



385 Government Interventions

6 Pillars

Jan 2025 – Sep 2026

2026

President Meter Report

Implementation Rating of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID)

Tracking 385 Government Interventions Across 6 Pillars

Independent accountability update covering 21 months of AAID implementation. The report tracks completed, ongoing, not started and not rated interventions and assesses whether reported activity is producing measurable results for citizens.

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development

President Meter Project
Monrovia, Liberia

September 2026

Monitoring period January 2025 to September 2026

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Report Note and Scope

This progress report builds on Naymote's 2025 President Meter Report, which assessed government commitments from January to December 2025. It extends the assessment through September 2026 and tracks 385 interventions across 52 core programs and 6 strategic pillars.

The report is a longitudinal accountability tool, and not only a government performance scorecard. It documents implementation over time, expands public access to credible information and supports evidence-based engagement between citizens and government. As of September 2026, the consolidated and verified dataset classified 12 interventions as completed, 213 as ongoing, 57 as not started and 103 as not rated. These categories are presented separately and are not combined into a single completion score.

385

interventions tracked

52

core programs

6

strategic pillars

21

months of monitoring

HOW TO READ THE RATINGS

Status Terminology

The following classifications are applied consistently throughout the report:



Completed

The stated intervention has been fully implemented, with verifiable evidence demonstrating achievement of the intended output or result.



Ongoing

Implementation has commenced, with verifiable activities or progress recorded, but the intervention has not yet been fully completed.



Not Started

Available evidence confirms that implementation has not commenced.



Not Rated

Available evidence is insufficient to make a reliable determination of the intervention's implementation status.

DISCLAIMER: The views, analyses, and positions expressed in this President's Meter report are those of Naymote Partners for Democratic Development. They do not necessarily reflect the official positions or policies of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) or the Embassy of Sweden. Naymote Partners for Democratic Development bears full responsibility for the content of this report.



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01

Executive Summary

The President Meter Project is Naymote Partners for Democratic Development's independent accountability mechanism for tracking the implementation of Liberia's ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) and translating government commitments and implementation evidence into clear, accessible information for citizens.

The AAID is Liberia's five-year national development framework, organized around six strategic pillars: Economic Transformation; Infrastructure Development; Rule of Law; Governance and Anti-Corruption; Environmental Sustainability; and Human Capital Development.

Naymote's 2025 monitoring matrix contained 378 interventions. The Government's 2026 dashboard lists 385, an increase of seven interventions. This report treats the change as a data-reconciliation issue, preserves the 2025 report and uses the 385-intervention framework for the September 2026 update.

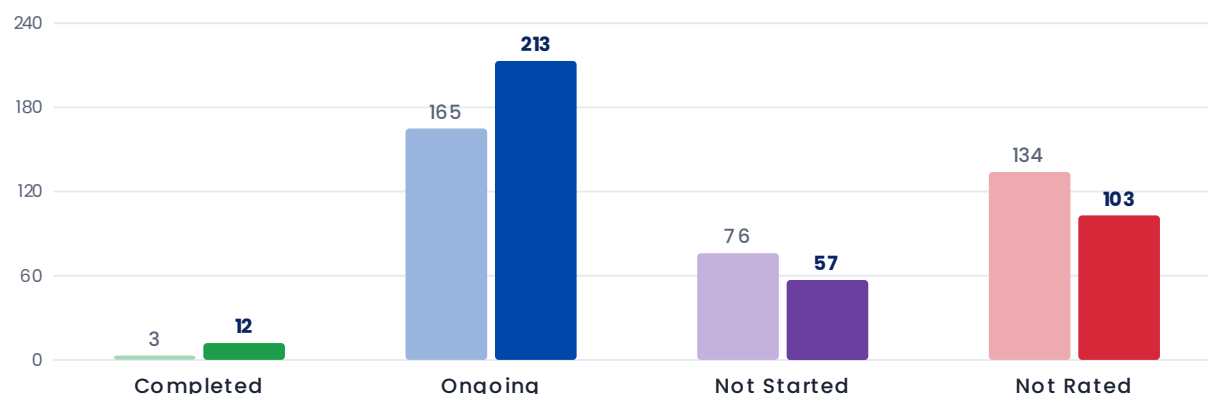
Using the expanded 385-intervention framework and verified evidence available through September 2026, Naymote's updated tracking classified the interventions as follows:



The status distribution shows a wider implementation footprint. Completed interventions increased from 3 to 12, and ongoing interventions increased from 165 to 213. Interventions classified as not rated declined from 134 to 103. Since the denominator changed from 378 to 385 and the quality of evidence varies, these figures should be read as directional evidence rather than a perfectly comparable time series. The report is intended to strengthen public understanding, promote evidence-based dialogue, and support sustained accountability for the delivery of Liberia's national development commitments.

Naymote 2025 and 2026 President Meter Reports

Lighter bar: 2025 (378 interventions) · Solid bar: 2026 (385 interventions)



Status	2025 Naymote Report	2026 Naymote Progress Report	Change and Interpretation
● Completed	3 / 378 (0.8%)	12 / 385 (3.1%)	+9 +9 interventions and +2.3 percentage points; completion remains limited.
● Ongoing	165 / 378 (43.7%)	213 / 385 (55.3%)	+48 +48 interventions and +11.6 percentage points; implementation activity has expanded.
● Not Started	76 / 378 (20.1%)	57 / 385 (14.8%)	-19 -19 interventions and -5.3 percentage points; fewer interventions remain inactive.
● Not Rated	134 / 378 (35.4%)	103 / 385 (26.8%)	-31 -31 interventions and -8.6 percentage points; the information gap narrowed but remains substantial.

Change and Interpretation of Naymote 2025 & 2026 President Meter Reports

The clearest change since the 2025 baseline is the movement from planning and institutional setup toward visible implementation.

Government-reported milestones include domestic revenue exceeding US\$1 billion in the first nine months of 2026, the launch of the Ministry of Local Government and the National Security Strategy 2026 to 2036, restoration of Mount Coffee to 88 MW, expansion of electronic procurement, road and utility works, a national carbon market policy, and broader education and school-feeding initiatives. The accountability test is whether these activities are completed and produce measurable benefits for citizens.

Background and Context



President Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr. launched the AAID in January 2025 as Liberia's medium-term development framework for 2025 to 2029. The framework is organized around 6 strategic pillars and 52 core programs, and now 385 interventions, intended to advance inclusive growth, public services, institutional reform, environmental resilience and human development.

AAID 2025–2029 ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development					
6 strategic pillars		52 core programs		385 interventions	
Economic Transformation 83	Infrastructure Development 49	Rule of Law 35	Governance and Anti-Corruption 58	Environmental Sustainability 30	Human Capital Development 130

Naymote established the President Meter Project to provide an independent, evidence-based mechanism for tracking whether public commitments move from policy statements to implementation and measurable results. The project is grounded in non-partisanship, objectivity and triangulation approaches. Its purpose is not to duplicate government reporting, but to test reported progress against documentary evidence, institutional records, budgets, procurement information, field observations, citizen experiences and other credible sources of verification.

The 2025 President Meter Report documented a development agenda in an early activation phase. It also highlighted the practical consequences of weak decentralization and information gaps: citizens can only hold institutions accountable when they can see what was promised, what has been funded, what has started, what has been completed and what results have reached communities. The 2026 report, therefore, focuses not only

on intervention status, but also on the story of change: what has moved, what remains stalled, what citizens can experience, and what evidence remains missing.

03

Introduction

This report covers January 2025 through September 2026. It compares Naymote's original 378-intervention framework, extracted earlier, with the Government's updated 385-intervention framework, reviews the latest pillar-level status data and incorporates verified developments from official records, field monitoring and other credible sources.

The report asks four practical questions:

Q1

Has implementation started?

Q2

Is there verifiable evidence of delivery?

Q3

Has the specific commitment or target been completed?

Q4

Is implementation producing results that matter to citizens?

These questions are intentionally different. A procurement notice may show commencement; a construction contract may show implementation; a commissioned facility may show an output; and only achievement of the stated AAID intervention should support a completed classification.

Procurement notice
Commencement

Construction contract
Implementation

Commissioned facility
Output

AAID intervention achieved
Completed



Methodology and Verification Framework

Naymote applies a mixed-methods, longitudinal approach to track implementation of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development. The methodology combines document review, administrative data, media and digital monitoring, field verification, citizen feedback, official correspondence, and cross-source triangulation, among others.

The expanded 2026 assessment builds on the methodology used for the 2025 report and incorporates additional evidence, including the Government's 2025 AAID Progress Report, the updated 385-intervention status lists, publications from responsible ministries, agencies and commissions (MACs), project dashboards, procurement records, policy statements, presidential directives, and verified institutional updates.

Data Collection and Verification

- 1 **Intervention extraction:** All interventions were systematically extracted from the AAID framework to establish a consistent basis for tracking and analysis.
- 2 **Document review:** Naymote reviewed government progress reports, MACs' annual reports, laws, policies, national budgets, procurement records, project documents, operational reports, and other relevant official publications.
- 3 **Administrative verification:** Evidence was obtained from responsible institutions, including implementation updates, operational data, project-launch records, beneficiary records, and service-delivery information.
- 4 **Media and digital monitoring:** Local and international media reports were monitored alongside the Executive Mansion website, MACs' websites, official project dashboards, and verified government social media accounts.
- 5 **Field and service-delivery verification:** Field visits, project-site observations, and citizen feedback were used to assess physical infrastructure, decentralized services, and other publicly reported outputs.
- 6 **Official correspondence:** Formal requests were submitted to Ministries, Agencies and Commissions (MACs) and relevant state-owned enterprises to obtain progress reports, supporting records, and clarification of reported results.
- 7 **Data triangulation:** Evidence was recorded in a master database and cross-checked against multiple sources, including Naymote's primary data, official records, civil society reports, media accounts, field observations, and key-informant interviews. A public announcement or project launch alone was not considered sufficient evidence of completion.
- 8 **Longitudinal comparison:** Status changes are tracked over time. Changes to the intervention data are disclosed rather than used to rewrite the 2025 report.

Guiding Principles

The President Meter Project is grounded in three core principles:



Non-partisanship

Monitoring is conducted impartially and without political bias.



Objectivity

Status classifications and conclusions are based on clearly defined criteria and verifiable evidence.



Evidence-based assessment

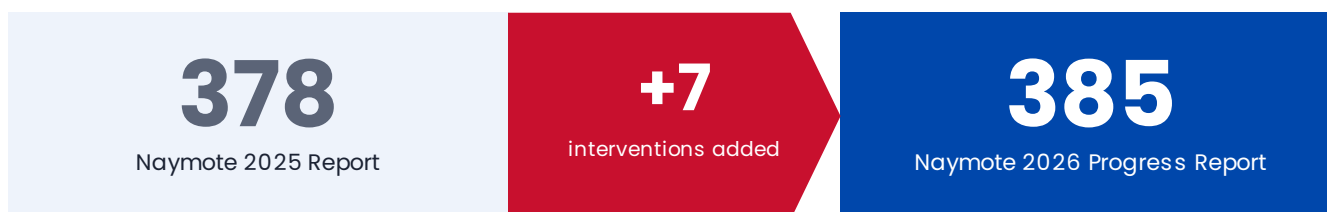
Findings are triangulated across at least three credible sources where feasible. When available evidence is insufficient to determine implementation status, the intervention is classified as Not Rated.



