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LIBERIA
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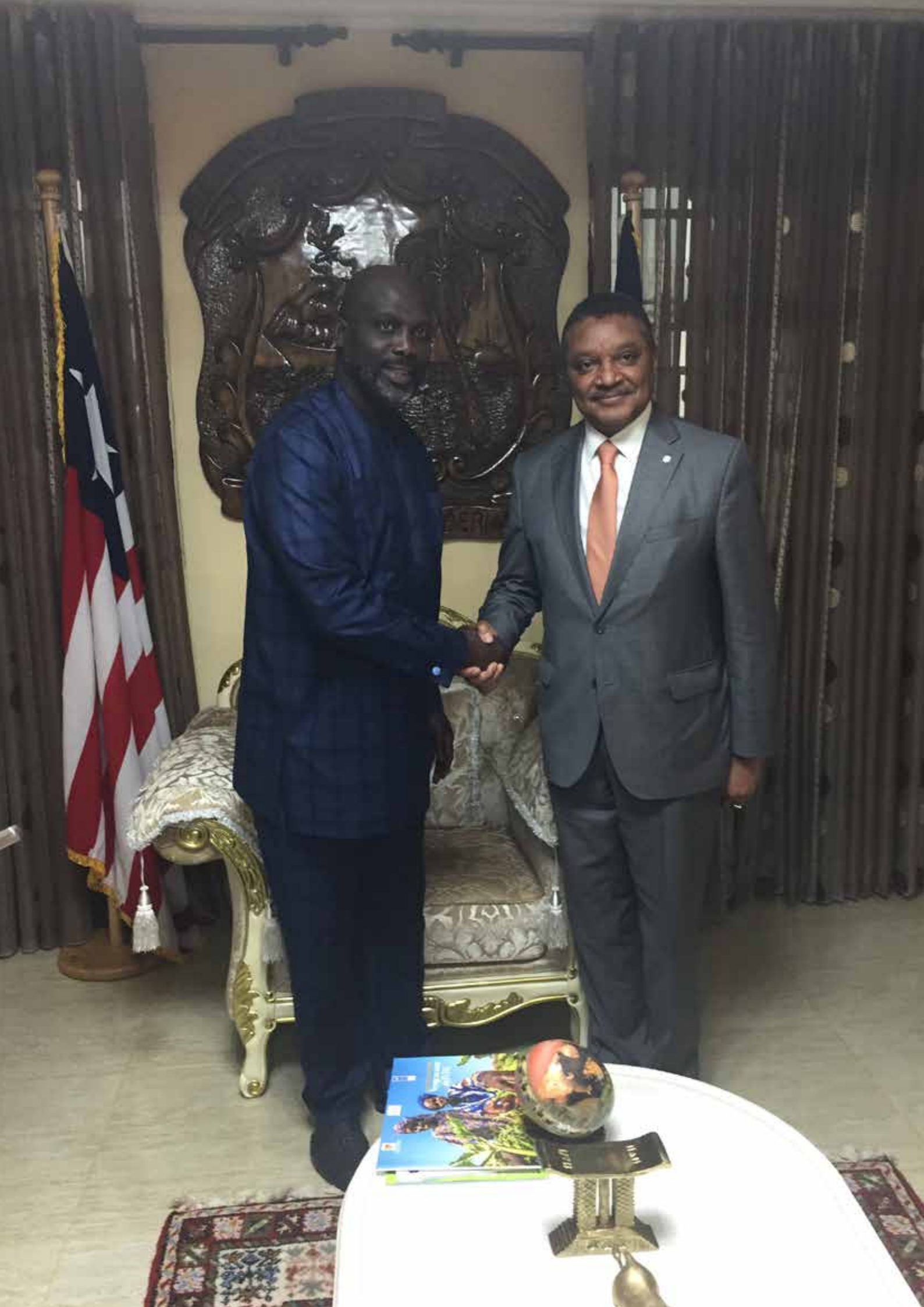
UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (2020-2024) (LIBERIA)

UN Vision 2030

To support Liberia become a reconciled, transformed and prosperous nation anchored on accountable institutions and equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.

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Joint Statement and Signature Page

The Government of Liberia and the United Nations in Liberia commit to engage in a strategic partnership to improve the lives of people in Liberia, especially those most marginalized. We shall work closely with all stakeholders for the achievement of the Medium-Term Development Plan- the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the progressive realization of internationally agreed development frameworks and treaty obligations. In pursuing these goals, we will ensure the transparent and accountable use of the resources made available to us for this purpose.

The **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework** ('Cooperation Framework') will guide the work and collaboration of the Government of Liberia and the United Nations as envisaged in the UN vision 2030- "To support Liberia become a reconciled, transformed and prosperous nation anchored on accountable institutions and equitable, inclusive and sustainable development."

In this spirit, the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework** for Liberia, for the period 2020-2024, is hereby jointly signed:



On behalf of Government of Liberia
Hon. Samuel D. Tweah, Jr
Minister of Finance and Development Planning
Government of Liberia

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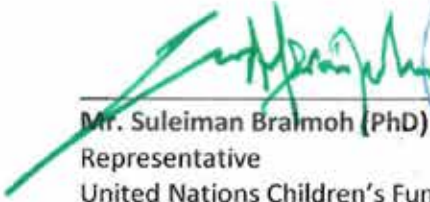
On behalf of the UN System in Liberia
Mr. Yacoub El Hillo
Assistant Secretary-General/UN Resident
Coordinator


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UN AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

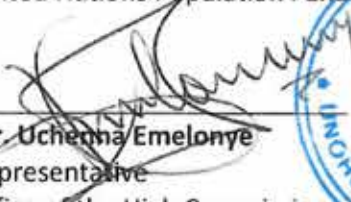
By signing hereunder, the members of the United Nations Country Team endorse the UNSDCF 2020-2024 and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goal.


Mr. Pa Lamin Beyai (PhD)
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Mr. Suleiman Braimoh (PhD)
Representative
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



Dr. Bannet Ndyanabangi
Representative
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)


Mr. Bienvenu Djossa (PhD)
Country Representative
World Food Programme (WFP)


Mr. Ucherma Emelonye
Representative
Office of the High Commissioner for
Human Rights (OHCHR)


Ms. Marie Goreth Nizigama
Country Representative
UN WOMEN


Dr. Miriam Chipimo
Representative
The Joint United Nations Programme
on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)


Dr. Mesfin Gebrekidan Zbelo
Representative/OIC
World Health Organization (WHO)


Ms. Mariatou Njie
Resident Representative
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)


Mr. Zulqarnain Hussain
Representative a.i.
United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
(UNHCR)


Ms. Chantal Lacroix
Deputy Regional Representative/OIC
United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)


Mr. Ydo Yao
Regional Director
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)


Mr. Dennis Zulu
Director, ILO Country Office for Nigeria, Ghana,
Sierra Leone, Liberia, & Liaison Office for ECOWAS
International Labor Organization (ILO)


Ms. Melissa Dahn Jones
Officer in Charge
International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Ms. Ifeoma Charles-Monwuba
Director/Representative (Gambia, Ghana, Liberia,
Nigeria & Sierra Leone)
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



Dr Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo
Director and Regional Representative
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



Jakob Tuborgh
Country Programme Manager for Sierra Leone and
Liberia West and Central Africa Division
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Mr. Fakhruddin Azizi
Representative for Ghana and Liberia
United Nations Industrial Development
Organization (UNIDO)



Acronyms

AfDB	-	African Development Bank
CCA	-	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFSVA	-	Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment
EMIS	-	Education Management Information System
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DaO	-	Delivering as One
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	-	Early Childhood Development
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FNSS	-	Food and Nutrition Security Strategy
GAM	-	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	-	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	-	Gross National Income
GoL	-	Government of Liberia
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRBA	-	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LISGIS	-	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
LUNPF	-	Liberia United Nations Partnership Framework
LNOB	-	Leaving no one behind
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MoH	-	Ministry of Health

MPI	-	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
NAC	-	National AIDS Control Commission
NDMA	-	National Drought Management Authority
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
OHCHR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
Sida	-	Swedish International Cooperation Agency
ToC	-	Theory of Change
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	-	Universal Health Care
UN	-	United Nations
UNCG	-	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	-	United Nations Country Team
UN Habitat	-	United Nations Agency for Human Settlements
UN Women	-	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	-	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	-	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	-	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC	-	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD	-	United Nations Statistics Division
UNSDCF	-	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNV	-	United Nations Volunteers
UPR	-	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Liberia (“Cooperation Framework”) for the period 2020-2024, endorsed by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning of Liberia and the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and United Nations Resident Coordinator for Liberia; witnessed by the His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia and Her Excellency the Vice President of the Republic of Liberia; will focus on the supporting the priorities outlined in the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) 2018 - 2023 of the Government of Liberia and the Sustainable Development Goals, towards the achievement of a peaceful, healthy, empowered and productive nation as follows:



1. **Human Development and Essential Social Services:** Improved rights-based, gender-sensitive quality life with inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services-aligned to PAPD Power to the People Pillar;
2. **Sustainable Economic Development:** Diversified and inclusive economic growth; sustainable agriculture, food security, job creation; and resilience to climate change and natural disasters-aligned to PAPD Economy and Jobs;
3. **Sustaining Peace, Security and Rule of Law:** Consolidated and sustainable peace; enhanced social cohesion, rule of law and human right-aligned to PAPD Pillar Sustaining Peace;
4. **Governance and Transparency:** Good governance; transparent and strengthened institutions to the delivery of essential services targeting the most marginalized vulnerable.

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279 on the UN Development System repositioning, requested the United Nations Development Assistance Framework¹ to be elevated as the most important instrument for planning and implementation of UN development activities in each country, in support of the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to be prepared and finalized in full consultation and agreement with National Governments.

This Cooperation Framework is fully aligned to the Government of Liberia’s Vision to “ Build more capable and trusted state institutions that will lead to a stable, resilient, and inclusive nation embracing its triple heritage and anchored on its African identity and to provide greater income security to an additional one million Liberians, and reduce absolute poverty by 23 % across 5 out of 6 regions--through sustained and inclusive economic growth driven by scaled-up investments in agriculture, infrastructure, human resource development, and social protection.” The Government of Liberia’s strategic priority areas are also aligned to Africa Agenda 2063, and the

¹ The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), in line with the UN Reforms, and in concurrence with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279, is now referred to as United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

Economic Community of West African States Vision 2020.

This Cooperation Framework will guide the work and collaboration of the Government of Liberia and the United Nations as envisaged in the UN's Vision 2030 - "To support Liberia become a reconciled, transformed and prosperous nation anchored on accountable institutions and equitable, inclusive and sustainable development." It presents a mutual accountability framework agreed upon by the Government of Liberia and the United Nations accredited to Liberia consisting of twenty-one Resident and Non-Resident Agencies, Funds and Programmes including African Development Bank and the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. It draws from the 2018 Common Country Assessment for Liberia, the previous UNDAF (2013-2017), the Capacity Mapping Recommendations, the Integrated United Nations Transition Plan, the Peace Building Plan and the lessons from the UN Mission in Liberia's achievements and the transition.

The Cooperation Framework represents the UN Development System's collective offer to support the Government of Liberia in addressing key SDG priorities and gaps. It includes an analysis of the national development landscape and SDG priorities and gaps, through the lens of "Leaving No One Behind". It capitalizes on pathways to maximize synergies across the SDGs in an inclusive manner, in order to reflect a more integrated approach required of the 2030 Agenda. It sets out sustainable development objectives jointly agreed upon with the Government of Liberia and other stakeholders tailored to the Liberia context, and reflecting the comparative advantage of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) – while clearly emphasizing the UNDS' global normative commitments, principles and to Leaving No One Behind as aligned to the national priorities; and to the 2030 Agenda.

The Cooperation Framework is informed by a cutting-edge Common Country Analysis, which represents the best of the UN's collective analysis of the development context in Liberia. It identifies multi-dimensional risks that could impact the development trajectory of Liberia, covering the full spectrum of development, humanitarian, peacebuilding and human rights issues. It examines Liberia's financial landscape and identifies the greatest opportunities to re-orient all sources of financing towards the UN's support to the PAPD and the SDGs. Accordingly, the UNDS in Liberia has developed both outcomes and outputs in this Cooperation Framework to ensure a clear logic in the results matrix and for transparency and accountability of UNDS contributions.

Considering the ongoing UN Development System reform process, the UN Country Team will update implementation arrangements regularly to reflect the repositioning of the United Nations Development System to deliver the 2030 Agenda in Liberia.





LIBERIA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS the 2030 AGENDA

Country context

1. Liberia is a low-income country on the western coast of Africa, with an estimated population of 4.7 million², ranked 4th among the 30 poorest countries of the world. Liberia's Human Development Index value for 2017 was 0.435—which placed the country in the low human development category and below the average of 0.537 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa — positioning it at 181 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 2000 and 2017, Liberia's HDI value increased from 0.387 to 0.435, an increase of 12.4 %. Liberia's GNI per capita decreased by about 11.3 % between 1990 and 2017.
2. Between 1990 and 2017, Liberia's life expectancy at birth increased by 15.8 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.1 years and expected years of schooling decreased by 0.5 years.
3. Liberia, which is recovering from the effects of the Ebola Crisis, is currently facing low global commodity prices, especially from the extractive industry, which has been the main driver of economic development over the years. The economy is further constrained by major structural dysfunctions, including small-scale agricultural production and low productivity exacerbated by financial and human capacity constraints. Low capacities compound these challenges in the security and rule of law sectors, slow progress in implementing critical Government reforms. National institutions are highly centralized, with very limited presence outside of Monrovia, hampering development efforts in the country.
4. Exclusion of the poorest and vulnerable, especially people in the rural areas and informal settlements, remains critical. A wide urban-rural gap exists in terms of access to education, electricity, water and sanitation, health, housing, road/bridges and communication infrastructure services, which exacerbate inequalities in income and livelihood opportunities.
5. Women and girls face entrenched and pervasive barriers that limit their ability to realize their full potential in society, including participation in the political, economic and social domains. Gender inequalities cut across all spheres of life in Liberia. Women are disproportionately represented in all areas of livelihoods, with the inequalities giving rise to unequal gender power relations, limited access to basic and productive services, under-representation in governance systems, limited access to legal and judiciary services. The limited participation of women in all aspects of life contributes to poor development results characterized by poor performance in most development indicators.
6. There is inadequate post-war reconciliation, constrained governance systems, perceived limited capacity of the government to safeguard peace, and limited social cohesion. While progress has been made in the areas of governance, vulnerability in Liberia remains high. Liberia still struggles with ethnic, religious, gender-driven and class-based polarization. There are high levels of mistrust, especially due to issues of weak governance pre-dating from the war. The weak governance remains a risk to peace and reconciliation in Liberia. Systemic and endemic corruption, land disputes and high rates of youth unemployment remain potential drivers for conflict and violence.
7. Opportunities emanating from sustainable economic transformation are unevenly distributed, coupled with unstable economic conditions that have limited the transformation of the public and private enterprise development, investment and inclusive economic growth. The architecture for a vibrant private sector capable of deploying its resources and capabilities to support the delivery of social services through public-private partnerships has not been adequately developed and used.
8. Capacities for respective government institutions and the public sector personnel to discharge duties efficiently and in an accountable and transparent manner, while taking responsibility and commitment for the duty-bearer role and mandate in resource allocation, policy legislation, budgeting and strategic planning for delivering results have remained relatively weak.
9. Liberia has limited resilience and adaptive capacity to combat the effects of climate change. The low adaptive capacity in the country is exacerbated by both climate change and non-climate change impacts. Adaptation to increasing climate variability and change is important in Liberia.

However, Liberia still suffers from resource gaps and policy barriers to effectively tackle climate change. It remains a high-risk country in terms of disasters - the risk of economic, epidemic disease outbreak, environmental and socio-economic losses remains high.



Progress Towards The SDGs and Gaps

10. The Government of Liberia, supported by the United Nations and other Development Partners, has made remarkable progress in securing peace, reconciliation and building essential infrastructure that got destroyed during the 14-year conflict. Liberia has strengthened democratic institutions, held a series of free and fair elections, consolidated State authority and improved its capacities to provide inclusive, decentralized governance. Nevertheless, it faces numerous challenges as it emerges from years of conflict, the Ebola crisis, and the resultant economic downturn. More than half of the country's population lives below the poverty line. In 2018, 71.2 % of Liberians experienced multi-dimensional poverty, with 33.2 % severely poor and 20.4 % "vulnerable" to slipping back into poverty. An estimated 18 % of Liberians are food insecure, and 2 % are severely food insecure.
11. Liberia's governance is ranked 54.1 on the Ibrahim's Index of African Governance and overall 28th out of 54 African countries on good governance with respect to the following: (i) Safety and the Rule of Law (19th); (ii) Participation and Human Rights (18th); (iii) Sustainable Economic Opportunities (36th); and (iv) Human Development (44th). Out of the 40 countries that had shown improvement in overall governance over the last 5 and 10 years (2007-2016), Liberia was joint best 5th, increasing its score by +18 per year average in the last five years and + 72 in the last ten years. The areas of Human Development and Sustainable Social Economic Opportunities continue to lag behind, with the country ranked 44 and 36, respectively, out of 54 Africa countries.
12. A study in 2016 by the Catholic Relief Services observed that potential triggers of conflict included corruption (85.9 %), land disputes (83.7 %) and high youth unemployment (79 %). High rates of unemployment worsened the social fissures. Liberia youth had minimal professional training, including employable skills for the job market. According to the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE-2017), the average country score for aggression was 2.7. The SCORE (2017) also noted that 57 % of Liberians shared generally peaceful attitudes, while 14 % were of the opinion that aggression was a necessary tool to address community disagreements. The national average for political tribalism score was 3.0 on a scale 0 (no political tribalism) to 10 (strong political tribalism).
13. A 2008 survey for Liberia on Public Finance Systems (PFM) reported that only 32 % of Aid used the National PFM systems. Very few donors channeled funds completely through the country's PFM system due to concerns about the strengths of the fiduciary controls and low government implementation capacity. The establishment of the Public Procurement Commission in 2006 contributed to some progress.
14. The future of decentralization in the country remains uncertain. All revenues generated by the County Service Centers (CSCs) are remitted to the

central government without retentions for CSCs' own service capacity. The fiscal decentralization plan in Liberia is contingent on pending legislation. The new structures and frameworks created by the Government of Liberia to increase participation, accountability, transparency and service delivery suffer from capacity deficits in both the numbers of staff and trained staff. Access to physical resources needed to carry out intended functions and decentralized levels remains limited.

