

## RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – LIBERIA SDG PROFILE CARD

<b>REGION</b>	SUB-SAHARA AFRICA
HDI/Rank	0.430 (2014) 177/188 Source: UNDP HDR 2015
Inequality adjusted HDI	0.280 (2014) Source: UNDP HDR 2015
Nationally established MPI	0.374 (2013) Source: OPHI Liberia country briefing June 2016
Income Level	Low-income country
UN Development Status	Least developed country (New Deal country)
GDP Per capita	USD 455.9 (2015)
Population size	4.503 million (2015) Source: UNDESA World Population Prospects, 2015 Revisions

SDGs Goals/Targets	Thematic Area/Sector, as Identified in Key Government Planning Documents	National Development Plan	Identify National Indicators for the Specific Targets	Institution Responsible for Target implementation (line ministries) <sup>1</sup>	Any relevant comment related to this priority target area in the National Development Plan?	
		Identify closest Goal/Target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG Goal/Target				
	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as	Inclusiveness (AFT Key objective 2) Wealth creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Increase inclusiveness for a more equal and just society<sup>1</sup></li><li>- Accelerate growth for wealth creation<sup>2</sup></li><li>- Recovering output and growth<sup>3</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Share of people living below the poverty line</b> (below 1 USD/day), (%,</li></ul>	MOFDP	

<sup>1</sup> See Annex at the end of the document for a list of acronyms.



PEOPLE	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Wealth creation (AFT Key objective 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accelerate growth for wealth creation<sup>9</sup></li> <li>- Recovering output and growth<sup>10</sup></li> <li>- <sup>11</sup>Ensure equal access to a high quality, free and compulsory basic education and a variety of post-basic education and training opportunities that lead to an improved livelihood<sup>12</sup></li> <li>- Assure equitable access to free basic education for all children and youth, including girls and the disabled, with improved outcomes<sup>13</sup></li> <li>- Improve quality, relevant, and accessibility of secondary, vocational/technical education, programs and to alternative basic education programs for out of school adolescents and youth<sup>14</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of quality health services of proven effectiveness delivered close to the community, endowed with the necessary resources and supported by effective systems<sup>15</sup></li> <li>- Make health care available to all people in Liberia, regardless of their position in society, and at a cost that is affordable to the country<sup>16</sup></li> <li>- Expand equitable access to environmentally-friendly and sustainable water, sanitation services and solid waste management – including for the poorest and most vulnerable communities<sup>17</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to modern energy services and affordable power for community and economic transformation<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>HDI</b></li> <li>- <b>Real GDP growth rate</b> (%; year-on-year); disaggregated by agriculture, industry, services)</li> <li>- <b>Gross National Income, PPP, per capita (USD)</b></li> <li>- <b>Net enrollment rate of actual school age going pupils 6- 11 years of age</b> (by gender, children with disabilities, rural/urban areas, county)</li> <li>- <b>Net secondary enrollment rates in counties</b> (by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> <li>- <b>Share of population (%) within 5 km of a health facility</b> (by county)</li> <li>- <b>Share of rural/ urban population (%) with access to protected (improved) drinking water collection points</b></li> <li>- <b>Share of rural/urban population (%) with access to sanitation</b> (onsite, offsite, solid waste)</li> <li>- <b>Cost of electricity from national grid to consumers</b></li> </ul>	MOFDP MCAs	
		Education			MOE	
		Health			MOHSW	
		Water and sanitation			NWRSB LWSC	
		Power and energy			Energy Technical Committee LEC RREA	

		Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Increase affordable access to electricity grid in population and production centers, including women<sup>19</sup></li><li>- Strengthen women’ participation in income generating and employment opportunities in agriculture, fisheries and MSMEs and formal sector<sup>20</sup></li></ul>	(USD/KWH, disaggregated by residential customer rate, commercial customer rate; by county) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Electrification rate:</b> Number of urban and rural households with electricity installations (disaggregated by low-income households, other residential households; national grid and off-grid solutions; by county)</li></ul>		
PEOPLE	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Protect the poor and most vulnerable households and groups from poverty, deprivation and hunger, support them in attaining a minimum standard of living<sup>21</sup></li><li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>22</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving social transfers</b> (disaggregated by men/ women-headed households, child-headed households)</li><li>- <b>Percentage of vulnerable households accessing social services</b></li><li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Unemployment rate (% of people of working age 15+ years in Liberia; of which share of youth unemployment (15-34 years); b) Informal employment rate (% of people of working age derive major source of household income from informal employment); c) Vulnerable employment rate (Proportion of own-</li></ul></li></ul>	MOFDP MOGD MOHSW MOE MOYS	
		Disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Improved access by PWD to basic social services and skill development<sup>23</sup></li></ul>		MOHSW	
		HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To improve the quality and coverage of health treatment, social support, employment and economic opportunities for HIV-affected persons<sup>24</sup></li></ul>		MOHSW	

				<p>account and contributing family workers in total employment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Youth literacy rate of population between ages 15 to 24</b> (% , disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> <li>- PLVHA are enrolled at all levels of the educational system at rates comparable to other school-going Liberians<sup>25</sup></li> <li>- Rates of poverty and unemployment among PLWHA decline towards the national averages<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>		
<b>PEOPLE</b>	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 13</p>	<p>Social protection</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Public housing and buildings</p> <p>MSMEs growth and financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect the poor and most vulnerable households and groups from poverty, deprivation and hunger, support them in attaining a minimum standard of living<sup>27</sup></li> <li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>28</sup></li> <li>- Improved access by PWD to basic social services and skill development<sup>29</sup></li> <li>- Expand access to affordable housing, including for low income groups and women<sup>30</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to financial services for MSMEs<sup>31</sup></li> <li>- Prioritizing finance for farmers, MSMEs and priority value chains; recapitalizing depleting Savings and Loans associations<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving social transfers</b> (disaggregated by men/ women-headed households, child-headed households)</li> <li>- <b>Percentage of vulnerable households accessing social services</b></li> <li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Unemployment rate (% of people of working age 15+ years in Liberia; of which share of youth unemployment (15-34 years); b) Informal employment rate (% of people of working age derive major source of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>MFDP MOGD MOHSW MOE MOYS</p> <p>NHA</p> <p>MOCI</p> <p>MOFDP Central Bank</p>	

PEOPLE	Macroeconomic and debt management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen and expand financial system in order to improve access to credit and asset accumulation by the domestic private sector, including MSMEs, agriculture, women, youth, and PWD<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>	household income from informal employment); c) Vulnerable employment rate (Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment)	MOPT LTA LTC	
	Post and telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve domestic and international Internet broadband connectivity<sup>34</sup></li> <li>- Promote efficient, secure and affordable phone service throughout the country<sup>35</sup></li> </ul>	- <b>Youth literacy rate of population between ages 15 to 24</b> (% , disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)	MOCI LC MOJ	
	Property rights and contract enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clarify and transparently enforce property rights and commercial contracts through strengthened laws and implementing institutions, namely courts and arbitration. Make contract enforcement available to more MSMEs<sup>36</sup></li> </ul>	- Increased number of low-income housing units and communities built in each county <sup>40</sup>	LC MOCI	
	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop community and private-sector forest enterprises to increase incomes, provide jobs including for women and youth, and increase government revenues<sup>37</sup></li> </ul>	- Increased pro-poor allocation of public housing <sup>41</sup>	LC MOLME MOJ	
	Land tenure and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop comprehensive national land tenure, including a land use system, that provides equitable access to land and security of tenure so as to facilitate inclusive, sustained growth and development, ensure peace and security, and provide sustainable management of the environment<sup>38</sup></li> <li>- In a consultative manner, formulate, approve and carry out enhanced land use policies and strategies that clarify rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, including women, and improve sustainable investment in land<sup>39</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased sustainable financing and equity-building deposit mobilization for MSMEs<sup>42</sup></li> <li>- Growth of deposits and loans to MSMEs<sup>43</sup></li> <li>- Increased share of households and MSMEs using banking services<sup>44</sup></li> <li>- Increased number of contracts and property rights cases resolved<sup>45</sup></li> <li>- Surveys show perceptions of clearer definition of communal and private land claims, including claims of women<sup>46</sup></li> </ul>		

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number of viable community and private sector forestry enterprises<sup>47</sup></li> <li>- <b>Land parcels with title with ownership to land recorded in land registry</b>, share (%) of registered female ownership, disaggregated by public, private and community land, cross-cutting biodiversity land; <i>measured by milestones</i>:            -(i) No land administration policy, no law establishing the Land Agency; -(ii) Land administration policy statement completed, validated, turned over to GoL; -(iii) Land administration law is enacted; -(iv) Land cadastre operational and recording land parcels</li> <li>- <b>Proportion of surveyed land that is registered with the National Archives</b> (proxy indicator)</li> </ul>		
PEOPLE	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability<sup>48</sup></li> <li>- Implementing a revised 7-year Health and investment Plan for over the next two fiscal years, in response to weaknesses exposed by the crisis and to build a more resilient system<sup>49</sup></li> <li>- Meeting revised education investment priorities in response to the crisis, including: to improve the quality of</li> </ul>		MOHSW	
		Education			MOE	

