

PUBLIC POLICY DIALOGUE REPORT

"Strengthening Anti-Corruption and Integrity Systems to Advance Social Accountability, Inclusive Governance, Public Participation, and Improved Service Delivery"



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July 16, 2026



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Acronyms

AAID	ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development
CAATs	County Accountability and Advocacy Teams
CDA	County Development Agenda
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FOI	Freedom of Information
GAC	General Auditing Commission
IAA	Internal Audit Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LACC	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission
LEITI	Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NCSCCL	National Civil Society Council of Liberia
NIF	National Integrity Forum
NIS	National Integrity System
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PFM	Public Financial Management
PPCC	Public Procurement and Concessions Commission
SAMs	Social Accountability Monitors
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WONGOSOL	Women NGOs Secretariat of Liberia

1.0 Executive Summary

The National Dialogue on ***“Strengthening Anti-Corruption and Integrity Systems to Advance Social Accountability, Inclusive Governance, Public Participation, and Improved Service Delivery”*** was held on 8 July 2026 at the Governance Commission in Monrovia. The dialogue was organized by Naymote Partners for Democratic Development in collaboration with the Governance Commission, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) through the project, *“Empowering Citizens and Communities to Foster Social Accountability and Transparency in Governance and Public Service Delivery.”*

The overall objective of the dialogue was to provide a multi-stakeholder platform for assessing the state of transparency, accountability, and integrity systems in Liberia, while fostering collaboration among government institutions, oversight bodies, civil society organizations, development partners, and citizens. Specifically, the dialogue sought to review progress in strengthening anti-corruption and accountability mechanisms; identify institutional, legal, and operational challenges affecting governance and public service delivery; promote information sharing and collaboration among key stakeholders; and generate practical recommendations to enhance transparency, citizen participation, and inclusive governance.

The dialogue adopted a participatory and interactive approach that brought together approximately 60 participants representing government ministries and agencies, national integrity institutions, civil society organizations, development partners, and other governance stakeholders. The programme featured opening remarks, institutional presentations, a panel discussion, and plenary question-and-answer sessions, providing participants with an opportunity to share experiences, discuss governance challenges, exchange perspectives, and identify priority actions. The findings presented in this report are drawn from the presentations, panel discussions, participants' contributions, and deliberations held throughout the dialogue.

Discussions highlighted notable progress in strengthening Liberia's integrity system. The General Auditing Commission (GAC) reported expanded audit coverage, improvements in technology-driven auditing, and stronger audit follow-up mechanisms aimed at increasing implementation of audit recommendations. The Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC) highlighted ongoing efforts to strengthen corruption investigations, enhance collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, and support the establishment of a specialized anti-corruption court. The Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI) reported continued improvements in extractive sector transparency through revenue reconciliation, publication of concession agreements, beneficial ownership disclosures, and plans to introduce digital reporting systems to improve access to information and compliance monitoring.

While acknowledging these achievements, participants identified several persistent challenges affecting accountability and good governance. These include weak enforcement of audit recommendations, delays in corruption investigations and prosecutions, inadequate coordination among oversight institutions, limited financial and human resources, and insufficient protection for whistleblowers.

In the extractive sector, participants expressed concern over the significant disparity between export earnings and government revenues, incomplete beneficial ownership disclosures, and limited public understanding of concession agreements.

Discussions also highlighted challenges affecting local governance, including delays in approving county development plans and budgets, limited citizen participation, inadequate dissemination of public information, and resource constraints affecting county-level oversight.

The dialogue further recognized the growing role of civil society organizations in promoting social accountability through community monitoring, public awareness, advocacy, and independent oversight. Participants highlighted the contribution of Social Accountability Monitors (SAMs), County Accountability and Advocacy Teams (CAATs), and digital platforms such as CommCare in strengthening citizen participation, monitoring public projects, and improving the quality and timeliness of accountability reporting.

A central theme throughout the dialogue was that combating corruption and strengthening accountability require a coordinated, whole-of-society approach. Participants emphasized the need to strengthen preventive measures through effective internal controls, procurement oversight, compliance monitoring, digital governance, and timely implementation of audit recommendations, while also ensuring effective enforcement of anti-corruption laws and sanctions for misconduct.

The dialogue concluded with a shared commitment by government institutions, integrity bodies, civil society organizations, and development partners to strengthen collaboration, enhance institutional coordination, improve transparency and public access to information, expand citizen participation, and reinforce accountability mechanisms at both national and local levels. The findings and recommendations contained in this report provide practical guidance for advancing Liberia's integrity system and supporting more transparent, accountable, inclusive, and citizen-centered governance that contributes to improved public service delivery and sustainable national development.

2.0 Introduction

The National Dialogue on “Strengthening Anti-Corruption and Integrity Systems to Advance Social Accountability, Inclusive Governance, Public Participation, and Improved Service Delivery” was held on 8 July 2026 at the Governance Commission in Monrovia.

The dialogue brought together 60 representatives from government institutions, integrity bodies, civil society organizations, and development partners to examine key governance challenges affecting transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and public service delivery in Liberia.

The dialogue was organized by Naymote Partners for Democratic Development in collaboration with the Governance Commission and supported through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)-funded project, “Empowering Citizens and Communities to Foster Social Accountability and Transparency in Governance and Public Service Delivery.” The dialogue provided a platform for stakeholders to assess progress, share experiences, identify institutional challenges, and agree on priority actions needed to strengthen Liberia’s integrity systems, improve accountability mechanisms, and promote citizen-centered governance. Development partners reaffirmed their commitment to supporting national efforts aimed at strengthening transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance.



3.0 Objectives of the Dialogue

The National Dialogue sought to strengthen collaboration among government institutions, integrity bodies, civil society organizations, development partners, and citizens in advancing transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance in Liberia. Specifically, the dialogue aimed to:

1. Assess progress made in strengthening Liberia's anti-corruption and integrity systems.
2. Identify key institutional, legal, and operational challenges affecting transparency, accountability, public participation, and service delivery.
3. Promote dialogue and collaboration among national integrity institutions, civil society organizations, and development partners on governance and accountability reforms.
4. Examine the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms, including public auditing, anti-corruption enforcement, natural resource governance, and local governance systems.
5. Identify practical actions and policy recommendations to strengthen social accountability, improve institutional coordination, enhance citizen participation, and promote effective public service delivery.
6. Encourage greater public access to information, transparency in public resource management, and inclusive participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and local communities in governance processes.

4.0 Dialogue Methodology and Approach

The National Dialogue adopted a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach designed to encourage inclusive engagement, knowledge sharing, and collaborative problem-solving. The dialogue brought together approximately 60 participants representing government ministries and agencies, national integrity institutions, civil society organizations, development partners, the media, and other governance stakeholders. The event was facilitated through a combination of presentations, panel discussions, and interactive question-and-answer sessions.

Representatives from key institutions, including the General Auditing Commission (GAC), Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC), Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI), Governance Commission, and Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, shared updates on institutional achievements, ongoing reforms, and challenges affecting accountability and governance. Participants engaged directly with panellists by raising questions, sharing experiences, and proposing solutions to strengthen transparency, anti-corruption efforts, citizen participation, natural resource governance, and public service delivery.

The findings presented in this report were derived from the presentations delivered during the dialogue, the panel discussions, participants' contributions during the question-and-answer sessions, and observations documented throughout the event. The report produces key issues discussed, institutional responses, emerging findings, and recommendations agreed upon by participants to support ongoing governance and accountability reforms in Liberia.