15. Child survival remains below the expected level. According to 2013 data, the rate of neonatal mortality was 38/1000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 54/1000 while under-five mortality stood at 94/1000 live births. While Liberia has made some progress towards reducing stunting in the last decade, with a reduction of 13 %age points from 2000 to 2013, the national average by 2018 had increased to 35.5 %³ with marginal rural-urban variation. The most common preventable diseases affecting under-five children include malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia. Immunization coverage has been low due to inadequate access to health facilities in underserved and remote communities, and the country continues to have pockets of measles outbreaks among children above five years of age.
16. Despite improvement in services for pregnant mothers, maternal mortality in Liberia remains one of the highest in the world at 1072/100000 live births in 2013. Although the proportion of births attended by health workers increased from 40% in 2007 to 61% in 2013, this dropped to 51% in 2015/16, particularly due to the low utilization of health services in the post-Ebola period⁴.
17. Access to education has improved since the end of the civil war, but education indicators and outcomes remain weak. In 2006, the school enrolment improved - the Net Enrolment Rate at pre-primary and primary was 29 and 48 % respectively, while the Gross Enrolment rate was 116 and 87 % respectively with the free education policy in government primary schools. Currently, 51 % of children⁵ aged 6 to 14 years are out of school. Nearly 75 % of children at pre-primary and 82 % of children at the primary level⁶ were over the appropriate age for their grade level. The pass rate for Liberian students taking the West African Examinations Council's standardized tests continues to drop, from 81 % in 2007 to 46.8 % in 2014 and further to 35.5 % in 2018.
18. HIV prevalence was noted to be decreasing in the last five years with variations by sex, sub-population groups and geographical location due to the successful scale-up of antiretroviral treatment. The national HIV prevalence at the end of 2018 was estimated at 1.2%, with 39,000 persons living with HIV, which reduced from 2.1% in 2013 (DHS). The prevalence was higher among women at 2.4% compared to males (1.8%). The epidemic disproportionately impacts key populations because of their high-risk behavior. More women were reached in the national response than men, with 80% of the 13,000 persons on treatment being female. The number of new HIV infections has reduced, albeit slowly, with an estimated 1,900 newly infected persons in 2018 compared to 2,400 in 2014. Stigma and discrimination related to HIV remains high and remains a deterrent for people to access readily available services and interventions.
19. The Government projects that the agriculture sector will be the main source for jobs and wealth creation for the majority of youth, but the sector remains constrained with low production and productivity in all commodities except the tree crops. The country remains a net importer of food. According to the CCA 2018, Liberia's macroeconomic risks are rooted in structural economic imbalances: a highly concentrated export and fiscal revenue base, a heavy reliance on foreign aid, and over-dependence on food imports.
20. The labor force is characterized by informality and vulnerability. The formal sector is underdeveloped and provides only about 20% of the jobs. According to the HIES (2016), 79.5% of workers are found in what are described as vulnerable employment jobs, while another 79.9% are found in informal employment. Unemployment rate is 3.9%, with approximately 58% of the active workforce being literate but largely unskilled or semi-skilled. Employment is largely concentrated in the agriculture sector, constituting half of the total employment and employed around three quarters among the rural population. Over 90% of youths did not have access to formal

3 CFSVA 2018

4 One UN (2017) bid.

5 Liberia Demographic Health Survey (2013)

6 2015/16 EMIS report

employment. Women experience much higher informal employment at 90.9% and vulnerable employment at 91.1%.

21. Furthermore, poverty is feminized. Poverty incidence among women is higher than men in many dimensions, including minimal employment opportunities in the formal sector and earning overall lower wages. The female labor participation rate (53.3 %) is lower than the male labor participation rate (59.4 %) ⁷. Equal rights for men and women to own land remains a challenge with women owning 38 % of agricultural land and rarely accessing available credit. This is despite the fact that women provide over 80 % ⁸ of farm labor and manage 23 % of Liberia's smallholder farms, and only 53 % of women compared to 74 % of men are involved in gainful employment.
22. Current socio-economic challenges are likely to amplify the pressure for migration experienced by the youth undertaking irregular and dangerous journeys searching for better livelihoods. Trafficking in human beings and modern slavery is a recognized global phenomenon⁹. The victims of human trafficking, mostly children, are both domestic and foreign citizens and are exploited within the country or abroad. Liberia currently has a draft National Migration Policy based on the ECOWAS framework for migration.
23. Open defecation is widespread in Liberia, at 42 % (rural: 61 %, urban: 23 %), with only 17 % of the population (6 % in rural areas) having access to toilets not shared with other households. Approximately 70 % of Liberia's population (rural: 60 %; urban: 80 %) use basic drinking water sources. In 2017, 65 % of water points were functional, compared to 53 % in 2011. Deprived areas of Monrovia and the South-Eastern Counties are characterized by the most limited coverage of basic water supply. Only 41.5 % of schools and 50 % of health facilities are estimated to have access to safe drinking water facilities. Over 65 % of schools have functional sanitation facilities, but only 49 % have separate functional toilets for girls and boys.
24. Liberia has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.656, ranking it 154 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index. In Liberia, 9.9 % of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 18.5 % of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 39.6 % of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 725 women die from pregnancy-related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 127.5 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19. Female participation in the labor market is 53.9 % compared to 57.4 for men.
25. The participation of women in politics and governance structures remain low. Women are severely misrepresented within the legislature. The 2017 status indicated that women held four out of nineteen ministerial positions, which constituted only 21 %. In the Senate, women occupy only 27 out of 90 seats while in the House of Representatives, men occupy 65 out of 75 seats constituting 89 % representation by males. Representation of women in the security sector remains a challenge with 20 % representation in immigration and 17 % in Liberia National Police (LNP).¹⁰
26. In Liberia, the %age of women who had experienced sexual and gender-based violence was 41.2 %, of which 38.6 % had been committed by intimate partners, and 2.6 % by others. According to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, on average 1400 women and girls reported SGBV each year as follows: 2011 (2,383 cases); 2012 (2,493 cases); 2013 (2,159 cases); 2014 (1,359 cases); 2015(1,555 cases) and 2016 (1,431 cases).¹¹ Men constitute two % of reported victims of SGBV and the majority of victims are girls under the ages of 18.
27. Trial by ordeal is a traditional form of punishment. Wrongdoers in the communities are exposed to forms of harsh punishment to prove if they are guilty or or not guilty, by their response to the nature of punishments. The practice is referred to as 'sassywood'. Gang rape is allegedly used on other occasions by traditional actors to punish women and girls who allegedly break local customs.¹² The Supreme Court outlawed the use of trial by ordeal. The practice, however, still exists and has some support in rural communities as an alternative form of justice, where-in-general, children (boys and girls) and women tend to be punished.
28. Despite the 2011 National Children's Act, which sets the age of marriage at 18 years, child marriage remains a problem, especially in rural areas. According to the 2015 UNICEF report, 11

7 World Bank 2018

8 CFSVA 2018

9 US Department of State TIP Report 2019, Global Slavery Index 2018

10 Revised Gender Policy sited in the UNT- One UN (2017) CCA Thematic Paper for Gender.

11 Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (2017) sited in UNCT-ne UN (2017 CCA Thematic Paper Gender

12 Ibid

% of women aged 20 to 22 were married by age 15, and 23 % were married by age 18. Children are at serious risk of physical and sexual abuse, including exploitation.¹³ In keeping with its commitment to the African Union declaration on ending child marriage, Liberia, through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, officially launched the “End Child Marriage Campaign” on the 8th December 2016, and a National Strategy was developed and rolled out in five counties.

29. About 50 % of 17 ethnic groups in Liberia are believed to practice female genital mutilation(FGM), and it is estimated that 58 % of Liberian women and girls have undergone FGM¹⁴. Women and girls from the poorest households are twice as likely to have experienced it compared to those from the wealthier households.
30. Liberia was ranked fourth of the five worst-performing countries on the 2017 Climate Change Vulnerability Index¹⁵ with a score of 0.25. The country’s vulnerability to climate change affected large proportions of the population in the low-income profile of Liberia and thus the impact was more detrimental to the poor. This increased vulnerability especially to those who depend on climate-sensitive rain-fed agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy and mining. The rain-fed activities are the main livelihood sources in Liberia and the most vulnerable populations face serious food insecurities.
31. Natural disasters, most notably coastal flooding, rising sea levels, sea surges and storms seriously threaten Liberian populations living along the coastal areas. Most Liberians living in coastal areas (West Point, New Kru Town, Banjor, Walvis Bay, Robert Street, and Port of Buchanan) live in poorly built houses with little protection from the sea and storm surges. Recurrently, Liberia experiences widespread flooding, which affected people’s livelihoods. Such hazards increased the levels of displacement risk in Liberia.

NATIONAL VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

32. Liberia conducted a Presidential Election in October 2017, that ushered a new Administration led by His Excellency President George Manneh Weah in January 2018. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) departed in March 2018, and with its departure, there was a seamless transition to the UN Country Team that ensured the UN’s continued presence in Liberia, focusing on sustaining peace and development. The UN in Liberia now leads development efforts in Liberia with the transition and withdrawal of the UNMIL from Liberia.
33. The Government of Liberia’s Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) is a five-year Strategy designed to accelerate inclusive and sustainable development and is premised on four strategic pillars that are inter-connected and mutually reinforcing. The UN in Liberia supported the new government in developing the national pro-poor agenda for sustaining peace and development and the SDGs. The PAPD Pillars are:

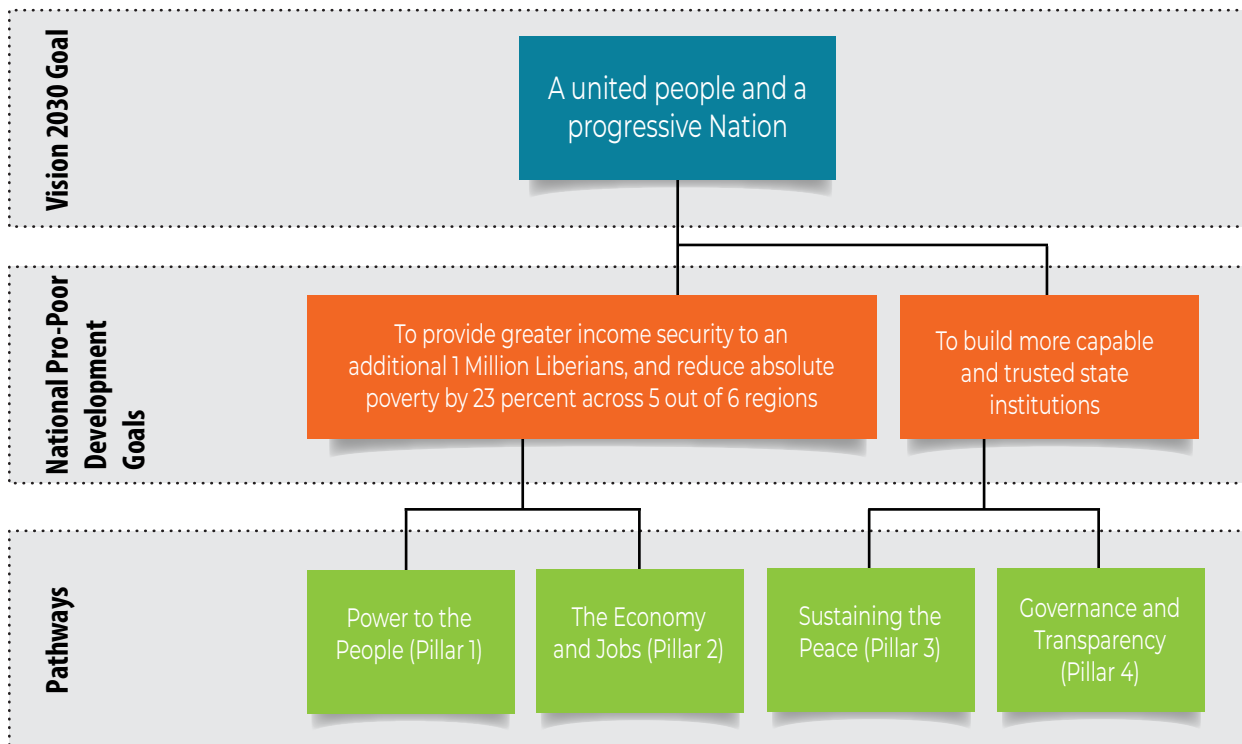
- 1) **Pillar One:** “Power to the People” is founded on the belief that the foundation of human development is health and education supported by programs that reduce vulnerability, particularly among women, children and youth.
- 2) **Pillar Two:** “Economy and Jobs” focuses on raising the productivity and income of every Liberian worker by creating an appropriate policy setting, enhancing competitiveness, and extending and upgrading the nation’s infrastructure.
- 3) **Pillar Three:** “Sustaining the peace” addresses the root causes of conflict and fragility by ensuring that the human rights of all Liberians are protected by the rule of law and broad-based access to justice.
- 4) **Pillar Four:** “Governance and Accountability” – highlights the capacity of the state to honestly, competently, and efficiently fulfill its responsibilities to all Liberians.

13 UNMIL and UNITED Nations Human Rights, Office of the High Commission (2015) *An Assessment of the Human Rights Issues emanating from Harmful and Traditional Practices in Liberia.*

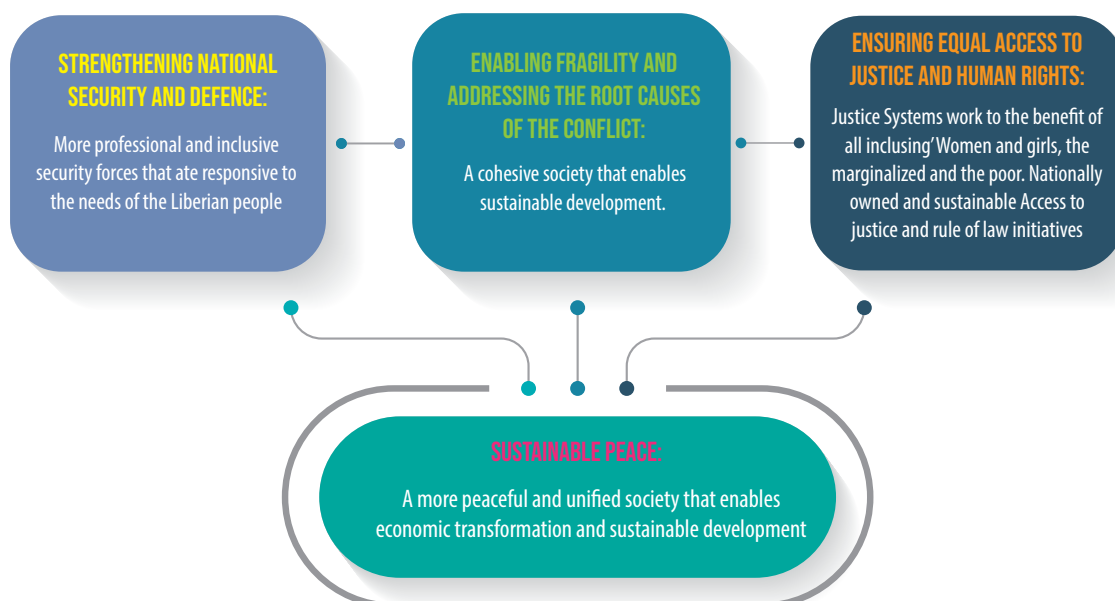
14 Female Genital Mutilation

15 Climate Change Vulnerability Index Scale (0-10) in which 0 is the worst performing measure and 10 is the best.

Liberia Development Pathways



Sustainable Peace in Liberia





UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

34. The Liberia UNSDCF is guided by the global programming principles and approaches, that guides the programme design, implementation, management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. Data generation and adaptability to changing circumstances will be a cross-cutting strategy. This UNSDCF includes specific results on human rights, gender equality and environmental protection resilience building ,under the relevant outcomes, as well as mainstreaming the three normative principles across entire UNSDCF.
35. The principle of Leaving No One Behind is embedded in the links between rights-holders and duty-bearers presented in each of the outcome statements. This UNSDCF will foster social inclusion to address inequality and socio-cultural discrimination, perceived as part of the root causes of exclusion, vulnerability and conflict in the country. This will be addressed through the UN's deliberate strategy to work downstream in the counties with more emphasis on community engagement , participation and empowerment.
36. The principle of Leave No One Behind will be mainstreamed throughout the UNSDCF through: a) generation and analysis of evidence-based disaggregated data to inform development programming and initiatives; b) ensuring inclusiveness through people-centered approaches and initiatives that will ensure programming results benefit the target groups directly;c) Strengthening civil society engagement for equitable social development focusing on the marginalized and vulnerable groups including; women, youth, adolescents, children (especially children with disabilities, out of school children, particularly girls and children living in marginalized and most neglected communities and urban informal settlements), pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, key populations at higher risk of HIV infection: men who have sex with men, female sex workers, injecting drug users, refugees, populations living in urban informal settlements, rural communities that lack access to basic services such as health, education, nutrition, social and child protection services..
37. The United Nations in Liberia will address youth and adolescents as a specific priority group by mainstreaming youth perspectives and relevant actions across all UNSDCF result areas. The UN will promote an enabling environment that recognizes the rights of youth/adolescents and enhance their meaningful engagement as essential actors in civic and political decision-making processes at all levels. In addition, there will be an emphasis on generating and ensuring availability of age and sex-disaggregated data in support of an analysis of the needs and priorities of young men and women, including youth/adolescents among vulnerable and marginalized groups. Each outcome has specific strategies, partners, and vulnerable groups, including the youth/ adolescents, to benefit from the programme results.
38. This UNSDCF, through field presence, will seek to support the integrated area-based and flagship programmes, including UN joint integrated approaches at the counties. This will ensure inclusion and equity 'leaving no one behind,' and that the United Nations in Liberia reaches the furthest and the most disadvantaged and marginalized communities. The UNSDCF has adopted a human rights-based and gender equality and women's empowerment approach to address the very high levels of inequality in Liberia, especially in the counties that resulted in marginalization in the access to basic social services. The approach prioritizes the marginalized counties with integrated development interventions that address inequity and marginalization.
39. To ensure equitable and sustainable growth, the focus will be on households living below, at or near poverty-line levels, children from low-income households, working women and female-headed households, unemployed youth or those not in education (especially in informal settlement and in rural areas), persons with disabilities, survivors of gender-based violence, communities affected by climate change and environmental degradation.
40. The UNSDCF will adopt a human rights-based approach in programming to support sustainable development outcomes and also continuously analyze and address inequalities and discriminatory practices in programming. Liberia is a signatory to several UN Human Rights Treaties that provide for economic, social and cultural rights, civil liberties and fundamental freedoms. While the legislative and institutional framework for the observance of International Human Rights Law is in place, implementation is under-funded and inconsistent. Further efforts are

needed to ensure full implementation of the legal framework and international instruments. Across all priorities, the United Nations in Liberia will support further development of the instruments and strengthen capacities to implement the recommendations of both UN Human Rights mechanisms as well as recommendations from independent state oversight bodies. The UN will also support Government and civil society reporting and engagement with UN Treaty Body Reviews and the Universal Periodic Review.