		<p>Water and sanitation</p> <p>Social protection</p> <p>Security</p>	<p>primary, secondary, vocational and Alternative Basic Education (ABE) programs and to improve functional educational services and management at all levels and ensure a gender responsive education system<sup>50</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WASH Ebola response and recovery implementation plan including increasing access to gender friendly WASH services as well as revised Water and Sanitation Expansion Plan<sup>51</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen the response program under way to expand cash transfers to at least 50,000 EVD affected households in extreme poverty, as part of building social protection systems to address risks and shocks inclusive of female headed households, women community networks<sup>52</sup></li> <li>- Ensure adequate investment in Liberia's security sector to ensure the capacity necessary to maintain security and rule of law following UNMIL's departure<sup>53</sup></li> </ul>		<p>NWRSB</p> <p>MOHSW</p> <p>MIA</p>	
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>						
<b>PEOPLE</b>	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect the poorest and more vulnerable households and groups from poverty , deprivation and hunger, support them in attaining a minimum standard of living<sup>54</sup></li> <li>- Develop and implement a comprehensive policy and fiscally sustainable system for social protection to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable households and groups<sup>55</sup></li> <li>- Strengthening the response program underway to expand cash transfers to at least 50,000 EVD affected households in extreme poverty, as part of building a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving social transfers</b> (disaggregated by men/ women-headed households, child-headed households)</li> <li>- Reduced number of households in Liberia extreme poverty and/or with inadequate nutrition<sup>60</sup></li> <li>- Rates of poverty and unemployment among</li> </ul>	<p>MOHSW</p> <p>MOFDP</p> <p>MOHSW</p> <p>MOHSW</p>	



		<p>Disabled</p> <p>HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Agriculture and food security</p>	<p>social protection system to address risks and shocks inclusive of female headed households, women community networks<sup>56</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve access by PWD to basic social services and skill development<sup>57</sup></li> <li>- To improve the quality and coverage of health treatment, social support, employment and economic opportunities for HIV-affected persons<sup>58</sup></li> <li>- MOA in partnership with other stakeholders will work on the maintenance of strategic food reserves<sup>59</sup></li> </ul>	<p>PLWHA decline toward the national averages<sup>61</sup></p>	MOA	
PEOPLE	<p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>	<p>Agriculture and food security</p> <p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve nutrition for all Liberians<sup>62</sup></li> <li>- Improve household nutrition, especially for vulnerable households<sup>63</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of quality health services of proven effectiveness, delivered close to the community, enclosed with the necessary resources and supported by effective systems<sup>64</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced mortality and stunting by 25% and increased immunization coverage by 25% for the under-5 population<sup>65</sup></li> </ul>	MOA MOHSW	
PEOPLE	<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge,</p>	<p>Agriculture and food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote a robust, competitive and modernized agriculture sector supportive of sustainable economic growth and development<sup>66</sup></li> <li>- Increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability, especially for smallholders including women and youth<sup>67</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to machinery, fertilizer storage, credit, training, technical assistance, market information, and improved technologies and related</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish</b> [MT/ha for selected key commodities]</li> <li>- <b>Ratio of agricultural imports to total domestic agricultural consumption/ production</b> of key commodities where Liberia strives for self-sufficiency resp. reduced import quantities. <b>Key commodities:</b> (agricultural sub-sectors taken from</li> </ul>	MOA MOFDP Central Bank Commercial banks	

PEOPLE	financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Land tenure and use	<p>services – through farmer groups and nuclear farms<sup>68</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOA programs will continue to address the training needs of farmers with research and extension services and improve small-holders' access to credit<sup>69</sup></li> <li>- Since agriculture technology is a public good, especially for small-holder farmers, the MOA will sponsor research that is relevant to them<sup>70</sup></li> <li>- In a consultative manner, formulate, approve and carry out enhanced land use policies and strategies that clarify rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, including women, and improved sustainable investment in land<sup>71</sup></li> <li>- Improve the alignment of land policies on public, communal and private lands and related laws with the Constitution, current laws or treaties , and current conditions and realities<sup>72</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Liberia Export Strategy): Cocoa, palm oil, Fishery, Rubber</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of commercial bank credit to the agriculture sector (or commercial farmers - to be discussed with CBL) (%), share of agricultural credits to women</b></li> <li>- Increased incomes of small smallholders and fishers<sup>73</sup></li> <li>- <b>Land parcels with title with ownership to land recorded in land registry</b>, share (%) of registered female ownership, disaggregated by public, private and community land, cross-cutting biodiversity land; <i>measured by milestones:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-(i) No land administration policy, no law establishing the Land Agency; - (ii) Land administration policy statement completed, validated, turned over to GoL;</li> <li>-(iii) Land administration law is enacted; - (iv) Land cadastre operational and recording land parcels</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Proportion of surveyed land that is registered with the National Archives</b> (proxy indicator)</li> </ul>	LC MOJ	
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<b>PEOPLE</b>	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Agriculture and food security  Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability, especially for smallholders including women and youth<sup>74</sup></li> <li>- To improve management of the environment to ensure it is protected and contributes to sustainable economic development and growth in all sectors and at all levels<sup>75</sup></li> <li>- Develop and implement clear environmental policies and quality standards to guide environmental management, including a National Plan for a Low Carbon, climate resilient economy<sup>76</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved public understanding and support for addressing environmental issues and policies<sup>77</sup></li> <li>- New know-how to formulate Liberians climate change policy framework<sup>78</sup></li> </ul>	MOA EPA	
<b>PEOPLE</b>	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed					
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>						

PEOPLE	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of quality health services of proven effectiveness delivered close to the community, endowed with the necessary resources and supported by effective systems<sup>79</sup></li> <li>- Make health care available to all people in Liberia, regardless of their position in society and at a cost that is affordable to the country<sup>80</sup></li> <li>- Implementing a revised 7-year Health investment Plan over the next two fiscal years in response to weaknesses exposed by the crisis and to build a more resilient system<sup>81</sup></li> </ul>	- <b>Proportion of maternal deaths</b> per 100,000 live births (number)	MOHSW	
PEOPLE	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of quality health services of proven effectiveness delivered close to the community, endowed with the necessary resources and supported by effective systems<sup>82</sup></li> <li>- Make health care available to all people in Liberia, regardless of their position in society and at a cost that is affordable to the country<sup>83</sup></li> <li>- Implementing a revised 7-year Health investment Plan over the next two fiscal years in response to weaknesses exposed by the crisis and to build a more resilient system<sup>84</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Children (%) under 1 year who received Measles vaccine</b> <i>[% of children aged 0 to 11 months]</i></li> <li>- <b>Proportion of under-five deaths</b> per 1,000 live births (number)</li> </ul>	MOHSW	
PEOPLE	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS and mitigate its impact on persons living with HIV and AIDS and their families<sup>85</sup></li> <li>- To decrease risk behavior by increasing knowledge of HIV and AIDS among traditional, religious and community leaders<sup>86</sup></li> </ul>	- Reduced HIV and AIDS incidence to below 1.5% and a mitigated impact on the well-being of infected and affected persons, especially women and girls <sup>88</sup>	MOHSW	

			- To increase the quality and coverage of health treatment, social support, employment and economic opportunities for HIV-affected persons <sup>87</sup>	- Increased share (and ideally all) of infants are protected from HIV/AIDS by PMTCT interventions <sup>89</sup>		
PEOPLE	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being					
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol					
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents					
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes					
PEOPLE	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and	Health	- Increase access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of quality health services of proven effectiveness delivered close to the community, endowed with the necessary resources and supported by effective systems <sup>90</sup>	- <b>Share of population (%) within 5 km of a health facility</b> (by county) - <b>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving social transfers</b> (disaggregated by	MOHSW	

	access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make health care available to all people in Liberia, regardless of their position in society and at a cost that is affordable to the country<sup>91</sup></li> <li>- Develop and implement a comprehensive policy and fiscally sustainable system for social protection to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable households and groups<sup>92</sup></li> </ul>	men/ women-headed households, child-headed households) - <b>Percentage of vulnerable households accessing social services</b>		
<b>PEOPLE</b>	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination					
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>						
<b>PEOPLE</b>	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assure equitable access to free basic education for all children and youth, including girls and the disabled, with improved outcomes<sup>93</sup></li> <li>- Improve quality, relevance, and accessibility of secondary, vocational/technical education programs and to alternative basic education programs for out-of-school adolescents and youth<sup>94</sup></li> <li>- Improve PTA and national oversight, standards, coordination and monitoring mechanisms to ensure quality education, including non-government ECCD programs for children aged 0-to-5 years<sup>95</sup></li> <li>- Increase numbers and improve competencies of teachers in formal schools and alternative basic education programs<sup>96</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Net enrollment rate of actual school age going pupils 6- 11 years of age</b> (by gender, children with disabilities, rural/urban areas, county)</li> <li>- <b>Retention rates of students from primary through to tertiary education</b> (% , by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Net secondary enrollment rates in counties</b> (by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Passing rate of the national examination results</b></li> <li>- Increased number of teachers with certified training<sup>98</sup></li> </ul>	MOE	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting revised education investment priorities in response to the crisis including: to improve the quality of primary, secondary, vocational and Alternative Basic Education (ABE) programs; and to improve functional educational services and management at all levels and ensure a gender responsive education system<sup>97</sup></li> </ul>			
PEOPLE	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve PTA and national oversight, standards, coordination and monitoring mechanisms to ensure quality education, including non-government ECCD programs for children aged 0-to-5 years<sup>99</sup></li> </ul>		MOE	
PEOPLE	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the quality and relevance of higher education and TVET learning in Liberian context<sup>100</sup></li> <li>- Meeting revised education investment priorities in response to the crisis including: to improve the quality of primary, secondary, vocational and Alternative Basic Education (ABE) programs; and to improve functional educational services and management at all levels and ensure a gender responsive education system<sup>101</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Enrolment by type of specific TVET-programs</b> (tbd; in its multiple settings (including formal TVET, workplace and community-based TVET))</li> <li>- Share of university graduates receiving ....employment in the last 12 months</li> </ul>	TVET Task Force MOYS	
PEOPLE	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Education  Youth empowerment  Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve quality, relevance, and accessibility of secondary, vocational/technical education programs and to alternative basic education programs for out-of-school adolescents and youth<sup>102</sup></li> <li>- Increase youth access to health, education and ICT services<sup>103</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Retention rates of students from primary through to tertiary education</b> (% by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Proportion of youth with completed TVET who have gainful employment for the last 12 months</b></li> </ul>	MOE TVET Task Force MOYS MOHSW	

