



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
4 August 2025

Original: English
English, French, and Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Second regular session 2025

2–5 September 2025

Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Liberia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Liberia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$23,325,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$53,252,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period January 2026 to December 2030.

* [E/ICEF/2025/27](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. The Government of Liberia and the UNICEF country programme for the period 2020–2025 advanced the National Development Plan (NDP) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, achieving progress for children in birth registration, early childhood education, immunization, and support for violence-affected children. The new country programme, covering the final five years of the 2030 Agenda, will build on these successes and set the UNICEF programme on a new strategic direction to support the vision laid out for children in the current NDP.
2. The new Government, seated in January 2024, developed and launched in January 2025 the fourth post-conflict medium-term NDP, the Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation and Tourism Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) for the period 2025–2029. AAID aims to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the Liberia National Vision 2030.
3. Of the 5.3 million people in Liberia, 41.5 per cent are children, with girls making up 50.3 per cent of this group. Adolescents (aged 10–19 years) represent 24.3 per cent of the total population, and 50.1 per cent of them are girls.¹ More than half of the population in Liberia lives in urban areas and one third resides in the capital city, Monrovia.² With an annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent, the population aged from 0–18 years is projected to increase by 28 per cent between 2022 and 2032, with a concomitant growth in demand for social services and economic opportunities.³
4. Following an ambitious vision of economic and structural reforms over the past decade, Liberia has seen relatively stable macroeconomic development. Economic performance slowed slightly, from 4.8 per cent growth in 2022 to 4.6 per cent in 2023,⁴ but regained 4.8 per cent in 2024,⁵ higher than the 3 per cent average for sub-Saharan Africa.⁶
5. Liberia is ranked 177th out of 191 countries and territories in the 2024 Human Development Index.⁷ About 94 per cent of children are living below purchasing power parity of \$6.85 per day.⁸ Incidence of multidimensional poverty is 45 per cent, with the total population experiencing six out of ten deprivations, living with limited access to their basic child rights.⁹ Poverty is higher in rural areas (70 per cent) than in urban areas (22 per cent).¹⁰ In 2023, gross national income per capita was just \$710 and the Gini index stood at 35.3.¹¹
6. Liberia reduced child mortality for children under the age of 5 years from 192 in 2000 to 73 in 2023, steadily advancing towards, but still far from, the Sustainable Development Goal target of less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.¹² The infant

¹ Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC) 2022.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ AAID, 2024.

⁵ World Bank, “The World Bank in Liberia”, 2024, available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/liberia/overview>.

⁶ AAID, 2024.

⁷ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2023/2024: Breaking the gridlock – Reimagining cooperation in a polarized world*, UNDP, New York, 2024.

⁸ Salmeron-Gomez, Daylan et al., “Global Trends in Child Monetary Poverty According to International Poverty Lines”, World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper 10525, July 2023.

⁹ LPHC 2022.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ World Bank, 2023. See:

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?%25page=6&locations=LR> and

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>.

¹² United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2023*, UNICEF, New York, 2024.

mortality rate was 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020, compared with 176 in 1990.¹³ Still births are reported to have dropped from 30 in 2000 to 23 per 1,000 live births in 2021.¹⁴

7. The maternal mortality ratio shows a decreasing trend, from 786 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 628 per 100,000 live births in 2023, ranking Liberia at par with the regional average of 629 per 100,000 live births in 2023.¹⁵

8. The updated National Immunization Strategy (2023–2027) aims to expand equitable coverage. In 2022, 93 per cent of children received their first diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) dose, but only 78 per cent received their third.¹⁶ Measles first-dose coverage was 79 per cent, leaving 39,066 zero-dose children and 40,926 under-immunized children.¹⁷

9. Stunting remained stagnant, at 27 per cent over the past five years, and 35 per cent in rural areas, while wasting affects 3 per cent of children.¹⁸ More than 1 in 3 children (43 per cent) are living in severe child food poverty, consuming foods from fewer than three out of eight recommended food groups. Meanwhile, only 9 per cent of children meet minimum dietary diversity, consuming foods from at least five of the eight recommended food groups. Forty-five per cent of women are anaemic, with the prevalence rising to 55 per cent among adolescent girls aged 15–19 years.¹⁹ Exclusive breastfeeding was 55 per cent in 2019 among children aged 0–6 months.