41. Liberia is a signatory to Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) - a binding international treaty that guarantees the equality of men and women and prohibits gender-based discrimination. The United Nations in Liberia will support Liberia in addressing issues raised in the CEDAW review of Liberia, which recommended actions towards advancing women's rights. In supporting the Government's gender equality efforts, this Cooperation Framework will promote both the mainstreaming of gender in all outcome areas, as well as developing targeted initiatives to address specific gender issues that call for a multi-faceted response by multiple actors especially on women's economic empowerment, advancing women's participation in public leadership, ending harmful practices and Gender-Based Violence.
42. This Cooperation Framework places sustainability and resilience at the heart of all its planned results and activities to ensure a successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda - in the spirit of the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa

Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - of increasing the resilience of communities' governance and ecosystems, strengthen institutional capacities to enhance human well-being and reduce risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural hazards and disasters in Liberia.

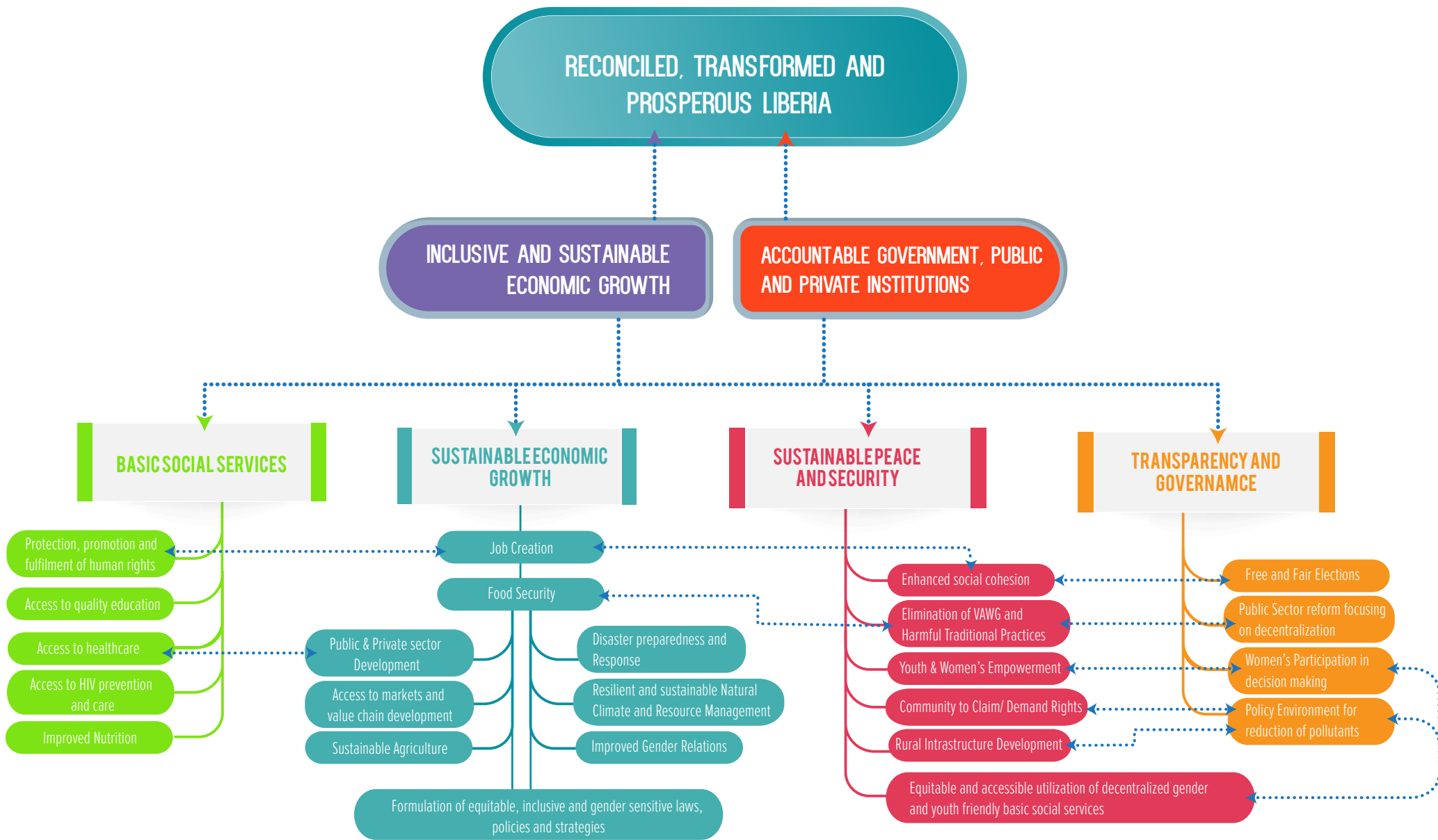
43. To adhere to the principle of accountability and transparency, this Cooperation Framework will strengthen national and local mechanisms, institutions and processes to ensure availability of quality disaggregated data to monitor and report on the progress of implementation of SDGs and Agenda 2063. In the past decade, digital communication has dramatically changed and provides accessible avenues for improved transparency. Based on a risk analysis, the United Nations in Liberia will enhance accountability and transparency by having all accountability documents- reports, signed project and programme documents through inclusive planning (signed project documents and Joint Work Plans—including planned budgets—will be published on the UN website), transparent spending (the UN will use the International Transparency Initiative data standard to publish yearly expenditure data) and transparent results (updated data on the four outcomes of the UNSDCF and output indicators from the Joint Work Plans will be on the UN website).

THEORY OF CHANGE

44. The United Nations is cognizant of the challenging and fragile environment and thus seeks to support the government with the assumption that:

Capacity strengthening will lead to the delivery of social services in a decentralized, equitable manner, in line with the law, policies, standards, norms, frameworks ensuring that the rights holders have the knowledge, service seeking behaviors and capacity to utilize them. Economic transformation, value chain developments, enterprise creation and diversification, result in shared prosperity in an environmentally sustainable way. Critical structural constraints that impede the access of women and men to employment, livelihoods and income security are addressed sustainably; and The formal and informal peace, justice, security, and human rights institutions, along with communities, will have identified and mitigated the root causes of conflict in a mutually accountable inclusive and participatory manner and they all strive for positive peace; Policy, legal and institutional frameworks are strengthened, and communities are engaged to promote accountability and transparency in the delivery of gender-responsive public services at the national and sub-national levels.

Theory of Change



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

45. The UN's priorities are fully aligned to the Government of Liberia's Vision "To build more capable and trusted state institutions that will lead to a stable, resilient, and inclusive nation embracing its triple heritage and anchored on its African identity and to provide greater income security to an additional one million Liberians, and reduce absolute poverty by 23 % across five out of six regions--through sustained and inclusive economic growth driven by scaled-up investments in agriculture, infrastructure, human resource development, and social protection."
46. This UNSDCF is fully aligned to the new generation of UN Frameworks that respond to the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy review, based on the revised guidance of the UN Sustainable Development Group for simpler, more strategic, outcome-focused frameworks.
47. The four outcomes of the UNSDCF are aligned to the four pillars (Power to the People; Economy and Jobs; sustaining Peace; Governance and Transparency) of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, as well as the broader vision articulated in the Africa Agenda 2063 and the Economic Community of West African States Vision 2020.
48. In response to Liberia 's transformative agenda and development priorities, the Government and the UN agreed on four strategic results areas that will guide the work and collaboration between the Government of Liberia and the UN¹⁶. These are:
 - a) **OUTCOME 1:** Basic Social Services -Improved rights-based, gender-sensitive quality life with inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services
 - b) **OUTCOME 2:** Sustainable Economic Development - Diversified and inclusive economic growth; sustainable agriculture, food security, job creation; and resilience to climate change and natural disasters.
 - c) **OUTCOME 3:** Sustaining Peace and Security - Consolidated and sustainable peace; enhanced social cohesion, rule of law and human rights.
 - d) **OUTCOME 4:** Governance and Transparency - Good governance; transparent and strengthened institutions to the delivery of essential services targeting the most marginalized vulnerable.

These four outcomes are interlinked and inter-dependent, and under the aegis of the SDGs



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

A detailed description of the theory of change analysis was undertaken for each outcome area, with a wide range of partners. It outlines the key challenges that the UN prioritizes to address and the strategies it has selected to do so.

OUTCOME ONE:

49. By 2024, the most vulnerable and excluded groups have improved quality of life with rights-based, gender-sensitive, inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services in an environment free of discrimination and violence, including in humanitarian situations.

Participating Agencies

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR, WFP, ILO, IOM, World Bank

50. Challenges to be addressed: The essential social services environment in Liberia faces multiple challenges, most importantly, inadequate capacities and means among both duty bearers and rights holders, that results in limited access to services. This is the result of, in large measure, the centralization of service delivery in the capital region. Where decentralized service delivery exists, the system suffers from weak coordination and implementation due to the inherently low capacity to supervise and monitor the policy and strategy implementation. Limitations in data collection and utilization further exacerbate the situation. A severely constrained fiscal space has reduced investments in social service delivery.

51. The Government of Liberia, in the Medium-Term Plan (PAPD 2018-2023) prioritizes¹⁷ i) human capital development as cross-cutting foundation for the various social sectors ii) reducing out of school rates and increasing retention and completion rates for girls and boys iii) ensuring appropriate responses to Gender-Based Violence, as major thrusts under human capacity development; iv) reducing the maternal mortality rate in under-five malnutrition of girls and boys; v) malnutrition prevention and vi) reducing women inequality in political, social, and economic life.

52. The United Nations in Liberia Strategy

The underlying Theory of Change for UNSDCF Outcome 1: If the Government and its institutions are accountable for allocating resources, formulation of policies, budgets and strategic plans for results delivery; if relevant Ministries, Agencies & Commissions, have the capacity to work with the partners, to deliver equitable, inclusive, quality and gender and age-sensitive integrated social services; if participation of women in decision making is encouraged and enabled; if the environment in all communities is free of all forms of harmful practices, discrimination and violence and people feel safe, exercise responsibility and enjoy their rights; if community level institutions and leadership¹⁸ complement all levels of government in raising awareness, provision and utilization of quality social services; if the private sector deploys its resources and capabilities to support the delivery social services within the framework of Public Private Partnerships; and if access and utilization of social services, is based on credible and evidence-based data - then people in Liberia at all levels, including women, children, youth/adolescents, marginalized and vulnerable will be able to access and utilize quality social services effectively and equitably, to better their lives and well-being.

53. Accordingly, the UN's strategies will include: a) Strengthening the capacities of government institutions, both at national and subnational level to develop and implement policies, law, strategies that promote human rights and equitable social services and norms b) Enhancing the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to provide quality, equitable, inclusive and decentralized social services c) Improving awareness and access by the community leaders and members, including vulnerable and marginalized group-members, to quality, equitable, decentralized, and age and gender-responsive social services and d) Strengthening the capacity of national and subnational institutions capacity for timely collection, storage, analysis and access by users

17 Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development Plan (PAPD 2018-2023)

18 All Leadership Forms: (Informal institutions, CSOs, Community Based Organizations, Networks)

of complete, reliable statistics, appropriately disaggregated to inform equity-focused programmes, projects, planning, and evidence-based monitoring, evaluation and learning.

PLANNED OUTPUTS UNDER OUTCOME ONE:

54. The outputs under Outcome One contribute to the development outcomes of the PAPD Pillar 1 with specific contributions to the education, health- HIV/AIDs, nutrition, women empowerment, prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual And Gender-Based Violence, Youth Development, Child Protection, and Social Protection sectors

OUTPUT 1.1: Institutions are strengthened to develop and implement policies, law, strategies that promote human rights and equitable social services and norms

55. The UN will support participatory and evidence-based processes to review/revise social sector policies, strategies, action plans, updating them as appropriate to promote human rights and gender-equitable norms. In partnership with the Government and other partners, the existing comprehensive Multi-Year Plan for Immunization will be updated to meet the demographic demands.

56. In continuance of existing programmes, the UN will support the development of a national strategy to prevent stunting in children. Special focus will be placed on strategies/approaches to improve dietary diversity and eliminate wasting¹⁹ among breastfed children within 0-5 months. In partnership with the Government and other partners, the UN will support the costing of the Liberia Every Newborn Action plan 2019-2023.

OUTPUT 1.2: Capacity of national and sub-national institutions to provide quality, equitable, inclusive and decentralized social services is enhanced including decriminalization of HIV transmission

57. The UN will strengthen national capacities, laws and policies to provide better integrated Sexual Reproductive Health Rights and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence services with an emphasis on improving Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, reducing the unmet need for Family Planning with

a focus on addressing Adolescent birth rates.

58. The UN will support strengthening public health systems and processes, implementation of central management information system and national-level evidence collection to ensure that prevention of HIV is well-targeted and treatment/care of people living with HIV is as per national targets.

59. The UN will prioritize enhanced capacities for social service workforce personnel, empowering them, and ensuring effective support towards maternal and reproductive health including through improvements in county hospitals with capacity of nurses and midwives to do task-sharing to manage obstetric and neonatal complications, designated facilities providing EmONC and CEmONC services and skilled birth attendance.

60. The UN will support the implementation of Liberia Every Newborn Action Plan 2019 -2023 and Every Mother, Every Newborn Quality Initiative.

61. The UN will strengthen national and county capacities to implement evidence-based high impact interventions for improving child health using Reaching Every Community Strategy (REC) for immunization and Integrated Management of Childhood and neonatal illnesses.

62. Further, the UN will support the implementation of awareness programmes and improving national institutional capacities to increase the number of women who receive iron and folic acid supplementation, the number of children aged 6-59 months with SAM who are admitted for treatment.

63. The UN will support strengthening public and private systems and processes, implementation of central management information system and national-level evidence collection to ensure that prevention of HIV is a priority, treatment and care of people living with HIV is increased and stigma and discrimination related to HIV is significantly reduced.

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Wasting is low weight for age; the indicator measures children age 5 years and under whose weight for age is two or more standard deviations below the median weight for age of a reference population. Wasting is caused by acute food shortages and/or disease, and is strongly correlated with under-5 mortality.

64. Using best practices from across the world, the UN will work with partners to ensure better design and implementation of programmes providing social safety nets, such as through school feeding programmes and cash transfers.

OUTPUT 1.3: Community leaders and members including vulnerable and marginalized group-members have the capacity to demand and utilize quality, equitable, decentralized; and age and gender-responsive essential social services

65. The UN will focus its expertise and investments in developing and implementing, along with partners, a national social and behavior change communication strategy for social sector programmes. The aim will be to consistently increase the number of people who participate in social and behavior change communication interventions, promoting the elimination of violence against women and children through UN-supported programmes.

66. In particular, the UN will use its convening position to bring together key informal decision-makers (traditional religious and community leaders) and community members in to processes which improve their capacities to advocate for the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors including reduction of HIV related stigma and discrimination.

OUTPUT 1.4: Timely collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data to inform programme and policy development for equity-focused and evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

67. The UN will support central and local governments to better use data for policies that address vulnerable groups. This will require filling existing data gaps for tracking the SDGs as well as data requirements for monitoring and evaluating the PAPD. The UN will support Liberia in filling data gaps regarding disaggregated data, including based on sex, and support improvements in compiling, aggregating, and analyzing administrative data. In particular, the UN will focus

on the collection and timely dissemination of sex-disaggregated administrative data on violence, exploitation and abuse of children/women and on social sector programmes (Health, Education, Social Protection, Nutrition).

OUTCOME TWO

68. By 2024, Liberia has sustained, diversified and inclusive economic growth driven by investments in agriculture, food security and job creation and is resilient to climate change and natural disasters.

Participating Agencies

UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNIDO, IOM, ILO, IFAD, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNEP, UNHCR, UNOPS, World Bank, WHO, OHCHR, IFC

69. Challenges to be addressed: Before 2014, the Liberian economy had grown by 8.4 % and 8.8 % in 2013 and 2014 respectively, before suffering two major shocks- global commodity price reduction of the major extractive commodities and the EVD outbreak, in 2014, the growth rate declined to 0.7 % in 2015 and - 1.6 % in 2016 before improving to 2.5 % in 2017 and 3.2 % in 2018. In 2019, the economic indicators continued to portray a declining economy, including a high inflation rate of 28 % and a 24.5 % depreciation of the Liberian dollar against the US dollar and an economy that relies heavily on the export of primary extractive commodities whose market remains volatile.

70. The magnitude of the economic downturn underscores the need for a focused approach to spur growth in the productive sectors, including agriculture, extractives, manufacturing, trade, and service industries, that have enormous potential to contribute to growth and employment creation; and, catalyze structural economic transformation.

71. The UN Strategy:

The theory of change underlying this outcome presupposes that if a conducive policy environment is created to provide equitable opportunities and benefits from sustainable economic transformation, if macro-economic stability is maintained, if enterprise development, investment and economic growth is triggered, then people in Liberia irrespective of their status, will have the opportunity to contribute to, participate in, and benefit from shared and inclusive economic growth, sustainable environment and

build resilience against vulnerabilities, shocks and disasters.

PLANNED OUTPUTS UNDER OUTCOME TWO:

72. The outputs under Outcome 2 contribute to the achievement of the development outcomes of Pillar 2 of the PAPD: Improved fiscal and monetary policy management to promote economic growth and job creation; Increased agricultural production and productivity and improved forest utilization through competitive value chains and market linkages; Increased revenue and community incomes from sustainable use of renewable natural resources and conservation of biodiversity; increased economic activity and connectivity through critical roads, energy, air and seaports, water and sanitation infrastructure improvements; Improved coverage and wider access to ICT, postal service, innovation, and financial inclusion

OUTPUT 2.1: By 2024, targeted national institutions have the capacity to develop evidence-based cross-sectoral gender-responsive policy framework and accountability mechanisms that promote sustainable livelihoods, food security and resilience to climate change

73. Strengthened fiscal and monetary policy framework and accountability mechanisms would steer sustainable livelihoods, food security and resilience among the people of Liberia. The UN will work towards supporting the national accountability mechanism for a conducive environment for investment and doing business. This will entail investments in initiatives that support gender-sensitive resilience and climate adoption in the agriculture and extractive sectors of the country, including strengthened institutions to promote sustainable livelihoods, food security and climate resilience.