		Labor and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>104</sup></li> <li>- Ensure that the education and training system prepares the labor force to meet the skills needs of the economy<sup>105</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> </ul>		
PEOPLE	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure equal access to high quality, free and compulsory basic education and a variety of post-basic education and training opportunities that lead to an improved livelihood<sup>106</sup></li> <li>- Assure equitable access to free basic education for all children and youth, including girls and the disabled, with improved outcomes<sup>107</sup></li> <li>- Improve quality, relevance, and accessibility of secondary, vocational/technical education programs and to alternative basic education programs for out-of-school adolescents and youth<sup>108</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Net enrollment rate of actual school age going pupils 6- 11 years of age</b> (by gender, children with disabilities, rural/urban areas, county)</li> <li>- <b>Retention rates of students from primary through to tertiary education</b> (% by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Net secondary enrollment rates in counties</b> (by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Passing rate of the national examination results</b></li> <li>- Increased number of teachers with certified training<sup>114</sup></li> <li>- <b>Proportion of youth with completed TVET who have gainful employment for the last 12 months</b></li> <li>- <b>Proportion of youth with completed TVET who have gainful employment for the last 12 months</b></li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes,</b></li> </ul>	MOE MOGD	
		Youth empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase youth access to health, education and ICT services<sup>109</sup></li> </ul>		MOYS	
		Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>110</sup></li> <li>- Increase the share of children living with families; improve conditions in child care institutions and increase participation in social insurance schemes<sup>111</sup></li> </ul>		MOFDP MOHSW	
		Disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access by PWD to basic social services and skill development<sup>112</sup></li> </ul>		MOHSW	
		HIV and AIDS			MOHSW	



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve the quality and coverage of health treatment and social support, employment and economic opportunities for HIV-affected persons<sup>113</sup></li> </ul>	<b>who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PLWHIV are enrolled at all levels of the educational system at rates comparable to other school-going Liberians<sup>115</sup></li> </ul>		
<b>PEOPLE</b>	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Inclusiveness (AFT Key objective 2)  Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase inclusiveness for a more equal and just society<sup>116</sup></li> <li>- Ensure equal access to high quality, free and compulsory basic education and a variety of post-basic education and training opportunities that lead to an improved livelihood<sup>117</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Youth literacy rate</b> of population between ages 15 to 24 (% , disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> </ul>	MOE MOYS MOGD	
<b>PEOPLE</b>	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Environment  HIV and AIDS  Disabled Human Rights  Peace building and reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen ownership and capacity of government agencies, private sector and CSOs to understand and monitor environmental policies and regulations<sup>118</sup></li> <li>- Improve society's perception and acceptance of PLWHIV<sup>119</sup></li> <li>- Improve society's perceptions of PWDs<sup>120</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen commitment and awareness communities and CSOs to advance human rights particularly for vulnerable groups<sup>121</sup></li> <li>- Enhance national identity<sup>122</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved public understanding and support for addressing environmental issues and policies<sup>123</sup></li> <li>- Reduced discrimination and stigma against PLWHA<sup>124</sup></li> <li>- Improved understanding of the history and commonality of Liberia by all Liberians towards national unity<sup>125</sup></li> </ul>	MOE MLME EPA MOHSW   MOIA GC	
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>						

PEOPLE	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Peace building and reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand access to and engagement of women, marginalized groups and especially youth to social and economic opportunities and participation in peace building leadership roles<sup>126</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased participation in peace-building, reconciliation at national and local levels and enhanced leadership roles by marginalized groups, especially women and youth<sup>143</sup></li> </ul>	INHRC National Reconciliation Task Force MOIA	
		Justice and rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen integrity of the justice system and reduce corruption and human rights violations, especially of women and children in the justice system<sup>127</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of people that are satisfied with the quality of judicial system or rule of law available to their household</b> (% of people satisfied and very satisfied, disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> </ul>	GC MOJ	
		International trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate exports (e.g. through special export processing zones, improved trade agreements, and training for entrepreneurs including women)<sup>128</sup></li> </ul>		MOCI	
		Monetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen and expand the financial system in order to improve access to credit and asset accumulation by the domestic private sector, including MSMEs, agriculture, women, youth, and PWD<sup>129</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of commercial bank credit to the agriculture sector (or commercial farmers - to be discussed with CBL) (%), share of agricultural credits to women</b></li> </ul>	MOFDP Central Bank	
		Public housing and buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand access to affordable housing, including for low-income groups and women<sup>130</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase forest production, exports, value-added and employment including of youth, women and other vulnerable groups<sup>144</sup></li> </ul>	LC MOLME	
		Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop community and private sector forest enterprises to increase incomes, provide jobs, including for women and youth, and increase government revenue<sup>131</sup></li> </ul>			
		Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assure equitable access to free basic education for all children and youth, including girls and the disabled, with improved outcomes<sup>132</sup></li> <li>- Improve quality, relevance, and accessibility of secondary, vocational/technical education programs and to alternative basic education programs for out-of-school adolescents<sup>133</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Net enrollment rate of actual school age going pupils 6- 11 years of age</b> (by gender, children with disabilities, rural/urban areas, county)</li> <li>- <b>Retention rates of students from primary through to tertiary education</b> (% by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> </ul>	MOE	
		Health			MOHSW	

PEOPLE		Civil service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make health care available to all people in Liberia, regardless of their position in society, and at a cost that is affordable to the country<sup>134</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Net secondary enrollment rates in counties</b> (by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> </ul>	LC MOLME	
		Land tenure and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure equal opportunity based on gender, age (youth), and disabilities at all levels of the civil service<sup>135</sup></li> <li>- In a consultative manner, formulate, approve and carry out enhanced land use policies and strategies that clarify rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, including women, and improve sustainable investment in land<sup>136</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Youth literacy rate</b> of population between ages 15 to 24 (% , disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> <li>- <b>Proportion of maternal deaths</b> per 100,000 live births (number)</li> </ul>		MOHSW
		Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement a comprehensive policy and fiscally sustainable system for social protection to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable households and groups<sup>137</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil service appointments and promotions show improved balance in terms of gender, age (youth), disabilities and tribal origin<sup>145</sup></li> </ul>	-	
		Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>138</sup></li> <li>- Increase women's participation in the community decision-making process<sup>139</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen women participation in income generation and employment opportunities in agriculture, fisheries, and MSMEs and formal sector<sup>140</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Land parcels with title with ownership to land recorded in land registry</b>, share (%) of registered female ownership, disaggregated by public, private and community land, cross-cutting biodiversity land;</li> </ul>	MOGD	
		Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WASH Ebola response recovery implementation plan including increasing access to gender friendly WASH services as well as revised Water and Sanitation Expansion Plan<sup>141</sup></li> </ul>	<p><i>measured by milestones:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-(i) No land administration policy, no law establishing the Land Agency; -(ii) Land administration policy statement completed, Validated, turned over to GoL; -(iii) Land administration law is enacted; -(iv) Land cadastre operational and recording land parcels</li> </ul>		
		Property rights and contract enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women's rights and claims to forest resources and rights to property better defined and protected<sup>142</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Proportion of surveyed land that is registered with the</b></li> </ul>		

				<b>National Archives</b> (proxy indicator) - <b>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving social transfers</b> (disaggregated by men/ women-headed households, child-headed households) - <b>Share of women (%) in leadership, elected or appointed</b> (in cabinet positions, legislative, judiciary, private sector, community councils) - <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)		
<b>PEOPLE</b>	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Gender equality	- Improve the capacity of women to respond to gender-based violence and traditional practices <sup>146</sup>	- Decrease the incidence of traditional practices harmful to women and girls through awareness in schools, communities, villages, etc. <sup>147</sup>	MOGD	
<b>PEOPLE</b>	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Gender equality	- Improve the capacity of women to respond to gender-based violence and traditional practices <sup>148</sup>	- Decrease the incidence of traditional practices harmful to women and girls through awareness in schools, communities, villages, etc. <sup>149</sup> - Trafficking in persons (TIP)	MOGD MOIA MOJ	
<b>PEOPLE</b>	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public					

	services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate					
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the socio-economic and political status and capacity of women in Liberia<sup>150</sup></li> <li>- Increase women's participation in the community decision-making process<sup>151</sup></li> </ul>	- <b>Share of women (%) in leadership, elected or appointed</b> (in cabinet positions, legislative, judiciary, private sector, community councils)	MOGD	
<b>PEOPLE</b>	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences					
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>						
<b>PLANET</b>	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand equitable access to environmentally-friendly and sustainable water, sanitation services and solid waste management – including for the poorest and more vulnerable communities<sup>152</sup></li> <li>- WASH Ebola response and recovery implementation plan including increasing</li> </ul>	- <b>Share of rural/ urban population (%) with access to protected (improved) drinking water collection points</b>	NWRSB LWSC	

			access to gender friendly WASH services as well as revised Water and Sanitation Expansion Plan <sup>153</sup>			
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand equitable access to environmentally-friendly and sustainable water, sanitation services and solid waste management – including for the poorest and more vulnerable communities<sup>154</sup></li> <li>- Increase safe hygiene practices (e.g. hand washing and reduced open defecation) by working with community organizations and schools<sup>155</sup></li> <li>- WASH Ebola response and recovery implementation plan including increasing access to gender friendly WASH services as well as revised Water and Sanitation Expansion Plan<sup>156</sup></li> <li>- Ensure equal access to high quality, free and compulsory basic education and a variety of post-basic education and training opportunities that lead to an improved livelihood<sup>157</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of rural/urban population (%) with access to sanitation (onsite, offsite, solid waste)</b></li> <li>- Increased number of schools that meet minimum standards for safety, sanitary facilities and educational materials<sup>158</sup></li> </ul>	NWRSB MOE	
<b>PLANET</b>	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand equitable access to environmentally-friendly and sustainable water, sanitation services and solid waste management – including for the poorest and more vulnerable communities<sup>159</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced infection rates from diarrhea and water borne diseases<sup>160</sup></li> </ul>	NWRSB LWSC	