Rating	Operational definition	Minimum evidence expected
Completed	The specific AAID intervention/output and target are fully achieved.	Final policy/law or commissioned output; target-level data; completion/operational evidence.
Ongoing	Implementation has commenced but the full target is not yet achieved.	Contract/procurement, expenditure, construction, service delivery, beneficiaries, training, operational rollout or institutional action.
Not Started	No implementation has commenced, based on credible current evidence.	Responsible institution confirms no commencement, or intervention remains only a future plan/pipeline.
Not Rated	Evidence is insufficient, contradictory or unavailable.	Further primary documentation is required before a defensible status can be assigned.

05

Data Reconciliation from 378 to 385 Interventions



The 2025 President Meter Report tracked 378 interventions. In 2026, the Government's updated framework lists 385, adding seven additional interventions. As such, the September 2026 report uses the expanded framework while preserving the original baseline. Percentages are therefore shown side by side and should not be treated as a perfectly comparable time series.

Dataset	Interventions	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Rated
Naymote 2025 Report	378	3 (0.8%)	165 (43.7%)	76 (20.1%)	134 (35.4%)
Naymote 2026 Progress Report	385	12 (3.1%)	213 (55.3%)	57 (14.8%)	103 (26.8%)

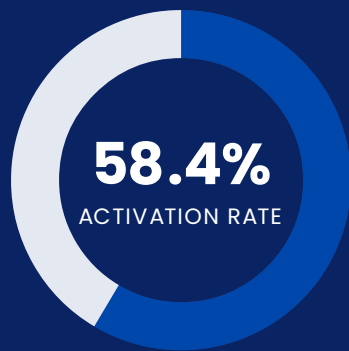
Comparability of Baseline (2025 Report)

To improve comparability in future editions, Naymote will maintain two complementary measures: a consistent baseline cohort that follows the original 378 interventions at this moment and a current-framework assessment covering all 385 interventions. Reporting on both measures will help readers distinguish genuine implementation progress from changes caused by additions, removals or revisions to the intervention framework.

06

Overall Implementation Status through September 2026

The September 2026 dataset categorizes the 385 AAID interventions according to the four-pronged rating status: 12 completed (3.1%), 213 ongoing (55.3%), 57 not started (14.8%) and 103 not rated (26.8%). Together, the completed and ongoing categories contain 225 interventions (58.4%), showing that implementation activity is visible across a majority of the agenda. This combined figure is an implementation-activity measure, not a completion score.



Implementation activity, not completion

225

 completed or
ongoing

12

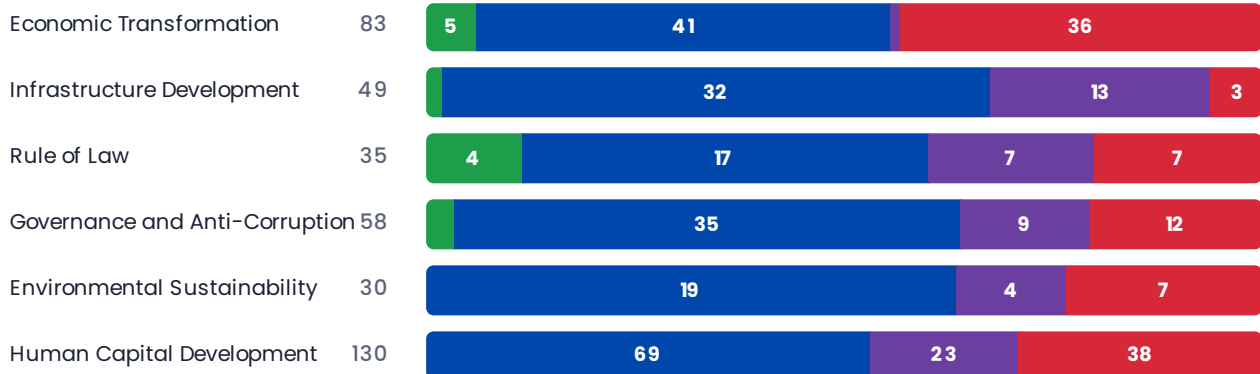
completed

160

 not started or not
rated

Status by pillar (number of interventions)

Completed Ongoing Not Started Not Rated



Pillar	Total	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Rated	Progress Rating Percentage
Economic Transformation	83 (21.6%)	5 (6%)	41 (49.4%)	1 (1.2%)	36 (43.4%)	46 (55.4%)
Infrastructure Development	49 (12.7%)	1 (2%)	32 (65.3%)	13 (26.5%)	3 (6.1%)	33 (67.3%)
Rule of Law	35 (9.1%)	4 (11.4%)	17 (48.6%)	7 (20%)	7 (20%)	21 (60%)
Governance and Anti-Corruption	58 (15.1%)	2 (3.4%)	35 (60.3%)	9 (15.5%)	12 (20.7%)	37 (63.7%)
Environmental Sustainability	30 (7.8%)	0 (0%)	19 (63.3%)	4 (13.3%)	7 (23.3%)	19 (63.3%)
Human Capital Development	130 (33.8%)	0 (0%)	69 (53.1%)	23 (17.7%)	38 (29.2%)	69 (53.1%)
Total	385 (100%)	12 (3.1%)	213 (55.3%)	57 (14.8%)	103 (26.8%)	225 (58.4%)

Of the 385 interventions, 225 are completed or ongoing, producing an overall activation rate of 58.4%. However, only 12 interventions (3.1%) are completed, while 213 (55.3%) remain ongoing. The activation rate therefore reflects implementation activity, not completion or impact.

Activation rate by pillar
■ 60% and above
■ below 60%


Infrastructure Development recorded the highest activation rate at 67.3%, followed by Governance and Anti-Corruption at 63.7%, Environmental Sustainability at 63.3%, Rule of Law at 60%, Economic Transformation at 55.4%, and Human Capital Development at 53.1%.



The central implementation challenge is to move the substantial portfolio of ongoing interventions toward completed outputs and measurable development outcomes. This will require stronger execution, timely financing, effective coordination among responsible institutions, and consistent monitoring of results. Particular attention is also required for the 57 interventions that have not started.

Moreover, the 103 interventions classified as not rated represent a significant accountability and information gap. This classification does not necessarily mean that implementation has not occurred; it indicates that available evidence was insufficient to determine status. Naymote's monitoring identified inconsistent information-sharing by Ministries, Agencies and Commissions (MACs), limited publication of progress reports on official websites, and inadequate access to supporting implementation records. Addressing these gaps is essential to enable citizens and oversight institutions to assess progress and hold implementing institutions accountable.

07

Review of Interventions Classified as Completed

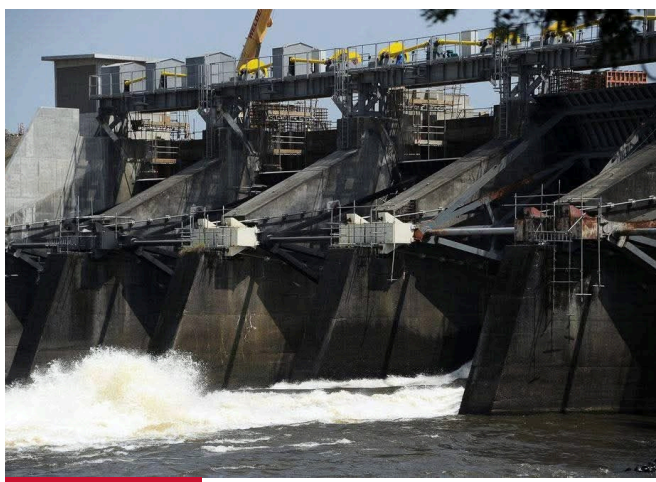
The consolidated status list records 12 interventions as completed. The review below separates the reported classification from the strength of available evidence. Where an intervention combines several components, the full commitment should not be treated as verified until evidence covers every component.

12

of 385 interventions
completed (3.1%)

No	Intervention	Evidence and verification assessment	Primary source
1	Increasing domestic resource mobilization	Domestic revenue surpassed US\$1 billion in September 2026, meeting the AAID's targeted 25% revenue-growth milestone, while efforts to sustain and further strengthen domestic resource mobilization continue.	LRA / MFDP / Executive Mansion
2	Green Financing Strategic Plan	Available evidence has established a finalized and operational integrated green-finance strategy through the Carbon Market Authority, with an established climate-finance office and reforms proving completion. Approved strategy, adoption instrument, implementation plan, budget and operational evidence.	Carbon Market Authority / EPA / MFDP / IMF climate diagnostics
3	Expansion and modernization of oil and gas storage	Completed the broader modernization of LPRC's 17,000-metric-ton storage facility and testing laboratory, while storage expansion remains under full utilization.	LPRC
4	Establishment of a Tourism Authority	The Liberia National Tourism Authority has been legally established and senior leadership appointed. Evidence required: enabling law, institutional establishment and appointments.	Tourism Authority / Executive Mansion
5	MCHPP Unit One	Restored the Mount Coffee Hydropower Plant to its full 88 MW generation capacity, strengthening Liberia's electricity supply and energy reliability.	LEC / MFDP / Executive Mansion
6	Revision of National Human Rights Action Plan	Developed and reviewed Liberia's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP-BHR), establishing a framework to promote responsible business conduct, protect human rights, and strengthen corporate accountability.	Ministry of Justice / INCHR / OHCHR
7	Development of National Security Strategy	The National Security Strategy 2026–2036 was formally launched in June 2026.	Executive Mansion / National Security Council
8	Development and operationalization of AFL Welfare and Pension Policy	The Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of National Defense, has enacted and begun implementing the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) Gratuity and Pension Policy, providing a formal framework for retirement benefits for AFL personnel. The policy has moved into practical implementation, demonstrated by the AFL's first post-war retirement ceremony, where retiring personnel received gratuity and pension benefits.	Ministry of National Defense

No	Intervention	Evidence and verification assessment	Primary source
9	Creation and operationalization of Ministry of Local Government	The Ministry was officially launched in April 2026 and is operating within the decentralization framework. Officials have been nominated, confirmed, appointed, and commissioned.	Ministry of Local Government / Executive Mansion
10	Local government administrative guidelines and regulations	The Ministry of Local Government validated, launched, and printed the LGA Implementation Phase II and Strategic Plan 2026–2030, finalized the Revenue Sharing Law Regulations, and formalized its transition from the Ministry of Internal Affairs through an enacted Act, strengthening decentralization and local governance.	Ministry of Local Government
11	Development and implementation of the drug and substance abuse action plan	Liberia's anti-drug response has intensified and has begun implementing prevention through the Strong Families Program. Government has validated the National Anti-Drug Action Plan (2025–2030).	LDEA / MOJ
12	Implementation of AfCFTA signed legal instruments and best practices	Liberia has ratified the AfCFTA Agreement and commenced implementation of its National AfCFTA Implementation Strategy, with ongoing regulatory reforms, trade-in-services commitments, stakeholder capacity-building, and trade-facilitation measures.	MoCI / MoFA