OUTPUT 2.2: By 2024, national and subnational capacity to deliver sustainable natural resource management and climate-aware initiatives is strengthened

74. UN support under this output will include

strengthening sustainable resource management, ensuring the application of approaches that promote resilience to the impacts of climate change; allowing for informed community-led development that will promote responsible land use, develop resource management plans, strengthen County Disaster Committees for disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.

OUTPUT 2.3: By 2024, access, awareness and sustainable use of appropriate Resources, Assets, Services and Markets by poor and rural producers, households, value-chain actors, and communities, including women and youth improved.

75. Support will be provided for promoting access to markets by poor and rural producers, households, value-chain actors, and communities, including women and youth. The support will entail enhancing entrepreneurship skills and value chains to access both local and international markets for their products. Specifically, rural women and youth will be supported to have better access to decent wage employment opportunities.

OUTPUT 2.4: By 2024, public and private sector players have strengthened capacity to increase economic participation and productivity, and in an inclusive manner enable employment, job creation and enterprise development.

76. The PAPD sets an ambitious target of creating One Million jobs in the next five years. The majority of the jobs are envisaged to be created in the agriculture and private sectors of the economy. The UN will support to Government in strengthening the private sector policy environment to create a conducive space for investment by the private sector, the Diaspora members and Associations, including the Small and Micro-entrepreneurs.

OUTPUT 2.5: By 2024 relevant institutions have strengthened a capacity to increase economic activity and connectivity through energy, air and seaports, water and sanitation infrastructure improvement.

77. This output seeks to enhance economic activities through connectivity through, energy, air and seaports while improving infrastructure. The focus will remain on increasing renewable energy in the country focusing on the rural areas. The UN will also support the capacity development of relevant institutions to regulate the management of the renewable energy sector in the country, especially in locations where the national electricity grid has not been distributed. The UN will also support critical on-farm, farm-to-market infrastructure and assets to enhance access to the market and strengthen the community's productive safety nets.
78. The UN WASH programme will support community-led total sanitation and school-led total sanitation as foundations for sanitation behavior change and will promote the scaling up of these approaches, contributing to reducing the incidence of diarrheal diseases, which are a cause of stunting and child mortality. The programme will promote the establishment and strengthening WASH management structures, operations and maintenance mechanisms in communities, schools and health facilities. It will support actions to provide communities with appropriate knowledge to adopt good hygiene practices and support the planning, construction, and management of gender-sensitive WASH facilities.

OUTCOME THREE

79. By 2024, Liberia consolidates, sustains peace and enhances social cohesion, has strengthened formal and informal institutions capable of providing access to inclusive, effective, equitable justice and security services, capable of promoting and protecting the human rights of all.

Participating Agencies

OHCHR, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, UNAIDS, UNODC_

80. Challenges to be addressed: The root causes of civil war remain unaddressed. Despite the gains made in maintaining national peace and security, the root causes of the country's 14-year civil war remained unaddressed. The triggers of conflict include; a) An unfinished business of peace and reconciliation and a slow national reconciliation process. There remains the need for a community-

based and internally-driven reconciliation process -that remains a major gap for the effective healing of post-war atrocities; b) Grievances over the political legitimacy of concessional agreements, given the failure of contractual processes to involve the affected communities and local authorities in decision making when granting concessions, and a lack of government accountability for ensuring good conduct by the concessionaries; c) Effective delivery of national legislative agenda issues, land disputes, corruption, county boundary disputes and concession related tensions, pending constitutional review as this would address the inherent inequalities embedded in it; d) slow implementation of critical government reforms.

The national priorities include addressing root causes of conflict through promoting a cohesive society for sustainable development, ensuring equal justice and human rights by ensuring justice systems work to the benefit of the poor and most marginalized, and strengthening national security and national defense by making the forces more professional, inclusive and responsive to the needs of Liberian people

81. The UN's Strategy: The theory of change underlying this outcome presupposes that if the people are aware and empowered about their human rights and have equal access to quality justice delivery; if security services function well and rule of law is maintained then the trust and confidence of the people in justice and security institutions (at national and sub-national levels) will be restored and sustainable peace, collective civic responsibility, tolerance and co-existence, inter-group harmony will prevail.
82. The UN will support the Government, in an integrated matter, to enhance citizen participation and strengthen the peace-building, reconciliation and inclusive mechanisms to preempt and address conflict and its causes, sustain peace and enhance social cohesion. The UN will also support the Government: a) strengthen the capacities of national and sub-national actors to develop, amend and implement legislation and policies in compliance with human rights standards; b) enhance public trust and confidence in justice, security and rule of law institutions at national and subnational levels; c) promote better knowledge and capacity of relevant government authorities and

security and justice institutions at national and subnational levels to enhance access to justice, including for vulnerable groups, children in conflict with the law, women and girl survivors of SGBV, migrants, victim of trafficking, and especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

PLANNED OUTPUTS UNDER OUTCOME THREE

83. The outputs under UNSDCF Outcome 3 contribute to the achievement of the development outcomes of Pillar 3 of the PAPD with specific contributions to peacebuilding and national reconciliation; Promoting the rule of law and equal access to justice for all; Protecting human rights; Fighting SGBV and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls; Promoting effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, and improving security services at all levels especially for women and children, among others.

OUTPUT 3.1: Peace infrastructure at national and sub-national levels is strengthened and coordinated to address conflict, sustain peace and enhance social cohesion more effectively and inclusively.

84. The UN is committed to and will support the establishment and effective functioning of peace infrastructure, in line with human rights and gender principles. This will be done through strengthening peace infrastructure at national and sub-national levels as well as strengthened and coordination to address conflict, promote peace and enhance social cohesion. The UN will also build capacities, skills and knowledge - on gender-responsive conflict prevention and mediation - of key functionaries of these institutions and structures at national and sub-national levels.

OUTPUT 3.2: Capacities of national and sub-national actors strengthened to develop, amend and implement legislation and policies in compliance with human rights standards.

85. The UN will work with stakeholders at all levels to develop and/or amend policies and legislation in compliance with human rights standards. To ensure fair implementation of

these legal frameworks, the capacities of key officials at national and sub-national levels will be strengthened. The UN will support the implementation of the National Plan in the fight against the trafficking of human beings. This will contribute to strengthened capacities of national and sub-national actors to develop, amend and implement legislation and policies in compliance with human rights standards.

OUTPUT 3.3: Relevant government authorities and security and justice institutions at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to enhance access to justice, including vulnerable groups, women and girl survivors of SGBV, and especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

86. The UN, in collaboration with partners, will invest in building capacities of the Legislature, Law Reform Commission, Government, CSOs to have the readiness to adhere to International Human Rights Standards on SGBV/HPs/SRHR. The UN will also provide technical support to amend, harmonize, implement and monitor Customary laws with National laws, and to develop laws and policies (National Gender Policy, Penal Code, Rape Law 2006 and the Domestic Violence Bill, Children's Law). Steps will be taken to ensure that justice and security institutions²⁰ at national and sub-national levels have the capacity to enhance access to justice, including vulnerable groups, women and girl survivors of SGBV.

Output 3.4. Rights-holders' capacity strengthened to demand /claim their rights and actively demand and engage in justice, reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts.

87. The UN will support strategies that enable civil society organizations (including media, academia) to deliver community-level civic education on issues such as migration, human rights and social cohesion. Steps will be taken to ensure that rights-holders have the capacities to demand /claim their rights and actively demand and engage in justice, reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts.
88. The UN will invest in improving the knowledge and skills of civil society organizations, especially

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Mostly line Ministries, Independent Commissions and CSOs working in the areas of peace and reconciliation, justice and security, human rights protection; women Empowerment and prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual and Gender based Violence, youth development, Child Protection, etc.

gender advocates, on effective ways of promoting sustainable social cohesion and designing gender-responsive legal frameworks. Further, emphasis will be placed on ensuring that women and youth/adolescents are enabled with adequate skills and knowledge to participate in national and, conflict prevention, management and resolution infrastructure and community-based dialogues.

OUTCOME FOUR

89. By 2024, people in Liberia especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from strengthened institutions that are more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive in the delivery of essential services at the national and sub-national levels.

Participating agencies

UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR, WFP, IOM, UNEP

90. Challenges to be addressed: There are governance deficits in Liberia that severely hamper the delivery of public services. Persistent corruption and lack of accountability triggers low public confidence in the legitimacy of national governance. The quality and coverage of public services, especially on civil registry and vital statistics has not improved and in some areas, economic conditions are deteriorating. The civil service continues to have huge challenges that are associated with weak payroll compliance, relatively low salaries, poor alignment between skills and functions. A Liberia government document noted key challenges of the civil service as belonging to three broad categories: i) Not regulated, ii) Low performance and wages; iii) Mismatch between positions grade and remuneration and also lack of job descriptions. The report notes the existence of ghost workers, a bloated bureaucracy and inequity in pay. Many ministries currently under-spend due to poor procurement capacity and oversight²¹

91. National priorities include establishing policies, strategies, and programs that make Liberia a more capable state which will ensure i) a reformed public sector exhibiting improved fiscal discipline and service delivery, and a rebalance in the concentration of economic and

political activities away from Monrovia, and ii) improvement in natural resource governance, especially on civil registry and vital statistics. There is a significant emphasis on reducing corruption which undermines the capacity of the state and increases the cost to deliver basic services. This will ensure a (i) more robust structures reducing waste and other systemic losses in the operations of Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions and (ii) Universal migration to ICT platforms and wider adoption of e-government to improve processes and productivity.

92. The UN's strategies:

The Theory of Change underpinning the UN strategies presupposes that if women, men, girls, boys and vulnerable groups have the ability to demand for accountable and transparent delivery of essential services (at national and sub-national levels), and when their views and perspectives are solicited, respected and fulfilled, then state actors demonstrate strong political will to promote good governance through the implementation of adequate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and national institutions are able to effectively and accountably deliver gender-responsive essential social services at national and subnational levels.

93. The UN will work with civil society, community groups, women, men, girls, and boys, including the private sector and academia, to enable them to have a voice and space to fully participate in influencing the formulation of laws, policies and strategies and the delivery of essential services at the national and sub-national levels. The UN will also work to strengthen the supply side of governance by working with the political leadership to enhance legal and policy frameworks, promote gender balance in elections and politics; and strong values, ethics, norms culture at sub-national and national levels to inform decisions, and development outcomes and interventions.

PLANNED OUTPUTS UNDER OUTCOME FOUR

94. The outputs under UNSDCF Outcome 4 are contributing to the achievement of the development outcomes of Pillar 4 of the PAPD with specific contributions to an improved tenure and natural resource governance; a reformed

public sector exhibiting improved fiscal discipline and service delivery, and a rebalance in the concentration of economic and political activities away from Monrovia; more robust structures reducing waste and other systemic losses in the operations of Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions, and a universal migration to ICT platforms and wider adoption of e-government to improve business processes and productivity in government.

OUTPUT 4.1: Equal participation of men and women in the formulation of inclusive and responsive laws and policies strengthened at all level.

95. The UN will support steps to strengthen the participation of all (men, women, boys and girls) in the formulation of inclusive and responsive policies and laws. This will include deepening its support for gender equality in elective offices and improving institutional capacities to implement legislation and policies to enhance women's political participation and representation through the involvement of national partners. The UN will support the government to undertake the participatory design of gender initiatives including rules, policies and guidelines to promote women's participation within political parties.
96. The low-level engagement of women in processes that shape laws that speak to the realities of women and girls, families and communities is detrimental to meaningful development. It is envisaged that increased involvement and engagement will provide for wholesome and inclusive decisions making that will influence policies and laws at all levels.

OUTPUT 4.2: Integrity institutions are strengthened at national and subnational levels to advocate and assertively implement policies, legal and institutional frameworks and practices that promote transparency, accountability and rule of law.

97. This output will support the implementation of anti-corruption policies at national and sub-national levels. The UN will continue to support the decentralization of training/awareness on procurement policies at sub-national level to enhance the culture of accountability and transparency. The UN will also work collaboratively with the Civil Society Organizations, including women's organizations in the country, to advocate

for enforcement of anti-corruption statutes and engage the communities to inculcate values of ethics, integrity and transparency in the education system. Steps will be taken to ensure that integrity institutions are strengthened at national and subnational levels to advocate and assertively implement policies, legal and institutional frameworks and practices that promote transparency, accountability and rule of law.

OUTPUT 4.3: Capacities of relevant institutions is strengthened to ensure legal identity for all (civil registration and vital statistics) including for free, fair and transparent elections.

98. The UN will transfer the necessary skills to the National Elections Commission to conduct public consultations and advocacy events, manage voter databases and ensure violence-free polling. This will increase the number of people registered as voters and their participation in democratic elections. Steps will be taken to strengthen the capacities of institutions to conduct of free, fair and transparent elections. The UN will also support the government of Liberia to adopt and implement a global life cycle model of legal identity "from birth" to "death" in order to address challenges facing Liberia to achieve SDGs, particularly SDG Target 16.9. This will ensure a comprehensive, harmonized and coordinated approach in delivering a holistic, interoperable and sustainable civil registration, vital statistics and identity management system.

OUTPUT 4.4: Capacity of national institutions for identifying and addressing toxic pollutants strengthened.

99. The UN, in collaboration with partners, will work to bring global knowledge and expertise to Liberia with to improve capacities needed for the implementation of the National Action Plan for Minamata Convention. The UN will work with experts within and outside the government to develop interventions addressing toxic pollutants – and in particular to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to identify and eliminate toxic pollutants, linking to the natural resource governance outcome.

SYNERGIES BETWEEN COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES

100. The Theories of Change for each outcome area highlight the need for better use of a programmatic approach to Delivering as One and to improve coordination, highlighting cross-cutting issues, strengthening synergies, reinforcing complementarities, and removing duplication to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in achieving focused results.
101. Sustainable development, conflict reduction, establishing peace and improving governance will not be pursued as 'stand-alone' goals but as mutually supportive and mutually reinforcing strategies towards poverty reduction. The UN's strategy is to focus on advancing a climate-resilient, green and job-rich economy that results in reducing poverty. The UN, to the extent possible, will address the poverty-environment nexus, targeting landscapes where low HDI, job creation and climate vulnerability merge, avoiding overlaps and seeking collaboration with suitable partners.

UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE AND THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

102. The UN comparative advantage includes a common systemwide core approach to institutional development, capacity development and community engagement. Due to its global knowledge and reliable technical support network, the UN will support the Government's leadership role in leading the SDG agenda, mainstreaming SDGs in various sectors and monitoring implementation and performance of their targets. The UN has a comparative advantage in addressing issues of SGBV, weak governance across sectors, human rights, access to education and health, HIV and AIDS and national capacity development, including through volunteer schemes (volunteer infrastructure). The UN is particularly well placed to strengthen the rule of law and restore justice, security and protection services. The UN is a trusted and reliable peace broker and can give credible support to addressing governance challenges, including consolidation of sustainable peace, especially at grassroots levels, and consolidate outstanding constitutional review processes.

103. To realize this ambition, the UN in Liberia will need to address internal weaknesses related to individual UN mandates, resource mobilization modalities, disparate reporting and accountability systems and HQ demands that are agency based and that which create competition among UN agencies for resources and visibility instead of focused collective delivery as one entity for greater impact.

104. The UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC) will lead the UN Country Team in Liberia implementation of the UNSDCF 2020-2024 under the aegis of Delivering as One in line with the UN Reforms for an empowered UN Resident Coordinator. The UNCT in Liberia is composed of Representatives, Heads or Country Directors of UN Funds, Programmes and Agencies, Non – Resident Agencies and the World Bank. The African Development Bank, IFC are also members.

105. The UN Resident Coordinator represents the UN in political dialogue at the highest level of leadership and in high-level policy fora. The Resident Coordinator is accompanied where necessary by respective Heads of Agency on policy matters related to their mandate. The Heads of Agencies represent the UNCT on policy dialogue at the Ministerial level on areas of their mandate. In the event of unexpected exigencies, the Resident Coordinator in his role as Humanitarian Coordinator will ensure swift emergency response and galvanize support based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Cluster approach.

106. The Resident Coordinator is supported by a strengthened Resident Coordinator's Office that provides him/her with strategic support in his functions in the areas of SDGs implementation, policy and programme coherence; communications, outreach, advocacy and partnerships, results-based management and business harmonization good offices, sustaining peace in Liberia.

The UN RC, in collaboration with the UNCT, will lead the resource mobilization efforts on behalf of the UN Country Team. The UN Country Team will provide policy direction and oversight of the UNSDCF implementation to the respective Outcome groups through the Inter-Agency Programming Team, the Operations Management Group, the UN Communications Group and the UN Disaster

Management Working Group, the UN Human Rights Working Group, the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group and the UN Gender Thematic Working Group.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

107. The UN will deliver as “One UN” in a coherent, coordinated and concerted manner during programme planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, in both inter-ministerial and ministerial support to key line ministries, CSOs, non-state institutions and the private sector. Central to this coordination will be jointly identifying developing and implementing joint, integrated area-based flagship programmes that are impactful, effective, cost-efficient at the county level. To the extent possible, co-located UN offices will be established in the counties to increase the efficiency of support to the government and delivery of essential services and, most importantly, reach the targeted vulnerable populations.

Joint workplans

108. The UNSDCF will be implemented through rolling Integrated Work Plans for the four Outcomes, including Joint Programmes, Flagship Programmes developed from the UNSDCF outcome areas before the rollout of the UNSDCF. The Joint Programmes will include two or more agencies as guided by the UN reform. The work plans will reflect the spirit of the reform and will build on synergies, coherence and complementarity for greatest impact demonstrating the collective work of the United Nations, especially at the decentralized level. The Integrated Work Plans will be developed in collaboration with the Government and other key stakeholders under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. The Joint UNSDCF Steering Committee will provide policy leadership, oversight and guidance to the UNSDCF implementation, including the Integrated Plans with their corresponding budgets and on the tracking of funding gaps for resource mobilization. This will be the basis for monitoring and reporting to assess the progress towards the UNSDCF. The IWPs will be reviewed, updated bi-annually with all stakeholders and reported at the JSC. The IWPs are flexible and will be adjusted to respond to emerging issues.

