced, and social cohesion and accountability systems strengthened both at national and sub-national level.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**

	RESPONSIBILITIES			
Corruption Perceptions Index **Baseline**: 27 **Target**:31.25(2030) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public service. **Baseline**: 27.5% **Target**: 52% Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments c) executive positions/ cabinet/executive d) managerial positions e) Judiciary by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups **Baseline**: (a) 10.7% (2025) (b) 11%, (2025) (c) 35%, (2025) (d) 23.5% (2024) (e) 50% (2024) **Target**: (a) 30% (2030) (b) 40% (2030) (c) 40% (2030) (d) 26% (2030) (e) 60% (2030)	Transparency International Annually Ministry of Local Government Annually Official government records Annually	**Output 2.1** **Justice sector institutions have improved capacities to provide legal aid, implement anti-corruption frameworks, and operationalize conflict prevention and response mechanisms.** **Indicator 2.1.1:** Number of functional and accessible digital systems to enable better access to justice, and delivery of essential services (Refer IRRF 2.1.3) **Baseline**: 5(2025) **Target**: 9(2030) **Data Source:** Ministry of Justice, Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs Annually **Indicator 2.1.2:** Number of functional early warning and response platforms for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. **Baseline**: 1(2025) **Target**: 2(2030) **Data source:** Ministry of Local Government Annually **Indicator 2.1.3:** No. of men and women, benefiting from legal aid, (Refer IRRF 2.2.3) **Baseline**: 18,438--women:7,375; men:11,063 (2024) **Target**: 28,438 --women:11,375; men:17,065 (2029) **Data source:** Liberia National Bar Association Annually **Indicator 2.1.4:** Number of justice actors trained on anti-corruption related laws and policies. **Baseline**: 93 (2025) **Target**: 200 (2030) **Data source:** Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission Annually **Output 2.2** **Capacities of subnational institutions and systems strengthened to deliver services, facilitate participatory local planning, and enhance accountability.** **Indicator 2.2.1:** Number of subnational government institutions that ensure public access to information (refer IRRF 2.4.5) **Baseline**: 28 (2025) **Target**: 35 (2030) **Data Source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs Annually	Ministries of Finance and Development Planning , Justice, Internal Affairs, Presidential Affairs, Commerce and Industry, Gender, Children and Social Protection Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission Independent National Commission on Human Rights NEC Liberia Land Authority Governance Commission Peacebuilding Office University of Liberia UN Women UNICEF OHCHR IOM UNFPA ILO UNV Irish Aid SIDA PBF EU	**Regular $13,000,000** **Other $20,200,000**

		Indicator 2.2.2: Number of provisions of the Local Government Act implemented (refer IRRF 2.3.1) **Baseline**: 10 (2025) **Target**: 20 (2030) **Data Source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs Annually **Indicator 2.2.3:** Number of subnational government institutions that ensure access to public service delivery (refer IRRF 2.3.2) **Baseline**: 29 (2025) **Target**: 45 (2030) **Data source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs Annually **Output 2.3** **Capacities of women and girls, including those with disabilities, developed to prepare for and assume leadership and decision-making roles.** **Indicator 2.3.1:** Number of women, with and without disabilities, who received support for accessing leadership opportunities and improving skills (refer IRRF 6.2.2) **Baseline**: 1177 (2025) **Target**: 3,000 (2030) **Data Source:** Ministry of Internal Affairs Annually **Indicator 2.3.2:** Number of women with and without disabilities, who have increased capacities to participate in public life and exercise leadership. (Refer IRRF 6.2.1) **Baseline**: 1338 (2025) **Target**: 3523 (2030) **Data Source:** Programme documents Annually **Indicator 2.3.3:** Percentage of women having access to land **Baseline**: 33% (2025) **Target**: 45% (2030) **Data source:** Liberia Land Authority Annually **Output 2.4** **Electoral institutions and systems supported to improve voter participation and inclusive electoral processes.** **Indicator 2.4.1:** No. of voters registered for presidential and parliamentary elections (refer IRRF 2.4.2) **Baseline**: 2,471,617 (Women: 1,237,257 Men: 1,234,367) (2025) **Target**: 2,797,870 (women:1,400,575; men:1,397,295) (2030) **Data Source:** Election Commission		