5.0 Proceedings of the Dialogue

5.1 Welcome and Special Statement

*Hon. Alaric Tokpa, Acting Chairman
Governance Commission*

On behalf of the Governance Commission, it is my distinct honor and privilege to warmly welcome each and every one of you to this National Dialogue on Strengthening Anti-Corruption and Integrity Systems, Social Accountability, Transparent Governance, Public Participation, and Improved Service Delivery.

Your presence here today reflects our shared commitment to strengthening democratic governance by building public institutions that are transparent, accountable, responsive, and capable of meeting the needs and aspirations of the Liberian people. I wish to extend a special welcome to our local government authorities and County Finance Officers who have travelled from Gbarpolu, Bomi, Montserrado, Margibi, Bong and Grand Bassa Counties. Your participation is both timely and significant.



While national policies are formulated at the central level, their true impact is measured in our counties and communities, where public services are delivered and where citizens interact daily with government. As custodians of public resources and key actors in local governance, you play an indispensable role in ensuring that public funds are managed responsibly, development projects are implemented transparently, and citizens receive quality public services.

Your practical experiences, perspectives, and lessons from the field are invaluable in shaping national reforms that are grounded in reality and responsive to local needs. Through your participation, we strengthen

the bridge between national policy and practical implementation, ensuring that accountability and integrity become living principles throughout Liberia.

I also wish to acknowledge and commend our valued partner, Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, whose collaboration with the Governance Commission has made

this engagement possible. We equally express our profound appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its generous support and steadfast commitment to strengthening governance, promoting social accountability, and enhancing citizen participation through this important initiative.

This dialogue comes at an important moment in Liberia's democratic journey. Across our country, citizens increasingly expect public institutions to be transparent, accountable, ethical, and capable of delivering quality public services. Meeting these expectations requires more than good intentions. It demands strong institutions, principled leadership, effective oversight, and meaningful partnerships among government, civil society, development partners, and the citizens we all serve.

The Governance Commission firmly believes that integrity is the cornerstone of good governance. It is the foundation upon which public confidence is built, investment is attracted, development is sustained, and peace is preserved. Likewise, accountability is not simply a legal obligation, it is a moral responsibility that ensures public authority is exercised in the interest of all Liberians. This National Dialogue forms part of the "Empowering Citizens and Communities for Social Accountability, Transparent Governance, and Improved Public Service Delivery Project," an initiative designed to strengthen Liberia's national accountability systems, promote social cohesion, and encourage greater citizen participation in governance.

Today's dialogue represents much more than another event. It is a collective commitment to strengthening Liberia's National Integrity System through dialogue, collaboration, and practical action. I encourage every participant to engage openly, respectfully, and constructively throughout today's deliberations. Let us share not only our achievements but also the challenges we continue to face. Let us identify opportunities for stronger coordination and partnership, and let us ensure that our recommendations are practical, actionable, and capable of advancing good governance for all Liberians. More importantly, let us continue to promote the meaningful participation of women, young people, and marginalized communities, recognizing that inclusive governance produces stronger institutions and more sustainable national development.

We are grateful that representatives of the United Nations are also present to observe and support this important process. The Governance Commission remains fully committed to its constitutional mandate to promote good governance, institutional reform, decentralization, and public sector accountability. We will continue working closely with all stakeholders to strengthen integrity systems, foster ethical leadership, improve institutional performance, and build greater public confidence in our governance institutions. As we conclude this dialogue later today, I hope we will leave not only with a deeper understanding of our collective responsibilities but also with renewed partnerships, clear commitments, and an actionable roadmap for advancing transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance across Liberia.

Thank you for honoring our invitation and for your unwavering commitment to building a more transparent, accountable, and prosperous Liberia. Your presence enriches this dialogue and demonstrates that integrity begins in every ministry, every agency, every county, and every community across our nation. Once again, I warmly welcome you all and, together with our partners, Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, I hereby declare officially open the National Dialogue on Strengthening Anti-Corruption and Integrity Systems in Liberia.

5.2 Overview of the National Dialogue

Eddie D. Jarwolo, Executive Director

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development

Distinguished guests, representatives of government institutions, integrity bodies, civil society organizations, development partners, county representatives, members of the media, and all valued stakeholders, welcome to this important National Dialogue on Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Systems in Liberia.

The National Dialogue on Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Systems in Liberia is organized by Naymote Partners for Democratic Development in collaboration with the Governance Commission as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)-supported project, “Empowering Citizens and Communities for Foster Social Accountability and Transparency in Governance and Public Service Delivery.” The project seeks to strength transparency, accountability, citizens participation, and responsive public service delivery by empowering citizens and fostering effective collaboration between government institutions and civil society.

The dialogue convenes representatives of national integrity institutions, government ministries and agencies, civil society organizations, development partners, county representatives, the media, and other governance stakeholders to strength collective efforts in advancing transparency, accountability, and good governance. It also serves as a learning and reflection platform for implementing partners to showcase achievements, exchange experiences, share lessons learned and best practices, and identify innovative approaches for strengthening social accountability and improving governance outcomes.

While significant progress has been made in empowering citizens and promoting accountability at the community level, there remains a need to better document, communicate, and amplify these successes, strengthen collaboration among implementing partners, and build a more coordinated national undertaking for accountability.

As Liberia advances the implementation of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID), particularly Pillar IV: Governance and Anti-Corruption, the dialogue will generate practical recommendations and strengthen institutional commitments to reinforce Liberia’s National Integrity System and sustain the National Integrity Forum (NIF) as a credible platform for policy dialogue, collaboration, and collective oversight. By fostering stronger partnerships among integrity institutions, civil society, development partners, and government, the dialogue aims to build public trust, enhance institutional effectiveness, combat corruption, and contribute to a more transparent, accountable, inclusive, and citizens-responsive system of democratic governance and foster citizens oversight for social accountability.

5.3 Remarks

5.3.1 National Civil Society Council of Liberia

Mr. J. Alexander Nyan, Co-Chair, National Civil Society Council of Liberia

On behalf of the Council, I extend our sincere appreciation to the Governance Commission and its partners for convening this important National Dialogue. We value our longstanding partnership with the Commission and reaffirm our commitment to supporting initiatives that promote good governance, transparency, and accountability.

This dialogue comes at an important time for our country. Strengthening integrity, reducing corruption, and promoting citizen participation are essential to building effective institutions and improving the lives of Liberians. Achieving these goals requires collective action by government, civil society, development partners, and citizens.

The National Civil Society Council believes that accountability is strongest when citizens are meaningfully involved in decision-making. We therefore encourage greater public participation at both national and local levels, particularly through our decentralization structures. Participation must go beyond consultation to ensuring that citizens' views genuinely influence policies, development planning, and the management of public resources.

We also wish to emphasize the importance of youth engagement. Young people should be recognized not simply as beneficiaries of development but as active partners whose voices and contributions are essential to Liberia's future.

We commend the Governance Commission for its work in promoting accountability, including the production of county accountability reports and other governance initiatives. These efforts provide valuable evidence for strengthening oversight, improving service delivery, and informing policy decisions. We look forward to expanding our collaboration in these areas.

At the same time, we encourage continued efforts to protect civic space and ensure that civil society representatives can participate freely and effectively in local governance without intimidation or undue interference.

As the National Civil Society Council, we remain committed to working with government, the Governance Commission, development partners, and citizens to strengthen democratic governance, promote transparency, and ensure that public resources are managed in the best interest of all Liberians.

I thank you for the opportunity to participate in this dialogue and wish us all productive and successful deliberations.