Joint Programmes

109. The UN will in collaboration with other partners, mobilize additional funding for the flagship and joint programmes. The UN will adopt the most optimum number of agencies for the implementation of emerging joint programmes for greater efficiency and impact.

UNSDCF JOINT AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

Theme of Joint programme	In support of	Participating agencies	Estimated budget
Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls	Outcome I & III (Power to the People and Sustaining Peace)	UNW, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNHCR, IOM	USD 29,361,621
Social Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth	Outcome III (Sustaining Peace)	UNDP, UNFPA	USD 1,400,000.00
Sustaining Peace and improving social cohesion through the promotion of rural employment	Outcome II and III (Economy and Jobs; Sustaining Peace)	FAO, WFP, ILO	USD 1,500,000.00
Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement	Outcome III (Sustaining Peace)	UNDP, UNW, OHCHR	USD 1,600,000.00
Strengthening Local Governance and Land Rights	Outcome III and IV (Sustaining Peace, Governance and Transparent institutions)	UNCT	USD 4,000,000.00
Strengthening Cross-border security (Liberia Côte d'Ivoire)	Outcome III and IV (Sustaining Peace,	UNCT	USD 1,000,000.00
Rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE)	Outcome II (Economy and Jobs)	FAO, UNW, WFP	USD 500,000.00
Strengthening capacity for Small and Micro-Medium Entrepreneurs (SMMEs)	Outcome II (Economy and Jobs)	UNIDO, FAO, UNDP	USD 2,500,000.00
Women's Empowerment through Climate-smart Agriculture	Outcome II (Economy and Jobs)	FAO, UNW, WFP	USD 17,300,000.00

GOVERNANCE OF THE UNSDCF

UNSDCF Government of Liberia-UN Joint Steering Committee

110. The Government of Liberia and the United Nations are mutually accountable in ensuring that the UNSDCF achieves planned outcomes. The Joint Steering Committee is the highest level of oversight of the UNSDCF. The Joint Steering Committee is responsible for policy leadership and oversight steering in the implementation of the UNSDCF and emerging issues. The GoL is represented in the Joint Steering Committee at the highest level of leadership. The Committee will meet as prescribed by the leadership to provide policy guidance, review implementation progress and guide subsequent interventions. The Steering Committee composition will include representative Ministers, Heads of Agencies, Development Partners CSO, Private Sector Representatives, and the Academia. The Joint Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, the UN Resident Coordinator and an agreed-upon representative of the Development Partners.

UN Country Team

111. The UN Resident Coordinator is the leader of the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Liberia with mutual accountability. They take collective decisions on the UNSDCF implementation including joint programming, resource mobilization and allocation, collective response to emerging issues, and operational issues. The UNCT has oversight and provides policy guidance over the UNSDCF coordination mechanisms and structures that include the Inter-Agency Programming Team, the Operations Management Team, the UN Communications Group, the UN Human Rights Working Group, the Gender Thematic Working Group, the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, and the Disaster Management Working Group and others that be established with evolving situations.

112. The UNCT works with the RC to take appropriate action when acting on behalf of the team. It will be guided by the UNCT Code of Conduct. The Management and Accountability

Framework of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System (MAF) is a foundational piece in the reinvigoration of the Resident Coordinator (RC) system. It provides a clear, unambiguous framework for management and accountability within UN Country Teams, to ensure a consistent approach across countries in a way that remains faithful to the letter and spirit of the General Assembly resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system. The UNCT will fully implement the Management and Accountability Framework in confirmation to the UN reforms.

113. The UN Country Team in Liberia is led by the UN Resident Coordinator and consists of the Heads of Agencies, Non-Resident Agencies, the Chairs of the Inter-Agency Programming Team and the Operations Management Team, and the Chief of UNDSS, and the Team Leader of the the Resident Coordinator's Office. They meet as prescribed.

114. The Resident Coordinator is the in-country designated representative of the Secretary-General for development cooperation. She/He is the leader of the UNCT and plays a central role in facilitating the coordination of UN development support and operational activities at the country level in support of national priorities and capacity development. The RC is supported by the Resident Coordinator's Office in Her/His functions.

115. The UNCT under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator will regularly brief the leadership of the Government of Liberia at the highest level, and Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Liberia on the UNSDCF implementation, emerging issues, the progress, discuss potential support for the Government of Liberia.

116. The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) will, on a quarterly basis, have technical briefing sessions to provide updates on the UN reform, development trends in Liberia including SDG tracking and key benchmarks of the UNSDCF implementation among other issues, and also innovative programming approaches for greater impact.

Four Results Groups (UNSDCF Pillars)

117. Four Results Groups – one for each UNSDCF outcome – will be responsible for achievement of the respective outcomes. The Results Groups will be co-chaired by UN Heads of Agencies and the Heads of the most relevant GoL agencies, agreed upon jointly with Joint Steering Committee - and Membership of the Results Groups is defined by the relevance to the outcome and agreed upon jointly with the government. The Results Groups (Pillars) will jointly develop, implement, monitor the rolling Integrated Work Plans and monitor progress and provide regular updates and reports. These will be presented to the Joint Steering Committee. The membership includes relevant GoL members, UN agency programme staff, including technical and programme/project advisors, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector and academia that contribute to the four outcomes.
118. Each Results Group will develop a 24-month, rolling Joint Annual Work Plan. These plans will define costed outputs, activities and the annual Common Budgetary Framework. Joint Work Plans enable the UN system to advance coherence, efficiency, coordination, effectiveness, in the achievement of the four outcomes, and support transparency and accountability. The UN will do this based on their comparative advantage and respective agency commitment in achieving the outputs. The UNSDCF Results Groups will conduct annual reviews of their plans and implementation, prepare annual progress reports and adjust deliverables as required- and present these to the Joint Steering Committee.

Inter-Agency Programme Team

119. The Inter-Agency Programme Team (IAPT) will provide guidance on UNSDCF programming including, planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and knowledge management. The IAPT co-chaired by a Head of Agency and UNDP, will work closely with the OMT Co-Chairs and the Resident Coordinator's Office, and will identify emerging issues and bring them to the UNCT's attention for policy guidance. The IAPT is responsible for guiding the identification and development of Joint Flagship Programmes based on the outcome groups. Reporting will be through the UNINFO or the prescribed mechanism.

Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group

120. The UN Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (M&E WG) provides technical support to UNSDCF Pillars. This includes support in developing joint work plans, planning for annual reviews, preparation of results and resource periodical reports, conduct of the CCA Annual Review and update, development of results frameworks, technical support in developing results report, mid and end of cycle UNSDCF Evaluations. The M&E WG will monitor results across all outcomes for higher level impact of the UNSDCF, paying attention to progress towards the indicators for the most vulnerable groups. This will include tracking the UNSDCF's commitment towards building synergies across the four outcome areas for integrated programming. Members include M&E focal points from all the agencies. The M&E WG is co-chaired by UNICEF and UNFPA and supported by the RCO. Given the close links between indicators for monitoring outcomes of the UNSDCF, SDGs and the PAPD, the Group will include representatives from GoL, as needed in the case of joint GoL-UN monitoring activities. The joint GoL-UN monitoring will be based on national data to the extent possible and carried out in consultation with the GoL.

Operations Management Team

121. The Operations Management Team (OMT) is responsible for the development and implementation of the second generation of the Business Operations Strategy for Liberia. The OMT leads implementation of operational matters and advises the UN Country Team on the operational issues including efficiency, cost effectiveness and on efficient business solutions that support the programmatic implementation of the UNSDCF. This also includes management of the One UN House. The OMT develops an Annual Business Operations Work Plan derived from the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) of the UNSDCF. UNDP coordinates and leads the provision of common back-office support based on a fee-for-service model. The OMT membership is drawn from UN operations staff and is co-chaired by UNDP and an Agency to be determined by the UNCT with support from a Common Services staff member and the RCO.

Common Business Operations

1. In the short term, the UN will maximize economies of scale through joint business operations. It will do so by fast-tracking initiatives among a core group of agencies that will yield immediate results, in identified common services. Further, UN agencies will work through a common UN Business Continuity Plan for the uninterrupted delivery of critical programmes during emergencies.
2. The UN agencies using the Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfer will jointly carry out financial and activity monitoring, capacity development and auditing based on a budgeted plan. Further, the UN and partners will diligently implement audit recommendations for better assurance of activities, a complete assurance plan and valid micro-assessments.

Joint GOL/UN Task Force on SDGs

3. The taskforce on SDGs will be established at the outset of the implementation of the UNSDCF. It will meet quarterly to review and advice on the implementation status of the SDGs in Liberia. It will determine the linkages/alignment between the UNSDCF, PAPD with the SDGs as well as the annual reporting on the SDGs.

UN Agencies Contributing to Remotely to Development in Liberia

4. These are UN entities that carry out activities in Liberia but do not have offices in the country. They are represented by the UN Resident Coordinator on a daily basis.. The respective activities of UN agencies contributing remotely to development in Liberia are included in the Joint Work Plans and the common budgetary framework, they participate and report to the relevant Results Groups. Their contributions to national development priorities are captured under the relevant Outcome(s) in the annual UN Country Results Report.

Summary Table of the governance structure of the UNSDCF

Name of committee/task force	Chair/Co-Chair	Frequency of Meeting	Membership
The UN-Govt of Liberia Joint Steering Committee	Co- chairs: Minister of Finance and Development Planning, the UN Resident Coordinator and a representative from the Development Partners	Twice a year	GoL Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Heads of UN Agencies, Development Partners and CSOs, Private Sector, RCO
Joint GOL/UN Task Force on SDGs	Resident Coordinator and Minister of Finance and Development Planning	Quarterly	GOL, UN and CSOs FPs , Private Sector RCO
Inter- Agency Programming Team	Co-chair by Head of Agency and UNDP/Deputy Resident Representative Programme	Monthly	Deputy Representatives of all Agencies, Heads of Programmes, Senior Advisors, Technical Advisors, RCO
OUTCOME leads	OUTCOME 1: UNICEF and UNWOMEN OUTCOME 2: FAO and Work Bank OUTCOME 3: OHCHR and UNDP OUTCOME 4: UNDP and OHCHR	Quarterly	Programme staff of contributing agencies, GoL, CSOs, Private Sector, Development Partners
Gender Working Group	UNWOMEN	Monthly	Gender Focal Point(s) from each UN Agency
Human Rights Working Group	OHCHR	Monthly	Gender and Protection Focal Point(s) from each UN Agency
Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group	Co- Chaired by UNCT designated agency Monitoring and Evaluatuin leads	Monthly	Monitoring and Evaluation and Gender Focal Point(s) from each UN Agency
UN Communications Working Group	UNICEF	Monthly	Communications Focal Point(s) from each UN Agency
Operations Management Team	UNDP and UNWOMEN	Monthly	Deputy Representative for Operation and Operation managers
The Disaster Management Working Group	WHO and Co-Chair by UNDP	Monthly	Disaster Focal point (s) from each UN Agency

UNSDCF COORDINATION STRUCTURE AND ALIGNMENT TO THE PAPD

UNSDCF LIBERIA 2020-2024 COORDINATION STRUCTURE AND ALIGNMENT TO THE PRO-POOR AGENDA FOR PROSPERITY AND DEVELOPMENT



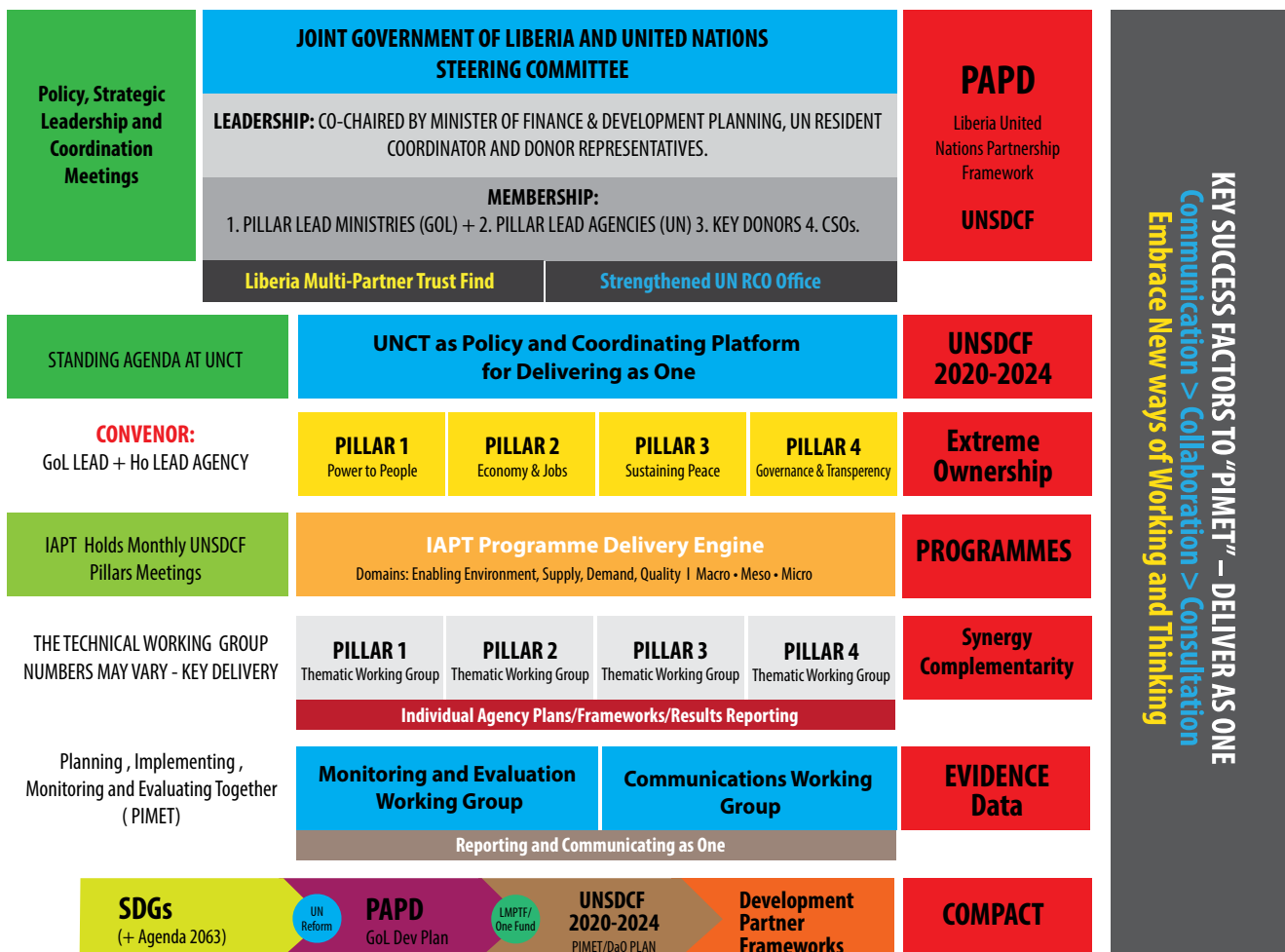
**Government of Liberia Working Model Towards Pillars of Hope
"Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development"**

Vision: "It's time for change!"

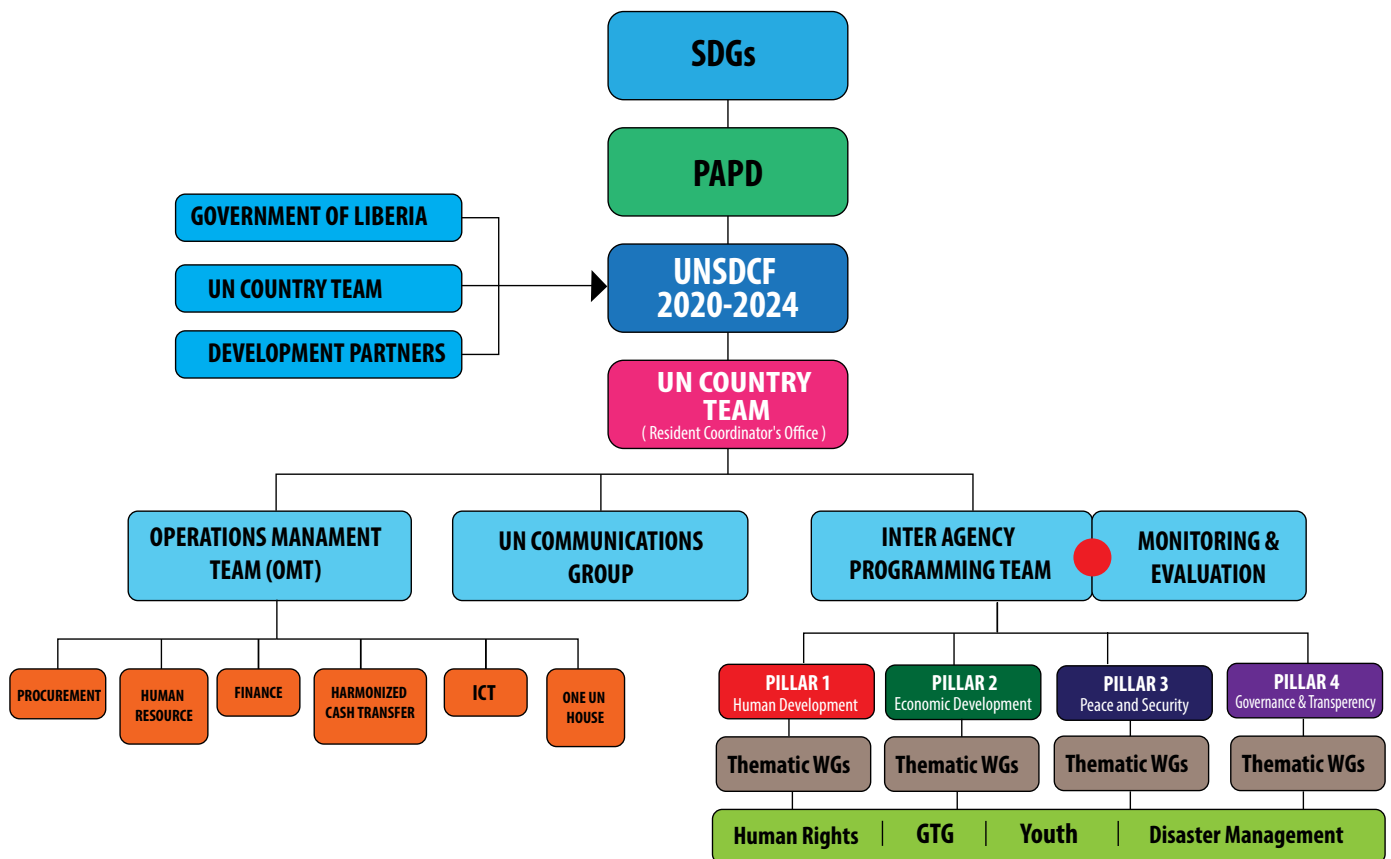
A change that will move Liberia from a low to a middle income country, where the affordability of basic goods and services will no longer be a luxury to the privileged, but rather a right for all Liberians; the practice of corruption, injustice, resources mismanagement and low performance will have no place in our society. Our resources will develop people, infrastructure and institutions.