PILLAR ONE

01

Economic Transformation

83

interventions

21.6%

of the AAID

55.4%

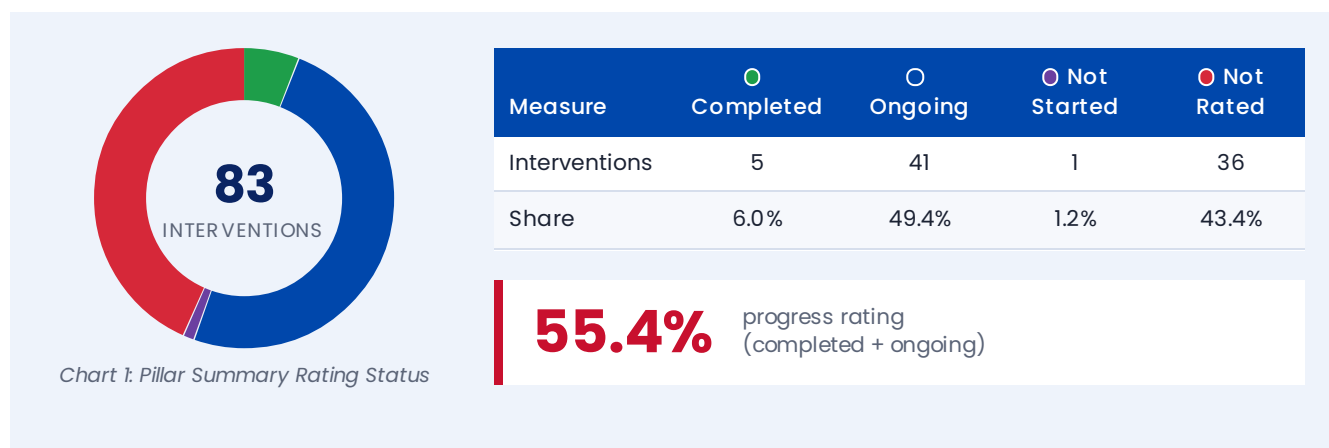
progress rating

5

completed

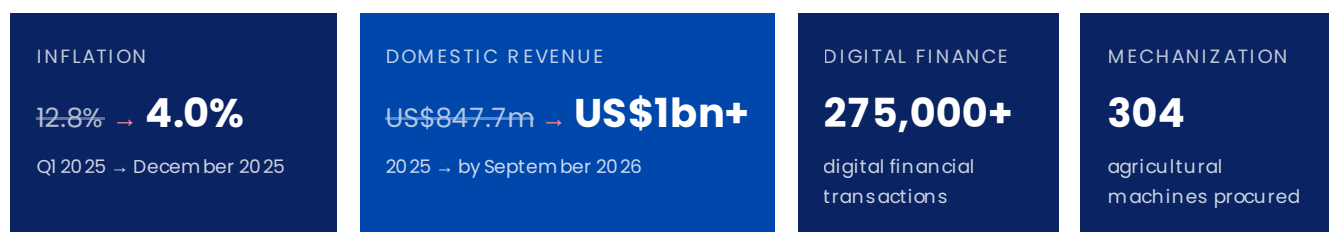
The Economic Transformation Pillar aims to develop a competitive, diversified, inclusive and resilient economy driven by private-sector growth, productive investment and job creation. Its 83 interventions span nine strategic areas: *macroeconomic management, public finance, financial inclusion, private-sector development, agriculture, fisheries, mining, tourism and trade.*

Status as of September 2026



The data show that implementation has commenced for a significant share of the pillar, but completed results remain limited. The 36 interventions classified as not rated represent a major evidence gap, restricting public assessment of progress across nearly half of the pillar.

Key implementation evidence and outputs



- **Macroeconomic stability:** Inflation reportedly declined from 12.8% in the first quarter of 2025 to 4.0% by December 2025.
- **Domestic revenue mobilization:** Domestic revenue reached US\$847.7 million in 2025 and reportedly exceeded US\$1 billion by September 2026.
- **Digital finance and financial inclusion:** The Government reported more than 275,000 digital financial transactions, alongside expanded initiatives to improve access to financial services.
- **Agricultural mechanization and farmer support:** Interventions included the provision of rice mills, power tillers and farmer subsidies; the establishment of mechanization hubs; extension training; cooperative capacity-building; and the procurement of 304 agricultural machines to support production and post-harvest management.
- **Agricultural production:** Government data indicated increased production in rice, livestock, poultry and fisheries.
- **Private-sector and enterprise development:** Financing and business-development support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises expanded, strengthening opportunities for business growth and job creation.



“

STORY OF CHANGE AND EMERGING IMPACT

The emerging story of change is a gradual shift from macroeconomic stabilization and revenue reform toward a broader productive-sector agenda. Surpassing US\$1 billion in domestic revenue creates greater fiscal space for national development. The critical accountability test, however, is whether increased revenue produces visible improvements in public services, productive investment, job creation and household welfare.

In agriculture, expanded mechanization, input support and reported production gains demonstrate increased implementation activity. Sustainable impact will depend on whether these investments improve yields, market access, storage and processing capacity, access to finance, and farmers' incomes. The next phase of monitoring should therefore move beyond counting distributed inputs and activities to measuring lasting economic and livelihood outcomes.

Implementation challenges and verification gaps

- ◆ **Exposure to external shocks:** Liberia's continued dependence on commodity exports leaves the economy vulnerable to fluctuations in global prices, demand and external financing conditions.
- ◆ **Limited access to affordable finance:** High borrowing costs and restricted credit continue to constrain the growth of Liberian businesses, farmers and cooperatives.
- ◆ **Weak productive value chains:** Gaps in value addition, storage, processing, logistics and market access limit productivity, competitiveness and income growth.
- ◆ **Insufficient implementation evidence:** Many finance and business-development interventions remain not rated or supported by only partial evidence. Limited access to implementation records, beneficiary data and measurable results weakens independent verification and public accountability.



PILLAR TWO

02

Infrastructure Development

49

interventions

12.7%

of the AAID

67.3%

progress rating

1

completed

The Infrastructure Development Pillar seeks to build reliable, inclusive and resilient infrastructure that connects communities, supports economic activity and expands access to essential services. Its **49 interventions** cover transport and road networks, ports, water and sanitation, electricity, information and communications technology, and housing.

Infrastructure is among the most directly observable areas of AAID implementation. Progress can be assessed through physical outputs and service-delivery indicators, including kilometers of roads constructed or rehabilitated, new utility connections, installed capacity, equipment deployed, and the expansion and reliability of public services.

Status as of September 2026

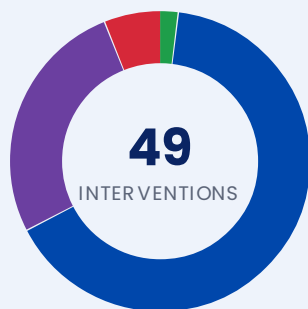


Chart 2: Pillar Summary Rating Status

Measure	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Rated
Interventions	1	32	13	3
Share	2.0%	65.3%	26.5%	6.1%

67.3% progress rating
(completed + ongoing)

Naymote's September 2026 assessment shows that implementation activity is underway across nearly two-thirds of the pillar. However, only one intervention has reached completion, while more than one quarter has not started. The priority is therefore to accelerate ongoing projects, address delays affecting not started interventions, and convert physical activity into completed infrastructure and reliable services.

Key implementation evidence and outputs

Road works reported (kilometers)

Primary roads paved or rehabilitated		92.11 km
Secondary roads rehabilitated/maintained		231.69 km
Urban/community roads upgraded or rehabilitated		137 km
Feeder/village-access roads worked on		193.99 km

285

pieces of yellow machinery procured

53 + 4

NTA buses and trucks added; service expanded to 5 counties

846m

gallons of water produced/distributed

3,210

new household water connections

1,751

new sewer connections

33% → 37%

electricity access, 2024 to 2025

88 MW

Mount Coffee restored · 20 MW solar plant commissioned

US\$363.9m

255-km Western Corridor Road broke ground, April 2026

- 92.11 km of primary roads paved or rehabilitated.

- 231.69 km of secondary roads rehabilitated/maintained across nine counties.
- 137 km of urban/community roads upgraded or rehabilitated, and 193.99 km of feeder/village-access roads worked on.
- 285 pieces of yellow machinery procured; NTA added 53 buses and 4 trucks and expanded service to 5 counties.
- Water production/distribution reached 846 million gallons; 3,210 new household connections and 1,751 new sewer connections were reported.
- Electricity access rose from 33% in 2024 to 37% in 2025, with about 40,000 new customers; Mount Coffee returned to 88 MW and a 20 MW solar plant was commissioned in June 2026.
- A US\$363.9 million, 255-km Western Corridor Road project broke ground in April 2026.

STORY OF CHANGE AND EMERGING IMPACT

The infrastructure story is increasingly tangible: roads are being rehabilitated, equipment has been procured, water and electricity connections are expanding, and major corridor projects have moved into construction. The impact pathway is stronger connectivity between farms and markets, lower travel time, more reliable utilities and improved trade. However, infrastructure benefits depend on completion quality, maintenance, geographic equity and affordability. A groundbreaking or partial road segment should remain ongoing until the full intervention target is achieved.

Implementation challenges and verification gaps

- ◆ Financing and timely disbursement for capital projects.
- ◆ Procurement and contractor performance delays.
- ◆ Maintenance sustainability after construction.
- ◆ Uneven access between Monrovia and rural counties.
- ◆ Need for project-level completion certificates and geospatial progress data.





PILLAR THREE

Rule of Law

03

35

interventions

9.1%

of the AAID

60%

progress rating

4

completed

The Rule of Law Pillar seeks to strengthen justice, protect human rights, improve public safety and promote lasting peace and security. Its **35 interventions** cover access to justice, legal and judicial reform, human rights protection, corrections, law enforcement, national defense, and community-based peacebuilding.

Effective implementation of this pillar is essential to building public trust, ensuring equal protection under the law, strengthening accountable security institutions, and resolving disputes peacefully.

Status as of September 2026

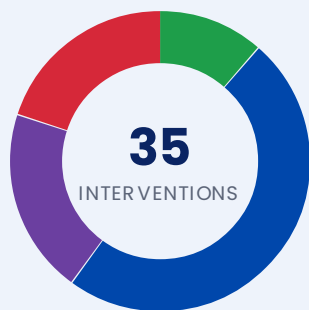


Chart 3: Pillar Summary Rating Status

Measure	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Not Rated
Interventions	4	17	7	7
Share	11.4%	48.6%	20.0%	20.0%

60% progress rating
(completed + ongoing)

Overall, implementation activity is evident across much of the pillar, but completed results remain limited. Greater attention is required to complete ongoing reforms, activate interventions that have not started, and improve institutional reporting for those that cannot yet be rated.

Key implementation evidence and outputs

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

278

cases referred to ADR

152

settlements
recorded

4 pilot ADR offices and a satellite hub reported

CHILD JUSTICE

422

juvenile cases diverted from the formal court
system

554

Child Justice Exit Clearances issued

- Four pilot ADR offices and a satellite hub were reported; 278 cases were referred to ADR and 152 settlements recorded.
- 422 juvenile cases were diverted from the formal court system, and 554 Child Justice Exit Clearances were issued.
- Government reported progress on criminal-code and anti-corruption legislative reforms, Supreme Court opinions and case-management digitization.
- Public safety and defense investments included facility design/construction, housing rehabilitation and personnel training.
- The National Security Strategy 2026–2036 was formally launched in June 2026, converting a 2025 work-in-progress into a completed policy output.
- Construction of new courts across the country.

