

# Country programme Development results and resources



Expenses  Budget 

LBR\_D\_6.1  LBR\_D\_4.2  LBR\_D\_3.2  LBR\_D\_2.2  LBR\_D\_1.3  LBR\_D\_1.2 

Total expense	Total budget	IATI identifier	Result statement	Outcome
\$4,463,415.66	\$5,560,445.65	XM-DAC-41146-LBR_D_1.2	The essential social services environment in Liberia is characterized by myriad of challenges, most importantly, inadequate capacities and means among both duty bearers and rights holders which lead to 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 low capacity to supervise and	LBR_D_1.2

monitor the policy and strategy implementation. The situation is further exacerbated by limitations of data collection and utilization. A severely constrained fiscal space has reduced investments in the above .critical areas of concern

\$0.00	\$0.00	XM-DAC-41146-LBR_D_1.3	Un Coordination	LBR_D_1.3
\$1,893,898.07	\$2,235,691.30	XM-DAC-41146-LBR_D_2.2	Before 2014, the Liberian economy had grown by 8.4 percent and 8.8 percent 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 have continued to portray a declining economy including 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 export of primary extractive	LBR_D_2.2

commodities whose market remain  
.volatile

\$7,385,489.91	\$10,676,127.02	XM-DAC-41146- LBR_D_3.2	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	LBR_D_3.2
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\$4,382,180.54	\$5,316,341.51	XM-DAC-41146- LBR_D_4.2	The UN will support the Government, in an integrated matter, to enhance citizen participation and strengthen the peace-building, reconciliation and inclusive mechanisms to pre-empt and address conflict and its causes, sustain peace and enhance social cohesion; strengthen capacities of national and sub-national actors to develop, amend and implement legislation and policies in compliance with human rights standards; enhance public trust and confidence in justice, security and rule of law institutions at national and subnational levels; and promote better knowledge and	LBR_D_4.2
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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

\$231,928.36

\$206,154.46

XM-DAC-41146-  
LBR\_D\_6.1

There are governance deficits in Liberia which severely hamper 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

LBR\_D\_6.1

belonging to three broad categories: i)  
Not regulated, ii) Low performance  
and wages; Mismatch between  
positions grade and remuneration and  
also lack of job descriptions