10. Liberia's literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and older is 60 per cent.²⁰ Just 35 per cent of early childhood education (ECE) teachers and 45 per cent of primary/lower secondary teachers meet qualification standards, and only 19 per cent are female.²¹ Gender-based violence remains a significant barrier to girls' education.

11. Seventy per cent of all ECE learners are overage, affecting quality of and access to education going forward, and leading to 70–80 per cent of overage children in the system.²² ECE net enrolment rate reached 59 per cent; however, only 13 per cent of ECE children passed the entrance exam for primary school in 2021.²³ While primary education is fee-free, ECE fees average about \$19 per child per year for public and private schools.²⁴

12. Among children aged 3–18 years, 36 per cent were out of school, with very little gender disparity (36.6 per cent boys and 35.5 per cent girls). The out-of-school rate for children aged 6–15 years, corresponding to the official primary and lower secondary school age, is 29.7 per cent.²⁵ The net enrolment ratio for primary in 2023

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ World Health Organization (WHO), *Trends in Maternal Mortality Estimates 2000 to 2023: Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division*, WHO, Geneva, 2025.

¹⁶ WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (WUENIC), July 2024.

¹⁷ WHO, "Country Disease Outlook: Liberia", August 2023.

¹⁸ LDHS 2019/20.

¹⁹ LDHS 2019/20.

²⁰ LPHC 2022.

²¹ Early quantitative findings from UNICEF, Teachers for All research project, internal document, 2024.

²² Ibid.

²³ Education Management Information System (EMIS) 2021/22.

²⁴ Government of Liberia Ministry of Education, Education Sector Plan 2022/23–2026/27, August 2022.

²⁵ LPHC 2022.

was at 46 per cent.²⁶ In 2022, only 1 per cent of the out-of-school population (aged 15–24 years) were enrolled in non-formal learning programmes.²⁷

13. Liberian children, particularly adolescent girls, face significant challenges for their protection. Violence is widespread, with 85 per cent of children (aged 1–14 years) experiencing violent discipline or psychological aggression.²⁸ Social norms drive early marriage, with 25 per cent of women aged 20–24 years married or in union before 18 years of age.²⁹ The justice framework for children in conflict with the law is inadequate, exposing them to harsh prison conditions alongside adults, often with protracted judicial proceedings.

14. There are national policies and legislative frameworks for child protection but their implementation needs to accelerate. Response and enforcement mechanisms remain fragmented, resulting in partial coverage and inadequate quality of services needed to protect children. The social service workforce is underdeveloped, with few of the 93 government social workers serving in rural counties. There are standard operating procedures for case management but a framework for professional licensing and accreditation is lacking, thus constraining optimal functioning of the child protection system.³⁰

15. As one of the flagship initiatives in the previous country programme, efforts to expand and improve birth registration services increased coverage for children under the age of 5 years from 25 per cent in 2013 to 66 per cent in 2019.³¹ This progress reflects the outcome of integrated interventions such as support to the sector workforce, demand-generation campaigns and expanded service in urban and peri-urban areas.

16. Access to safe and quality water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services remains low, severely impacting health and education, especially for adolescent girls. Only 43 per cent of schools have basic sanitation, while 18 per cent offer handwashing facilities, leading to menstruation-related absenteeism and dropouts. Over 50 per cent of healthcare facilities lack basic WASH, increasing maternal and child health risks, with 22 per cent of under-5 deaths linked to inadequate WASH.³² Adverse impacts of climate change worsen pre-existing issues, with 25 per cent of water points failing seasonally.

17. Less than one quarter (22.5 per cent) of all households have access to basic sanitation services, and 35 per cent of the population (57.3 per cent among the rural population) practice open defecation.³³ Just 3 per cent of the population has access to basic hygiene.³⁴ About 55 per cent of schools have access to drinking water services, 27 per cent to basic sanitation services and 69 per cent to basic handwashing facilities.³⁵ Persistent challenges include policy frameworks that require further strengthening, governance and accountability gaps, fragmented coordination mechanisms and insufficient funding – all of which continue to undermine the effective delivery and sustainability of WASH-related services.