		Annually **Indicator 2.4.2:** Number of men, women and people with disabilities reached through voter education activities. **Baseline**: 1,178,676 (654,202 men/527271 women; people with disabilities: 5398) (2025) **Target**: 1,779,065 (698,302 men/657659 women; people with disabilities: 6098) (2030) **Data source:** National Elections Commission (NEC) Annually **Indicator 2.4.3:** Number of digital platforms developed and operationalized to enhance electoral processes. **Baseline**: 7 (2025) **Target**: 10 (2030) **Data source:** NEC Annually		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Transition Liberia into lower middle-income country				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: By 2030, people in and of Liberia, especially children, young persons, women and people with disabilities benefit from an economic model that is founded on synergy among socio-economic and environmental policies and systems, lifted out of poverty and enhancing their access to decent jobs and agri-food systems				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age **Baseline**: 45% (2025) **Target**: 36% (2030) Annual GDP per capita income **Baseline**: $849.3(2025) **Target**: $1,050.3 (2030) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption **Baseline**: 67% (2025)	Household Income and Expenditure Survey Annually World Bank Ministry of Mines and Energy Annually	**Output 3.1** **Inclusive digital solutions and systems harnessed to accelerate economic transformation and service delivery.** **Indicator 3.1.1:** Number of policy frameworks available for enabling access to digital business ecosystems for youth, women, and persons with disabilities (refer IRRF 1.3.2) **Baseline**: 1 (2025) **Target**: 2 (2030) **Data source:** Liberia Telecommunications Authority Annually **Indicator 3.1.2:** Number of digital solutions for economic transformation across different sectors (refer IRRF E.1.2) **Baseline**: 2 (2025) **Target**: 7 (2030) **Data source:** National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of	Ministries of Mines and Energy, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Youth and Sports Environmental Protection Agency Forestry Development Authority National Disaster Management Agency Forestry Training Institute FAO UN Women UNICEF UNV	**Regular $12,115,000** **Other $48,332,163**

Target:75% (2030) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit **Baseline**: 8% (2025) **Target**: 11% (2030)	Central Bank of Liberia Annually	Commerce and Industry, Forestry Development Authority, EPA Annually **Output 3.2** **Market based solutions developed to support green entrepreneurship, renewable energy diffusion, and ecosystem-based livelihoods, with attention to gender inclusion.** **Indicator 3.2.1:** Number of strategies for market diffusion of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies adopted (refer IRRF 5.2.3) **Baseline**: 0 (2025) **Target**: 1 (2030) **Data Source:** Rural and Renewable Energy Agency Annually **Indicator 3.2.2:** Number of small and medium-sized enterprise owners accessing business development services at county level (refer IRRF 1.3.1) **Baseline**: Female 420, Male 280 (2025) **Target**: Female 3600, Male 2400 (2030) **Data Source:** Ministry of Commerce and Industry Annually **Indicator 3.2.3:** Number of people benefitting from eco-system (natural resources, biodiversity, and watersheds) based livelihood services (Refer IRRF 4.1.1) **Baseline**: 20,400 (Female 12,240, Male 8,160) (2025) **Target**: 45,900 (Female 27,540, Male 18360) (2030) **Data Source:** Forestry Development Authority, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, EPA Annually **Output 3.3** **Resilience enhanced through improved infrastructure, climate adaptation and mitigation, and benefit-sharing from natural resources.** **Indicator 3.3.1:** Percentage of total revenues from natural resources management, including carbon finance, shared with local communities (refer IRRF 4.2.1) **Baseline**: <10 per cent (2025) **Target**: at least 20 per cent (2030) **Data Source:** MFDP Annually **Indicator 3.3.2:** Length of coastal defence walls erected or reinforced (Refer IRRF 3.1.3) **Baseline**: 2,100 metres (2025) **Target**: 4,400 metres (2030)	GEF GCF GIZ EU SIDA UK Society for the Conservation of Nature for Liberia Conservation International Forestry Training Institute	

		Data Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy Annually **Indicator 3.3.3:** Number of tons of CO2 equivalent reduction from UNDP-assisted expansion of renewable energy access and energy efficiency (refer IRRF 5.2.1) **Baseline**: 1300 tCO2eq (2025) **Target**: 2959 tCO2 eq direct, 255410 tCO2 eq indirect (2030) **Data source:** EPA Annually **Indicator3.3.4:** Number of local disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans prepared and implemented (refer IRRF 3.1.1) **Baseline**: 7 (2025) **Target**: 12 (2030) **Data source:** National Disaster Management Agency, EPA Annually		