	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity					
<b>PLANET</b>	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage, expand and sustain Liberia's WASH services through a clear, functional and inclusive WASH governance structure and with strengthened operational guidelines, training and financing<sup>161</sup></li> <li>- Improve WASH sector monitoring capacity and communication<sup>162</sup></li> </ul>		NWRSB LWSC	
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage, expand and sustain Liberia's WASH services through a clear, functional and inclusive WASH governance structure and with strengthened operational guidelines, training and financing<sup>163</sup></li> <li>- Improve WASH sector monitoring capacity and communication<sup>164</sup></li> </ul>	- Reduced disposal of solid waste in unmanaged sites (like streams or backyards) <sup>165</sup>	NWRSB LWSC	
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>						
<b>PLANET</b>	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries					

	taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries					
<b>PLANET</b>	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<p>Forestry</p> <p>Mining development and management</p> <p>Agriculture and food security</p> <p>Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand sustainably harvested forest flora and fauna for domestic and export markets, through improved user rights, increased community participation in decision making and sustainable forest management<sup>166</sup></li> <li>- Minimize illegal harvesting of forest resources and assimilate and strengthen the informal forestry sector<sup>167</sup></li> <li>- Improve regulatory system and compliance of mineral production, with increased transparency and COS monitoring of concession agreements, mineral revenues and regulatory compliance for environment and worker safety, including elimination of child labor<sup>168</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen small-scale mining, with more quality employment opportunities<sup>169</sup></li> <li>- Increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability, especially for smallholders including women and youth<sup>170</sup></li> <li>- Increase fishery production in a sustainable manner<sup>171</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen ownership and participation of communities in decentralized natural resource management and decision making on environmental issues<sup>172</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share (%) of forest area under legal protection</b> by forest rangers</li> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession - 5 sub-criteria):</b> Corporate tax (% of profit); Royalties (% of FOB value) ; Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax) ; Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated); Import duties (% CIF value)</li> <li>- <b>Investment of mineral sector into local socio-economic development</b> USD per annum (% of gross revenue)</li> <li>- <b>Upstream investments of extractive industries, local value-added:</b> - Share (%) of capital goods purchased locally per annual; - Share (%) of services purchased locally per annual; - Share (%) of consumables purchased locally per annual</li> <li>- <b>Number of artisanal and small-scale miner cooperatives formed</b></li> <li>- <b>Number of demarcated areas for licensed artisanal small-scale mining</b></li> </ul>	LC MOLME	



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish</b> [MT/ha for selected key commodities]</li> <li>- Enhanced awareness participation and capacities of MAC and CSOs to engage in all aspects of environmental policy<sup>173</sup></li> </ul>		
<b>PLANET</b>	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Agriculture and food security	- MPW will address infrastructure needs for transportation. Storage and trucking will come from the private sector and cooperatives <sup>174</sup>		MOA	
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment					
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse					

	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle					
PLANET	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities					
	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature					
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>						
PLANET	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement clear environmental policies and quality standards to guide environmental management including a National Plan for a Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Economy<sup>175</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen ownership and capacity of government agencies, the private sector and CSOs to understand and monitor environmental policies and regulations<sup>176</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New know-how to formulate Liberians climate change policy framework<sup>177</sup></li> <li>- Enhance awareness participation and capacities of MACs and CSOs to engage in all aspects of environmental policy<sup>178</sup></li> </ul>	MOLME	
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement clear environmental policies and quality standards to guide environmental</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New know-how to formulate Liberians climate change policy framework<sup>181</sup></li> </ul>	MOLME	

		Power and energy	management including a National Plan for a Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Economy <sup>179</sup> - Supply affordable power from the grid to MSMEs, industries and households in urban areas, while supporting alternative modes of generation that can extend electricity to off the grid areas using small-scale thermal, solar and hydro-technologies <sup>180</sup>			
<b>PLANET</b>	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Environment	- Strengthen ownership and capacity of government agencies, the private sector and CSOs to understand and monitor environmental policies and regulations <sup>182</sup>	- Enhance awareness participation and capacities of MACs and CSOs to engage in all aspects of environmental policy <sup>183</sup>	MOLME	
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>						
<b>PLANET</b>	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution					
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Agriculture and food security	- Increase fishery production in a sustainable manner <sup>184</sup>		MOA	

	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels					
PLANET	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics					
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information					
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate					

	subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation					
<b>PLANET</b>	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	NOT APPLICABLE				
	<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>					
<b>PLANET</b>	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains					

	and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements					
<b>PLANET</b>	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To integrate the community, conservation and commercial aspects (3C strategy) of forestry to contribute sustainably to reducing poverty, improving livelihoods and the quality of rural life, and increasing the ecological services provided by Liberia's forests<sup>185</sup></li> <li>- Expand sustainably harvested forest flora and fauna for domestic and export markets, through improved user rights, increased community participation in decision-making and sustainable forest management<sup>186</sup></li> <li>- Minimize illegal harvesting of forest resources and assimilate and strengthen the informal forestry sector<sup>187</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Land parcels with title with ownership to land recorded in land registry</b>, share (%) of registered female ownership, disaggregated by public, private and community land, cross-cutting biodiversity land; <i>measured by milestones</i>: -(i) No land administration policy, no law establishing the Land Agency; -(ii) Land administration policy statement completed, validated, turned over to GoL; -(iii) Land administration law is enacted; -(iv) Land cadastre operational and recording land parcels</li> <li>- <b>Proportion of surveyed land that is registered with the National Archives</b> (proxy indicator)</li> </ul>	LC MOLME	
<b>PLANET</b>	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world					
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems,					

	including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development					
PLANET	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species					
	15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources					
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products					
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species					

	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts					
	<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>					
PROSPERITY	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Power and energy  Industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase affordable access to the electricity grid in population and production centers, including to women<sup>188</sup></li> <li>- Provide access to technology and infrastructure and streamline regulations to increase competitiveness of new and existing industrial enterprises<sup>189</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Cost of electricity from national grid to consumers</b> (USD/KWH, disaggregated by residential customer rate, commercial customer rate; by county)</li> <li>- <b>Electrification rate:</b> Number of urban and rural households with electricity installations (disaggregated by low-income households, other residential households; national grid and off-grid solutions; by county)</li> </ul>	Energy Technical Committee LEC	
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Power and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase access to renewable energy services and affordable power for community and economic transformation<sup>190</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced deforestation for fuel<sup>191</sup></li> </ul>	Energy Technical Committee LEC RREA	
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency					
	<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>					
PROSPERITY	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross	Wealth creation (AFT Key objective 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accelerate growth for wealth creation<sup>192</sup></li> <li>- Recovering output and growth<sup>193</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Real GDP growth rate</b> (% year-on-year); disaggregated by agriculture, industry, services)</li> </ul>	MOFDP Central Bank	



	domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries					
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	<p>Industrial development</p> <p>Agriculture and food security</p> <p>Public housing and buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve options for industry to employ Liberians workers, including under-represented groups<sup>194</sup></li> <li>- Provide access to technology and infrastructure and streamline regulations to increase competitiveness of new and existing industrial enterprises<sup>195</sup></li> <li>- Promoting diversification of Liberia's economy through a) value chains coordination in rubber, oil palm, cocoa, fish and cassava, and b) attracting industrial investments in these value chains focusing on processing where possible<sup>196</sup></li> <li>- Increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability, especially for smallholders including women and youth<sup>197</sup></li> <li>- Encourage employment-intensive techniques where appropriate for construction and site preparation<sup>198</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Net additional, full-time equivalent jobs</b> created in target enterprises benefitting from AFT interventions (by gender, by youth)</li> <li>- Growth of industrial investment, value-added and employment of Liberian workers including women, youth and disadvantaged groups<sup>199</sup></li> <li>- Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish [MT/ha for selected key commodities]</li> <li>- <b>Ratio of agricultural imports to total domestic agricultural consumption/production</b> of key commodities where Liberia strives for self-sufficiency resp. reduced import quantities. <b>Key commodities:</b> -Cocoa, Palm oil, Fishery, Rubber</li> </ul>	<p>MOCI</p> <p>MOA</p> <p>NHA MOPW</p>	
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities,	MSMEs growth and financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage and facilitate MSMEs to move to the formal sector<sup>200</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Domestic for profit businesses registered on the Liberia Business Registry</b> (Number; excluding</li> </ul>	MOCI	

	decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Regulatory environment  Macroeconomic and debt management  Agriculture and food security  Industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand access to key marketing and infrastructure services, especially electric power<sup>201</sup></li> <li>- Streamline regulations to reduce the cost of entering the formal sector and increase the benefits of being in the formal sector<sup>202</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen and expand the financial system in order to improve access to credit and asset accumulation by the domestic private sector, including MSMEs, agriculture, women, youth, and PWDs<sup>203</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to machinery, fertilizer, storage, credit, training, technical assistance, market information, and improved technologies and related services – through farmer groups and nuclear farms<sup>204</sup></li> <li>- Increasing support to targeted labor and supplier development programs working with TVET for the youth and SMEs, that are aligned to local content policies, priority value chains and growth sectors<sup>205</sup></li> </ul>	<p>NGOs, foreign corporations and foundations; disaggregated by county where the business is registered, share of female registered ownership, people with disabilities (PWDs))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Number of days to legally start and operate a company</b></li> <li>- <b>Share of commercial bank credit to the agriculture sector (or commercial farmers - to be discussed with CBL) (%), share of agricultural credits to women</b></li> <li>- Share of farmers receiving commercial bank credit (by gender)</li> </ul>	<p>MOCI</p> <p>MOFDP Central Bank</p> <p>MOA</p>	
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on					

	sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead					
PROSPERITY	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	MSMEs growth and financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quickly develop MSMEs so that they increase quality employment and wealth and reduce poverty<sup>206</sup></li> <li>- Improve options for industry to employ Liberian workers, including under-represented groups<sup>207</sup></li> <li>- Increasing support to targeted labor and supplier development programs working with TVET for the youth and SMEs, that are aligned to local content policies, priority value chains and growth sectors<sup>208</sup></li> <li>- Assure safe working conditions, fair treatment for workers, protection of children and compliance with environmental standards<sup>209</sup></li> <li>- Encourage employment-intensive techniques where appropriate for construction and site preparation<sup>210</sup></li> <li>- Develop community and private sector forest enterprises to increase incomes, provide jobs, including for women and youth, and increase government revenues<sup>211</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen small-scale mining, with more quality employment opportunities<sup>212</sup></li> <li>- Promote the sustainable creation of decent jobs for Liberian men, women and youth, including the physically challenged<sup>213</sup></li> <li>- Support an enabling environment for increased private-sector employment at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b></li> <li><b>a) Unemployment rate</b> (% of people of working age 15+ years in Liberia; of which share of youth Unemployment (15-34 years);</li> <li><b>b) Informal employment rate</b> (% of people of working age derive major source of household income from informal employment);</li> <li><b>c) Vulnerable employment rate</b> (Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment)</li> <li>- <b>Number of artisanal and small-scale miner cooperatives formed</b></li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> <li>- Rates of poverty and unemployment among PLWHA decline toward the national averages<sup>219</sup></li> <li>- Increased access by PWDs to basic services (health,</li> </ul>	MOCI	
		Industrial development			MOL	
					MOCI	
					MOCI	
					MOL	
		Regulatory environment			PHA	
					MOPW	
PROSPERITY	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Public housing and buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quickly develop MSMEs so that they increase quality employment and wealth and reduce poverty<sup>206</sup></li> <li>- Improve options for industry to employ Liberian workers, including under-represented groups<sup>207</sup></li> <li>- Increasing support to targeted labor and supplier development programs working with TVET for the youth and SMEs, that are aligned to local content policies, priority value chains and growth sectors<sup>208</sup></li> <li>- Assure safe working conditions, fair treatment for workers, protection of children and compliance with environmental standards<sup>209</sup></li> <li>- Encourage employment-intensive techniques where appropriate for construction and site preparation<sup>210</sup></li> <li>- Develop community and private sector forest enterprises to increase incomes, provide jobs, including for women and youth, and increase government revenues<sup>211</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen small-scale mining, with more quality employment opportunities<sup>212</sup></li> <li>- Promote the sustainable creation of decent jobs for Liberian men, women and youth, including the physically challenged<sup>213</sup></li> <li>- Support an enabling environment for increased private-sector employment at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b></li> <li><b>a) Unemployment rate</b> (% of people of working age 15+ years in Liberia; of which share of youth Unemployment (15-34 years);</li> <li><b>b) Informal employment rate</b> (% of people of working age derive major source of household income from informal employment);</li> <li><b>c) Vulnerable employment rate</b> (Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment)</li> <li>- <b>Number of artisanal and small-scale miner cooperatives formed</b></li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> <li>- Rates of poverty and unemployment among PLWHA decline toward the national averages<sup>219</sup></li> <li>- Increased access by PWDs to basic services (health,</li> </ul>	LC	
					MOLME	
		Forestry			MOLME	
					MOL	
					MOYS	
		Mineral development and management				
		Labor and employment				
PROSPERITY	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quickly develop MSMEs so that they increase quality employment and wealth and reduce poverty<sup>206</sup></li> <li>- Improve options for industry to employ Liberian workers, including under-represented groups<sup>207</sup></li> <li>- Increasing support to targeted labor and supplier development programs working with TVET for the youth and SMEs, that are aligned to local content policies, priority value chains and growth sectors<sup>208</sup></li> <li>- Assure safe working conditions, fair treatment for workers, protection of children and compliance with environmental standards<sup>209</sup></li> <li>- Encourage employment-intensive techniques where appropriate for construction and site preparation<sup>210</sup></li> <li>- Develop community and private sector forest enterprises to increase incomes, provide jobs, including for women and youth, and increase government revenues<sup>211</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen small-scale mining, with more quality employment opportunities<sup>212</sup></li> <li>- Promote the sustainable creation of decent jobs for Liberian men, women and youth, including the physically challenged<sup>213</sup></li> <li>- Support an enabling environment for increased private-sector employment at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b></li> <li><b>a) Unemployment rate</b> (% of people of working age 15+ years in Liberia; of which share of youth Unemployment (15-34 years);</li> <li><b>b) Informal employment rate</b> (% of people of working age derive major source of household income from informal employment);</li> <li><b>c) Vulnerable employment rate</b> (Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment)</li> <li>- <b>Number of artisanal and small-scale miner cooperatives formed</b></li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> <li>- Rates of poverty and unemployment among PLWHA decline toward the national averages<sup>219</sup></li> <li>- Increased access by PWDs to basic services (health,</li> </ul>	MOHSW	
					MOHSW	
					MOYS	

		<p>HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Youth empowerment</p> <p>Roads and bridges</p>	<p>fair wages, especially for women, youth and disabled<sup>214</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve the quality and coverage of health treatment, social support, employment and economic opportunities for HIV-affected persons<sup>215</sup></li> <li>- Improved access by PWDs to basic social services and skill development<sup>216</sup></li> <li>- Improve private sector employment opportunities for youth<sup>217</sup></li> <li>- Ensure operational efficiency through improved planning and procurement, including by strengthening the private road construction and maintenance sector, collaboration with concessionaires, and use of labor intensive technologies that reduce unemployment<sup>218</sup></li> </ul>	<p>education, job training and social protection), with necessary adaption<sup>220</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved efficiency in procurement of road construction and maintenance, with increased labor intensity where appropriate<sup>221</sup></li> </ul>	MOPW	
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	<p>Labor and employment</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Youth empowerment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the sustainable creation of decent jobs for Liberian men, women and youth, including the physically challenged<sup>222</sup></li> <li>- Support an enabling environment for increased private-sector employment at fair wages, especially for women, youth and disabled<sup>223</sup></li> <li>- Improve quality, relevance, and accessibility of secondary, vocational/technical education programs and to alternative basic education programs for out-of-school adolescents and youth<sup>224</sup></li> <li>- Ensure the quality and relevance of higher education and TVET learning in Liberian context<sup>225</sup></li> <li>- Improve private sector employment opportunities for youth<sup>226</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b></li> <li><b>a) Unemployment rate</b> (% of people of working age 15+ years in Liberia; of which share of youth Unemployment (15-34 years);</li> <li><b>b) Informal employment rate</b> (% of people of working age derive major source of household income from informal employment);</li> <li><b>c) Vulnerable employment rate</b> (Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment)</li> </ul>	<p>MOI</p> <p>MOYS</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>MOYS</p>	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> <li>- <b>Proportion of youth with completed TVET who have gainful employment for the last 12 months</b></li> </ul>		
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Child protection  Disabled  Justice and rule of law  Regulatory environment  Mining development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance monitoring and reporting system for improved policies to properly address children's rights and violations<sup>227</sup></li> <li>- Protection children and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse<sup>228</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen integrity of the justice system and reduce corruption and human rights violations, especially of women and children in the justice system<sup>229</sup></li> <li>- Assure safe working conditions, fair treatment of workers, protection of children and compliance with environmental standards<sup>230</sup></li> <li>- Improve regulatory system and compliance of mineral production, with increased transparency and CSO monitoring of concession agreements, mineral revenues and regulatory compliance for environment and worker safety, including elimination of child labor<sup>231</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Trafficking in persons (TIP)</b></li> <li>- Children's right violations are being monitored and reported through an effective system<sup>232</sup></li> <li>- <b>Share of people that are satisfied with the quality of judicial system or rule of law available to their household</b> (% of people satisfied and very satisfied, disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> <li>- Improved environmental compliance and conditions of workers<sup>233</sup></li> <li>- Increased quality and compliance with mineral regulations, and fewer instances of environmental degradation and worker safety problems<sup>234</sup></li> </ul>	MOHSW  GC MOJ  MOCI	
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in	Child protection  Disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance monitoring and reporting system for improved policies to properly address children's rights and violations<sup>235</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Trafficking in persons (TIP)</b></li> <li>- Children's right violations are being monitored and reported through an effective system<sup>242</sup></li> </ul>	MOHSW	

	particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Justice and rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection children and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse<sup>236</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen integrity of the justice system and reduce corruption and human rights violations, especially of women and children in the justice system<sup>237</sup></li> <li>- Assure safe working conditions, fair treatment of workers, protection of children and compliance with environmental standards<sup>238</sup></li> <li>- Promote the sustainable creation of decent jobs for Liberian men, women and youth, including the physically challenged<sup>239</sup></li> <li>- Support an enabling environment for increased private-sector employment at fair wages, especially for women, youth and disabled<sup>240</sup></li> <li>- Improve regulatory system and compliance of mineral production, with increased transparency and CSO monitoring of concession agreements, mineral revenues and regulatory compliance for environment and worker safety, including elimination of child labor<sup>241</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of people that are satisfied with the quality of judicial system or rule of law available to their household</b> (% of people satisfied and very satisfied, disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> <li>- Improved environmental compliance and conditions of workers<sup>243</sup></li> <li>- Increased quality and compliance with mineral regulations, and fewer instances of environmental degradation and worker safety problems<sup>244</sup></li> </ul>	GC MOJ	
		Regulatory environment			MOCI	
		Labor and employment				
		Mining development and management				
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products					
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking,	Monetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen and expand the financial system in order to improve access to credit and asset accumulation by the domestic private sector, including</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of commercial bank credit to the agriculture sector (or commercial farmers - to be discussed with CBL) (%), share of</b></li> </ul>	MOF Central Bank	