5.3.2 UN Women Liberia

Mr. Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir, Country Representative of UN Women Liberia

Thank you for inviting the UN Women to participate in this important National Dialogue. I congratulate the Governance Commission and its partners for convening this timely discussion on governance, integrity, and accountability.



Please allow me to be brief, as I have another engagement immediately after this session. I also have the honor of conveying the support of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the UNDP Resident Representative, who are unable to join us today.

At first glance, some may wonder why UN Women is engaged in anti-corruption efforts. The answer is simple: corruption is not gender neutral. It disproportionately affects women, particularly those living in poverty, by limiting their access to public services, justice, economic opportunities, and social protection. Through my participation in international anti-corruption forums, one lesson has become clear: while much attention is given to strengthening oversight institutions, we must also strengthen the role of citizens in demanding accountability. Effective governance depends not only on strong institutions but also on the meaningful participation of women, young people, persons with disabilities, marginalized communities, and civil society.

When these voices are excluded, accountability systems become less responsive to the people they are meant to serve. We must also continue improving access to justice. Accountability is meaningful only when citizens can seek redress without facing unnecessary legal, financial, or procedural barriers. Justice systems should be accessible to everyone, not only those with the knowledge or resources to navigate them. UN Women remains committed to supporting Liberia's governance agenda through inclusive, gender-responsive approaches.

We value our partnership with the Governance Commission and look forward to continuing our collaboration with government, the United Nations, development partners, and civil society to strengthen transparency, integrity, and citizen participation.

Finally, I encourage all of us to ensure that today's dialogue leads to action. Too often, valuable recommendations are developed but not implemented. Let us commit ourselves to translating today's discussions into practical reforms that strengthen public institutions, increase public trust, and improve the lives of all Liberians.

I wish you productive deliberations and thank you once again for the opportunity to be with you today.



5.3.2 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mr. Stanley Kamara, Pillar Lead for Governance, UNDP Liberia

It is a pleasure to join you today on behalf of the UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Aliou M. Dia, who regrets that he could not be with us. I also acknowledge my colleague from UN Women, who represented the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Together, we reaffirm the United Nations' shared commitment to supporting Liberia's governance and development agenda.

Allow me to express UNDP's sincere appreciation to the Governance Commission, our implementing partner, Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund for making this important National Dialogue possible. We are encouraged by the broad participation of government institutions, accountability agencies, civil society, development partners, and citizens, reflecting our shared commitment to strengthening governance in Liberia.

Today's dialogue is timely. Strong institutions, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation are fundamental to achieving sustainable development and building public trust. Corruption undermines these foundations by weakening institutions, reducing confidence in public systems, diverting scarce resources, and limiting access to quality public services. Addressing corruption therefore requires more than strong laws and oversight institutions. It requires a governance system that promotes integrity, encourages citizen participation, and ensures that public institutions remain responsive to the needs of all people, especially women, young people, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.

Through initiatives such as the Empowering Citizens and Communities for Social Accountability and Improved Public Service Delivery Project, UNDP is working with the Governance Commission and other partners to strengthen accountability systems, improve public participation, and enhance service delivery. These efforts demonstrate the value of partnership in advancing democratic governance. UNDP remains a committed partner to Liberia. We will continue to provide technical assistance, institutional capacity development, and policy support to key governance and accountability institutions, including the Governance Commission, the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, the General Auditing Commission, and other oversight bodies working to promote transparency and integrity.

As we deliberate today, I encourage us to focus on practical solutions and collective action. The true measure of this dialogue will not be the quality of our discussions alone, but the implementation of the recommendations that emerge from them. Together, we can strengthen public institutions, reinforce citizens' trust, and improve public service delivery for all Liberians.

On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme, I thank the Governance Commission, Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, and all participants for your continued commitment to good governance and accountability.

I wish you fruitful deliberations and every success.

5.3.3 Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (LEITI)

Mr. Jeffrey Yatte

Executive Director of LEITI, and Head of the National Integrity Forum, (NIF)

LEITI values its longstanding partnership with the Governance Commission and remains committed to advancing transparency, accountability, and good governance in Liberia.

From the perspective of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), today's dialogue is particularly important. The EITI Standard emphasizes public participation and informed debate on the governance of natural resources. Forums such as this provide an opportunity for government, oversight institutions, civil society, and citizens to engage constructively on issues of transparency, accountability, and integrity.

Corruption continues to evolve, and so must our response. Those who exploit weaknesses in our systems are constantly adapting. Our institutions, laws, and oversight mechanisms must therefore be equally responsive, innovative, and forward-looking. We must not only address today's challenges but also prepare for the risks of tomorrow. Liberia has made significant progress in establishing laws and institutions to promote accountability. We have audit reports, investigative findings, and oversight mechanisms. However, our greatest challenge is not generating evidence it is ensuring that evidence leads to action.

Reports alone do not deter corruption. Their value lies in effective follow-up, enforcement, and accountability. Public confidence is strengthened when audit findings lead to corrective action, when investigations result in appropriate sanctions, and when public resources are protected and recovered where necessary. As we deliberate today, I encourage us to focus on practical solutions that strengthen coordination among accountability institutions, improve implementation of recommendations, and reinforce enforcement mechanisms. This is how we build public trust and strengthen the integrity of our governance systems.

I look forward to contributing further during the panel discussions and hope that this dialogue produces actionable recommendations that lead to measurable improvements in transparency, accountability, and public service delivery.

On behalf of LEITI, I thank the Governance Commission and all partners for providing this platform, and I wish you productive deliberations.

5.4 First Panel Discussion

“Strengthening Public Sector Governance and Accountability: The Role of National Integrity Institutions in Advancing Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance in Liberia”

5.4.1 General Auditing Commission (GAC)

*Mr. P. Garswa Jackson Sr, FCCA, CFIP, CFC
Auditor General R.L,*

Let me begin by highlighting the role of the General Auditing Commission (GAC) within Liberia's national integrity system.



The work of the GAC is, by its very nature, largely reactive. By the time we conduct an audit, public funds have already been spent, transactions have already occurred, and government programs have already been implemented. Our responsibility is to independently assess whether those resources were managed in accordance with the law and whether public institutions complied with established financial management standards. For this reason, no single institution can effectively fight corruption on its own. Strong coordination among Liberia's integrity institutions is essential. There are several institutions whose mandates complement the work of the General Auditing Commission.