STORY OF CHANGE AND EMERGING IMPACT

“

The story of change is institutional: justice reforms are moving from policy drafting into pilot services, case management and alternative dispute resolution, while the national security framework has been completed. The citizen-level test is whether these reforms reduce delays, pre-trial detention, legal costs and barriers to justice, especially outside Monrovia. Policy completion should be followed by implementation indicators on access, case duration, legal aid and rights protection.

Implementation challenges and verification gaps

- ◆ Slow legislative passage and legal reform processes.
- ◆ Limited justice-sector personnel outside Monrovia.
- ◆ Pre-trial detention, case backlogs and overcrowded corrections centers across Liberia.
- ◆ Need for stronger legal-aid coverage and public reporting.
- ◆ Several rights and defense-policy commitments lack sufficient completion evidence.



PILLAR FOUR

Governance and Anti-Corruption

58

interventions

15.1%

of the AAID

63.7%

progress rating

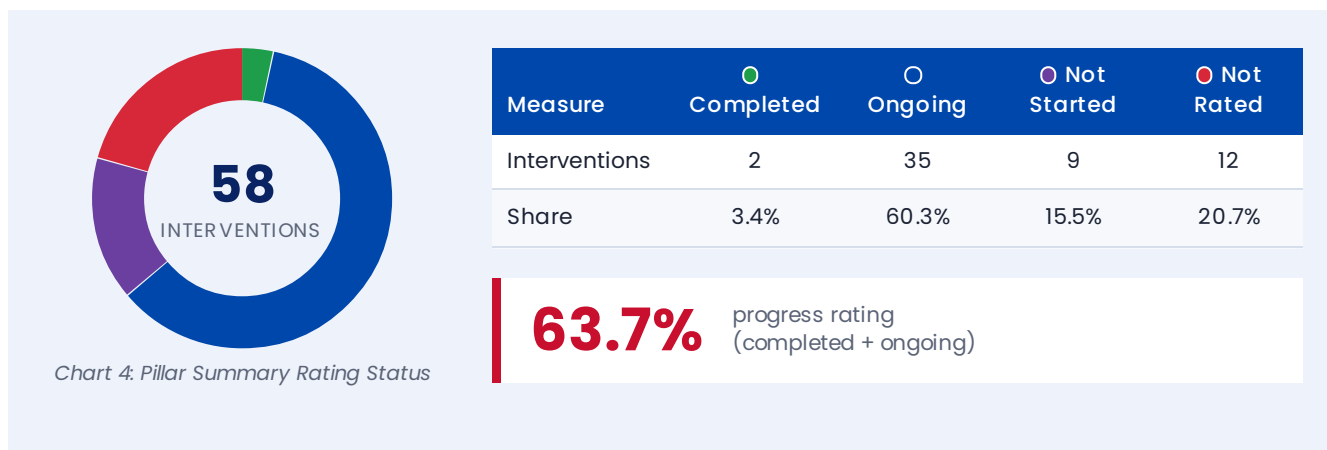
2

completed

The Governance and Anti-Corruption Pillar seeks to build transparent, accountable and effective public institutions that deliver services responsibly and strengthen public trust. Naymote's 2026 assessment tracks 58 interventions under this pillar.

The interventions cover public-sector reform, anti-corruption enforcement, audit and procurement systems, decentralization, biometric identification, electoral management, institutional accountability, and improved public-service delivery. Progress under this pillar is critical to ensuring that public resources are managed transparently, institutions perform effectively, and citizens can hold government accountable.

Status as of September 2026



Implementation is underway across most of the pillar, but completed results remain limited. The 12 interventions that could not be rated also reflect continuing gaps in institutional reporting and access to implementation evidence.

Key implementation evidence and outputs



- At least 1,081 presidential appointees (95%) had declared assets.
- 759,223 people were enrolled in the biometric identification system during the 2025 reporting period.
- The Public Procurement and Concessions Commission reported 56 procuring entities actively transacting on the e-GP platform by June 2026, with Phase II nationwide rollout ongoing.
- The Internal Audit Agency expanded coverage from 88 entities in 2024 to 95 in 2025; Government also reported improvements in external audit coverage and recommendation implementation.
- The Ministry of Local Government was formally launched in April 2026, advancing the institutional architecture for decentralization.

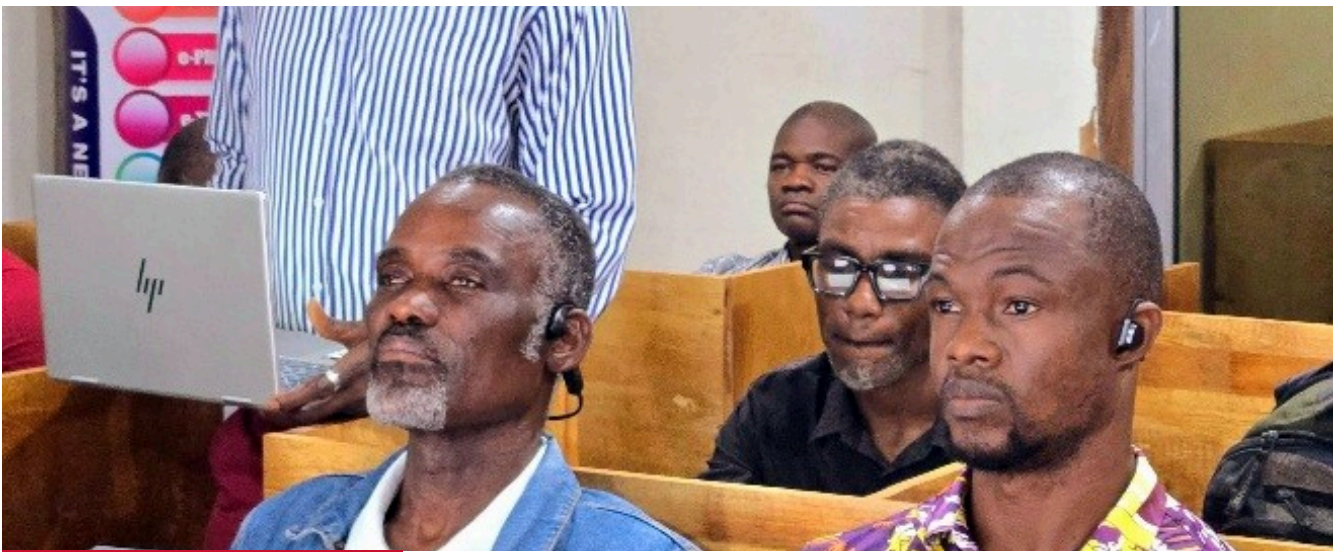
STORY OF CHANGE AND EMERGING IMPACT

“

The governance story is a movement toward digital and decentralized systems: e-procurement, digital tax administration, biometric identity and local-government reform can reduce transaction costs and improve traceability. However, institutional creation does not automatically mean citizens receive decentralized services. Naymote's earlier County Service Center work showed that service availability and the need for Monrovia-based approvals remain central tests of whether decentralization is working in practice.

Implementation challenges and verification gaps

- ◆ Fragmented reporting across MACs and inconsistent evidence publication.
- ◆ County-level service delivery remains constrained by central approvals and staffing.
- ◆ Need to move from asset declaration compliance to effective verification and enforcement.
- ◆ Audit recommendations require stronger implementation.
- ◆ Digital systems need nationwide coverage, interoperability and citizen accessibility.



LABORATORY

PILLAR FIVE

Environmental Sustainability

30

interventions

7.8%

of the AAID

63.3%

progress rating

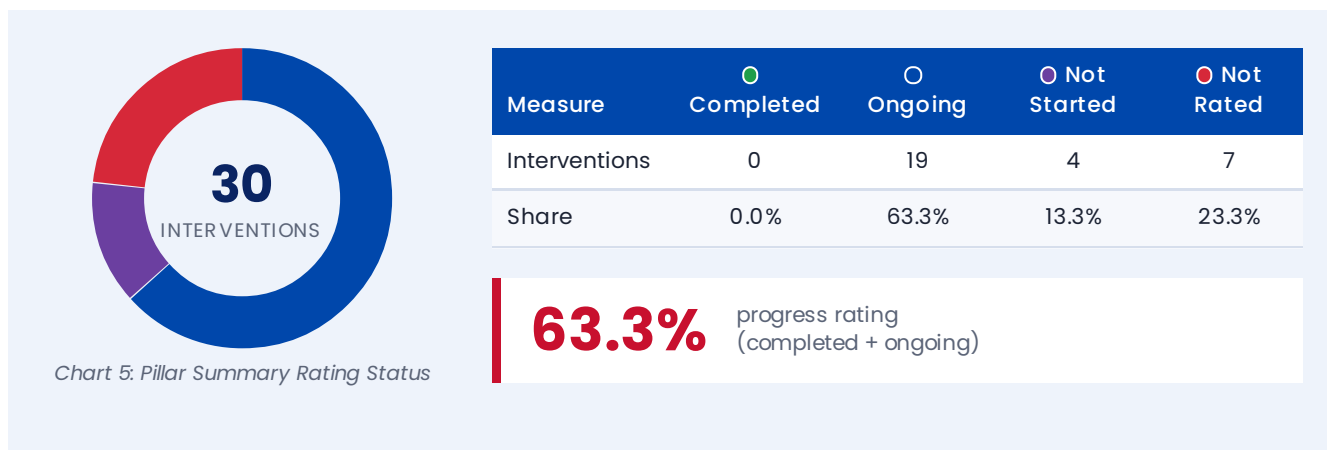
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completed

The Environmental Sustainability Pillar seeks to strengthen environmental governance, protect Liberia's natural resources, and build resilience to climate change while supporting sustainable development. Naymote's 2026 assessment tracks **30 interventions** under this pillar.

The interventions cover climate governance, biodiversity conservation, protected-area management, renewable energy, carbon markets, waste management, and environmental regulation. Effective implementation is essential to balancing economic development with environmental protection, strengthening community resilience, and ensuring that Liberia's natural resources benefit present and future generations.

Status as of September 2026



Implementation is underway across nearly two-thirds of the pillar. However, no intervention has yet met the evidence threshold for completion, while almost one-quarter could not be rated because of insufficient information. The priority is to convert ongoing activities into measurable environmental outcomes and strengthen institutional reporting and public access to implementation evidence.

Key implementation evidence and outputs



- EPA's 2025–2029 Strategic Plan prioritizes carbon-market governance, environmental regulation and climate resilience.
- A consolidated and validated National Carbon Market Policy was presented to the President on 1 September 2026.
- The policy provides for a Carbon Markets Authority, national carbon registry, measurement/reporting/verification arrangements, community consent and benefit-sharing principles.
- Renewable-energy expansion includes the 20 MW solar facility at the Mount Coffee complex and wider off-grid/grid initiatives.
- Coastal resilience, environmental governance and anti-illegal-mining activities continued in 2026.

STORY OF CHANGE AND EMERGING IMPACT

“

The story of change is the emergence of a clearer climate-governance architecture. Liberia is moving from climate readiness and policy design toward carbon-market rules, renewable-energy investment, environmental laboratory testing and enforcement. The potential impact is new climate finance and community benefits, but safeguards are essential: transparent carbon accounting, land rights, free prior and informed consent, public registries and equitable benefit sharing will determine whether climate finance supports inclusive development.