	insurance and financial services for all		MSMEs, agriculture, women, youth, and PWDs <sup>245</sup>	<b>agricultural credits to women</b> - Share of farmers receiving commercial bank credit (by gender)		
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>						
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Power and energy	- Increase affordable access to the electricity grid in population and production centers, including women <sup>246</sup> - Increase environmental sustainability including reduced use of charcoal and wood for fuel <sup>247</sup>	- <b>Cost of electricity from national grid to consumers</b> (USD/KWH, disaggregated by residential customer rate, commercial customer rate; by county)	Energy Technical Committee LEC RREA	
		Transport services	- Continued improvement of management and facilities at sea ports and airports <sup>248</sup> - Improved road connections between all regions of Liberia, especially for southeast countries; open more secondary and feeder roads, and keep roads usable year-round <sup>249</sup>	- <b>Electrification rate:</b> Number of urban and rural households with electricity installations (disaggregated by low-income households, other residential households; national grid and off-grid solutions; by county)	MOT MOPW NTA	
<b>PROSPERITY</b>		Roads and bridges	- Enhance operational efficiency through improved planning and procurement, including by strengthening the private road construction and maintenance sector; collaboration with concessionaires, and use of labor intensive technologies that reduce unemployment <sup>250</sup>	- Reduced deforestation for fuel <sup>257</sup> - Increased transport volume and reduced turnaround time at sea ports and airports <sup>258</sup>	MOT MOPW	
		Post and telecom	- Improve domestic and international internet broadband connectivity <sup>251</sup> - Promote efficient, secure and affordable phone service throughout the country <sup>252</sup>	- <b>Share of primary, secondary and feeder roads and bridges, which is in "fair" or "good" condition</b>	MOPT LTA LIBTELCO	
		Public housing and buildings	- Expand access to affordable housing, including for low-income groups and women <sup>253</sup> - Reduce government's costly use of rental buildings by restoring and upgrading public buildings <sup>254</sup>	- <b>Average travel time along major economic transport corridors</b> (with normal commercial vehicle of that area). Major corridors: (a) Monrovia to Buchanan; (b) Monrovia to...;(c) Red light-Gbarnga Road (180km);	NHA MOPW	

		Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementing a revised 7-year Health Investment Plan over the next two fiscal years, in response to the weaknesses exposed by the crisis and to build a more resilient system. Investments in 9 areas include re-engineered health infrastructure<sup>255</sup></li> </ul>	(d) Kolahun Junction-Vahun Road (208km); (e) Gbarnga-Kornea Road (147km); (f) Kornea-Mendicorma (137km); (g) Ganta-Harper Highway (540km)	MOHSW	
		Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure equal access to a high quality, free and compulsory basic education and a variety of post-basic education and training opportunities that lead to an improved livelihood<sup>256</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of rural population with access to an all season road (%)</b></li> <li>- <b>Access to internet services:</b> Total recorded internet subscribers (disaggregated by county); Internet users per 100 inhabitants</li> <li>- Increased number of low-income housing units and communities built in each county<sup>259</sup></li> <li>- Increased pro-poor allocation of public housing<sup>260</sup></li> <li>- Increased number of public buildings restored and upgraded, reducing government outlays for building rentals<sup>261</sup></li> <li>- Increased number of schools that meet minimum standards for safety, sanitary facilities and educational materials<sup>262</sup></li> </ul>	MOE	
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national	Industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve options for industry to employ Liberian workers, including under-represented groups<sup>263</sup></li> <li>- Provide access to technology and infrastructure and streamline regulations to increase competitiveness of new and existing industrial enterprises<sup>264</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Net additional, full-time equivalent jobs</b> created in target enterprises benefitting from AFT interventions (by gender, by youth)</li> <li>- <b>Domestic for profit businesses registered on the</b></li> </ul>	MOCI National Investment Commission	



	circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries			<b>Liberia Business Registry</b> (Number; excluding NGOs, foreign corporations and foundations; disaggregated by county where the business is registered, share of female registered ownership, people with disabilities (PWDs))		
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Industrial development MSMEs growth and financing Monetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve access to sustainable financing for industry<sup>265</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to financial services for MSMEs<sup>266</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen and expand the financial system in order to improve access to credit and asset accumulation by the domestic private sector, including MSMEs, agriculture, women, youth, and PWDs<sup>267</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased local equity for the financing for industry<sup>268</sup></li> <li>- <b>Share of commercial bank credit to the agriculture sector (or commercial farmers - to be discussed with CBL) (%), share of agricultural credits to women</b></li> <li>- Growth of deposit from and loans to MSMEs<sup>269</sup></li> <li>- Increased share of households and MSMEs using banking services<sup>270</sup></li> </ul>	MOCI  MOFDP Central Bank	
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities					

PROSPERITY	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending					
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>						
PROSPERITY	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Inclusiveness (AFT key objective 2) Wealth creation (AFT Key objective 1) Monetary Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase inclusiveness for a more equal and just society<sup>271</sup></li> <li>- Accelerate growth for wealth creation<sup>272</sup></li> <li>- Recovering output and growth<sup>273</sup></li> <li>- Keep inflation low and the exchange rate stable<sup>274</sup></li> <li>- Protect the poor and most vulnerable households and groups from poverty, deprivation and hunger, support them in attaining a minimum standard of living<sup>275</sup></li> <li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>276</sup></li> <li>- Strengthening the response support program underway to expand cash transfers to at least 50,000 EVD affected households in extreme poverty, as part of building a social protection system to address risks and shocks inclusive of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of people living below the poverty line</b> (below 1 USD/day), (% , disaggregated by gender, urban/rural, county)</li> <li>- <b>Real GDP growth rate</b> (% , year-on-year);</li> <li>- Stable price indices and exchange rate<sup>279</sup></li> <li>- <b>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving social transfers</b> (disaggregated by men/ women-headed households, child-headed households)</li> <li>- <b>Percentage of vulnerable households accessing social services</b></li> <li>- <b>Unemployment and informal employment</b> a) Unemployment rate (% of</li> </ul>	MOFDP   MOFDP Central Bank  MOFDP MOGD MOHSW MOE MOYS	

[illegible]

PROSPERITY		<p>Youth empowerment</p> <p>HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Labor and employment Social protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve access by PWDs to basic social services and skill development<sup>285</sup></li> <li>- Improve private sector employment opportunities for youth<sup>286</sup></li> <li>- Increase youth access to health, education and ICT services<sup>287</sup></li> <li>- To improve the quality and coverage of health treatment, social support and employment opportunities for HIV-affected persons<sup>288</sup></li> <li>- Provide short term employment for those in extreme poverty<sup>289</sup></li> <li>- Protect the poorest and most vulnerable households and groups from poverty, deprivation and hunger, support them in attaining a minimum standard of living<sup>290</sup></li> <li>- Improve livelihoods and increase employment readiness of extreme poor, youth and vulnerable households through increased opportunities for income generation and employment<sup>291</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>c) Vulnerable employment rate</b> (Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Youth literacy rate</b> of population between ages 15 to 24 (%; disaggregated by gender, urban/ rural, county)</li> <li>- PLWHA are enrolled at all levels of the educational system at rates comparable to other school-going Liberians<sup>292</sup></li> <li>- Rates of poverty and unemployment among PLWHA decline towards the national average<sup>293</sup></li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of youth (age to age) from youth empowerment schemes, who found decent employment within 12 months</b> (by gender, county)</li> <li>- <b>Proportion of youth with completed TVET who have gainful employment for the last 12 months</b></li> <li>- <b>Enrolment by type of specific TVET-programs</b> (tbd; in its multiple settings (including formal TVET, workplace and community-based TVET))</li> </ul>	<p>MOYS MOL</p> <p>MOHSW</p> <p>MOL</p> <p>MOHSW</p>	
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws,	Disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure multi-stakeholder ownership of a coherent and comprehensive national policy and strategies for PWDs<sup>294</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopted and implemented action plan on national policy for PWDs<sup>301</sup></li> </ul>	<p>MOHSW</p> <p>MOCI</p>	

	<p>policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>MSMEs growth and financing Agriculture and food security</p> <p>Mining development and management Education</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Peace building and reconciliation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase access to financial services for MSMEs<sup>295</sup></li> <li>- Increase integration of smallholder agriculture with domestic and international markets<sup>296</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen small scale mining, with more quality employment opportunities<sup>297</sup></li> <li>- Assure equitable access to free basic education for all children and youth, including girls and the disabled, with improved outcomes<sup>298</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of quality health services of proven effectiveness, delivered close to the community, endowed with the necessary resources and supported by effective systems<sup>299</sup></li> <li>- Expand access to and engagement of women, marginalized groups and especially youth to social and economic opportunities and participation in peace building leadership roles<sup>300</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of PWDs in national statistics<sup>302</sup></li> <li>- <b>Share of commercial bank credit to the agriculture sector (or commercial farmers - to be discussed with CBL) (%), share of agricultural credits to women</b></li> <li>- Share of farmers receiving commercial bank credit (by gender)</li> <li>- <b>Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish</b> [MT/ha for selected key commodities]</li> <li>- <b>Ratio of agricultural imports to total domestic agricultural consumption/ production</b> of key commodities where Liberia strives for self-sufficiency resp. reduced import quantities. <b>Key commodities:</b> (agricultural sub-sectors taken from Liberia Export Strategy). – Cocoa;-Palm oil; -Fishery -Rubber</li> <li>- <b>Number of artisanal and small-scale miner cooperatives formed</b></li> <li>- <b>Net enrollment rate of actual school age going pupils 6- 11 years of age</b> (by gender, children with disabilities, rural/urban areas, county)</li> </ul>	<p>MOA</p> <p>MOLME</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>MOHSW</p> <p>GC National Reconciliation Task Force</p>	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Retention rates of students from primary through to tertiary education</b> (% , by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Net secondary enrollment rates in counties</b> (by gender, share of children with disabilities, by county)</li> <li>- <b>Passing rate of the national examination results</b></li> </ul>		
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	<p>Social protection</p> <p>Mineral development and management</p> <p>Macroeconomic and debt management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement a comprehensive policy and fiscally sustainable system for social protection to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable households and groups<sup>303</sup></li> <li>- Increase fiscal revenue, with full reporting to LEITI<sup>304</sup></li> <li>- Improve planning, transparency and efficiency of public expenditure management<sup>305</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen administration of taxes and royalties and increase revenues<sup>306</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget sustainability of social protection system and programs<sup>307</sup></li> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession - 5 sub-criteria):</b> (i) Corporate tax (% of profit);(ii) Royalties (% of FOB value); (iii) Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax) ; (iv) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated); (v) Import duties (% CIF value)</li> <li>- <b>Government domestic revenue collection</b> as share of GDP (%) % revenue pooled from state agencies, public corporations and concessions</li> </ul>	<p>MOHSW</p> <p>MOLME</p> <p>MOFDP</p>		
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the	<p>Macroeconomic and debt management</p> <p>Monetary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep debt low and long term<sup>308</sup></li> <li>- Keep inflation low and the exchange rate stable<sup>309</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable structure and level of public debt<sup>310</sup></li> <li>- Stable price index and exchange rate<sup>311</sup></li> </ul>	<p>MOFDP</p> <p>Central Bank</p>		