²⁶ EMIS 2021/22.

²⁷ Government of Liberia, Education Sector Plan, 2022.

²⁸ LDHS 2019/20.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ UNICEF Liberia, “Assessment of the Social Service Workforce in Liberia”, January 2022.

³¹ LDHS 2019/20.

³² WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), 2023. See: <https://washdata.org/data/household#!/>.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

18. Social protection remains a major government priority, with an Inclusive Integrated Social Protection and Welfare Services programme included in the NDP (AAID 2025–2029). Public spending on social protection is low (1.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP)), with a mere 0.1 per cent of the GDP allocated to children.³⁶ Sustainable financing remains a challenge, with only 6.2 per cent of the population and 5.8 per cent of children (aged 0–6 years) having access to any social protection benefits.³⁷

19. Findings and lessons from evaluations, strategic moments of reflection and consultations propose the following strategic shifts to enhance the focus, scale and impact of the 2026–2030 country programme:

(a) **Promoting an integrated multisectoral programme**, supported by a theory of change that draws on proven high-impact interventions and combines capacities across sectors to better address the holistic needs of the most vulnerable children.

(b) **Prioritizing support to decentralized planning**, empowering county-based local government entities in their planning, budgeting and programming to promote local solutions for children, fostering greater coordination, collaboration and coherence across sectors, with UNICEF targeting a more discrete and limited number of counties.

(c) **Positioning adolescent girls at the centre of the UNICEF programme**, given the disproportionate barriers they face in accessing their rights with targeted interventions across sectors, in line with the Girl-Intentional Approach, to mitigate against risks that they face and deliver equitable services to them.

(d) **Leveraging collection and use of data**, especially in local and national government systems, to improve decision-making and funding for programmes that support children.

(e) **Catalysing advocacy for increased social sector budget allocations and innovative financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships**, to secure greater financial resources, ensuring better, more efficient spending for children, particularly adolescent girls.

Programme priorities and partnerships

20. The 2026–2030 country programme sets out an ambitious agenda to decisively support the AAID ambition of accelerating progress in reducing the number of children under the age of 5 years who die every year and increasing the number of children accessing school and receiving a quality education. Other areas of UNICEF programming, including WASH and child protection, will be harnessed to support this level of ambition towards improved progress for Liberia on related Sustainable Development Goal targets, backed by strong analysis of public finance on social sector allocation and spending.

21. The country programme is derived from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026–2030 and contributes to the proposed UNICEF Strategic Plan (2026–2029). The design draws on evidence from the 2020–2025 country programme evaluation, the Common Country Analysis (2024), situation analyses on children, including a specific one on adolescent girls, the Gender Equality Programmatic Review, and the Climate Landscape Analysis for Children. It also responds to the concluding observations of the Committee on the

³⁶ International Labour Organization, *World Social Protection Report 2024–26*, ILO, Geneva, 2024.

³⁷ Ibid.

Rights of the Child from 2012 and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child from 2022, is aligned with the African Union Agenda for Children 2040 and the UNICEF Africa strategy, and incorporates the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child under Agenda 2063.

Health and nutrition

22. Contributing to UNSDCF outcome 1 and the AAID (2025–2029) human capital pillar, UNICEF will collaborate with the Government, development actors, and United Nations agencies to strengthen primary healthcare and nutrition services, improving access at community and institutional levels and advancing national and global goals for resilience and well-being.

23. Priorities include scaling up immunization, reaching nearly 40,000 zero-dose children, enhancing community services, building a digitally enabled workforce, and integrating WASH, birth registration and health in schools. The programme aims to save lives, build resilient health systems, and improve access to inclusive primary healthcare and nutrition services, advancing maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition through policy reviews, strategic plans, and sustainable domestic resources.

24. Primary healthcare functional capacities will be strengthened to improve immunization services, integrate health and nutrition services at community level and deliver high-impact, low-cost interventions with functioning referrals to facilities and quality reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services along the life cycle, especially in underserved counties. Evidence will also be used in protocol design, training, humanitarian response and advocacy for health and nutrition public financing.