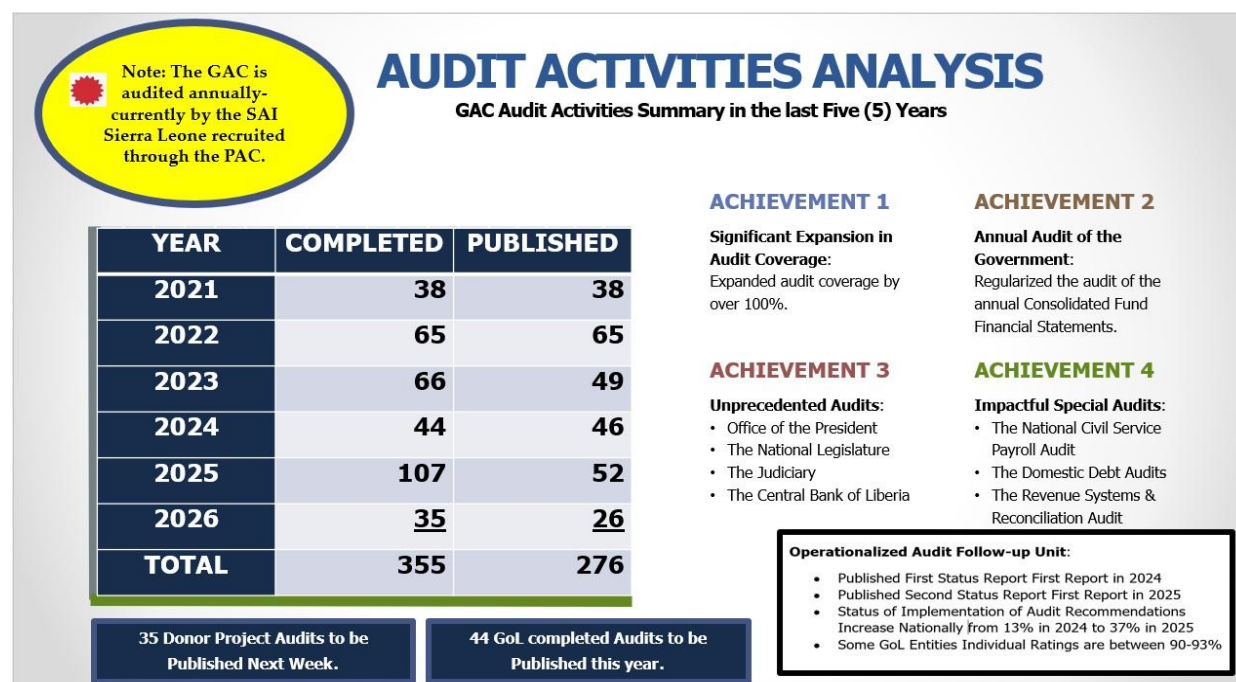
For example, the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) operates much earlier in the accountability chain. Internal auditors can identify weaknesses before they become major problems, and their reports can complement our own findings. Likewise, our audit reports can support the Internal Audit Agency in

strengthening oversight and monitoring the implementation of corrective actions.

The Public Procurement and Concessions Commission (PPCC) also plays an important role in monitoring compliance with procurement laws and regulations. While the PPCC has a broad national mandate, its human and financial resources are understandably limited. Rather than duplicating efforts, institutions can leverage one another's work. For example, the PPCC can use findings from GAC audit reports to identify ministries and agencies that may not have approved procurement plans, functional procurement committees, or adequate procurement controls. This allows the Commission to target its compliance monitoring more effectively.

Similarly, other accountability institutions can use GAC reports as evidence to inform their investigations, monitoring efforts, and enforcement actions. Over the years, the GAC has conducted numerous audits, as illustrated in the figure 1.0 below.

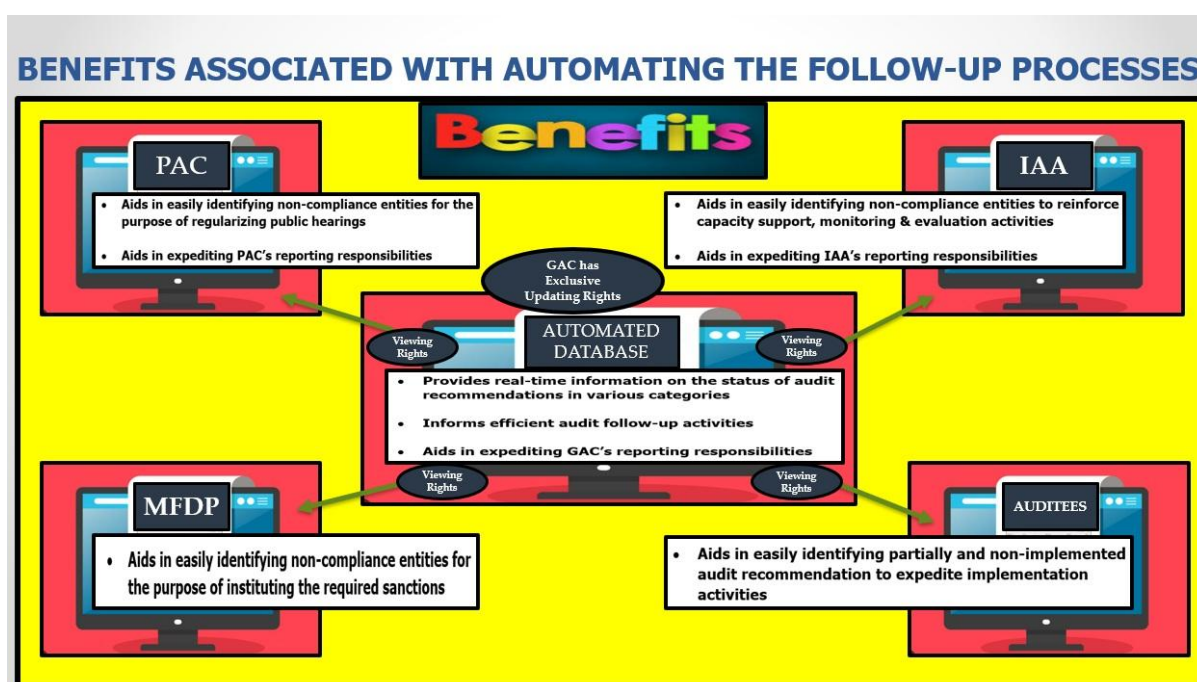
Figure 1.0 Audit Activities Analysis



One of the major challenges affecting transparency and accountability in Liberia is the continued reliance on manual processes. Many government institutions still maintain financial records using spreadsheets, manual ledgers, or disconnected systems that do not communicate effectively with one another.

For example, financial management systems are not yet fully integrated across government institutions. This makes financial reporting more difficult and increases the risk of errors, manipulation, and fraud. As auditors, our work becomes significantly more effective when government systems are fully automated. Today, modern audit techniques allow us to analyze entire databases rather than relying solely on manual document reviews. For instance, during recent audits, we were able to obtain electronic copies of financial databases, develop audit analytics, run automated queries, and identify irregular transactions much more efficiently than would have been possible through traditional methods. Emerging technologies including advanced data analytics and blockchain-based audit trails, also provide opportunities to improve transparency by creating permanent records of transactions and identifying unauthorized changes within financial systems. Investing in digital public financial management systems will strengthen accountability while improving efficiency across government. The automated system introduced by the GAC has delivered numerous benefits to the institution, as illustrated in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 2.0 Benefits Associated with Automated System



5.4.1.1 Recommendations

1. Expedite the implementation of audit recommendations
2. Timely public hearings by the public accounts committee of the legislature
3. Subsequent issuance of recommendations reports to the president
4. Better collaboration amongst anti-graft institutions
5. Hiring competent administrators and staff with proven records of productivity and integrity
6. Full automation of our financial management systems
7. Put an end to the culture of impunity

5.4.2 Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC)

Atty. Samuel F. Dakana

Commission for Monitoring & Investigation

Att. Samuel F. Dakana emphasized that combating corruption goes beyond prosecuting offenders; it requires building a strong integrity system founded on transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and inclusive governance. He noted that corruption undermines development, weakens public institutions, erodes trust, and deprives citizens of essential public services.

He explained that an effective integrity system involves the collective efforts of government institutions, oversight bodies, civil society, the media, traditional and religious leaders, and citizens. Transparency through open access to budgets, procurement information, audit reports, and public service commitments is essential to reducing opportunities for corruption. Similarly, accountability institutions must be independent, adequately resourced, and free from political interference.

The Commissioner highlighted the importance of social accountability, stressing that citizens should actively monitor government performance and demand responsible leadership. He outlined initiatives undertaken by the LACC to strengthen public participation, including the deployment of Social Accountability Volunteers across counties, the recruitment of additional volunteers, the establishment of a toll-free corruption reporting hotline, and community awareness campaigns.