	implementation of such regulations					
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions					
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies					
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>						
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Public housing and buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand access to affordable housing, including for low-income groups and women<sup>312</sup></li> <li>- Improve housing policy, clarifying public- and private sector roles and assuring fiscal affordability and community participation<sup>313</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number of low-income housing units and communities built in each county<sup>314</sup></li> <li>- Increased pro-poor allocation of public housing<sup>315</sup></li> </ul>	NHA MOPW	
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special	Transport services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve transport sector policy, assign functions and planning, including coordination among government agencies and with neighboring countries<sup>316</sup></li> <li>- Improve the efficiency, transparency, environmental sustainability, and safety of transport services nationwide,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Average travel time along</b> major economic transport corridors (with normal commercial vehicle of that area). <b>List major corridors):</b></li> <li>(a) Monrovia to Buchanan</li> <li>(b) Monrovia to...(c) Red light-Gbarnga Road (180km);</li> </ul>	MOT MOPW NTA	

	attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Agriculture and food security	<p>including alternate modes (e.g. ports and airports)<sup>317</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued improvement of management and facilities at sea ports and airports<sup>318</sup></li> <li>- Increase integration of small-holder farmers to domestic and international markets<sup>319</sup></li> </ul>	<p>(d) Kolahun Junction-Vahun Road (208km); (e) Gbarnga-Kornea Road (147km)</p> <p>(f) Kornea-Mendicorma (137km); (g) Ganta-Harper Highway (540km)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of primary, secondary and feeder roads and bridges, which is in "fair" or "good" condition</b></li> <li>- <b>Share of rural population with access to an all season road (%)</b></li> </ul>		
PROSPERITY	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries					
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage					
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus					



	on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations					
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand equitable access to environmentally-friendly and sustainable water, sanitation services and solid waste management –including for the poorest and most vulnerable communities<sup>320</sup></li> <li>- Improve WASH sector monitoring capacity and communication<sup>321</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased share of households, both urban and rural, that have adequate WASH services, including in the poorest and most vulnerable communities<sup>322</sup></li> <li>- Reduced disposal of solid waste in unmanaged sites (like streams or backyards)<sup>323</sup></li> </ul>	NWRSB	
<b>PROSPERITY</b>	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities					
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>						
<b>PEACE</b>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain a secure and safe environment to enable sustainable socio-economic growth and development<sup>324</sup></li> <li>- Maintain security nationwide and protect territorial integrity during and after the UNMIL transition<sup>325</sup></li> <li>- Improved sustained operational effectiveness, including enhanced coordination, and reduce corruption in Liberian security agencies<sup>326</sup></li> <li>- Increase public confidence in oversight accountability, professionalization, and legitimacy of the security sector<sup>327</sup></li> <li>- Ensure adequate investment in Liberia's security sector to ensure the capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Crime rates</b> (% disaggregated by county, share of crimes committed by children under t18 years of age) (Rape, murder, armed robbery, theft of property, aggravated assault, simple assault and disorderly conduct).</li> <li>- <b>Share of people that are satisfied with their protection against crime/their safety</b> (% of people satisfied and very satisfied, disaggregated by gender, urban/rural, county)</li> </ul>	MOJ Liberian security agencies	

			necessary to maintain security and rule of law following UNMIL's departure in 2016 <sup>328</sup>			
<b>PEACE</b>	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	<p>Child protection</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Human rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the protection of children's rights, shield them from the effects of vulnerability and discrimination, and provide a safe environment where they can realize their full potential<sup>329</sup></li> <li>- Enhance ownership and adoption of a national policy for children's rights<sup>330</sup></li> <li>- Enhance monitoring and reporting system for improved policies to properly address children's rights and violations<sup>331</sup></li> <li>- Enhance technical and managerial skills of child protection practitioners to secure a protective environment for children<sup>332</sup></li> <li>- Protection children and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse<sup>333</sup></li> <li>- Reduce incidence of trafficking of women and children<sup>334</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen the regulatory environment to eliminate child labor<sup>335</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Crime rates</b> (% disaggregated by county, share of crimes committed by children under t18 years of age) (Rape, murder, armed robbery, theft of property, aggravated assault, simple assault and disorderly conduct)</li> <li>- Alignment of national policy and legislation to with international standards<sup>336</sup></li> <li>- Children rights violations are being monitored and reported through an effective system<sup>337</sup></li> <li>- Child protection practitioner are capable and equipped to address child protection issues<sup>338</sup></li> </ul>	MOHSW MOJ	
<b>PEACE</b>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Justice and rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build the effectiveness and integrity of legal institutions, increase equitable access to justice, and strengthen the rule of law for the social and economic benefit of all Liberians<sup>339</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen statutory rule of law and clarify its interface with traditional justice systems<sup>340</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen integrity of the justice system and reduce corruption and human rights violations, especially of women and children in the justice system<sup>341</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Share of people that are satisfied with the quality of the judicial system or rule of law available to their household</b> (% of people satisfied and very satisfied, disaggregated by gender, urban/rural, county)</li> <li>- <b>Ratio of judicial sector personnel per 100,000 population</b> (disaggregated by qualified, fully-trained judges, magistrates,</li> </ul>	MOJ Judiciary MOIA	

		Judicial reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase equitable and prompt access to justice for all, including vulnerable groups<sup>342</sup></li> <li>- Protect the rights and dignity of all through a strengthened, credible and independent Judiciary delivering transparent justice<sup>343</sup></li> <li>- Increase access to justice through revision of the statutory legal framework for the Judiciary<sup>344</sup></li> <li>- Build the credibility and transparency of the an independent Judiciary<sup>345</sup></li> <li>- Enhance operational efficiency of Judiciary through improved human resources and financial management with the Judiciary Financial Management Act<sup>346</sup></li> </ul>	<p>prosecutors, public defendants, police, by county)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased consistency and complementarity of the dual justice systems, increased public understanding and confidence of statutory law and its relation to traditional systems<sup>349</sup></li> <li>- Increased access to justice by vulnerable groups including women and children<sup>350</sup></li> </ul>		
		Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen integrity of the justice system to reduce human right violations<sup>347</sup></li> </ul>			
		HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of the human rights of PLWHA<sup>348</sup></li> </ul>			
PEACE	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Concessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the negotiation, management and monitoring of concessions to ensure they effectively contribute to broad-based economic and social development<sup>351</sup></li> <li>- Use the LEITI and other means to improve the transparency of information on concession agreements to ensure public confidence in the process<sup>352</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen the administrative apparatus of the newly created NBC to perform due diligence, to negotiate concessions and to enforce them transparently<sup>353</sup></li> <li>- Minimize illegal harvesting of forest resources and assimilate and strengthen the informal forestry sector<sup>354</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession</b> - 5 sub-criteria): (i) Corporate tax (% of profit); (ii) Royalties (% of FOB value); (iii) Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax); (iv) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated); (v) Import duties (% CIF value)</li> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession</b> - 5 sub-criteria): (i) Corporate tax (% of profit) : (ii)</li> </ul>	NBC MOLME	
		Forestry			LC	

		Mineral development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote sustainable, transparent and well-managed exploitation of Liberia's mineral resources and an equitable distribution of the benefits among all Liberians<sup>355</sup></li> <li>- Increase fiscal revenue, with full reporting to LEITI<sup>356</sup></li> <li>- Improve regulatory system and compliance of mineral production, with increased transparency and CSO monitoring of concessions agreements, mineral revenues and regulatory compliance for environment and worker safety, including elimination of child labor<sup>357</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Royalties (% of FOB value); (iii) Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax); (iv) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated): (v) Import duties (% CIF value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Percentage of concessionaires and government compliant with agreement</b></li> <li>- <b>Share (%) of forest area under legal protection by forest rangers</b></li> </ul>	<p>MOLME</p> <p>MOLME MOFDP</p>	
PEACE	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Public financial management and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen public institutions to ensure revenues and government assets are well managed, free from corruption and monitored and increased transparency and accountability of public and private institutions<sup>358</sup></li> <li>- Advance PFM and anti-corruption reforms especially among revenue-generating MAC<sup>359</sup></li> <li>- Improve procurement through increased compliance with the PPCA for all MACs and SOEs<sup>360</sup></li> <li>- Improve oversight of PFM at the regional and country levels and by CSOs<sup>361</sup></li> <li>- Advance public financial management and anti-corruption reforms and capacities among government and private sector organizations at all levels<sup>362</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen the authority and effectiveness of LACC for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Extend of unreported government operations</b> (PEFA PI-7) (PEFA score from A to D). Dimensions to be assessed: (i) the level of extra-budgetary expenditure (other than donor funded projects) which is unreported i.e. not included in fiscal reports. (ii) income/expenditure information on donor funded projects which is included in fiscal reports.</li> <li>- <b>Scope, nature and follow up of external audit</b> (PEFA PI-26) (PEFA-Score from A to D). Dimensions to be assessed: (i) Scope/nature of audit performed (incl. adherence to auditing standards).</li> </ul>	<p>MOFDP</p> <p>LACC</p>	