25. To reduce stunting and acute malnutrition, UNICEF will strengthen multisectoral efforts to improve food and health systems, promote nutritious diets and enhance service quality. It will advocate for agricultural and food policies to ensure that children's foods are available and accessible. Collaboration with the local private sector will help to make local foods suitable for children. The programme will promote year-round access to diverse, nutritious diets and deliver high-impact maternal and child health and nutrition interventions, including feeding practices and treatment for malnourished children.

26. As a key partner of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, UNICEF will work with the Office of the Vice-President of Liberia, which coordinates the Liberia Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Costed Strategic Plan, to decisively reduce stunting levels for children, which have stagnated over the past five years. Addressing stunting in children under the age of 5 years requires integrated actions across nutrition (e.g. breastfeeding, food fortification), WASH, health, agriculture and social protection.

Learning and skills development

27. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 1 and the AAID (2025–2029) human capital pillar, UNICEF will work with the Government, partners and United Nations agencies to expand access to safe, inclusive education for all children – including girls and those with disabilities – while promoting foundational skills and advocating for equitable resource allocation. UNICEF will support the Government priority to address the education crisis by being the lead partner for the Back to My Classroom campaign launched by the President, targeting 250,000 out-of-school children over three years. Skills development for adolescents, in line with the government priority of Technical and vocational education and training, will be supported by UNICEF.

28. To improve learning outcomes in Liberia, UNICEF will support inclusive education policies for children with disabilities and strengthen systems to reduce violence in schools. Curriculum reform will integrate life skills and align with teacher development to support holistic learning outcomes. Assessments will target foundational skills, while efforts to recruit and retain female teachers will promote gender equity and better learning environments, advancing equitable and quality education for all.

29. UNICEF will review the ECE policy and promote guidelines to support timely enrolment and reduce overage learners and will engage local networks to involve parents in early enrolment.

30. UNICEF will also invest in advocacy and evidence generation for sector reform, including as the lead Coordinating Agency in support of Government. In this role, UNICEF will work to address barriers such as child marriage, violence in schools and adolescent pregnancy through social behaviour change strategies, birth registration, and expanded life skills and alternative learning in both formal and non-formal settings.

Child protection

31. Contributing to UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 3 and AAID (2025–2029) pillars 3 and 6, UNICEF will partner with the Government, development actors and United Nations agencies to strengthen the child protection system. This includes supporting a framework for licensing and accrediting the social service workforce, establishing and funding the National Child Well-being Council, and addressing legal and policy gaps to expand child-friendly justice and birth registration via the civil registration and vital statistics system, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Birth registration will be promoted as a gateway to rights and the foundation of legal identity. UNICEF will also advocate for increased domestic financing for child protection.

32. The programme will develop and roll out national standard operating procedures, including cross-sectoral referral mechanisms and services to improve the social service workforce, with an emphasis on prevention and early intervention. The programme will support efforts to address child marriage, school violence, harmful social norms around gender equality and disability, and community mobilization, including partnering with child- and adolescent-led groups. UNICEF and the Government will mainstream children's and adolescents' inputs in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 3.0).

33. In 2024, the President launched the Support a Child, Save the Future initiative, alongside the Back to My Classroom campaign, to address out-of-school children living and working on the streets who are at risk of violence. Furthermore, a high-level ministerial delegation pledged to take measures to prevent and respond to violence at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children.³⁸ To support the pledge, UNICEF will strengthen multisectoral coordination between the social service workforce, health and education systems to increase access and adequate coverage of prevention interventions, coupled with protection services for survivors of violence, neglect, exploitation and harmful practices.

34. UNICEF will strengthen its support to the Child Justice Strategy, particularly in relation to reinforcing legal frameworks for diversion of children from detention and increase its work on transitional justice, particularly through leveraging the potential of peacebuilding education, memorialization, child participation and child rights trainings. UNICEF will collaborate with the Office of War and Economic Crimes

³⁸ See: <https://endviolenceagainstchildrenconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Liberia-pledge.pdf>.

Court for Liberia, created by the President in 2024, to ensure that children's experiences and rights are at the forefront of its work. UNICEF will also support the development of statutes and procedures to ensure that international standards on children's rights under international criminal and humanitarian law are upheld.