LIBERIA UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK ARCHITECTURE



THE INTER AGENCY PROGRAMMING TEAM (IAPT) WORKING CONTEXT



Principles Of Engagement:

Opportunity: The UNSCDF presents the opportunity for a total engagement of the whole of UN and whole of Government levels through adoption of PIMET as a way of Working and Delivering as One as a Way of Being for the UN in Liberia.

Extreme Ownership: Full adoption of Delivering as One for the UN Country Team at all levels:

- ONE PROGRAMME:** One UNSCDF based on end to end PIMET approach and Costed Action Plan (Single Results Based Strategic Framework, resulting in Extreme Ownership at Pillar Outcome Working Group, UNCT, IAPT and at Technical Working Group Levels with a Clear Cadence of Accountability. **KEY SUCCESS FACTOR:** GoL Leadership and Ownership.
- ONE LEADER:** The Resident Coordinator (Clear Entry-Point for each thematic issue) and alignment to deliver on the SDG agenda as one accountable team. **UN with One Voice and One Flag.**
- ONE FUND:** One budgetary framework and costed action plan. One Programme's results in a single financial framework. Synergy and Collaborative behavior throughout the UN System.
- ONE OFFICE:** Common procedures, Common Services One **Business Operations Strategy** and alignment of efforts to reduce waste, multiple handling & redundancies. Adoption of **New Ways of Working**, Accountability and Application of Resources.



PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS

5. The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (Government Coordinating Authority). Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex X. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The COOPERATION FRAMEWORK will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs)²² and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed COOPERATION FRAMEWORK and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the COOPERATION FRAMEWORK and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents²³.
6. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars). All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs)²⁴ agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:
 1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner: a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
 2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners based on requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
 3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.
7. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.
8. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN²⁵ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies, may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.
9. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 5 working days.

²² As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach.

²³ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted work-plan. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(s)” as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a work-plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work-plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work-plan.

²⁴ Refers to results Groups’ or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

²⁵ For the purposes of these clauses, “the UN” includes the IFIs

10. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners based on requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within five working days.
11. The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.
12. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UN organizations [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF] will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.
13. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used as per the established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UN organizations [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
14. In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards, in particular, ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UN organizations [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF] within six months after receipt of the funds.
15. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from [UN organization] will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:
 - all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UN system agency [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF], together with relevant documentation;
 - all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
16. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UN organization [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:
 - Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
 - Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN organization [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF] that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UN organization [UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF]
 - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies, on a quarterly basis.
17. The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services³¹.



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MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

18. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring of all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies.
19. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:
 - a. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies'
 - b. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
 - c. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening
20. UNSDCF Annual Reviews and Annual Results Reports:
The UNSDCF Joint Annual Reviews will be conducted under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator and the Joint Steering Committee. Annual Reviews will be a platform for UNSDCF outcome-level monitoring and reporting. The reviews will be an opportunity for the UNCT to engage with the Government and other partners to review overall progress toward results and take stock of lessons and good practices that will feed into the annual planning; including possible adjustment of outcomes and commitments for the subsequent year through the One UN Country Results Report to the Joint Steering Committee, These reports will feed into the Governments thematic sector reports and other relevant voluntary and periodic national reviews. The main system will be the UN INFO for planning, monitoring and reporting to track how the UN system supports the government of Liberia to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.
21. Further, the UN will reduce transaction costs for planning, reviewing and reporting on UNSDPF activities. Jointly with the GoL, the UN will review and revise reporting requirements of implementing partners to reduce the number of reports and digitalize the process by fully harmonizing reporting standards, while respecting the monitoring, evaluation and reporting needs of different financing windows. The UN commits itself to carry out joint UN reviews, evaluations, workshops, trainings, studies, consultations and will test and promote new²⁶, more effective ways of internal and external communication, for example by the extensive use of closed social media platforms.
22. There will be periodic in-house Outcome Area annual reviews to assess the performance and contribution toward UNSDCF Outcomes/outputs, which will be facilitated by IAPT with support from the designated M&E Group members. UNSDCF-wide annual review and consultation with the Government, which will be facilitated by the Resident Coordinator/UNCT.
23. Thematic reviews and analysis of the UNSDCF will be done by the technical working groups under the leadership of the Inter-Agency Programme group, including the Operations Management Team, UN Communications Group and Monitoring and Evaluation technical working groups). This will provide an opportunity to collectively assess the convergence of participating Agency contributions and overall progress towards UNSDCF outputs and outcomes.

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Monitoring systems and plans will seek to track, as much as possible, the efforts towards attainment of SDGs targets as ascribed in the nation SDGs monitoring Framework. Internal to the UN, the main system will be the UN INFO for planning, monitoring and reporting to track how the UN system at the country level supports government of Liberia to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda

Joint field monitoring visits with stakeholders and beneficiary representatives will be used for a joint collection of field-level monitoring information (qualitative and quantitative) on results, processes and activities.

24. An independent and external final evaluation will be conducted to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the UN System's contribution, as described in the UNSDCF. The evaluation will be preceded by the necessary surveys or assessments comparable to the baseline, as outlined in the UNSDCF PMF and M&E Calendar.

Risk mitigation

25. Peace in Liberia remains fragile and conflict is the most critical risk with may adversely affect the implementation of the UNSDCF 2020-2024. As a mitigation measure, the UN will continue supporting the Government of Liberia through the strategic investments in capacity and system strengthening for sustaining peace and fostering long-lasting reconciliation and cohesion among the people of Liberia.
26. The changing global development context presents risks related to declining development assistance from the traditional partners. To mitigate this risk, the UN in Liberia, while maintaining a traditional partnership with development partners, will adopt new innovative financing strategies, including pooled funds and support development in the country. One such innovative approach is the establishment of the Liberia Multi-Partnership Trust Fund that was established in 2018 initially supporting peacebuilding interventions and will be enhanced to evolve eventually to a UN Fund supporting the UNSDCF 2020-2024. The UN in Liberia will create innovative and efficient approaches to reduce

implementation and transaction costs through joint programming and common operational services.

27. Liberia remains at high risk of disaster in terms of geophysical, meteorological, hydrological, climatological, biological, technological, environmental and manmade risk of economic, health, environmental and social losses. To mitigate this risk, the UN will continue to strengthen the national capacity for disaster management, contingency planning and coordinated emergency response should the need arise.

Communication of Results

28. This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020 – 2024 will have a Joint Communications Strategy to raise awareness, communicate results achieved, for advocacy and tell the narrative of the UN in Liberia. The Communications Strategy will drive internal and external communication through "Communicating as One".
29. The Joint Communications Strategy will be implemented by the UN Communications Group focusing on the following areas: a) enhance visibility, communication and Advocacy of the UN in Liberia through the New UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the UN support to national agenda b) increase the public and all stakeholders (GoL, Development Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Citizens) understanding and awareness of the UN work in Liberia and c) create public awareness of the SDGs and support the implementation and document the collective progress towards achieving them. The UN Communications Group will strengthen UN Advocacy, partnerships and resource mobilization initiatives.

COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

30. Approximately US \$797million is projected for implementing the UNSDCF. Required and available resources to support the implementation of planned outcomes are outlined in the table below. The funding gap is also indicated as resources to be mobilized. Funding will be realized through UN agencies' regular, core and non-core resources as projected in agency-specific Country Programme Documents. Detailed annual Joint work plans identifying budgets, partner's activities and geographical areas will be developed. The budgets are indicative and may change over time. These will be the basis for joint resource mobilization.

Resource Requirement per Outcome: Planned and Gaps

OUTCOME	Total Planned Budgets	Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap (to be mobilized)	Gap as % of requirement
Outcome 1	224,151,936	49,034,925	175,117,012	132,247,148	59%
Outcome 2	424,409,622	203,731,148	220,678,474	175,816,096	41%
Outcome 3	65,745,325	18,847,175	46,898,150	39,627,100	60%
Outcome 4	82,941,430	18,783,293	64,158,137	56,461,912	68%
TOTAL	797,248,312	290,396,540	506,851,772	404,152,257	51%

Resources Requirement: Planned and Gaps per Agency and Outcomes

AGENCY	Outcome I		Outcome II		Outcome III		Outcome IV		Total Resource Required		Gap as % of requirement
	Planned budget	Gap	Planned budget	Gap	Planned budget	Gap	Planned budget	Gap	Planned budget	Gap	
FAO	-	-	13,645,594	7,591,999	-	-	-	-	13,645,594	7,591,999	56%
OHCHR	112,800	50,000	-	-	4,626,327	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,739,127	3,050,000	53%
UNDP	-	-	77,967,000	61,119,405	38,067,000	22,370,454	48,967,000	33,500,000	165,001,000	116,989,859	71%
UNFPA	25,400,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,400,000	5,000,000	20%
UNICEF	76,110,800	55,482,000	22,150,000	21,300,000	3,975,800	2,835,000	3,340,400	2,310,000	105,577,000	81,927,000	78%
WHO	26,590,000	3,988,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,590,000	3,988,500	15%
IOM	8,698,180	6,523,635	12,100,000	11,100,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	400,000	400,000	23,698,180	20,523,635	87%
UNAIDS	4,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	3,000,000	75%
UNHCR	30,000,000	16,750,000	6,300,000	3,300,000	2,700,000	1,450,000	-	-	39,000,000	21,500,000	55%
UN Women	11,552,092	3,393,617	7,978,786	6,047,159	7,115,181	5,265,629	13,309,030	9,076,912	39,955,088	23,783,317	60%
WB	-	-	88,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	88,000,000	-	0%
WFP	39,786,065	37,786,065	6,922,034	6,747,398	3,461,017	3,106,017	25,000	25,000	50,194,116	47,664,480	95%
ILO	1,050,000	150,500	1,700,000	735,000	300,000	100,000	200,000	150,000	3,250,000	1,135,500	35%
UNIDO	-	-	30,184,000	7,647,000	-	-	700,000	-	30,884,000	7,647,000	25%
UNOPs	-	-	24,418,135	24,418,135	-	-	-	-	24,418,135	24,418,135	100%
UNESCO	852,000	122,832	24,418,135	-	-	-	-	-	852,000	122,832	14%
IFAD	-	-	132,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	10,000,000	147,000,000	35,000,000	24%
UNEP	-	-	1,044,073	810,000	-	-	-	-	1,044,073	810,000	78%
UNODC	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	0%
Total	224,151,936	132,247,148	448,827,757	175,816,096	65,745,325	39,627,100	82,941,430	56,461,912	797,248,312	404,152,257	51%

Resource Mobilization Strategy

31. The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental [and civil society] organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work-plans and project documents.
32. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.
33. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work-plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.
34. The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including; encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Liberia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Liberia, to support this programme which will be tax-exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.



ANNEX: Results and Resources Framework (RRF)

Results and resources framework (RRF) for Outcome One

Outcome 1: By 2024, the most vulnerable and excluded groups have improved quality of life with rights-based, gender-sensitive, inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services ²⁷ in an environment free of discrimination and violence including in humanitarian situations.		Total Planned Budget: 224,151,936 Regular Resources: 49,034,925 Other Resources: 175,117,012 Gap (to be mobilized): 132,247,148		
WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO UNDP, OHCHR; WFO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, World Bank				
Related national priorities and goals: A stable macroeconomic environment enabling private sector-led economic growth, greater competitiveness, and diversification of the economy with emphasis on Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Gender Equality and youth, Nutrition, Social Protection				
Related SDGs: Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 3: Good health & well-being; Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 8: Decent work & economic growth; Goal 10: Reduced inequalities; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals				
	Indicator	Baseline and targets	Means of verification	GoL & Partners UN: Lead & Contributing Agencies
1.1	Primary Net Enrolment	2016: 45.8% 2024: 75%	EMIS (Annual)	GoL: Ministry of Education; UN Lead: UNICEF; Contributing Agencies: UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM
1.2	Proportion of out of school children	2015: 17% 2024: 5%	School census (Biennial)	GoL: Ministry of Education; UN Lead: UNESCO; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF
1.3	Maternal mortality ratio	2015: 725 per 100,000 live births 2024: 10% reduction: 653 per 100,000 live births	World Bank Estimates, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (Once every five years)	GoL: Ministry of Health; UN Lead: WHO; Contributing Agencies: UNFPA, UNICEF
1.4	Under-5 mortality rate (disaggregated by the age of mortality)	2018: 75 2024: 25	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNIGME) (Biennial)	GoL: Ministry of Health; UN Lead: UNICEF; Contributing Agencies: WHO, UNFPA
1.5	HIV prevalence Ratio (HIV)	Baseline (2019): 1900/39000 Target (2024): 900/39000	MOH annual HIV estimates (UNAIDS SPECTRUM) (Annual)	GoL: Ministry of Health, National AIDS Commission of Liberia; UN Lead: UNAIDS; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO
1.6	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	2018: 35.5 % 2024: 30%	National Nutritional Survey (NNS)/Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment (CFSNVA)/DHS (Biennial)	GoL: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture; UN Lead: UNICEF; Contributing Agencies: WFP, WHO, UNFPA
1.7	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method.	2013: 20.2% 2024: 30%	DHS (Once every five years)	GoL: Ministry of Health UN Lead: UNFPA Contributing Agencies: WHO, UNICEF
1.8	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the	2013: 44% (physical violence) 29% (violence in the last 12 months) 18% (sexual violence in the last 12 months) 2024: At least 15% reduction of physical violence and sexual violence and 10%	DHS (Once every five years)	GoL: Ministry of Gender, Health; UN Lead: UN Women; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS

²⁷ Social Services include essential services in these sectors of Education, Health HIV/AIDS, and Nutrition, Women Empowerment Prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual and Gender based Violence, youth development, Child Protection, Social Protection in line with Development Outcomes of Pillar 1, PAPD 2018-23.

	previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.	reduction in violence and sex in the last 12 months.		
1.9	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	2013: 44.4% (Estimated from DHS 2013) 2024: 30%	DHS (Once every five years)	GoL: Ministry of Gender, Health; UN Lead: UN Women; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS
1.10	Number of youth (aged 15-35) benefiting from basic social services, disaggregated by age, sex, disability and type of services (health, education, social protection, economic livelihood/skills training) by 2023	2018: 8,193 direct beneficiaries (exactly 7,233 females / 960 males) and over 31,600 household indirect beneficiaries (29,995 females / 1,695 males) 2024: 5,000 direct beneficiaries (exactly 4,750 females / 250 males) and over 25,600 households' members indirect beneficiaries (25,000 females / 2,3305males)	Annual reports of Ministry of Youth	GoL: Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection; UN Lead: UNFPA; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNHCR, IOM
1.11	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims	2018: 21% (321,016 [166,928 boys; 154,088 girls] children under food assistance (school feeding) 2015: Unemployment person covered under social protection (0%), Work injuries (80.5 % for formal employment), older persons (0.2 %) and persons with disability (Data not available) 2024: 400,000 children under food assistance (school feeding); 10,750 women and 2,000 men 2024: Unemployment person covered under social protection (2%), Work injuries (95 % for formal employment), older persons (4 %) and persons with disability (TBD)	Annual reports (Social Registry) of social sector ministries	GoL: Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection; UN Lead: WFP; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, World Bank, IOM
OUTPUT 1.1: Institutions are strengthened to develop and implement policies, law, strategies that promote human rights and equitable social services and norms				
Relevant Sectors: Education, Health HIV/AIDs, and Nutrition, Women Empowerment Prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, youth development, Child Protection, Social Protection				
1.1.1	# of social sector policies, strategies, action plans reviewed/ revised and updated to promote human rights and gender-equitable norms	Baseline (2019): 0 2024: at least 5	Approved and adopted copy of policies/strategies	GoL: Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection; UN Lead: UNFPA; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS
1.1.2	Comprehensive Multi-Year Plan (cMYP) for Immunization updated	Baseline (2018): 0; Target 1	Updated Plan validated and in place	Ministry of Health; UN Lead: UNICEF; Contributing Agencies: WHO, UNFPA, IOM
1.1.3	Existence of a national strategy to prevent stunting in children (Special focus on	Baseline (2019): No; Target: Yes	Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture; UN Lead: UNICEF;

	sections that discusses strategies/approaches to improve dietary diversity and eliminate water among breastfed children 0-5 months)			Contributing Agencies: WFP, WHO, UNFPA, IOM
OUTPUT 1.2: Capacity of national and sub-national institutions to provide quality, equitable, inclusive and decentralized social services is enhanced.				
Relevant Sectors: Education, Health HIV/AIDS, and Nutrition, Women Empowerment Prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, youth development, Child Protection, Social Protection				
1.2.1	Contraceptive Prevalence Rates (CPR), age disaggregated	2013: 19 %; Adolescents (16.4%) 2024: 33% ; Adolescents (24.6%)	LDHS (Every 5 years)	GoL: MOH, Cont. Min. MOE, MOYS, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNFPA Contributing Agencies: UNICEF WHO
1.2.2	Unmet need for Family Planning , age disaggregated	2013: (national): [31%]; adolescents): 59.5%; 2024: [23.3%] (adolescents: 45%)	LDHS (Every 5 years)	GOL: MOH, Cont. Min. MOE, MOYS, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNFPA Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO
1.2.3	Adolescent birth rate	2013: 177/1,000; 2024: 133/1000	LDHS (Every 5 years)	GOL: MOH, Cont. Min. MOE, MOYS, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNFPA Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS
1.2.4	Percentage of public health facilities supported in 5 targeted counties with capacity to provide integrated SRHR & SGBV services	2019: 3.2 % of public health facilities in 5 counties: 2024: 14.2%	Spotlight Joint Programme Annual Reports	GOL: MOH, Cont. Min. MOE, MOYS, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNFPA Contributing Agencies: UNICEF WHO, UNDP, UNW, UNAIDS
1.2.5	Percent of public county hospitals with the capacity to manage obstetric fistula cases.	2017: 10.5% 2024: 31%	HMIS (Annual)	GoL: Ministry of Health; UN Lead: UNFPA Contri. Agencies: WHO, UNW
1.2.6	Proportion of designated facilities providing EmONC and CEmONC services.	2010: 9/26 hospitals CEmONC facilities 2010: 1/300 2024: 15/26 hospitals CEmONC facilities 2024: 15/300 EMoc	HMIS (Annual)	GoL: Ministry of Health; Cont. Min. MOGCSP, MoFD UN Lead: UNFPA Cont. Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNW
1.2.7	Skilled birth attendance	2013: 61% 2014: 75%	DHS	GoL: Ministry of Health; Cont. Min. MOGCSP UN Lead: UNFPA Cont. Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNW
1.2.8	Number of pregnant women who receive iron and folic acid supplementation (disaggregated by age or % adolescent)	Baseline (2018): 170,000; Target (2024): 220,000	Health Management Information System (HMIS)/Administrative Reports	GoL: Ministry of Health; UN Lead: WHO; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA
1.2.9	Number of children aged 6-59 months with SAM who are admitted for treatment (% girls)	Baseline (2018): 20,000; Target (2024): 28,000	Health Management Information Systems (HMIS)	GoL: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture; UN Lead: UNICEF; Contributing Agencies: WFP, WHO, UNFPA
1.2.10	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work, justice/law enforcement	Baseline (2018): 2,531 (G: 1,329; B: 1,202) Target (2024): 3,800 (G: 1,900; B: 1,900)	Ministry of Justice annual report	GoL: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender Children & Social Protection; UN Lead: UNICEF; Contributing Agencies: UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UN Women