The presentation also underscored the critical role of youth and women in promoting integrity and good governance. Young people should be empowered through civic education and meaningful participation in governance processes, while women should have equal opportunities to influence decision-making. He further called for gender-sensitive anti-corruption strategies that recognize the different ways corruption affects women and men. To strengthen integrity and service delivery, he recommended establishing clear service standards, accessible complaint mechanisms, stronger protection for whistleblowers and journalists, increased public access to information, and greater use of digital tools and citizen feedback systems.

In conclusion, Att. Dakana urged stakeholders to strengthen integrity institutions, institutionalize social accountability, enhance transparency, promote youth and women's participation, improve public service delivery, and protect individuals who expose corruption. He called for collective action to build a society characterized by justice, transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance.

5.4.3 Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (LEITI)

Mr. Jeffrey Yatte, Executive Director

5.4.3.1 Introduction

Mr. Yatte positions the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI) as a key institution for promoting transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in the governance of Liberia's natural resources. It emphasizes that natural resources belong to all Liberians and, therefore, their management should be transparent, inclusive, and accountable. The presentation explains LEITI's legal mandate, operational framework, and practical interventions in strengthening governance across the extractive sector while highlighting the importance of public oversight and institutional accountability.

5.4.3.2 Natural Resources Belong to All Liberians

The Mr. Yatte opened by emphasizing that Liberia's natural resources are owned by its citizens, not solely by the government. Consequently, every Liberian has both the right and responsibility to participate in ensuring that these resources are managed in the public interest.

5.4.3.3 Overview of LEITI

The presenter explains that LEITI is Liberia's implementation of the global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Liberia joined EITI in 2007 and institutionalized LEITI through the LEITI Act of 2009, giving it a statutory mandate to promote transparency and accountability in the mining, forestry, agriculture, and oil and gas sectors.

5.4.3.4 LEITI's Core Mandate

LEITI's work focuses on three primary objectives:

- Verifying payments made by extractive companies to the Government of Liberia.
- Confirming that government agencies properly account for those revenues.
- Promoting the prudent and sustainable use of natural resource revenues for national development.



5.4.3.5 Multi-Stakeholder Governance

The presentation highlights LEITI's governance model, which brings together government, extractive companies, and civil society organizations through a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG). This structure promotes balanced decision-making and independent oversight.

5.4.3.6 Promoting Transparency and Accountability

A central function of LEITI is producing annual EITI Reports that reconcile payments made by companies with revenues received by government institutions. The reports rely on supporting financial documentation and independent verification, strengthening confidence in public financial management.

5.4.3.7 Public Engagement and Social Accountability

The presenter stresses that transparency is meaningful only when information is

accessible to citizens. LEITI conducts nationwide outreach to disseminate report findings, encourage public debate, and empower citizens to monitor how natural resource revenues are managed.

5.4.3.8 Beneficial Ownership Transparency

The presentation explains LEITI's efforts to disclose the real individuals who own or control extractive companies. Beneficial ownership transparency helps prevent corruption, tax evasion, illicit financial flows, and conflicts of interest.

5.4.3.9 Production and Export Transparency

LEITI publishes information on production volumes, exports, and government revenues from the extractive sector. The presentation notes that, in 2023, the sector generated approximately **US\$152 million** in government revenue and **US\$1.35 billion** in exports, illustrating its economic significance.

5.4.3.10 Contract Transparency

The presenter describes LEITI's role in making concession agreements publicly accessible. To improve public understanding, LEITI also produces simplified summaries of complex contracts, enabling communities to better understand their rights and the obligations of concession companies.

5.4.3.11 Post-Award Process Audits

LEITI conducts audits to determine whether concession agreements were awarded according to legal and procedural requirements. These audits identify weaknesses and recommend corrective actions to strengthen integrity in concession allocation.

5.4.3.12 Key Recommendations

The presentation concludes with two major recommendations:

- Fully enforce Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Regulations for all extractive companies.
- Move beyond publishing reports by ensuring that institutions and companies that fail to comply with transparency requirements are held accountable.

5.4.3.13 Conclusion

The presentation concludes by emphasizing that effective natural resource governance requires collaboration among government, companies, civil society, communities, and citizens. LEITI reaffirms its commitment to promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation to ensure that Liberia's natural resources contribute to sustainable national development and benefit both present and future generations.

5.5 Second Panel Discussion

“Strengthening Civil Society's Role in Advancing Social Accountability: Experience sharing, best practices, success stories and lessons learned from program implementation”

5.5.1 Naymote Partners for Democratic Development

Mr. Prince Eric Cooper, Regional Program Officer, Bong County

5.5.1.1 Shared Experience

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, through its UNDP-supported Social Accountability Project, has been working to strengthen transparency, accountability, and citizen participation across Liberia's 15 counties. Building on lessons from the earlier LAVI Project, Naymote recruited and trained 75 Social Accountability Monitors (five per county) to monitor county governance, development planning, and the use of public resources. The project also introduced the ComCare digital platform, enabling real-time data collection, reporting, and monitoring of county development activities.

5.5.1.2 Success Stories

The project has contributed to several positive outcomes. Advocacy efforts have encouraged counties to integrate gender, youth, and child protection issues into their County Development Agendas and budgets. In one county, sustained engagement by civil society resulted in the allocation of US\$80,000 for the establishment of a safe home for vulnerable

persons. Communities have also become more proactive in demanding accountability. For example, citizens questioned the value for money of a US\$50,000 development project and successfully engaged county authorities to seek greater transparency. Additionally, the simplification of County Development Agendas into user-friendly versions has improved public understanding and monitoring of county development priorities.

5.5.1.3 Best Practices

Several approaches have proven effective in strengthening social accountability. These include:

- Deploying trained community-based monitors in every county to facilitate continuous oversight.
- Using digital tools such as **ComCare** to improve data collection, reporting, and evidence-based monitoring.
- Conducting regular community feedback sessions to share monitoring findings and encourage dialogue between citizens and local authorities.
- Supporting County Councils and County Administrations to organize inclusive public hearings that enable citizens to contribute to development planning and budgeting.
- Promoting collaboration among civil society organizations to leverage complementary strengths and improve coordination.



5.5.1.4 Lessons Learned

The project demonstrated that accountability is most effective when combined with collaboration rather than confrontation. Building trust and maintaining constructive engagement with county authorities increased acceptance of monitoring activities and improved cooperation. Another important lesson is that collaboration among civil society organizations enhances collective impact by reducing duplication and strengthening advocacy efforts.