WASH and climate

35. Contributing to UNSDCF outcome 1 and AAID (2025–2029) pillar 6, UNICEF will work with the Government, development partners and United Nations agencies to strengthen the WASH system, improve access to safe services, and address climate-related impacts on child health and education, including preparedness for seasonal flooding.

36. UNICEF will improve the WASH enabling environment by enhancing institutional frameworks, advocating for sustainable domestic funding, supporting policy and institutional reform, developing a management information system, and building planning and monitoring capacity at national and county levels.

37. The programme will promote integrated, inclusive service delivery, setting WASH standards for schools and health facilities, and strengthening menstrual hygiene guidelines. It will support safely managed sanitation, climate-adaptive solutions, and faecal sludge management in peri-urban areas, prioritizing infrastructure in the most disadvantaged counties.

38. Climate resilience will be mainstreamed across all WASH interventions, partnerships and innovations in climate-smart WASH technologies and community-based solutions while strengthening local preparedness systems in vulnerable areas.

Social policy and social protection

39. Contributing to UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 2 and the AAID (2025–2029) pillars 3 and 6, UNICEF will work with Government and partners to ensure all children – especially the most vulnerable – benefit from increased investment in child-focused policies and services. By strengthening public finance for children (PF4C) and improving budget transparency, UNICEF will help to optimize spending on essential services in education, health, nutrition, child protection and social protection.

40. To reduce child poverty and vulnerability, UNICEF will expand and institutionalize social protection systems. It will also strengthen cash transfers, develop a national framework, and build social service workforce capacity to address systemic gaps, improving child well-being and access to essential services, particularly health and education, for vulnerable households.

Programme effectiveness

41. To enhance impact, UNICEF will integrate cross-cutting priorities – such as community engagement, gender equality, partnerships, climate action and digital transformation – and coordinate systemic issues such as decentralization, adolescent girls, data use and PF4C. UNICEF strengths in communication, advocacy and behaviour change will promote child rights and participation across sectors, working closely with partners.

42. UNICEF will strengthen national data systems to generate quality, disaggregated data to monitor child rights, track Sustainable Development Goal progress and support policy development. UNICEF will support household surveys (Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)), real-time monitoring and data analyses. Aligned with the AAID (2025–2029) and building on successful investments in the health information system (DHIS2) for birth registration and the Child Protection

Information Management System for reporting on violence against children, UNICEF will leverage resources to support other national child-centred data systems strengthening. Closely working with ministries and academia, UNICEF will analyse multidimensional child poverty to inform national and local plans and budgets.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health and nutrition	3 750	22 067	25 817
Learning and skills development	3 400	10 988	14 388
Child protection	3 000	6 730	9 730
WASH and climate	1 300	7 517	8 817
Social policy and social protection	1 848	450	2 298
Programme effectiveness	10 027	5 500	15 527
Total	23 325	53 252	76 577

* Other resources-emergency of \$15,375 are expected to be mobilized as required.

Programme and risk management

43. The present document delineates UNICEF contributions to national results, serving as the primary accountability mechanism to the Executive Board for programme alignment and resources. The accountabilities related to the CPD are outlined in the policies and procedures governing the UNICEF programme and operations.

44. The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MoFDP) coordinates UNICEF country programme implementation. UNICEF will lead implementation, monitoring and reporting of outcomes 1 and 2 in the UNSDCF 2026–2030.

45. UNICEF will use the harmonized approach to cash transfers to manage finances and ensure value for money. Risks will be regularly assessed, with mitigation measures to maintain result quality and efficiency.

46. Potential external risks from climate change impacts, floods and epidemics will be mitigated by the establishment of partnerships with the United Nations, civil society and the Government for timely joint response and monitoring. Regular analysis, inter-agency early warning and emergency preparedness platforms, and fundraising strategies will help to make interventions shock-resilient.

47. UNICEF will uphold the “do no harm” principle, strengthening accountability to affected populations and actions to safeguarding children from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

48. UNICEF, with United Nations agencies, will aid the Government in generating data to monitor the NDP (AAID 2025–2029). Programme monitoring will involve field visits, mid-year and annual reviews, and a reporting framework to track progress, document lessons and adjust programmes. Digital tools will improve data collection and transparency.