Implementation challenges and verification gaps

- ◆ Climate finance remains limited relative to adaptation and mitigation needs.
- ◆ Environmental enforcement capacity and fines are uneven.
- ◆ Land and community-rights safeguards must be operationalized in carbon projects.
- ◆ Waste management and clean-cooking interventions require stronger implementation evidence.



From climate readiness to climate governance



SAFEGUARDS THAT WILL DECIDE INCLUSIVE IMPACT



PILLAR SIX

06

Human Capital Development

130

interventions

33.8%

of the AAID

53.1%

progress rating

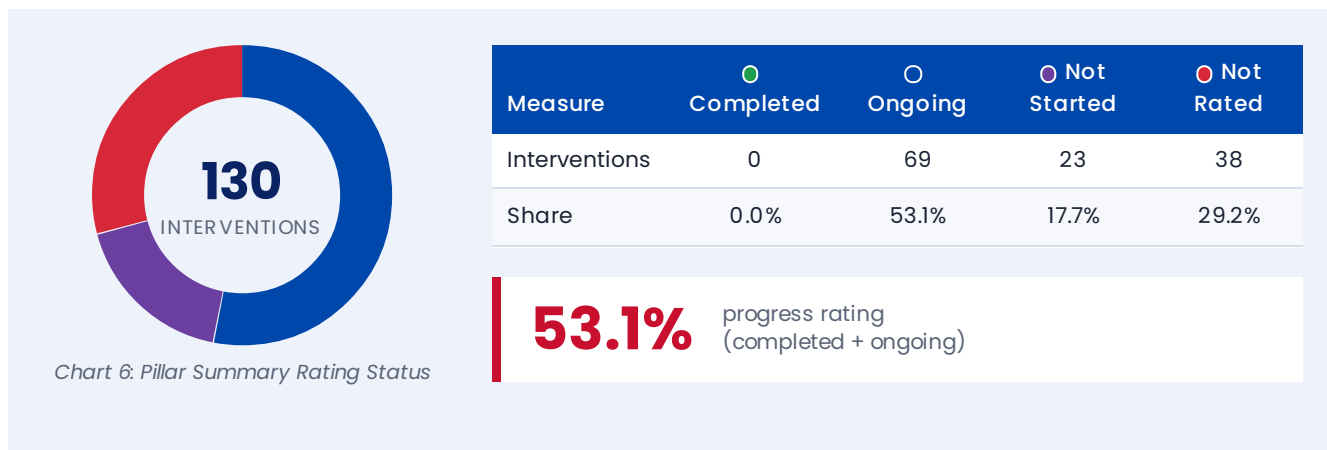
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completed

The Human Capital Development Pillar seeks to improve people's knowledge, skills, health and well-being while expanding equitable access to opportunities and essential services. It is the largest AAID pillar, with **130 interventions** tracked under Naymote's current monitoring framework.

The pillar covers education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, gender equality, social protection, youth development, and social inclusion. Effective implementation is essential to building a healthier, better educated and more productive population capable of driving Liberia's long-term development.

Status as of September 2026



Implementation is underway across more than half of the pillar. However, no intervention has yet met the evidence threshold for completion, and nearly three in every ten interventions could not be rated because of insufficient information.

The priority is to accelerate delivery, translate ongoing activities into measurable improvements in people's lives, and strengthen institutional reporting and access to implementation evidence.



Key implementation evidence and outputs

2,445

school operational permits issued or renewed

1,463

PTA leaders trained

692

teachers in professional development

297

teachers trained in ICT

IRISE MODEL SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS (WORLD BANK-SUPPORTED)**2019**

IRISE Project approved

**July 2025**Gbarnga and Ganta schools
commissioned**March 2026**Delayed Kakata school
commissioned

- 2,445 school operational permits were issued or renewed and 1,463 PTA leaders trained.
- Government reported professional development for 692 teachers, support for 210 early-childhood education volunteers, ICT training for 297 teachers, STEM activities for 40 participants, DEST training for 50 participants and preparation of 40 master trainers.
- School feeding expanded through Government and partner programs; in August 2026 MoE and WFP signed a 2026–2028 agreement to strengthen national ownership and monitoring.
- Under the World Bank-supported IRISE Project, approved in 2019, three model senior secondary schools were completed and commissioned in Gbarnga, Ganta and Kakata. The Gbarnga and Ganta schools were commissioned in July 2025, and the delayed Kakata school was commissioned in March 2026. These are completed education outputs under the current reporting period, but the report treats them as inherited projects rather than projects initiated entirely under the current administration.
- Digital learning, TVET reform, special-needs education and national learning assessment initiatives moved into implementation.
- Health and WASH projects continue across primary care, maternal health, disease control, health-facility WASH and public-health systems.
- Youth-development initiatives include small-scale grants, the national youth pathway, national cadet placement, vacation jobs and community engagement.
- Financial and institutional support to national and youth teams for competitions, coaching, player incentives, and preparations, while expanding support for women's sports.

STORY OF CHANGE AND EMERGING IMPACT

The human-capital story is one of expanding service systems rather than a single flagship project. Education management, school feeding, teacher development, digital learning, TVET, health and inclusion programs are increasingly active. The impact test must move beyond counts of trainings and inputs to learning outcomes, attendance, employment transitions, health outcomes, nutrition, service quality and equitable access for women, youth, persons with disabilities and rural communities.

Implementation challenges and verification gaps

- ◆ Large number of interventions and implementing institutions complicates coordination.
- ◆ Inputs and training outputs are easier to report than learning, health and employment outcomes.
- ◆ Financing sustainability for school feeding, social protection and youth programs.
- ◆ Need for disaggregated data and publication by county, sex, age and disability.
- ◆ A One Health coordination platform has been established, but available evidence does not show that it has been decentralized to all 15 counties as targeted.
- ◆ Government reported deploying 25 ambulances across the 15 counties. However, no accessible data repository was identified to verify progress toward the target of a 70 percent increase in health preparedness.

Cross-Cutting Findings and Impact Analysis



Across the 6 AAID pillars, Naymote's assessment identifies five cross-cutting findings:

- 1 The implementation footprint has expanded.** Ongoing interventions increased from 165 of 378 (43.7%) to 213 of 385 (55.3%). The denominator also increased by seven interventions.
- 2 The information gap has narrowed but remains significant.** Not-rated interventions declined from 134 of 378 (35.4%) to 103 of 385 (26.8%), but more than one-quarter of the agenda still lacks sufficient evidence for assessment.
- 3 Institutional reforms are moving from design to implementation.** Observable milestones include local-government reform, the National Security Strategy, electronic procurement, and climate-governance measures.
- 4 Infrastructure and service delivery outputs are becoming more measurable.** Road kilometers, utility connections, installed capacity, equipment and beneficiary counts provide a stronger basis for verification.
- 5 The central accountability challenge is connecting outputs to outcomes.** Future monitoring must test whether activities improve services, incomes, institutional performance and public trust.

Change area	Evidence of movement	Impact question for citizens
Fiscal space	Domestic revenue rose from US\$847.7m in 2025 to more than US\$1bn reported in Sep. 2026.	<i>Are additional domestic resources visibly improving services, infrastructure and other basic opportunities?</i>
Connectivity	Road work, public transport expansion, water connections and electricity investments increased.	<i>Are travel time, transport cost, utility reliability and rural market access improving?</i>
Digital government	e-GP, tax systems, digital learning and other e-services expanded.	<i>Are services faster, more transparent and accessible outside Monrovia?</i>
Decentralization	Ministry of Local Government launched; county structures and service reforms continue.	<i>Can citizens obtain services locally without costly travel and central signatures?</i>
Human development	Education, school feeding, TVET, health and WASH interventions expanded.	<i>Are learning, attendance, health, nutrition and employment outcomes improving?</i>
Climate governance	Carbon policy and renewable-energy initiatives advanced.	<i>Will climate finance protect rights, share benefits and build community resilience?</i>



The accountability test: connecting outputs to outcomes

Activities & outputs

roads, connections, equipment, trainings, policies, launches



Better services

Higher incomes

Institutional performance

Public trust

15

Implementation and Accountability Challenges

Although the Government's AAID progress report acknowledges financial, institutional and structural constraints, Naymote's verification identified additional accountability gaps. Implementation evidence is not consistently available through MFDP or the official platforms of Ministries, Agencies and Commissions (MACs), limiting independent assessment of the 385 interventions.

Key challenges include:



Weak intervention design

Many interventions are broad objectives without clear baselines, measurable targets, timelines, indicators or assigned responsibilities.



No accessible results framework

A consolidated public framework linking interventions to outputs, outcomes, indicators and targets is unavailable.



Limited evidence publication

Budgets, procurement records, milestones, beneficiary data and completion evidence are often not publicly accessible.



Output-focused reporting

Reported progress frequently emphasizes activities and outputs rather than measurable improvements in citizens' lives.



Fragmented coordination

Multiple implementing institutions and partners contribute to inconsistent indicators, data and reporting standards.



Unequal delivery

National data can conceal disparities across counties, rural communities and vulnerable groups.



Sustainability and access risks

Projects require maintenance, financing, staffing and institutional capacity, while services must remain affordable, reliable and accessible to citizens.

Recommendations for Strengthening AAID Tracking and Reporting

To improve monitoring, reporting and accountability through 2029, the Government should ensure that every AAID intervention is clearly defined, measurable and supported by accessible evidence. Naymote recommends the following actions:

1

Make every intervention measurable

Review and reformulate broad AAID interventions as SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) commitments, with clear baselines, annual targets, indicators, timelines and responsible institutions.

2

Publish a consolidated AAID results framework

MFDP should publish a results framework linking all 385 interventions to their expected outputs, outcomes, performance indicators, data sources, reporting frequency, responsible institutions, and 2029 targets.

3

Establish one authoritative tracking matrix

Government should maintain a single public master matrix with stable intervention numbers, pillars and program classifications, responsible MACs, implementation status, budgets, expenditures and supporting evidence.

4

Standardize status definitions and reporting

All MACs should apply common definitions for Completed, Ongoing, Not Started, and Not Rated to ensure that implementation results are assessed and reported consistently.

5

Require quarterly evidence-based updates

Responsible MACs should report quarterly on implementation progress, expenditure, procurement, beneficiaries, outputs, outcomes, challenges and corrective actions.

6

Link interventions to budgets and results

Each AAID intervention should be linked to its appropriation, fund release, actual expenditure and achieved result, allowing citizens to trace resources from commitment to delivery.

7 Create a public AAID evidence portal

MFDP should maintain a searchable portal containing plans, status updates, budgets, procurement records, project locations, indicator data and completion evidence for all interventions.

8 Strengthen verification and close reporting gaps

Government should enable independent verification by civil society, the media and oversight institutions. Responsible MACs should submit evidence for the 103 not-rated interventions and recovery plans for the 57 not-started interventions within defined deadlines.

9 Maintain a consistent baseline cohort

Naymote and the Government should report progress against both the original 378-intervention cohort and the current 385-intervention framework. Any future additions, removals or revisions should be documented clearly so that year-on-year changes remain interpretable.

10 Publish an institutional transparency measure

Future reporting should assess whether responsible Ministries, Agencies and Commissions publish timely and verifiable evidence. The measure should distinguish institutions that consistently disclose progress reports, budgets, procurement records, project locations and completion evidence from those that do not.