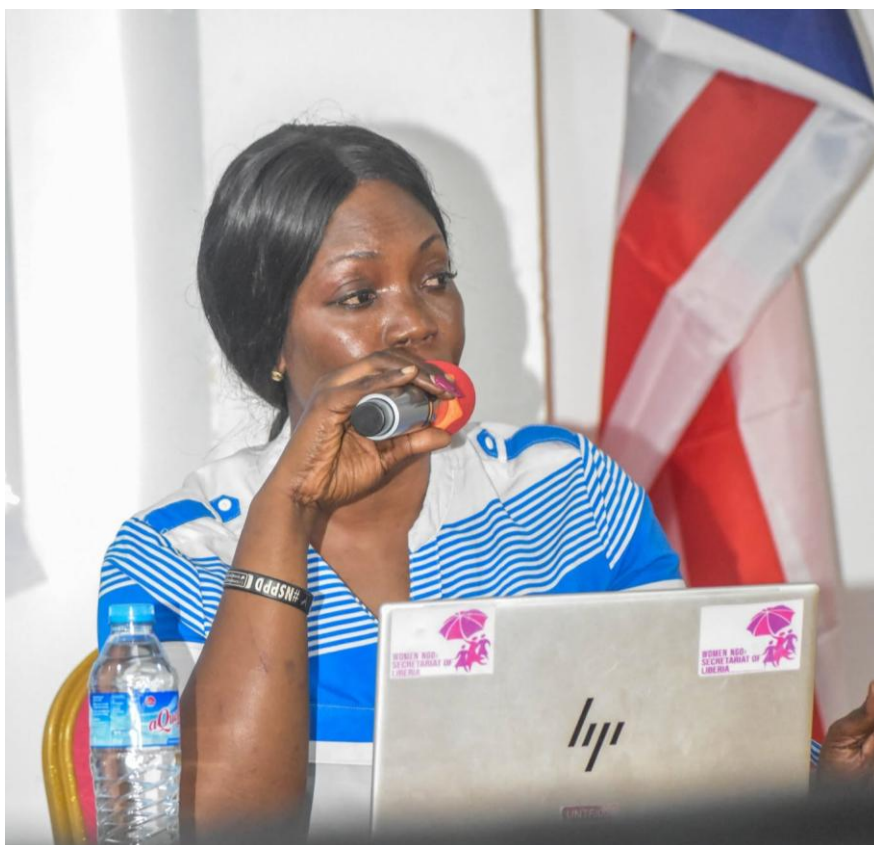
The project also reinforced the importance of empowering communities with knowledge and practical tools so they can independently monitor government performance and sustain accountability initiatives beyond project support.

5.5.2 WONGOSOL

Madam Esther Davis-Yango, Executive Director

5.5.2.1 Experiences

The Women Working Group implemented the "Enhancing Citizen Participation in Local Governance" project from August 2024 to August 2025 with support from UNDP through UN Women. The project was implemented in four counties, including Lofa and Bong, to strengthen citizen participation in local governance, promote transparency and accountability, and advance the inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. Activities included rights awareness, mentorship, community dialogues, radio programs, and training on the Freedom of Information Law and the Local Government Act. Community accountability groups were also established to strengthen engagement between citizens and local authorities.



5.5.2.2 Success Stories

The project significantly increased women's participation in local governance and accountability processes. Women gained the confidence and knowledge to engage government institutions, request public information, and participate in county planning and budgeting discussions. Women's groups also organized advocacy initiatives calling for greater representation in county decision-making. As a result, more citizens began

asking informed questions about county budgets, development priorities, health services, education, infrastructure, and the use of public resources, demonstrating a shift from passive beneficiaries to active participants in governance.

5.5.2.3 Best Practices

Several approaches contributed to the project's effectiveness:

- Building on existing community-based women's networks to reach grassroots communities.
- Combining civic education with practical training on citizens' rights under the Freedom of Information Law and the Local Government Act.
- Establishing community accountability groups to facilitate regular dialogue between citizens and local government officials.
- Using radio talk shows, public awareness campaigns, mentorship, and community forums to broaden citizen engagement.
- Integrating policy advocacy with social accountability activities to promote both citizen participation and institutional responsiveness.

5.5.2.4 Lessons Learned

The project demonstrated that effective social accountability requires more than monitoring government performance. Sustainable results are achieved by combining citizen monitoring, policy engagement, advocacy, and continuous public education. Another key lesson is that while Liberia has strong legal and policy frameworks supporting decentralization, transparency, and inclusion, implementation remains the greatest challenge. Strengthened collaboration among government institutions, civil society organizations, community groups, and citizens is essential to translate policies into tangible improvements in governance and service delivery. The project also reinforced that empowering women and marginalized groups with knowledge and practical skills significantly enhances their participation in decision-making and strengthens accountability at the local level.

5.5.3 National Civil Society Council of Liberia (NCSCCL)

Mr. Lawrence Yealue,

County Director, Accountability Lab Liberia and Chairman of the NCSCCL)

5.5.3.1 Experiences

The National Civil Society Council of Liberia (NCSCCL) has served as the coordinating body for civil society organizations across the country, working through county chapters to promote accountability, local governance, natural resource governance, gender equality, health, and social development. The Council has actively engaged with government institutions, development partners, and communities to support the implementation of the Local Government Act and strengthen decentralization processes.

5.5.3.2 Success Stories

NCSCCL has contributed to increasing civil society participation in local governance by supporting the establishment and functioning of County Councils and advocating for the implementation of the Local Government Act. Through its county structures, the Council has strengthened dialogue between citizens and government, expanded civil society representation in county governance processes, and promoted greater public participation in policy discussions and local development planning.

5.5.3.3 Best Practices

Key practices that have enhanced the Council's work include:

- Maintaining active county-level civil society structures to coordinate local advocacy and accountability initiatives.
- Promoting multi-stakeholder engagement among government, civil society, development partners, and citizens.
- Supporting citizen participation in local governance and decentralization processes through continuous policy dialogue.
- Advocating for greater transparency and oversight in natural resource governance and concession management.
- Encouraging collaboration among civil society organizations to address governance challenges collectively.

5.5.3.4 Lessons Learned

The Council's experience demonstrates that effective decentralization requires continuous collaboration between county administrations, county councils, civil society organizations, and citizens. Capacity building for County Council members remains essential to strengthen oversight and decision-making. The experience also highlights that access to public information is fundamental for meaningful citizen participation and accountability, while stronger coordination among governance institutions is necessary to improve local governance outcomes.

5.5.4 Integrity Watch Liberia

Mr. Narvin N. Ireland

Policy Analyst

5.5.4.1 Experiences

Integrity Watch Liberia has implemented programs focusing on fiscal transparency, natural resource governance, and anti-corruption. The organization has facilitated public budget consultations, monitored extractive industries, supported legislative review of concession agreements, and developed innovative digital tools to strengthen corruption reporting and citizen oversight.

5.5.4.2 Success Stories

The organization has successfully influenced national budgeting by incorporating citizens' priorities into Shadow Budget submissions, some of which have informed government budget decisions. Through studies of the quarry and sand mining sectors, Integrity Watch generated evidence highlighting revenue leakages and strengthening advocacy for reforms. The development of an online corruption reporting platform has also created a secure mechanism for citizens to anonymously report corruption cases directly to the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC). In addition, collaboration with LEITI has expanded oversight of concession compliance and natural resource governance.

5.5.4.3 Best Practices

- Several approaches have proven effective in promoting transparency and accountability:
- Conducting participatory budget consultations that incorporate citizens' priorities into public finance discussions.

- Producing evidence-based policy briefs (Red Flag Memos) to support legislators in reviewing complex concession agreements.
- Using research and data to identify governance gaps and advocate for policy reforms.
- Leveraging digital technology to facilitate secure, anonymous reporting of corruption.
- Building partnerships with government institutions, civil society organizations, and accountability institutions to strengthen oversight and information sharing.

5.5.4.4 Lessons Learned

Integrity Watch Liberia's experience shows that evidence-based advocacy is more effective when supported by credible research and citizen engagement. Digital platforms can significantly improve citizen participation by providing safe and accessible reporting mechanisms. The organization also learned that legislative oversight is strengthened when lawmakers receive simplified technical analyses of complex policy documents. Finally, sustained collaboration among civil society, government institutions, and accountability agencies is essential to improve transparency, reduce corruption, and ensure that Liberia's natural resources generate greater public benefit.