49. With the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), UNICEF will enhance knowledge management by mapping evidence gaps, conducting child-centric risk analyses, and promoting research. Capacity-building will train local authorities in decentralized data management. Quarterly reviews and after-action reviews will foster learning and strategy adjustments.

50. In line with the UNICEF evaluation policy and as per the costed evaluation plan, the Liberia Country Office will conduct eight thematic evaluations and contribute to the roll-out of the monitoring and learning framework of the NDP in support of strengthening national monitoring and evaluation capacity.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Liberia – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2026–2030

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–38
National priorities: Sustainable Development Goals 1–17
UNSDCF outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcomes 1 and 2
Related Impact Results of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029: 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 1: By 2030, people in and of Liberia, especially children, young persons, women and people with disabilities, have achieved equitable human capital development with increased access to quality and affordable social services, leveraging digital solutions, rights-based approaches and transformative strategies to achieve their full potential.	1. More children survive and thrive, have access to quality and inclusive primary healthcare and nutrition systems, and communities adopt positive health seeking and dietary practices in all settings.	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care within two days of birth B: 76% (2019) T: 84%	LDHS 2019/20 MICS 2026	1.1. Strengthened, resilient and adaptive community-based primary healthcare and nutrition system with evidence-based policies and increased domestic funding.	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Liberia Children's Representatives Forum (LCRF), civil society organizations (CSOs), international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Scaling up Nutrition,	3 750	22 067	25 817
		Percentage of children aged 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of DTP-containing/Penta vaccine nationally B: 82% (2023) T: 95%	WUENIC DHIS2					
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel B: 84.4% (2019) T: 90%	LDHS MICS	1.2. Newborns, children, adolescents and mothers access quality and resilient primary healthcare, health and nutrition services,				
		Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are stunted B: 30% (2019) T: 25%	LDHS MICS					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		Percentage of children (aged 6–23 months) receiving a minimum number of food groups B: 9% (2023) T: 30% (2030)	Comprehensive Survey on Nutrition and Food Security LDHS	emphasizing adolescent girls' rights, emergency preparedness and response.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO, World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations			
Outcome 1 (as above)	2. Children and adolescents have access to, remain in, and learn from safe inclusive, equitable quality ECE, basic and secondary education and acquire transferrable skills.	Per cent of out-of-school children B: (2022): ECE (Total: 58.1%, F: 57.3%, M: 59.0%), Lower basic school (LBS) (T: 31.3%, F: 30.1%, M: 32.5%), Upper basic school (UBS) (Total: 26.2%, F: 25.1%, M: 27.3%) and senior secondary (Total: 34.6%, F: 36.0%, M: 33.1%) T: ECE (Total: 50%, F: 50%, M: 50%), LBS (T: 25%, F: 25%, M: 25%), UBS (Total: 20%, F: 20%, M: 20%) and senior secondary (Total: 30%, F: 30%, M: 30%)	EMIS/Annual School Census Report (ASCR)	2.1. Increased access to safe formal and non-formal education for children, including adolescent girls. 2.2. Improved foundational learning outcomes in safe, inclusive formal and non-formal settings. 2.3. Strengthened stakeholder capacity for evidence-based, equitably financed policies and decentralized implementation	Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), World Bank, European Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNFPA, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, CSOs, international NGOs, private sector, academia, LCRF	3 400	10 988	14 388
		Per cent of overage students B: (2021) ECE: 55.6% Primary: 45.2% Secondary: 16.7% T: ECE: 45%	EMIS/ASCR					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		Primary: 35% Secondary: 10%						
		Number of students enrolled in technical and vocational education and training (formal and informal) B: 19 715 (2019) T: 50 000 (M: 25 000 F: 25 000)	EMIS/ASCR and Youth Management Information System/MoYS					
		Transition rates: ECE to primary B: 13% (2021) T: 50% Primary to secondary B: 90% (91% M, 88% F) T: 95% (95% M, 95% F)	Education Sector Plan 2022/27 EMIS 2023/24 MICS					
Outcome 1 (as above) and outcome 2: By 2030, people in and of Liberia, particularly children, young persons, women and people with disabilities, effectively participate in and benefit from policies that promote trust, ensure peace gains are sustained, rule of law enforced, and social	3. Children and adolescents at risk, especially girls and out-of-school children, have access to quality child protection prevention response and legal identity services through birth registration.	Proportion of children (aged 0–5 years) whose birth is registered with civil authorities B: 66% (67% M, 65% F) (2019) T: 80% (80% M, 80% F)	LDHS	3.1. Children and adolescents at risk of violence or out of school have increased access to specialized social welfare, education, justice and legal identity services, particularly birth registration 3.2. Legal and policy frameworks are	MoGCSP, Ministry of Justice, MoYS, MoH, MoE, CSOs, LCRF	3 000	6 730	9 730
		Number of children who have experienced violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services through	Child Protection Information Management System					