Recommendation 6: tracing resources from commitment to delivery



Reported quarterly by responsible MACs, alongside procurement, beneficiaries, outputs, outcomes, challenges and corrective actions (Recommendation 5).

Recommendations 9 & 10 at a glance

9 · TWO COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES

378

Original baseline cohort tracked since the 2025 report



385

Current framework all interventions in the 2026 dashboard

Additions, removals or revisions documented clearly, so year-on-year changes remain interpretable.

10 · INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY MEASURE

Does not disclose Consistently discloses

Progress reports

Budgets

Procurement records

Project locations

Completion evidence

Timely, verifiable evidence published by each responsible Ministry, Agency and Commission.

Conclusion

Between January 2025 and September 2026, implementation of Liberia's ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) moved beyond the early activation phase documented in Naymote's 2025 President Meter Report. Of the 385 interventions assessed, 225 are completed or ongoing, producing an overall activation rate of 58.4%. However, only 12 interventions (3.1%) are completed, while 213 (55.3%) remain ongoing. The activation rate therefore reflects implementation activity, not completion or impact.

Infrastructure Development recorded the highest activation rate at 67.3%, followed by Governance and Anti-Corruption at 63.7%, Environmental Sustainability at 63.3%, Rule of Law at 60%, Economic Transformation at 55.4%, and Human Capital Development at 53.1%. Progress in roads, utilities, public transportation, domestic revenue mobilization, electronic procurement, decentralization, national security, climate governance, education, and school feeding, among others, demonstrates visible activity across the agenda.

The emerging story is not one of inactivity, but of a national development agenda with a substantial portfolio of work in progress.

The accountability question is therefore no longer simply whether implementation has begun, but whether ongoing interventions will be completed on time, within budget, at acceptable quality, equitably across counties, and with measurable benefits for citizens.

Independent verification remains essential. Domestic revenue exceeding US\$1 billion, for example, becomes meaningful when citizens experience corresponding improvements in roads, schools, healthcare, water, electricity, employment, agriculture, local services, and accountable institutions. Similarly, institutional reforms should be assessed not only by the passage of laws, adoption of policies, or official launches, but by whether they improve citizens' experience of government.

By 2029, the ultimate measure of the AAID will be whether its commitments have been completed, delivered equitably, and translated into sustained improvements in people's lives. Naymote will continue to make this accountability chain visible, from promise and budget to implementation, completion, and impact.

THE ACCOUNTABILITY CHAIN



Where the 385 interventions stand, September 2026

■ Completed
 ■ Ongoing
 ■ Not Started
 ■ Not Rated

All AAID interventions

385



Verification Sources

1. **Government of Liberia – ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development Progress Report 2025:** Primary Government progress report used for consolidated 2025 pillar statistics.
2. **Naymote – President Meter Report 2025:** Independent assessment of 378 interventions and methodology.
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4. **Executive Mansion – Ministry of Local Government launch, 20 April 2026**
<https://www.emansion.gov.lr/index.php/media/press-release/president-boakai-launches-ministry-local-government-dedicates-decentralization>
5. **Executive Mansion – National Security Strategy 2026–2036 launch, 4 June 2026**
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12. **MFDP Development Dashboard**
<https://development.mfdp.gov.lr/>
13. **Ministry of Agriculture**
<https://www.moa.gov.lr/>
14. **Liberia Land Authority**
<https://lla.gov.lr/>
15. **Ministry of Education**
<https://moe.gov.lr/>
16. **World Bank**

ANNEXES

Ongoing, Not Started and Not Rated Interventions

ANNEX A

213

Ongoing Interventions

ANNEX B

57

Not Started Interventions

ANNEX C

103

Not Rated Interventions

Intervention-level lists for the 373 interventions not yet classified as completed, grouped by rating status and AAID pillar, as of September 2026.

Annex A

Annex A: 213 Ongoing Interventions

213

ongoing interventions
as of September 202641 Economic
Transformation32 Infrastructure
Development

17 Rule of Law

35 Governance and
Anti-Corruption19 Environmental
Sustainability69 Human Capital
Development

No	Program	Intervention
Economic Transformation – Pillar One		41 interventions
1	Macroeconomic Stability	Strengthening of macroeconomic framework
2	Macroeconomic Stability	Transition to an inflation targeting framework and reducing inflation
3	Macroeconomic Stability	Increasing Gross International Reserves
4	Public Financial Management	Strengthening the SOE governance and legal framework
5	Public Financial Management	Implementation of program-based budgeting
6	Public Financial Management	Rationalization of the productive sector tax eco-system
7	Public Financial Management	Establishment of Agriculture Enterprise Development Bank
8	Planning Instruments and Statistical Products	Development of an integrated planning and reporting information management system
9	Planning Instruments and Statistical Products	Development and implementation of the development planning legal framework
10	Planning Instruments and Statistical Products	Improvement of statistical data collection and accessibility
11	Financial Inclusion	Increasing the number of mobile money users
12	Decent Jobs Environment	Implementation of the Decent Work Act
13	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Improvement of inclusive business development services to entrepreneurs with focus on youth and women
14	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Implementation of trade agreements and partnerships with regional, continental, and global markets to secure market access for Liberian value-added products.
15	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Support the Operationalization of industrial parks and special economic zones by providing basic infrastructure and needed services
16	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Formalization of commerce and industrial activities
17	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Attraction of FDI for priority sectors, especially for agribusiness, tourism and mining
18	Business Enabling Environment	Implementation of a business regulatory reform, especially in mining concessions and lottery sectors
19	Business Enabling Environment	Strengthening of institutional capacity in modern business practices and digital compliance tools

No	Program	Intervention
20	Business Enabling Environment	Development of a robust national intellectual property ecosystem
21	Business Enabling Environment	Support to inclusive MSME credit and insurance products to Liberian-owned businesses, especially for youth and women and focused on agribusiness, tourism and mining
22	Business Enabling Environment	Development of investment and re-investment incentives in priority sector, especially agribusiness, mining and tourism
23	Food and Cash Crop Production	Supporting the increase of food crop production
24	Food and Cash Crop Production	Supporting the increase of cash crop production
25	Food and Cash Crop Production	Supporting inclusive agricultural food and non-food value chains
26	Food and Cash Crop Production	Promotion of climate smart irrigation
27	Food and Cash Crop Production	Strengthening of research and development in agriculture
28	Food and Cash Crop Production	Implementation of home-grown feeding projects
29	Food and Cash Crop Production	Formalization of farmers cooperatives
30	Food and Cash Crop Production	Support the creation of mechanization hubs in production clusters for both production and post-harvest handling
31	Livestock and Poultry Production	Supporting the increase of livestock production
32	Livestock and Poultry Production	Supporting the increase of egg production
33	Fish Production	Supporting the establishment of commercial fish processing
34	Extractive Industry	Formalization of artisanal & small-scale mining production
35	Extractive Industry	Improvement of mining business environment
36	Extractive Industry	Improvement of Gender and Safeguarding frameworks and environment social impact processes for concession communities
37	Extractive Industry	Strengthening local capacity in upstream, midstream and downstream of oil and gas development
38	Extractive Industry	Revision of MDA mechanism to include equity participation of Liberia and Liberians in mining sector
39	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Branding and marketing of Liberian tourism, with focus on nature and culture tourism
40	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Development of touristic products and sites
41	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Improvement of the provision of statistical and other information in the sector
Infrastructure Development – Pillar Two		32 interventions
1	Roads Network and Safety	Expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of primary roads
2	Roads Network and Safety	Expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance of secondary roads
3	Roads Network and Safety	Develop, expand, rehabilitate and maintain 2,500 km of feeder roads network

No	Program	Intervention
4	Roads Network and Safety	Expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance of urban and community roads
5	Transport Services and Safety	Improve road safety for all
6	Transport Services and Safety	Improvement and enforcement of bridge usage compliance
7	Transport Services and Safety	Improvement of Driver Licensing and Vehicle Registration
8	Transport Services and Safety	Improvement of port trade facilitation and control services
9	Transport Services and Safety	Decentralization of vehicle registration at county service centers
10	Transport Services and Safety	Expansion and modernization of inclusive mass public transport services
11	Transport Services and Safety	Expansion and modernization of railways
12	Transport Services and Safety	Expansion and modernization of port facilities
13	Transport Services and Safety	Improvement of airport services and safety to promote business and tourism services
14	Transport Services and Safety	Expansion, upgrade and modernization of airport facilities
15	Water Resource and Sewage Management	Enhancement of sustainable urban water supply to businesses and communities
16	Water Resource and Sewage Management	Enhancement of sustainable rural water supply to businesses and communities
17	Water Resource and Sewage Management	Expansion and modernization of sewage services
18	Water Resource and Sewage Management	Improvement of fecal sludge management in Monrovia and other urban centers
19	Energy Resource Development and Management	Upgrading of electricity regulatory framework and database management system
20	Energy Resource Development and Management	Expansion of regional, businesses and communities' electricity distribution
21	Energy Resource Development and Management	Implementation of Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention (RESPITE)
22	Energy Resource Development and Management	Support to providing reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable electricity to underserved and remote areas in Liberia by leveraging off-grid solar (OGS) solutions
23	Postal Services	Implementation of National Digital Postal Address System
24	Postal Services	Digitilization of the Postal Services
25	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Harmonization of GoL ICT Infrastructure and Services
26	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Improvement of E-Governance Strategy
27	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Deployment of ACE fiber cable national backbone and landing of Amilca Cabral Fiber Cable
28	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Integrating ICT services in schools, health facilities and digital villages
29	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Enhancement of cyber-security for protection of data and systems
30	Broadcasting Services	Installation of transmission towers and repeaters in targeted locations

No	Program	Intervention
31	Broadcasting Services	Completion of comprehensive digital migration across LBS broadcasting platforms
32	Broadcasting Services	Digitization of archives and upgrade of equipment for digital transmission
Rule of Law – Pillar Three		17 interventions
1	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Supporting the enactment and operationalization of the alternative dispute resolution law
2	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Revision of constitutional and legal regimes
3	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Establishment of an integrated legal codification system for the supreme court opinions and other statutes
4	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Introduction of digital technologies in court proceedings management
5	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Empowerment of the Bureau of Correction to become semi-autonomous and improve Corrections Services
6	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Strengthening access to justice services for PWDs and other vulnerable persons
7	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Mainstreaming and domestication of gender and human rights laws into national legal instruments
8	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Conduct of policy reforms for the rule of law institutions
9	Enforcement of Human Rights	Support the establishment of the war and economics crime Court
10	Public Safety Readiness	Strengthening administrative and operational capacity of institutions
11	Public Safety Readiness	Expansion, modernization and decentralization of Women and Children Services
12	Public Safety Readiness	Expansion and modernization of immigration services
13	Public Safety Readiness	Recruitment, training and equipping security sector personnel as required
14	Sovereignty of the National Territory	Building and equipping national defense operational facilities
15	Sovereignty of the National Territory	Renovation and construction of AFL housing units
16	Sovereignty of the National Territory	Securing national defense assets
17	Sovereignty of the National Territory	Supporting International Peace Mission Preparedness
Governance and Anti-Corruption – Pillar Four		35 interventions
1	Peace and Reconciliation	Enhancement of social cohesion and peaceful co-existence
2	Peace and Reconciliation	Establishment and operationalization of the war and economic crimes court
3	Peace and Reconciliation	Strengthening community engagements on non-violent approaches
4	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Implementation of an internal audit management system