5.6 Questions, Comments, and Responses



The panel discussion provided an opportunity for participants to engage directly with representatives of Liberia's national integrity institutions on issues relating to transparency, accountability, anti-corruption, natural resource governance, and citizen participation. The discussions highlighted both the progress made in strengthening governance systems and the institutional challenges that continue to limit accountability. The exchanges also demonstrated the importance of collaboration among integrity institutions, civil society organizations, and citizens in promoting good governance.

1. Civil Society Participation and Local Governance

Key Issues Raised

Participants emphasized the need for stronger citizen participation in county development planning and greater involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in monitoring local governance.

Questions were also raised about the role of civil society representatives on County Councils and concerns that some stakeholders perceive CSOs as adversaries rather than partners.

Responses

Panelists explained that county-level dissemination of reports and stakeholder dialogues have become important mechanisms for engaging local authorities, civil society, and communities. They noted that civil society plays a complementary role by monitoring project implementation, tracking public resources, and ensuring that citizens' concerns are reflected in development planning. The discussion also highlighted the need to protect the independence of CSO representatives serving on County Councils and to recognize their contribution to oversight and accountability rather than viewing them as obstacles to government.

2. Strengthening Audit Follow-up and Institutional Accountability

Key Issues Raised

Participants questioned whether audit reports produced by the General Auditing Commission (GAC) result in tangible reforms or whether they simply identify problems without ensuring corrective action.

Responses

The Auditor General explained that the GAC has introduced a structured audit follow-up mechanism to monitor implementation of audit recommendations. This approach has significantly improved compliance among several government institutions, with implementation rates exceeding 90 percent in some agencies. The GAC also emphasized that modern auditing focuses not only on financial transactions but also on strengthening governance systems, internal controls, and institutional capacity.

3. Collaboration Among National Integrity Institutions

Key Issues Raised

Participants stressed the importance of greater coordination among integrity institutions to prevent duplication, improve information sharing, and strengthen the fight against corruption.

Responses

Representatives from the GAC, LEITI, and LACC emphasized that no single institution can address corruption alone. Existing mechanisms such as the National Integrity Forum were identified as important platforms for collaboration among oversight institutions and civil society. Institutions highlighted ongoing partnerships in areas such as extractive industry oversight, audit follow-up, compliance monitoring, and corruption investigations.

4. Preventing Corruption Rather than Responding to It

Key Issues Raised

Participants asked how corruption could be prevented before public resources are lost rather than relying solely on investigations after irregularities occur.

Responses

Panelists explained that prevention requires stronger procurement systems, internal audits, compliance monitoring, and early risk identification. The GAC emphasized that institutions such as the Internal Audit Agency, Public Procurement and Concessions Commission (PPCC), and LACC play complementary preventive roles, while LEITI's transition to digital reporting will improve continuous monitoring of the extractive sector.

5. Natural Resource Governance and Community Benefits

Key Issues Raised

Participants sought greater access to information on Liberia's natural resources, concession agreements, and community benefits from extractive industries.

Responses

LEITI explained that it maintains county focal persons, conducts compliance investigations, and publishes reports assessing whether concession companies fulfill their contractual obligations. The institution also announced plans to introduce a digital reporting system to improve transparency and real-time access to extractive sector information.

6. Whistleblower Protection and Citizen Reporting

Key Issues Raised

Participants expressed concerns about the protection of whistleblowers, particularly individuals who report corruption and subsequently face professional or personal consequences.

Responses

The LACC explained that witness protection mechanisms existed before the establishment of the Witness Protection Agency and welcomed the creation of the new agency to strengthen legal protection. Both the GAC and LACC emphasized the importance of confidential reporting systems and encouraged citizens to report corruption without fear of retaliation.

7. Audit Timelines and Institutional Capacity

Key Issues Raised

Questions were raised regarding the time required to complete audits and the reasons for delays in publishing audit reports.

Responses

The Auditor General explained that delays are often caused by audited institutions failing to submit financial statements, supporting documents, or management responses on time. The GAC follows internationally recognized auditing standards that require institutions to respond before reports are finalized.

8. County-Level Oversight and Resource Constraints

Key Issues Raised

Participants recommended expanding the presence of integrity institutions at the county level to improve monitoring of development projects and public expenditures.

Responses

Panelists agreed with the recommendation but acknowledged that limited financial and human resources restrict nationwide deployment. They emphasized that increased government support and adequate funding are essential for expanding oversight services across Liberia.

9. Addressing the Culture of Impunity

Key Issues Raised

Participants questioned why individuals identified in audit reports sometimes continue to hold public office and what can be done to ensure greater accountability.

Responses

The GAC clarified that its constitutional mandate is limited to conducting audits and reporting findings. Responsibility for investigations, prosecutions, administrative sanctions, and appointments lies with other branches of government and accountability institutions.

6.0 Findings from the Dialogue

The findings presented in this report provide an overview of Liberia's current accountability, transparency, and governance landscape. They highlight progress made by key institutions in strengthening auditing, anti-corruption efforts, natural resource governance, public participation, and oversight mechanisms. The findings also identify existing challenges that continue to affect effective accountability, including weak enforcement, limited institutional capacity, coordination gaps, delays in implementing recommendations, and barriers to citizen engagement.

These findings reflect the efforts, achievements, and gaps identified across integrity institutions, government agencies, civil society organizations, and local governance structures. They provide a basis for understanding the current state of Liberia's integrity system and identifying priority actions needed to improve transparency, strengthen accountability, and promote effective management of public resources.

1. Governance, Accountability and the National Integrity System

1. Corruption continues to undermine governance, public trust, service delivery, economic growth, and equitable development across Liberia.
2. Oversight institutions, including the General Auditing Commission (GAC), Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC), Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI), Internal Audit Agency (IAA), Public Procurement and Concessions Commission (PPCC), civil society organizations, and County Councils perform complementary functions but remain insufficiently coordinated.
3. While collaboration among integrity institutions has improved through mechanisms such as the National Integrity Forum, information sharing, joint planning, and coordinated follow-up remain inconsistent.
4. Weak enforcement of audit findings, investigation outcomes, and compliance reports continues to fuel impunity and reduce the effectiveness of accountability efforts.

2. Audit, Compliance and Public Financial Management

1. The GAC has expanded audit coverage, completed hundreds of audits and published a significant number of reports, while introducing technology-based auditing and automated audit follow-up systems
2. From 2021 to 2026, the GAC conducted 355 audits and published 276 audit reports

3. Anti-Corruption Enforcement

1. Delays in investigating and prosecuting corruption cases continue to undermine deterrence and public confidence
2. Progress has been made through increased investigations, referrals for prosecution, strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, and efforts to establish a specialized anti-corruption court
3. Whistleblower and witness protection mechanisms remain insufficient, discouraging corruption reporting

4. Transparency and Natural Resource Governance

1. Liberia's extractive sector remains central to national development but requires stronger transparency, accountability, and oversight
2. LEITI continues to improve transparency through annual reconciliation reports, independent verification of revenues, publication of concession agreements, and beneficial ownership disclosures
3. Significant discrepancies persist between the value of extractive exports and the government revenue generated from the sector, indicating potential weaknesses in revenue collection, monitoring, and regulatory compliance. For example, in 2023, the sector generated approximately **US\$1.35 billion** in export earnings but contributed only about **US\$152 million** in government revenue
4. Beneficial ownership transparency remains incomplete, creating opportunities for hidden ownership structures and illicit financial flows
5. Many people still do not understand concession agreements, even though they have been published
6. Studies of quarry and sand mining operations indicate substantial gaps between company earnings and contributions to government revenue