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
cohesion and accountability systems strengthened both at national and subnational level.		UNICEF-supported programmes B: 15 428 (F: 70%, M: 30%) (2024) T: 50 000 (F: 51%, M: 49%)	Administrative data	strengthened to enhance child protection systems and legal identity, while also reinforcing advocacy efforts for increased child protection financing				
		Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to diversion order or a non-custodial measure B: 95% (F: 98%, M: 94%) (2024) T: 95% (F: 95%, M: 95%)						
Outcome 1 (as above)	4. More children, adolescent girls and women have access to inclusive climate-resilient and safe WASH services, and communities adopt positive hygiene practices in all settings.	Per cent of schools and healthcare facilities with access to at least basic WASH services B: (2023) Schools: Water: 55%; sanitation: 27%; hygiene: 69%) Healthcare facilities: Water: N/A; sanitation: 3%; hygiene: 36% T: Schools: Water: 60%; sanitation: 30%; hygiene: 80% Healthcare facilities: Water: 30%; sanitation: 15%; hygiene: 50%	JMP	4.1. Strengthened WASH systems through inclusive governance, evidence-based policies and enhanced domestic financing 4.2. Equitable, inclusive and climate-resilient WASH services and supplies in all targeted settings, prioritizing water and sanitation and	National WASH Commission, National Public Health Institute of Liberia, MoH, Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation CSOs, private sector	1 300	7 517	8 817
		Percentage of population using at least basic sanitation services B: 22.5% (2023) T: 30%	JMP					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		Existence of national water, sanitation and/or hygiene sector policy and strategy B: No T: Yes	Policy and strategy analysis, budget and finance analysis reports	promoting sustainability				
		UNICEF-supported child-sensitive programmes build climate and disaster resilience, reduce environmental degradation, and promote low-carbon, sustainable development B: No T: Yes	UNICEF Liberia Country Office Annual Report					
Outcomes 1 and 2 (as above)	5. More children and adolescents benefit from a sustainable, shock-resistant, integrated and child-sensitive social protection framework that prioritizes children, adolescent girls and marginalized populations, particularly in priority areas and disadvantaged counties.	Extent to which social sector spending is regularly monitored at national and subnational levels to inform policies and programmes to reduce child poverty and inequalities B: Not monitored (2024) T: Moderately monitored	Government budget and PF4C	5.1. Increased government investment in social services strengthens PF4C, enhances budget transparency/efficiency, including gender-responsive budgeting, and improves decentralized resource allocation for children's well-being. 5.2. Liberia adopts a sustainable, child-sensitive	MoFDP, MoGCSP, World Bank	1 848	450	2 298
		Percentage of children benefiting from social protection programmes B: 6.2% (2024) T: 25%	Administrative data					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				and gender-responsive social protection framework prioritizing disadvantaged children and adolescent girls				
	6. The Liberia country programme is effectively designed, coordinated, managed, supported and resourced to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children in all settings.	Standard performance indicators (each year) B: 0% T: >85% Performance against the eight corporate gender equality standards Baseline: No Target: Yes	InSight	6.1. Effective programme planning, monitoring, implementation and evaluation are delivered. 6.2. Effective risk analysis, resilience and emergency preparedness and response measures are executed. 6.3. Cohesive programming integrates innovation, gender equality, social behaviour change, climate action, disability inclusion and adolescent engagement.	MFDP, LISGIS, CSOs	10 027	5 500	15 527
Total resources						23 325	53 252	76 577