1.2.11	Number of persons living with HIV on treatment	Baseline (2019): 13,000 Target (2024): 37,050	Administrative data of National AIDS Commission	GoL: Ministry of Health, National AIDS Commission of Liberia; UN Lead: UNAIDS; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO
1.2.12	Number of people benefiting from social safety nets, disaggregated by sex and type (school feeding; Cash transfer)	2019: 300,000 (SF: 215,000, 48% F, CT: 85,000, 85% F) 2024: 600,000 (SF:300,000,50% F; CT 300,000, 52% F)	Social Security Inquiry (Annual)	GoL: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection UN Lead: WFP Contributing Agencies: ILO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, IOM
OUTPUT 1.3: Community leaders and members including vulnerable and marginalized group-members have the capacity to demand and utilize quality, equitable, decentralized, and age and gender-responsive essential social services				
Relevant Sectors: Education, Health HIV/AIDs, and Nutrition, Women Empowerment and Prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, youth development, Child Protection, Social Protection				
1.3.1	Number of key informal decision-makers (traditional religious and community leaders) and community members with capacities to advocate for the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours.	2018: 1,773 2024: 8,000	Progress and annual Spotlight Initiative reports	GoL: Ministry of Gender Children & Social Protection, Health; UN Lead: UN Women; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS
1.3.2	Existence of national social and behaviour change communication strategies for social sector programmes.	Baseline (2018): 0; Target (2024): at least for three sectors	Validated national social and behaviour change communication strategies	GoL: MoF&DP, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoH, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection; UN Lead: UNFPA; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, IOM
1.3.3	Drop-Out rate between Penta-1 and measles coverage	Baseline (2018): 12.5%; Target (2024): <10%	Joint Report Forum (WHO & UNICEF)	GoL: Ministry of Health UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: WHO, UNFPA
OUTPUT 1.4: Timely collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data to inform programme and policy development for equity-focused and evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation				
Relevant Sectors: Education, Health HIV/AIDs, and Nutrition, Women Empowerment and Prevention and protection of survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence, youth development, Child Protection, Social Protection				
1.4.1	Administrative data on social sector programmes (Health, Education, Social Protection, Nutrition, HIV) collected and timely published (disaggregated by age and sex)	2019: 0; Target (2024): at least for 3 sectors	DHS (five years)	GoL: MoF&DP, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection, NAC UN Lead: UNFPA; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM
1.4.2	Administrative data on violence, exploitation and abuse of children/women collected and timely published (disaggregated by age and sex)	2019: No; Target (2024): Yes	Annual reports of social sector ministries	GoL: MoF&DP, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoH, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection; UN Lead: UNFPA; Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UN Women, UNDP, IOM

Results and resources framework (RRF) for Outcome Two

<p>Outcome 2: By 2024, Liberia has sustained, diversified and inclusive economic growth driven by investments in agriculture, food security and job creation and is resilient to climate change and natural disasters.</p> <p>UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNIDO, IOM, ILO, IFAD, UNW, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, WB, IFCOCHR, UNEP, WHO, UNFPA</p>		<p>Total Planned Budget: 424,409,622 Regular Resources: 203,731,148 Other Resources: 220,678,474 Gap (to be mobilized): 175,816,096</p>		
<p>Related national priorities and goals: inclusive, diversified economic growth, livelihoods, agricultural productivity, food security, building resilience against shocks and disasters</p>				
<p>Related PAPD Development Outcomes Statements (2018-2023):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An improvement of fiscal and monetary policy management to promote economic growth and job creation 2. Increased agricultural production and productivity and improved forest utilization through competitive value chains and market linkages 3. Increase in revenue and community incomes from sustainable use of renewable natural resources and conservation of biodiversity 4. Increased economic activity and connectivity through critical roads, energy, air and seaports, water and sanitation infrastructure improvements 5. Improved coverage and wider access to ICT, postal service, innovation, and financial inclusion 				
<p>Related SDGs: Goal 2: Zero hunger, Goal 5: Gender equality, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities, Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 15: Life on Land, Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals</p>				
	Indicator	Baseline and targets	Means of verification	GoL & partners UN: Lead & Contributing Agencies
2.1	Proportion of Population below national absolute poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, (of household head), location	<p>2018: National 50.9 (Male 52.3, Female 46.3) Rural 71.6/ Urban 31.5 Age (15-19) 41.8, Age (20-29) 43.0, Age (30-39) 47.5 Age (40-49) 53.4, Age (50-59) 53.0, Age (60+),60.2</p> <p>2024: National 31.7 (Male 33.1, Female 27.1), Rural 52.4/Urban 12.3 Age (15-19) 22.6, Age (20-29) 28.0, Age (30-39) 28.3 Age (40-49) 34.2, Age (50-59) 33.8, Age (60+),+ 41.0</p>	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES - Biennial)	<p>GoL: MoFPD, MOA</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: FAO, WFP, UNIDO, IOM, ILO, IFAD, UNW, UNICEF, UNHCR</p>
2.2	Employment rate disaggregated by Age, Sex, formality (formal and informal), activity (sector), vulnerability and Geographic location.	<p>2016: male 67.9%, female 91.1% Informal: National (M) 69% (F) 90.9% urban 72.5%, rural 86.5% Vulnerable: national (M) 67.9% (F) 91.1%, Urban 69.1%, Rural 88.7%</p> <p>2024: male 43.4% and female 58.3%</p>	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES - Biennial)	<p>GoL: MoFPD, MOA</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: FAO, WFP, UNIDO, IOM, ILO, IFAD, UNW, UNICEF, UNHCR</p>
2.3	Rate of change in production and growth rate of yield of key staple commodities.	<p>2012: Smallholder yield average for rice is 1.7 MT/ha, for Cassava 8 MT/ha and Palm Oil 2.5 MT/ha, Rubber 0.8 MT/ha cocoa 0.2 MT/ha.</p> <p>2024: Smallholder yield average for rice improved to between 1.95 & 3.5 MT/ha</p>	Annual agriculture survey and assessments; DP project reports; Liberia/AU biannual report MOA annual reports MFDP GDP data and annual reports. (2-3 years)	<p>GoL: MOA, MoFDP</p> <p>UN Lead: FAO</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: UNDP, WFP, IFAD</p>

		Cassava yield improved to between 9.2 & 10.6 MT/ha Palm Oil yield improved to between 2.87 & 3.5 MT/ha, Rubber yield improved to approximately 0.9 MT/ha Cocoa yield improved to between 0.25 & 0.4 MT/ha.		
2.4	Contribution of subsectors annual variation to growth rate of agriculture (Crops, livestock, Fisheries) and Forestry	2017: 1.8% and 8.0% growth rate respectively for agriculture and forestry. 2024: Overall growth rate at 3.9% and 11.7 % respectively for agriculture and forestry. annually	CBL Annual Report	GoL: MoFDP, MOA UN Lead: FAO Contributing Agencies: UNDP, IFAD
2.5	Rate of (1) forest under protection, (2) deforestation per annum	2015: (1) 1.3%, (2) 0.7% 2024: (1) 30% (2) 0.9%	Global Forest Resource Assessment (annual)	GoL: EPA MOA UN Lead: FAO Contributing Agencies: UNDP, IFAD
2.6	CO2 emission (Mt CO2 eq)	2015: 1.89 2024: 1.79	Update Report, Government of Liberia (biennial)	GoL: EPA UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNDP, FAO, IFAD, UNEP
2.7	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the food insecurity experience scale	2018: 18% of the population (moderate 16% and 2% at severe food insecurity) 2024: reduce severe to 1% and moderate to 15%	Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (every 2 years)	GoL: MOA, MOH, MOGCSP UN Lead: WFP Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, FAO, IFAD
2.8	Percent of household with access to finance disaggregated by sex, age, location.	2017: Male 36%, Female 20% 2024: National: Male 50 %, Female 50 %	Global Findex Database (World Bank) Every 3 years Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES - Biennial), JPRWEE Annual Report	GoL: MoFDP, MOA, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNW, IFAD, UNHCR
2.9	Proportion of national action plans and coordination mechanisms for advancing climate resilience and climate-smart agriculture implemented.	2000: Less than 20% of current national planning mechanisms for advancing climate resilience include the following: National Adaptation Plan of Action / First National Communication to UNFCCC / National Determined Contributions. 2000: Mineral & Mining Law 2003: Environmental Protection & Management Law 2012: National Disaster Management Policy 2016 Establishment of NDMA. Forestry Reform Law 2006 2024: At least 20% of actions plans implemented or being implemented,	Environmental Protection Agency – State of the Environment Report 2019-2023	GoL: EPA UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNEP, IOM

		improved management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity		
2.10	Proportion of the population still practice open defecation	2017: 42% (61% Urban 23% Rural) 2024: 15% (7% Urban 21% Rural)	DHS/JMP	GoL: Liberia WASH Commission, MoPW, MoH, National Public Health Institute of Liberia, MoE, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) Liberia UN Lead – UNICEF Contr. Agencies – WHO, World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA
2.11	Proportion of the population using basic drinking water service	2017: 77% 2024: 80%	DHS/JMP	GoL: Liberia WASH Commission, MoPW, MoH, National Public Health Institute of Liberia, MoE, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) Liberia UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: WHO, World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA
OUTPUT 2.1: By 2024, targeted national institutions have the capacity to develop evidence-based cross-sectoral gender-responsive policy framework and accountability mechanisms that promote sustainable livelihoods, food security and resilience to climate change				
Related PAPD Development Outcomes Statements (2018-2023):				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating the right policy environment: effective fiscal governance and prudent monetary and financial sector management (Development result: an improved environment for private sector-led growth; balanced revenue and expenditure outturns; enhanced domestic revenue) 2. Improving the competitiveness of existing industries: competitive and more diversified economic sectors (Development result: increased agricultural production and productivity and sustainable forest utilization through competitive value chains and market linkages) 3. Sustaining medium to long term economic growth: increasing economic competitiveness, expanding markets and improving trade and investment (Transforming infrastructure: productivity and efficiency gains through infrastructure development and transformation) 				
2.1.1	Number of functional national accountability mechanisms in place	2018: 5 functional Accountability mechanisms in place- LACC, GAC, GC PPCC, IAA 2024: At least 6 functional Accountability Mechanisms	Annual Report of the office of the President, Agencies Annual Reports Evaluation Report of the PAPD	GoL: MOJ, Legislature, LACC, GAC, GC UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNW, OHCHR
2.1.2	Number of initiatives/programmes that support gender-sensitive resilience and climate adaptation	2018: 1,6km of coastal defense structures constructed in Buchanan and New Kru Town, 2013-2019 2024: Improved management of 300 million hectares of seascapes -Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project (GCF), Proposed GEF/LDCF Coastal Adaptation project in Sinoe County, 2024	EPA annual report MME Annual Report MME annual report	GOL: MME, EPA UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: FAO, WFP, UNW, IFAD, IOM
2.1.3	Number of evidence-based studies to support livelihoods, Food security disaggregated by type	2018: National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihood – Liberia. 2017: Liberia Chronic Food Insecurity Report 2016-2020: Food Security Desk Review for Liberia	Study report detailing the state of livelihood and food security in Liberia produced and validated. National policy/strategy on livelihood and food insecurity developed, validated and rolled out.	GoL: MoA, MGCSPP, MoCI, UN Lead: FAO Contributing Agencies: WFP, IFAD

		<p>2021: Full scaled study to support livelihood and food security is conducted.</p> <p>2023: National policy/strategy to support livelihood and food security developed and rolled out.</p>		
2.1.4	Number of schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys	<p>2017: 250</p> <p>2024: 750</p>	DHS/JMP	<p>GoL: Liberia WASH Commission, MoPW, MoH, National Public Health Institute of Liberia, MoE, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) Liberia</p> <p>UN Lead: UNICEF</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: WHO, World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA</p>
OUTPUT 2.2: By 2024, national and subnational capacity to deliver sustainable natural resource management and climate-aware initiatives are strengthened.				
2.2.1	Number of communities with resource plans.	<p>2012: 20 communities followed a skeletal process set out in a MOU signed between IDLO²⁸, SDP²⁹ and the Land Commission of Liberia to develop community land delimitation and planning</p> <p>2024: 100 communities in Sinoe, Grand Kru, Grand Gedeh and Lofa develop resource plans for customary land</p>	Annual Report Land Commission	<p>GoL: Land Commission, Forestry Development Authority, Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p>
2.2.2	Number of County Disaster Committees timely responding and mitigating disasters	<p>2019: 0</p> <p>2024: 12 of the 15 counties have at least 1 Disaster Committee</p>	National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction – Liberia: 2016 to 2021	<p>GoL: NDMA</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: WHO, WFP, UNHCR, IOM</p>
2.2.3	Extend to which national institutions are able to mitigate and respond to disasters	<p>2019: < 5</p> <p>2024: 12 national institutions are able to mitigate and respond to disasters</p>	National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction – Liberia: 2016 to 2021	<p>GoL: NDMA; EPA, LRRRC</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: WHO, WFP, UNHCR</p>
2.2.4	Proportion of counties that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	<p>2018: 0</p> <p>2024: 60%</p>	County Report/ NDMA report / National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction – Liberia 2016 To 2021	<p>GoL: NDMA; EPA, LRRRC</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: WHO, WFP, UNHCR</p>
2.2.5	Portion of forest set aside as protected areas	<p>2015: 198 000 hectares</p> <p>2024: 30% of Forested Land Protected</p>	Global Forest Resource Assessment (FAO) 2016 National REDD+ Strategy, Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC	<p>GoL: EPA MOA</p> <p>UN Lead: FAO</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: UNDP</p>
OUTPUT 2.3: By 2024, access, awareness and sustainable use of appropriate Resources, Assets, Services and Markets by poor and rural producers, households, value-chain actors, and communities, including women and youth improved.				
2.3.1	Level of access to markets.	<p>2011-2016: MSME Policy – Liberia</p> <p>2014-2019: Liberia: National Trade Policy</p> <p>2014-2018: Liberia National Export Strategy</p>	<p>National validation Workshop/events reports</p> <p>National consultation reports</p>	<p>GoL: MoCI, NIC, MFDP</p> <p>UN Lead: UNIDO</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: UNDP, IFC, IFAD, WFP, FAO, UNW</p>

²⁸ International Development Law Organization

²⁹ Sustainable development Institute

		<p>2024: Develop and rollout national policies/strategies to provide businesses access to domestic and international markets.</p> <p>2022: National Standards & Quality policy process completed, and the system rolled out by the end of 2021</p>	Implementation frameworks and rollout program report.	
2.3.2	Proportion of the population engaged in the Small, Micro Enterprises (SMEs) by activity	<p>2010: 68% growth</p> <p>2024: 70%. (Based on actual predictable growth rate of the real gross domestic product (GDP) for 2024</p>	MoL Quarterly employment report	<p>GoL: MoCI, NIC, MFDP</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: IFC, IFAD, WFP, FAO, UNW, IOM</p>
2.3.3	Number of people participating in agricultural-based productive safety nets, disaggregated by sex and type	<p>2019: 5,145</p> <p>2024: 15,000</p>	Programme Reports	<p>GoL: MOA</p> <p>UN Lead: WFP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: IFAD, WFP, FAO, UNW</p>
OUTPUT 2.4: By 2024, public and private sector players have strengthened capacity to increase economic participation and productivity, and in an inclusive manner enable employment, job creation and enterprise development.				
2.4.1	Number of policies and strategies enabling Private Sector Development (PSD).	<p>2011-2016: 5 (Local Content Policy, MSME Policy – Liberia, National Industrial Policy)</p> <p>2021: New policies for MSMEs Development, Trade, Export Facilitation & National Standards & Quality Systems match regional and accepted internationally by 2024.</p> <p>2022: Liberia doing business rankings increases by 4% (from 174 currently).</p>	<p>National validations workshops, policies and strategies documents produced</p> <p>National frameworks developed, and policies and strategies rollout launched.</p> <p>World Bank annual ease of doing business report</p>	<p>GoL : MoCI, NIC, MFDP</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: IFC, UNIDO, IFAD, WFP, FAO, UNW, WB, IOM</p>
2.4.2	Number of institutions that receive support for Private Sector Development.	<p>2015 -2019: Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MOCI)</p> <p>2012-2018: National Investment Commission (NIC)</p> <p>2023: MOCI capacity build to implement MAMES, Trade, Export development policies and strategies.</p> <p>2024: NIC attract at least 5 multinationals and incentivize 50 Liberians owned business to scale. target TBD</p>	<p>MoCI annual reports</p> <p>Number concessions agreement signed.</p> <p>NIC and investor/companies' annual report</p>	<p>GoL : MoCI, NIC, MFDP</p> <p>UN Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: IFC, IFAD, WFP, FAO, UNW, WB</p>
OUTPUT 2.5: By 2024 relevant institutions have strengthened capacity to increase economic activity and connectivity through, energy, air and seaports, water and sanitation infrastructure improvement.				
2.5.1	Level of access to renewable energy	<p>2014: Estimated 2% of Liberians have access to renewable energy (World bank 2014)</p>	RREA annual report Liberia Second National Communication	<p>GoL: MME</p> <p>UN Lead: UNIDO</p> <p>Contributing Agencies: UNDP, IFC, WB</p>