No	Program	Intervention
5	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Mass enrollment into the National Bio-metric and Identification System
6	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Enhancement of auditing quality and compliance to international auditing standards
7	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Implementation of the electronic government systems, including procurement (eGP)
8	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Development of a price index database for common user items
9	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Digitalization and protection of national documents and records
10	Public Service Decentralization	Establishment and empowerment of county treasuries and county development planning units
11	Public Service Decentralization	Improvement of fiscal devolution through the establishment of implementation roadmap for the revenue sharing law of 2021
12	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Strengthening institutional capacity to enforce transparency standards
13	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Ensuring compliance to EITI standards
14	Liberia in the International Context	Increasing the participation of Liberians in international organizations
15	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Strengthening the elections management processes
16	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Conducting public sector reform
17	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Promotion of the implementation of sector-specific legal regimes
18	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Enhancement of internal, sectoral, and local government technical capacity
19	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Decentralizing anti-corruption services
20	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Enhancement of compliance with the national Code of conduct
21	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman
22	Public Service Decentralization	Capacity building of Local Government Administrative Structures
23	Public Service Decentralization	Capacity building for Public Sector, Local Governments and Stakeholders
24	Public Service Decentralization	Awareness creation on occupational health and safety protocols in the Civil Service
25	Liberia in the International Context	Improvement of the Liberian political influence at the international level

No	Program	Intervention
26	Liberia in the International Context	Exploration of the potential of bilateral and multilateral agreements
27	Diplomatic and Consular Services	Support the implementation of a unified legal identity system for passport purposes
28	Diplomatic and Consular Services	Enhancement of diplomatic representation abroad
29	Diplomatic and Consular Services	Development and operationalization of E-Visa system and services
30	Diplomatic and Consular Services	Improvement of the Sector's Institutional Capacity
31	Diplomatic and Consular Services	Strengthening the engagement with the Liberian Diaspora and explore their potential
32	Land Governance and Management	Supporting the development of local communal farming, agribusiness value chain and trade fairs
33	Land Governance and Management	Implementation of the minimum standards for chartering cities
34	Land Governance and Management	Strengthening Deed titling services
35	Land Governance and Management	Identification of local communal farming and agricultural sites for new agribusiness economic operators

Environmental Sustainability – Pillar Five

19 interventions

1	Environmental Governance	Promotion of climate change adaptation measures
2	Environmental Governance	Expansion, decentralization and modernization of environmental services
3	Environmental Governance	Strengthening of institutional capacity on environmental matters, including courts
4	Environmental Governance	Development of the inventory of carbon stocks in compliance with UNFCCC
5	Environmental Governance	Promotion of the circular economy
6	Environmental Governance	Strengthening environmental legal and regulatory framework to address, inter alia, management of chemicals, carbon footprint, biodiversity, green taxation and climate change
7	Environmental Governance	Establishment of local climate market mechanism
8	Environmental Governance	Support with the operationalization of green tax
9	Environmental Governance	Strengthening the implementation of the NDCs
10	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Strengthening and improvement of institutional and governance systems and capacities of stakeholders
11	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Effective Management of National Parks
12	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Land use planning around Protected Areas (PAs) and Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs)
13	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Restoration of degraded areas in National Parks and Proposed Protected Areas
14	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Scale up livelihood and ecotourism activities
15	Renewable Energy	Strengthen the regulatory framework for renewable energy

No	Program	Intervention
16	Renewable Energy	Increasing rural renewable energy supply
17	Renewable Energy	Supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with Renewable Energy Solutions
18	Renewable Energy	Promoting private sector Off-Grid and Community-Based Renewable Energy Solutions
19	Solid Waste Management	Support the increase in participation of the private sector in waste management

Human Capital Development – Pillar Six		69 interventions
1	Educational Institution Management	Enhancement of school management capacity
2	Educational Institution Management	Strengthening teachers' capacity to deliver gender and disability transformative education
3	Educational Institution Management	Recruitment and deployment of female psychosocial and career counsellors at all levels
4	School Facilities	Equipping of school facilities with STEM equipment
5	School Facilities	Building, renovating or expanding inclusive and climate-resilient school infrastructure
6	School Facilities	Supporting WASH and menstrual hygiene interventions in Schools
7	School Facilities	Expansion and acquisition of instructional materials for PWDs
8	School Facilities	Supporting children with learning disabilities
9	School Facilities	Provision of cash grants to the poorest students and students with disabilities
10	Student Learning Capacity	Expansion of the school feeding & school health initiatives at foundational levels
11	Student Learning Capacity	Expansion of training of comprehensive sexual (CSE) education and menstrual hygiene
12	Governance of the Educational System	Enhancement of free and compulsory education in early, primary and secondary education
13	Governance of the Educational System	Establishment of the Liberia technical and vocational education training commission (LITCOM)
14	Governance of the Educational System	Strengthening of the education system volunteers
15	Governance of the Educational System	Improvement of management, governance and accountability of the education system
16	Governance of the Educational System	Instituting continuous professional development for leaders, including school principals, and administrative staff
17	Health Sector Reform	Develop and implement community pharmacy and cost-sharing schemes in public health facilities
18	Health Sector Reform	Establish the Health Equity Fund for Universal Health Coverage Bill
19	Health Sector Reform	Enhance health products regulatory environment
20	Health Sector Reform	Enhance the regulatory environment for health services, facilities and professionals
21	Health Services	Strengthen Primary Health Care (PHC) including community health
22	Health Services	Deliver quality and Age-Appropriate Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) care services

No	Program	Intervention
23	Health Services	Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
24	Health Services	Strengthening and scaling up the control and management of mental, neurological and substance use disorders care services
25	Health Services	Expansion and modernization of public health facilities
26	Health Services	Expanding and upgrading five County Hospitals designated as regional hospitals
27	Health Services	Strengthening diagnostic capacities at all levels
28	Health Services	Strengthening and expanding JFK hospital's capacities
29	Health Services	Upgrading Jackson F. Doe Hospital to the second national tertiary hospital
30	Health Services	Enhancement of sex, age and disaggregated data for health care policy analysis
31	Health Services	Reduction in HIV/ STDs and STIs
32	Health Services	Strengthening public health laboratory systems
33	Health Services	Improvement of coordination and governance
34	Health Services	Revision and reinforcement of the health legal framework and policy
35	Health Services	Improvement of staffing levels of human resources for health (HRH)
36	Health Security	Enhancing public health workforce capacity through training and health training institutions development
37	Health Security	Implementing environmental health programs; including healthcare wastes management, drinking water quality and safety, chemical and vector control, and radiation safety
38	Health Security	Establishing a functional One Health Coordination Platform at all levels
39	Health Security	Strengthening the network of community health volunteers
40	Health Security	Strengthening Public health Surveillance and Monitoring
41	Health Security	Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response
42	Health Security	Strengthening public health laboratories and systems
43	Health Security	Strengthening public health risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)
44	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Supporting Systematic legal and policy review and reform with focus on discriminatory laws
45	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Enhancement of women political participation and undertaking inclusive governance reforms
46	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Promoting gender-responsive budgeting and planning
47	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Strengthening and enforcement of SGBV legal frameworks, including eradication of FGM and other harmful traditional practices
48	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Improvement of inter-agency coordination mechanism and implementation of the GBV accountability framework nationwide
49	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Enhance coordination to improve GBV response services
50	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Enhancing girls' empowerment and leadership development

No	Program	Intervention
51	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Provision of scholarship for Vulnerable Groups
52	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Strengthening and expansion of child protection services
53	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Provision of social cash transfers for economic empowerment
54	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Development of the national student loan scheme (for education)
55	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Development of women's productive capacity for climate-smart agribusiness and entrepreneurship
56	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Development of PWDs' productive capacity for agribusiness
57	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Provision of support to women and vulnerable groups in organizing trade fairs of agribusiness and entrepreneurship
58	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Development of financial inclusion services for women, PWDs and young people
59	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Development of agri-business and entrepreneurship productive capacity for youth
60	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Provision of internships, apprenticeships and volunteer work opportunities for social development of young people and PWDs
61	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Supporting youth participation in governance and policymaking
62	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Improvement of TVET for Youth
63	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Strengthening volunteerism through the National Youth Service
64	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Supporting the National Youth Loan Scheme
65	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Development of skilling for future through youth mentorship
66	Inclusive Sports and Recreational Infrastructure	Enhancement of youth rehabilitation and recreation services
67	Inclusive Sports and Recreational Infrastructure	Development of sports services and nurturing of talents
68	Teacher Capacity	Provision of incentives to professional education volunteers across the sector
69	Teacher Capacity	Development and rolling out a system for teacher licensing

Annex B

Annex B: 57 Not Started Interventions

57

not started interventions
as of September 2026

1

Economic
Transformation

13

Infrastructure
Development

7

Rule of Law

9

Governance and
Anti-Corruption

4

Environmental
Sustainability

23

Human Capital
Development

No	Program	Intervention
Economic Transformation – Pillar One		1 interventions
1	Public Financial Management	Strengthening of public investment management
Infrastructure Development – Pillar Two		13 interventions
1	Transport Services and Safety	Development and decentralization of driver testing and licensing centers
2	Transport Services and Safety	Support the construction of four multi-purpose bus terminals
3	Transport Services and Safety	Construction of climate-smart warehouses in four counties
4	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Increasing ICT start-up society
5	National ICT Eco-System and Digital Societies	Supporting women and youth ICT Entrepreneurs
6	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Development and strengthening of housing policy
7	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Establishment of housing Information System
8	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Strengthening and expansion of partnerships for housing development
9	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Development and upgrading of slums
10	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Re-qualification of urban and suburban areas
11	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Development of site and service schemes for citizens and the Diaspora
12	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Provision of housing for public servants, especially security, health and education officers
13	Modern and Affordable Housing Opportunities for All	Commercialization of affordable housing and plots to empower citizens to build their own homes
Rule of Law – Pillar Three		7 interventions
1	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Passage of the Legal Aid Act

No	Program	Intervention
2	Enforcement of Human Rights	Support to the protection of the rights of citizens and residents, including vulnerable and marginalized groups
3	Enforcement of Human Rights	Promote the inclusion of human rights in the educational curricula
4	Public Safety Readiness	Improvement of national disaster preparedness and response
5	Public Safety Readiness	Improvement of community engagement
6	Sovereignty of the National Territory	Amendment of 2008 National Defense Act
7	Sovereignty of the National Territory	Activation of the AIR Wing
Governance and Anti-Corruption – Pillar Four		9 interventions
1	Peace and Reconciliation	Improvement of civic education and awareness
2	Expansion and Modernization of Governance and Audit Services	Decentralization of archival services
3	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Enhancing civic and voter education and public engagement
4	Sustainable Democratic Governance Reform	Strengthening and decentralization of freedom of information services
5	Land Governance and Management	Supporting the identification and marketing of local touristic sites
6	Land Governance and Management	Strengthening rural and urban spatial planning
7	Land Governance and Management	Establishment of the national cadastre
8	Land Governance and Management	Strengthening of the institutional capacity in land management and governance
9	Land Governance and Management	Establishment of a Land Management Information System
Environmental Sustainability – Pillar Five		4 interventions
1	Environmental Governance	Construction and equipping of institutional facilities and Climate Change Early Response Center
2	Environmental Governance	Supporting the adoption of cleaner cooking technologies, particularly Improved Cookstoves (ICS) to efficiently convert biomass into heat
3	Environmental Governance	Sustainably manage coastal erosion
4	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Expansion and modernization of training facilities for foresters
Human Capital Development – Pillar Six		23 interventions
1	Educational Institution Management	Equipment of TVET centers and HEIs with functioning IT infrastructure, including internet connectivity and computers
2	Educational Institution Management	Strengthening enforcement of the code of conduct to tackle school-related GBV in education institutions at all levels
3	Educational Institution Management	Implementation of skill-based health education and strengthening the role of girls' and boys' health clubs