5. Digital Governance and Innovation

1. Digital technologies are increasingly strengthening accountability through automated auditing, digital monitoring systems, online reporting platforms, and integrated data collection
2. Platforms such as CommCare have significantly improved real-time monitoring, validation, and reporting of county-level accountability information by Naymote
3. Online reporting systems have made it easier and safer for citizens to report corruption

6. Local Governance and Decentralization

1. Liberia's transition under the Local Government Act presents significant opportunities for improving local accountability and citizen participation
2. County Councils now play an increasingly important role in approving county development plans and budgets
3. Delays in approving annual county development plans and budgets continue to slow project implementation especially the County Development Agenda, (CDA)
4. A significant portion of County Development Funds goes to administrative expenses instead of development activities
5. Lack of remuneration and incentives for County Council members may increase corruption risks

7. Citizen Participation and Social Accountability

1. Citizen participation has increased through community monitoring, public dialogues, volunteer networks, advocacy teams, and social accountability initiatives
2. Social Accountability Monitors (SAMs) and County Accountability and Advocacy Teams (CAATs) have strengthened citizen oversight by effectively monitoring county development projects, promoting transparency and accountability, and enhancing public participation in local governance and service delivery
3. Community awareness of county budgets, development plans, procurement, public finances, and service delivery remains limited
4. Public consultations required under the Local Government Act are not consistently conducted before approval of county development plans

8. Inclusion, Gender and Vulnerable Groups

1. Women, youth, and persons with disabilities are still not fully involved in decision-making, budgeting, planning, and oversight
2. Advocacy initiatives have gradually improved integration of gender priorities into county development plans.
3. Women have become increasingly active in demanding information, participating in governance, and monitoring local development
4. More work is needed to help all groups participate equally in decision-making

9. Freedom of Information and Public Access

1. Limited awareness and implementation of the Freedom of Information Law reduce citizens' ability to demand accountability
2. Access to government information remains inadequate, particularly regarding budgets, procurement, concession agreements, and service delivery
3. County development plans and budgets are being made public more often, but not in every county or on a regular basis

10. Civil Society and Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

1. Civil society organizations have become increasingly important partners in promoting transparency, budget accountability, natural resource governance, and anti-corruption advocacy
2. Organizations have successfully facilitated citizen-centered budgeting, public consultations, policy advocacy, and independent monitoring
3. Stronger collaboration among civil society organizations has improved advocacy effectiveness and policy engagement
4. Constructive engagement between civil society and government institutions has strengthened trust and improved acceptance of accountability initiatives



Hon. Matthew Ballah Kollie Commissioner (National Integrity System)



Hon. Jallah C. Kesselly Executive Director (Head of secretariat)

7.0 Key Recommendations

1. **Strengthen coordination among integrity institutions** through joint planning, information sharing, and coordinated accountability actions.
2. **Improve enforcement of anti-corruption measures** by accelerating investigations, prosecutions, adjudication, sanctions, and recovery of stolen assets.
3. **Ensure effective follow-up on audits and compliance findings** through monitoring frameworks, corrective actions, and public reporting.
4. **Expand digital governance systems** to improve financial management, auditing, compliance monitoring, and citizen reporting.
5. **Increase transparency in the extractive sector** through stronger revenue monitoring, beneficial ownership disclosure, concession transparency, and compliance enforcement.
6. **Strengthen local governance and decentralization** by improving County Council capacity, oversight of public projects, and implementation of the Local Government Act.
7. **Expand citizen participation and social accountability** through community engagement, accountability networks, public feedback mechanisms, and civic awareness.
8. **Promote inclusive governance** by increasing participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in decision-making.
9. **Improve access to public information** through proactive disclosure of budgets, procurement data, audit reports, development plans, and service delivery information.
10. **Strengthen whistleblower protection and reporting systems** to encourage safe reporting of corruption and promote accountability.

8.0 Conclusion

The National Dialogue reaffirmed that strengthening transparency, accountability, and integrity remains fundamental to improving governance, public service delivery, and sustainable development in Liberia. While significant progress has been made through expanded auditing, stronger anti-corruption efforts, increased transparency in the extractive sector, digital innovation, and greater citizen engagement, important institutional and governance challenges continue to limit the effectiveness of accountability systems.

The dialogue demonstrated broad consensus that corruption cannot be addressed by any single institution acting alone. Stronger coordination among integrity institutions, effective implementation of audit recommendations, timely investigation and prosecution of corruption cases, enhanced public financial management, and increased investment in county-level oversight are essential to achieving lasting reforms. Participants also emphasized the importance of empowering citizens, civil society organizations, and local communities to actively participate in decision-making, monitor public resources, and hold public officials accountable.

The dialogue concluded with a shared commitment among government institutions, civil society, and development partners to strengthen collaboration, improve enforcement of accountability mechanisms, expand public access to information, and promote inclusive participation in governance. Sustained political commitment, adequate institutional resources, and continued citizen engagement will be critical to building a more transparent, accountable, and responsive governance system that delivers tangible benefits for all Liberians.

Appendices

A.	Prof. Alaric Tokpa Welcome Statement	 Welcome Statement
B.	Eddie D. Jarwolo: Overview of the Dialogue	 Dialogue Overview
C.	Auditor General Presentation	 GAC Presentation
D.	LACC Presentation	 LACC_Presentation



National Dialogue on Strengthening Integrity and Accountability Systems in Liberia

Priority Action Plan (2026–2028)

Priority Area	Key Actions	Lead Actors	Expected Outcome
1. Strengthen Integrity and Coordination	National Institutionalize the National Integrity Forum (NIF); establish regular and coordination, information sharing, joint planning, and monitoring among integrity institutions and civil society.	Governance Commission, GAC, IAA, LEITI, CSOs	Improved coordination, stronger LACC oversight, and effective PPCC implementation of accountability initiatives.
2. Strengthen Corruption Enforcement	Anti- Operationalize the Specialized Anti-Corruption Court; accelerate investigations and prosecutions; strengthen asset recovery, sanctions, and whistleblower protection.	LACC, Ministry of Justice, Legislature	Faster prosecution of corruption cases, reduced impunity, and increased public confidence.
3. Improve Financial Management and Transparency	Public Revenue Enforce audit recommendations; expand digital auditing; strengthen monitoring of extractive revenues; enforce beneficial ownership disclosure; improve concession oversight and revenue compliance.	GAC, LEITI, IAA, PPCC, MFDP	Reduced revenue leakages, increased transparency, and stronger public financial accountability.
4. Promote Governance and Accountability	Local Social Strengthen implementation of the Local Government Act; ensure timely approval of county development plans and budgets; expand Accountability Monitors (SAMs) and County Accountability and Advocacy Councils, Teams (CAATs); institutionalize citizen participation and public hearings.	Ministry of Social Affairs, Naymote	Increased citizen oversight, improved local governance, and more accountable service delivery.
5. Advance Governance and Information	Digital Access to Expand digital reporting platforms, automated compliance systems, and proactive disclosure of budgets, procurement information, audit reports, concession agreements, and county development plans.	Government Institutions, Integrity LEITI, CSOs	Greater transparency, improved public access to information, and stronger citizen engagement.
6. Strengthen Inclusion and Civic Participation	Inclusion Increase participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in governance and oversight; expand civic education, leadership development, and public awareness on accountability and the Freedom of Information Law.	Government, CSOs, Development Partners	More inclusive governance, stronger citizen participation, and enhanced social accountability.