		2024: 35% (265,100 homes)		
2.5.2	% of increase in economic activities through investment in infrastructure (road, energy, etc.).	2018: 0 (not accounted for) 2024: Double agricultural production and rural incomes	MOA Annual Report MFDP Annual Report	GOL: MOA, MFDP, NIC UN Lead: UNIDO Contributing Agencies: UNDP, FAO, WFP

Results and resources framework (RRF) for Outcome Three:

<p>Outcome 3: By 2024, Liberia consolidates, sustains peace and enhances social cohesion, has strengthened formal and informal institutions capable of providing access to inclusive, effective, equitable justice and security services, capable of promoting and protecting the human rights of all.</p> <p>OHCHR, UNDP, UNW, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNHCR</p>		<p>Total Planned Budget: 65,745,325 Regular Resources: 18,847,175 Other Resources: 46,898,150 Gap (to be mobilized): 39,627,100</p>		
<p>Related national priorities and goals: A society that embraces its triple heritage and guarantees space for all positive cultures to thrive, where justice, rule of law and equitable human rights prevail and improved security service delivery nationwide that is also gender-responsive</p>				
<p>Related PAPD Development Outcome Statements (2018-2023)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A society that embraces its triple heritage and guarantees space for all positive cultures to thrive 2. A society where justice, rule of law and human rights prevail. 3. Improved security service delivery nationwide 				
<p>Related SDGs: Goal 5: Gender equality and empower all women and girls GOAL 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>				
	Indicator	Baseline and targets	Means of verification	GoL & Partners UN: Lead & Contributing Agencies
3.1	Number of verified cases of Human Rights Violations adjudicated, disaggregated by sex and age.	2018: 44 2024: 750	Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC), Peacebuilding Office (PBO) Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA); Ministry of Gender Children & Social Protection Annual Reports	GoL: INCHR, MoJ, MGCSP & MIA, UN Lead: OHCHR Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNW, UNICEF, IOM, UNODC
3.2	Number of cases of SGBV and other forms of violence reported to recognize authorities and (addressed) disaggregated by types, sex and age.	2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2105 (2048 F, 57M reported GBV cases • 1842 Addressed (Referral to services out of which 574 were indicted and tried) 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 reported GBV cases • 1842 Addressed (Referral to services out of which 90% to indicted and/ tried 	Ministry of Gender Children, Social Protection (GBV IMS); MOJ Crimes, LNP (Women & Children Protection Section) Unit Annual Report (Annual)	GOL: MoGCSP, MOJ, LNP UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNHCR

3.3	Legal frameworks that address non-discrimination on the basis of sex, nationality, disability and compliance with international human rights standards.	Baseline: Rape law, Alien & Nationality Law, Domestic Relations Law, Refugee Act, Human Trafficking Act, Inheritance Act, National Commission on Disability Act; Children's Act; Penal Code 14.72,74; Domestic Violence Bill; Executive Order 92 on FGM; National Public Health Law. Target 2 laws amended (Refugee Act & Alien & Nationality Law), 2 bills passed (Domestic violence Act & Gender equity Bill); National Action Plan on Disability implemented	2019 & 2024 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 2019 & 2024 Report, ICCPR, UPR Report 2020, One UN Annual Report; Ministry of Gender Children, & Social Protection; Law Reform Commission, Independent National Commission on Human Rights; Ministry of Justice Annual reports.	GOL: MOJ, MOGCSP, INCHR, LRC; GC UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNW, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNAIDS; UNHCR, IOM
3.4	Proportions of position by sex, persons with disability in justice and security institutions.	2018: 29% women in the Liberia Immigration Service, 19% in Liberia National Police, 3% women in the arm forces, 5.88% women held Ministerial positions, 15% women in the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency, in Judiciary -7.7%, in Corrections -21%, in Prosecution-5.4%; persons with disability (0 %) 2024: in LNP 30% women, in LIS 30%, in AFL 10%, in DEA 20%, persons with disability (1%)	Justice & Security sector data survey; MoJ & Judiciary, LNP, LDEA, MoD, LIS Reports (Annual)	GoL: MoGCSP, MoJ, Judiciary, LNP, LIS, MOD, LDEA UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNW, UNODC
3.5	Percentage of public satisfaction with the performance of the justice and security institutions, disaggregated by sex and age.	2018: overall 31.3%: M:48.6%; F:51.4% 2024: 40%	Public perception survey (Biennial) Data from Citizen feedback Mechanism Annual reports	GoL: MoJ, MIA (PBO), LISGIS; INCHR UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNW, UNICEF, IOM
3.6	Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive by sex, disability and population group	2018: 40% 2024: 62%	BCR/MoJ annual reports (Annual)	GoL: MoJ UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNW, UNICEF
3.7	Proportion of citizens expressing satisfaction with Liberia's social cohesion, reconciliation and sustainable peace	2018: 66% 2024: 80%	SCORE reports (Biennial)	GoL: MoJ, MIA (PBO) UN Lead: UNDP; OHCHR, UNW, IOM Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNW, UNICEF
3.8	Percentage of girls and boys in conflict with the law who are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence	Baseline: 85% (2018) Target: 95%	MOJ Child Justice Section Reports (Annual)	GoL: MOJ, MoGCSP UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNW
OUTPUT 3.1: Peace infrastructure at national and sub-national levels is strengthened and coordinated to address conflict, sustain peace and enhance social cohesion more effectively and inclusively.				
Relevant Sectors: Justice & Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Social Cohesion, Security & National Defense				
3.1.1	Number of peace infrastructures established/ strengthened and operational, in line with HR and gender principles at the local level disaggregated by type and location	2019: Peace committees (6 Maryland, 6 River Gee), 15 County Security Council established, 35 Women Peace huts, Palava Huts in Grand Gedah and Lofa 2024: Peace committees Operational in 15 Counties, 15 County Security Council strengthened and operational, 5 new Women Peace huts, 15 Palava Huts	TOR, minutes of meetings, SOPs (Annual Reports)	GoL: MOGCSP, MOJ, MIA (PBO), INCHR UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR UNW, IOM

3.1.2	Number of members from targeted peace infrastructure with strengthened skills and knowledge on Gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive conflict prevention and mediation.	2019: 0 2024: Minimum 200	Baseline (2019), Monitoring Reports (Annual)	GoL: MOGCSP, MoJ, MIA (PBO); INCHR UN Lead: UNDP, Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNW, IOM
OUTPUT 3.2: Capacities of national and sub-national actors strengthened to develop, amend and implement legislation and policies in compliance with human rights standards.				
Relevant Sectors: Justice & Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Social Cohesion, Security & National Defense				
3.2.1	# of policies and legislations developed, amended and implemented in compliant with the human rights standards	2019: 8 laws, 5 polices 2024: 2 new laws	Annual Report; copies of policies and legislations	GoL: The Legislature, MOJ, MOGCSP; GC, LRC UN Lead: OHCHR Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNW, UNHCR, IOM, UNODC
3.2.2	Number of persons with knowledge and skills at national and sub-national levels to develop, amend and implement legislation and policies in line with gender and human rights standards disaggregated by age, sex and region.	2019: 75 legislators trained 2024: 50 members from parliamentary committees, staff from the legislative drafting bureau, 200 legislators, 200 Government Officials	Reports from trainings	GoL: MOJ, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, IOM, UNODC
3.2.3	Number of counties implementing national Plan in the fight against trafficking of human beings	2019: zero 2024: 15	County reports	GoL: MOJ, MOGCSP UN Lead: IOM Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC
OUTPUT 3.3: Relevant government authorities and security and justice institutions at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to enhance access to justice, including vulnerable groups, women and girl survivors of SGBV, and especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination				
Relevant Sectors: Justice & Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Social Cohesion, Security & National Defense				
3.3.1	Number of government authorities at national and sub-national levels with enhanced knowledge and skills to strengthen access to justice, including children in contact with the law and address SGBV cases	2019: 50 WACSPS Officers 2024: 200	Reports from WACPS	GoL: MOJ/MOGCSP UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNW, OHCHR, IOM
3.3.2	Number of security and justice institutions with policies to promote gender mainstreaming and women and youth participation within their institutions including in key decision-making positions	2018: 2 (LNP, BCR) 2024: 6	Reports from Security and Justice Institutions	GoL: MOJ/MOGCSP; Judiciary UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, IOM
3.3.3	Percentage of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with (a) child offenders b) child victims)	2019: 50% (6 out of 12 justice professionals certified) b) 6% - 1 out of the 15-justice professional certified 2024: 100 %	MOJ and MOGCSP Annual Reports (Annual)	GoL: MOJ, MOGCSP UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: UNDP, IOM
Output 3.4. Right holders' capacity strengthened to demand /claim their rights and actively demand and engage in justice, reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts				
Relevant Sectors: Justice & Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Social Cohesion, Security & National Defense				
3.4.1	Number of CSOs (including media, academia) delivering civic education in community encounters on migration, human rights and social cohesion	2019: 0 2024: minimum of 20	Annual Review Report (Annual)	GoL: MIA UN Lead: IOM Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, IOM
3.4.2.	Number of women with strengthened skills and knowledge to participate in national and, conflict prevention, management and resolution infrastructure and community-based dialogues	2018: 280 women from 8 peace huts with enhanced knowledge on conflict prevention 2024: 680	Pre and posts tests, reports from trainings, reports from Consultants	GoL: MoGCSP, MOJ UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, IOM

3.4.3	Number of members from CSOs and gender advocates with enhanced knowledge and skills on advocacy to promote social cohesion and gender-responsive legal frameworks	Baseline (2019): 0 Target (2024): 300 (members from women's organizations); including 50 young women (18-35 years)	Pre and posts tests, reports from trainings, reports from Consultants	GoL: MoJ, MoGCSP UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, IOM
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Results and resources framework (RRF) for Outcome Four

Outcome 4: By 2024, people in Liberia especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from strengthened institutions that are more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender responsive in the delivery of essential services at the national and sub-national levels.		Total Planned Budget: 82,941,430 Regular Resources: 18,783,293 Other Resources: 64,158,137 Gap (to be mobilized): 56,461,912		
UNDP WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, , OHCHR, WFP, IOM, UNEP				
Related national priorities and goals: A reformed public sector exhibiting improved fiscal discipline and inclusive service delivery, and a rebalance in the concentration of economic and political activities away from Monrovia				
Related PAPD Development Outcome Statements (2018-2023)				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A reformed public sector exhibiting improved fiscal discipline and service delivery, and a rebalance in the concentration of economic and political activities away from Monrovia 2. Improved tenure and natural resource governance 3. More robust structures reducing waste and other systemic losses in the operations of Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions 4. Universal migration to ICT platforms and wider adoption of e-government to improve business processes and productivity 				
Related SDGs: Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 5: Gender Equality; Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss; Goal: 16. Promotion of peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, and building effective and accountable institutions at all levels; Goal 17: A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society.				
	Indicator	Baseline and targets	Means of verification	GoL & Partners UN: Lead & Contributing Agencies
4.1	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services disaggregated by sex.	2018: 56% 2024: 76%	SCORE Report (Biennial)	GoL: MIA, LISGIS. UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNW
4.2	Corruption Perception Index	2018: 120/180 2024: 50% reduction	Corruption Perception Index Report, CENTAL/Transparency International Report (annual)	GoL: LACC. UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, , OHCHR, WFP
4.3	Number of MACs with systems to track public allocations for gender equality	2019: No systems in place but 2018 Gender budgeting statement by MoH was available 2024: 20 by 2024 (at least 5 MACs per year have Gender budgeting statement)	Government Open Budget Database (Annual)	GoL: MFD, MOGCSP & Legislature UN Lead: UNWomen Contributing Agencies: UNDP
4.4	Proportions of women in the national legislature, executive (political appointees) judiciary (all judges) local government superintendents)	2018: National legislature: 11/103; Executive: 2019: Judiciary: 2/5; Local Government: 3/15 2024: 30%	PADP Monitoring Reports (Annual)	GoL: MOGCSP UN Lead: UNWomen Contributing Agencies: UNDP

4.5	Proportion of the population captured in civil registry disaggregated by vital statistics	Baseline 2013: 19.4% (children under 1 yr whose birth has been registered), Marriage vital statistics (Data not available at the moment; being collected) 2024: 36 % (children under 1 whose birth have been registered), vital statistics (100% registration)	DHS 2013, 2019, Registration Information management system (Ministry of Health)	GoL: NIR, MoH, UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA
OUTPUT 4.1: Equal participation of men and women in the formulation of inclusive and responsive laws and policies strengthened at all level				
Relevant Sector: Building a Capable State and Fighting Corruption (National Integrity)				
4.1.1	Proportion of men and women in policy and decision making disaggregated by type and location	2017: 9 Women of 73 in the lower house; 2 of 30 women in senate; 3of 15 superintendents; 3 of 19 Cabinet Ministers; 10 of 48 Deputy Ministers ;2 of 5 Supreme Court Justices; 2024: 30% Increment	Election results, presidential appointments, annual reports	GoL: LISGIS, Executive UN Lead: UNW, Contributing Agencies: UNDP
4.1.2.	Number of gender equality initiatives drafted by the Legislature	2019: 3(LGA, Elections law, GRBP policy) Target (2024):6	Enacted laws, government gazettes/e-mansion	GoL: WLCL, National Legislature, UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR
4.1.3	Number of political parties that have drafted rules, policies and guidelines to promote women's participation	Baseline (2019): 2 (UPP, LP) 2024: 12 (targeting half of the 24 in deepening intra party democracy)	Political parties Constitutions, Policies/Protocols	GoL: Political parties, Inter-Party Consultative Committee (IPCC), UN Lead: UNW Contributing Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR
OUTPUT 4.2: Integrity institutions are strengthened at national and subnational levels to advocate and assertively implement policies, legal and institutional frameworks and practices that promote transparency, accountability and rule of law.				
Relevant Sector: Building a Capable State and Fighting Corruption (National Integrity)				
4.2.1	Number of transparency and accountability policies, laws adopted.	2005: PPCC Act 2006: National Anti-Corruption policy 2007: FIU Act, 2008: LACC Act, 2012: GC Act, 2013: IAA, 2014: GAC Act 2024: 5	Annual reports: LRA, LACC & MoJ)	GoL: LACC, MoJ UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNW
4.2.2	# of corruption cases tried	2019: 6 2024: 29	Annual reports (LACC & MoJ)	GoL: LACC, MoJ UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: , UNW
4.2.3	# of corruption cases recommended for prosecution by the LACC	2019: 29 2024: 60	Annual reports (LACC & MoJ)	GoL: LACC, MoJ UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: OHCHR, UNW
OUTPUT 4.3: Capacities of relevant institutions is strengthened to ensure legal identity for all (civil registration and vital statistics) including for free, fair and transparent elections				
Relevant Sector: Building a Capable State and Fighting Corruption (National Integrity)				
4.3.1	Number of persons participating in democratic election disaggregated by sex.	2017: 1,641,922 2024: 1, 800,000	Voter registration roll (2020 & 2023)	GOL: NEC, UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNWomen
4.3.2	# of eligible citizens registered as voters.	Baseline: 2017: 2,183,629 (F: 1,069,978, M: 1,113,651)	Voter registration roll (2020 & 20203)	GOL: NEC, UN Lead: UNDP Contributing Agencies: UNWomen

		Target: 2.2 Million (2020 senatorial elections), 2.3 ³⁰ million (2023 general elections)		
4.3.3	Number of MACs with capacity for civil registry and vital statistics disaggregated by type and geography/location	2019: TBD 2024: TBD	DHS 2013, 2019, Registration Information management system (Ministry of Health) reports	GoL: NIR, MoH, UN Lead: UNICEF Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA
OUTPUT 4.4: Capacity of national institutions for identifying and addressing toxic pollutants strengthened.				
Relevant Sector: Building a Capable State				
4.4.1	# of government officials with the capacity to implement the National Action Plan (NAP) for Minamata Convention	2019: 0 2024: 200	Training reports	GoL: EPA UN Lead: UNIDO Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, ILO
4.4.2	# of interventions addressing toxic pollutants	2019: 0 2024: Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) completed (2020); National Action Plan (NAP) for Minamata Convention completed (2021)	NAP 2021	GoL: EPA UN Lead: UNIDO Contributing Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, ILO

³⁰ Note: Total population: 4,273,474 Million (LISGIS/HIES 2016)



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NOTICE

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LEGAL ANNEX

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of LIBERIA and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020 to 2024).

Whereas the Government of LIBERIA (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

- a. With **United Nations Development Programme** (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)) [or other agreement depending on country], which was signed by both parties on 27th April 1977. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement³¹].
- b. With the **United Nations Children’s Fund** (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on ___ and revised on ___.
- c. With the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on ___ and revised on ___.
- d. With the **United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** a Host Country Agreement was signed in 2018 with the Government of the Republic of Liberia for the establishment and functioning of OHCHR Country Office in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as set out in the General Assembly Resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993
- e. With the **World Food Programme** a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on _ 5th April 2012.
- f. With the **United Nations Population Fund** (UNFPA), The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 27th April 1977 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA, in accordance with the agreement concluded by an exchange of letters between UNFPA and the Government which entered into force on November 9th, 2004. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement
- g. With **UNIDO** the Agreement between the Government of [NAME] and [relevant Ministry] for the establishment of the UNIDO Office as established in [YEAR]. If a Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement (SBCA) has been concluded with the Government concerned, a reference to it should be included instead of or in addition to the Country Office Agreement.
- h. With the **Food and Agriculture Organization** of the United Nations, the exchange of letters regarding the arrangements for the establishment of the FAO office in Liberia and the appointment of FAO representative, was constituted by the letter of the FAO Director General

³¹ In the countries where SBAA [or other agreement depending on country] have not been signed, the standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the SBAA should be attached to the Cooperation Framework. These documents together with the workplan constitute the “project document”.

dated 4 February 1977, and the letter from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Liberia dated 31 March 1977". The opening of the FAO Representation in Liberia was on 30/06/1977.

- i. With **UN Women** - the Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 27 April 1977 (the "Basic Agreement") mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UN WOMEN, in accordance with the agreement concluded by an exchange of letters between UN WOMEN and the Government which entered into force on 06 May 2015. Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of UN Women's governing structures.

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures [Add in references to other UN system agencies as appropriate]. The COOPERATION FRAMEWORK will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.



UNITED NATIONS
LIBERIA



United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
One UN House, 1st Street
Monrovia, Liberia

All communication to: lr@registry.one.un.org
and rco.registry@one.un.org