No	Program	Intervention
4	Student Learning Capacity	Provision of open-access, non-copyright textbooks for every child
5	Student Learning Capacity	Development of a national learning assessment system for tracking early learning outcomes at Grades 3 and 6
6	Student Learning Capacity	Development of Students' Digital Skills
7	Student Learning Capacity	Development of Special Needs education policy
8	Governance of the Educational System	Mainstreaming of STEM projects at all appropriate levels
9	Governance of the Educational System	Strengthening the regulatory and operating framework for public-private partnerships in education
10	Governance of the Educational System	Integration of TVET streams in secondary schools
11	Governance of the Educational System	Integration of digital technology (tablets) with teaching materials in secondary schools
12	Sanitation and Hygiene	Establishment of Integrated WASH Management Information System (IMIS)
13	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Expansion of training in sign language for inclusive communication
14	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Supporting PWDs with assistive technology equipment
15	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Integration of climate resilient and ecological practices in agriculture, energy and alternative livelihood
16	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Provision of support to veterans' agribusiness production
17	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Development of veterans' productive capacity for agribusiness and entrepreneurship
18	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Strengthening support for children with special needs
19	Economic Empowerment of Women and Vulnerable Groups	Development of women's leadership capacity in climate resilient eco-tourism services
20	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Development of youth leadership and capacity in climate resilient eco-tourism services
21	Inclusive Sports and Recreational Infrastructure	Development of inclusive sports centers for the youth
22	Teacher Capacity	Undertaking teachers' continuous professional development
23	Teacher Capacity	Provision of training for TVET instructors

Annex C

Annex C: 103 Not Rated Interventions

103

not rated interventions
as of September 2026

36

Economic
Transformation

3

Infrastructure
Development

7

Rule of Law

12

Governance and
Anti-Corruption

7

Environmental
Sustainability

38

Human Capital
Development

No	Program	Intervention
Economic Transformation – Pillar One		36 interventions
1	Macroeconomic Stability	Development of the Liberia economic geography database and reports
2	Macroeconomic Stability	Achievement of a single Liberian dollar currency in line with ECOWAS objective
3	Public Financial Management	Issuance of diaspora bonds
4	Public Financial Management	Development and implementation of PPP Framework
5	Public Financial Management	Strengthening institutional public financial capacity
6	Public Financial Management	Improvement of public expenditure management
7	Planning Instruments and Statistical Products	Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the National Statistical System
8	Financial Inclusion	Increasing the number of the adult population having bank accounts and access to basic services
9	Financial Inclusion	Increasing commercial bank branches and networks per 100,000 adults
10	Financial Inclusion	Increasing number of ATMS users per 100,000 adults
11	Financial Inclusion	Increase lending to housing projects
12	Financial Inclusion	Providing partial credit guarantees for housing, agribusiness and mining projects
13	Decent Jobs Environment	Formulation of Human Capacity Development Strategy
14	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Establishment of incubators focused on emerging industries to build the startups society and encourage youth participation in the value chain segments
15	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Provision of training for local producers on international quality standards, packaging, green production techniques, and certification to help them meet export requirements
16	Economic Diversification and Value Addition	Support investment in shared processing facilities and infrastructure, such as logistic centers with cold storage and packaging units, to reduce costs for small producers and other SMEs engaging in production
17	Business Enabling Environment	Expansion and modernization of One Stop Shop business registry
18	Business Enabling Environment	Improvement of accreditation and certification system and facilities
19	Food and Cash Crop Production	Enhancing agriculture extension capacity and service delivery

No	Program	Intervention
20	Livestock and Poultry Production	Supporting animal feed production
21	Livestock and Poultry Production	Strengthening the national veterinarian service delivery system
22	Fish Production	Supporting the increase of sustainable fish captures
23	Fish Production	Supporting the development of aquaculture
24	Fish Production	Supporting the development of the blue economy
25	Fish Production	Support to salt production
26	Fish Production	Formalize the informal operators into cooperatives
27	Extractive Industry	Development of mineral resource geological and geo-physical maps
28	Extractive Industry	Support climate responsive mineral production and value chains
29	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Improvement of coordination and tourism value chain development
30	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Tourism Stakeholders Capacity Building
31	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Improvement of the investment climate for the sector
32	Tourism Development, Branding and Marketing	Support hotels in improving on-the-job training programs
33	Culture and Creative Economy	Promotion of Cultural Heritage
34	Culture and Creative Economy	Development of the Creative Economy
35	Culture and Creative Economy	Support financing for creative economy operators
36	Livestock and Poultry Production	Supporting the increase of poultry meat production
Infrastructure Development – Pillar Two		3 interventions
1	Roads Network and Safety	Establishment of the National Road Authority
2	Transport Services and Safety	Supporting the adoption of low-emission transport facilities and technologies
3	Water Resource and Sewage Management	Updating the water resource map
Rule of Law – Pillar Three		7 interventions
1	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Strengthening judicial ethics and public confidence
2	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Expansion, modernization and decentralization of justice services with a focus on GBV, juvenile and family courts
3	Justice Policy Reform and Decentralization	Strengthening traditional/community justice mechanisms
4	Enforcement of Human Rights	Strengthen the national mechanism for reporting and follow ups on all human rights instruments
5	Public Safety Readiness	Expansion, modernization and decentralization of public safety services
6	Public Safety Readiness	Implementation of National Emergency Preparedness and Response
7	Public Safety Readiness	Expansion, modernization and decentralization of fire services

No	Program	Intervention
Governance and Anti-Corruption – Pillar Four		12 interventions
1	Peace and Reconciliation	Strengthening early warning response system
2	Public Service Decentralization	Strengthening the municipal structures and empowering municipalities to deliver services
3	Public Service Decentralization	Identification and ownership of waste disposal sites
4	Public Service Decentralization	Constitution and operationalization of the local government fiscal board
5	Public Service Decentralization	Construction/modernization of conference facilities in counties
6	Public Service Decentralization	Enhancement of inclusive and gender responsive local economic development
7	Public Service Decentralization	Implementation unified legal identity system
8	Liberia in the International Context	Improvement of economic diplomacy with focus on agribusiness, tourism and mining business opportunities
9	Land Governance and Management	Creation of physical boundaries delimitations and urban toponymy
10	Land Governance and Management	Strengthening of land and real property valuation
11	Public Service Decentralization	Rehabilitation, strengthening and modernization of the county service centers across the country
12	Public Service Decentralization	Digitization and institutionalization of performance management System across the country
Environmental Sustainability – Pillar Five		7 interventions
1	Environmental Governance	Support with climate resource mobilization
2	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Gazettement of proposed protected areas (feasibility studies)
3	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Development of the Carbon sink framework
4	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Commitment of more Community Forests to conservation
5	Forestry, Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Development of environmentally sustainable wood value chain
6	Solid Waste Management	Rehabilitation and expansion of key waste management infrastructure, including transfer stations and final disposal facilities
7	Solid Waste Management	Support the increase of waste-to-energy initiatives
Human Capital Development – Pillar Six		38 interventions
1	School Facilities	Expansion and modernization of TVET facilities
2	School Facilities	Subsidization of private schools in underserved areas unreachable by public schools.
3	Student Learning Capacity	Expansion and strengthening of accelerated learning for high school dropouts
4	Governance of the Educational System	Revision of academic curriculum to fit agribusiness and Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafes/Catering (HORECA) content
5	Governance of the Educational System	Increasing the number of women in leadership positions at school, district, county, and national levels

No	Program	Intervention
6	Governance of the Educational System	Implementation of the National Standards and Guidelines for Technical and Vocational Education Training in Liberia
7	Higher Education	Rationalization of academic courses to include Agribusiness and HORECA courses and training
8	Higher Education	Improvement of the quality of higher education and the development of scientific and technological research
9	Higher Education	Provision of free tuition for all teachers in Training Public Universities
10	Higher Education	Creation of an enabling environment for healthy, safe, protective, and disability-inclusive access to higher education institutions
11	Higher Education	Integration of digital technology in all HEI programs
12	Higher Education	Establishment of collaboration with the private sector through public-private partnerships
13	Health Services	Provision of sustainable climate-resilient WASH services in healthcare facilities
14	Health Services	Strengthening oversight and regulatory compliance of health facilities standard, medicines, health products, and professional practice
15	Health Services	Decentralization of healthcare Services for SGBV survivors
16	Health Services	Strengthening and scaling up of nutrition initiatives among adolescents in schools, communities, and health facilities
17	Health Security	Improving healthcare infrastructure and financial resources for epidemics/pandemics
18	Health Security	Ensuring robust supply chains for essential medicines, equipment and other supplies for epidemics/pandemics
19	Health Security	Implementing a functional multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary mechanisms, policies, systems and practices to minimize the transmission of zoonotic diseases from animals to human populations
20	Sanitation and Hygiene	Eradication of open defecation practices
21	Sanitation and Hygiene	Conduction of nationwide water & sanitation mapping
22	Sanitation and Hygiene	Implementation of the national WASH in health care facilities roadmap 2024 to 2029
23	Sanitation and Hygiene	Strengthening private sector participation in all aspects of the water, sanitation and hygiene delivery cycle
24	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Strengthening institutional capacity for inclusive policy enforcement
25	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Development of inclusive policy and legal framework on voluntarism
26	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Strengthening and enforcement of child protection laws
27	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Strengthening implementation of laws and policies for persons with disabilities
28	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Strengthening community engagements to promote positive discrimination towards inclusion
29	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Support with enforcement of corporate responsibility commitments in every FDI
30	Inclusive Policy and System Reforms	Development and enforcement of national accessibility standards

No	Program	Intervention
31	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Improvement of data quality and systems on GBV
32	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Strengthening community engagement and social behavior change
33	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Expansion of SGBV prevention and survivor support services
34	Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV)	Enhancement of evidence-based gender-based prevention
35	Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services	Expansion of access to digital literacy for women and vulnerable groups
36	Inclusive Youth Empowerment	Provision of support in organizing trade fairs of agri-business and entrepreneurship for the youth
37	Inclusive Sports and Recreational Infrastructure	Enhancement of support for Liberian young people representing Liberia in international competitions
38	Teacher Capacity	Provision of incentives to attract and support the deployment of qualified teachers in underserved areas



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Implementation Rating of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID)

ABOUT NAYMOTE

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development is a leading Liberian civil society organization advancing democratic governance, political accountability, civic engagement, and citizen participation. Through the President Meter Project, Naymote independently tracks government commitments and provides citizens with accessible, evidence-based information on national development implementation.

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