		Concessions	<p>implementation of corruption investigation and enforcement<sup>363</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the roles and capacities of CSOs and community groups in monitoring public and private corruption<sup>364</sup></li> <li>- Improve the negotiation, management and monitoring of concessions to ensure they effectively contribute to broad-based economic and social development<sup>365</sup></li> <li>- Use the LEITI and other means to improve the transparency of information on concession agreements to ensure public confidence in the process<sup>366</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen the administrative apparatus of the newly created NBC to perform due diligence, to negotiate concessions and to enforce them transparently<sup>367</sup></li> </ul>	<p>(ii) Timeliness of submission of audit reports to legislature.</p> <p>(iii) Evidence of follow up on audit recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number and conviction rate of corruption investigations by LACC<sup>368</sup></li> <li>- Surveys show enhanced role and capacities of CSOs and community groups in monitoring public and private corruption<sup>369</sup></li> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession - 5 sub-criteria):</b> (i) Corporate tax (% of profit); (ii) Royalties (% of FOB value); (iii) Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax); (iv) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated); (v) Import duties (% CIF value)</li> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession - 5 sub-criteria):</b> (i) Corporate tax (% of profit) : (ii) Royalties (% of FOB value); (iii) Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax); (iv) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated): (v) Import duties (% CIF value)</li> <li>- Percentage of concessionaires and</li> </ul>	NBC MOLME	
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				government compliant with agreement		
PEACE	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Civil service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent, accountable, merit-based and performance oriented, well-structured public sector with improved service delivery<sup>370</sup></li> <li>- Advance reforms in the public sector based on a strategy that includes vision, mandates and functions of ministries, agencies and SOE<sup>371</sup></li> <li>- Improve the operational performance and effectiveness of the ministries, autonomous agencies and SOE<sup>372</sup></li> <li>- Ensure a modern, professional, motivated and productive public sector workforce<sup>373</sup></li> <li>- Continue to drive civil service reform priorities<sup>374</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All Ministries, public agencies and SOE have published their strategies and organizational charts and adopted measurable and transparent indicators of operational performance<sup>377</sup></li> <li>- Civil service pay scale has been rationalized and is published; all civil service appointments are publicly advertised; and all ministries have instituted merit-based recruitment and promotion<sup>378</sup></li> </ul>	GC MACs	
PEACE		Land tenure and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplify and ease the system of land administration and management systems<sup>375</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Land parcels with title with ownership to land recorded in land registry, share (%) of registered female ownership, disaggregated by public, private and community land, cross-cutting biodiversity land; measured by milestones:</b></li> </ul>	LC MOLME	
		Concessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Streamline and clarify concessions policy to enable legislation that delineates roles and responsibilities of sector ministries and codify the model concessions agreement, in line with the updated concessions policy<sup>376</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (i) No land administration policy, no law establishing the Land Agency;</li> <li>- (ii) Land administration policy statement completed, validated, turned over to GoL;</li> <li>- (iii) Land administration law is enacted;</li> <li>- (iv) Land cadastre</li> </ul>	NBC MOLME	

				operational and recording land parcels - Proportion of national land that is registered with the National Archives (proxy indicator) - The terms of all concession agreements, revenues and compliance status have been made publicly available on a timely basis <sup>379</sup> - Surveys reveal improved public awareness and increased public confidence in the concessions agreements and process <sup>380</sup>		
PEACE	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Nation-building and decentralization	- Engage with citizens to ensure equitable, peaceful, transparent and inclusive democratic institutions and enhanced political governance at national and local levels <sup>381</sup> - Improve citizen participation in social and economic development, as well as responsiveness of local government <sup>382</sup> - Engage citizens in decentralization and strengthen capacity to implement de-concentration and eventual decentralization at the local and administrative level, strengthening local demand for viable decentralized social and economic development <sup>383</sup> - Deconcentration of public service delivery across Liberia' 15 countries ensuring equal access and participation of men and women <sup>384</sup>	- Assistant Superintendents for Fiscal and Financial Affairs effectively working at the county level, measured by: (i) effectively working aligned to financial activities for local government; (ii) able to provide financial information on projects (incl. donor projects) in the county; (iii) able to track whether expenditures from Social Development Fund and County Development Fund are according to implementation plan; whether disbursements are according to plan; (iv) able to provide guidance on flow of revenues and	MOIA	
PEACE						

		<p>Civil service</p> <p>Gender equality</p> <p>Youth empowerment</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Social protection</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Peace building and reconciliation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure equal opportunity based on gender, age (youth), and disabilities to all levels of the civil service<sup>385</sup></li> <li>- Women to participate in peace building and in leadership roles<sup>386</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen the role of youth at national and community levels in decision-making , conflict management and reconciliation<sup>387</sup></li> <li>- Make health service more responsive to people's needs, demands and expectations by transferring management and decision making to lower administrative levels<sup>388</sup></li> <li>- Improve social service capacity and operations at national and at county levels, including participation of CSOs and communities<sup>389</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen decentralized educational services and supporting information management systems, at national and community levels<sup>390</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen ownership and participation of communities in decentralized natural resource management and decision making on environmental issues<sup>391</sup></li> <li>- Expand access to an engagement of women, marginalized groups and especially youth to social and economic opportunities and participation in peace-building leadership roles<sup>392</sup></li> </ul>	<p>expenditures according to county and district development priorities; (v) able to track duplication of projects in terms of financial analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share of women (%) in leadership, elected or appointed (in cabinet positions, legislature, judiciary, private sector, community councils)</li> <li>- <b>Share of population (%) within 5 km of a health facility</b> (by county)</li> </ul>	<p>CSA MACs LIPA MOGD MOYS</p> <p>MOHSW</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>MOLME</p> <p>GC National Reconciliation Task Force</p>	
PEACE	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance					



	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration					
<b>PEACE</b>	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Mineral development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase fiscal revenue, with full reporting to LEITI<sup>393</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession - 5 sub-criteria): (I) Corporate tax (% of profit); (II) Royalties (% of FOB value); (III) Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax); (IV) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated); (V) Import duties (% CIF value)</li> </ul>	NBC MOLME	
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>						
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	Finance 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<p>Macroeconomic and debt management</p> <p>Mineral development and management Forestry</p> <p>Public financial management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen administration of taxes, and royalties and increase revenues<sup>394</sup></li> <li>- Securing on-going budget support financing to help replace budget shortfalls resulting from collapsed revenues over the next two fiscal years and to enable the Government's public investment program and financing of the ESRP<sup>395</sup></li> <li>- Increase fiscal revenue, with full reporting to LEITI<sup>396</sup></li> <li>- Develop community and private sector forest enterprises to increase incomes, provide jobs including for women and youth, and increase government revenues<sup>397</sup></li> <li>- Advance PFM and anti-corruption reforms especially among revenue-generating MCAs<sup>398</sup></li> <li>- Strengthen domestic revenue mobilization and administration for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Government domestic revenue collection</b> as share of GDP (%)</li> <li>- <b>State revenue from the mineral/mining sector (over life of concession - 5 sub-criteria):</b> Corporate tax (% of profit); Royalties (% of FOB value); Resource rent tax (Profit after income tax) Withholding tax (dividends: profits expatriated); Import duties (% CIF value)</li> <li>- <b>Extent of unreported government operations (PEFA PI-7) (PEFA-Score from A to D).</b> Dimensions to be assessed: (i) the level of extra-budgetary expenditure (other than donor funded projects) which is</li> </ul>	<p>MOFDP</p> <p>MOLME</p> <p>MOA</p> <p>MOFDP</p>	

			collection of national revenues, including those due to the State from all revenue generating agencies, public corporations and concessions <sup>399</sup>	unreported i.e. not included in fiscal reports. (ii) income / expenditure information on donor-funded projects which is included in fiscal reports.		
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Finance</u> 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	NOT APPLICABLE				
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Finance</u> 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	NOT APPLICABLE				
	<u>Finance</u> 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies	Macroeconomic and debt management	- Continue sound fiscal policy, public expenditure and debt management, and improve efficacy and transparency of spending and revenues, including from natural resources <sup>400</sup>		MOFDP Central Bank	

	aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress					
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Finance</u> 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	NOT APPLICABLE				
	<u>Technology</u> 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism					
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Technology</u> 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound					

	technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed					
	<u>Technology</u> 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	NOT APPLICABLE				
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Capacity-building</u> 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	NOT APPLICABLE				
	<u>Trade</u> 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and	International trade	- To improve the international environment for Liberia's exports, the MOCI will advance Liberia's trade negotiations with the EU, WTO and other	- <b>Time to export compared to time to import</b> (days)	MOCI	

	equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda		trading partners. It will further the harmonization of tariffs with ECOWAS <sup>401</sup>	- <b>Costs to export compared to costs to import</b> (USD per container)		
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Trade</u> 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	International trade  Agriculture and food security  Industrial development Regulatory environment  Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote Liberian exports to international markets<sup>402</sup></li> <li>- Facilitate exports (e.g. through special export processing zones, improved trade agreements, and training for entrepreneurs, including women)<sup>403</sup></li> <li>- Make customs and border-control measures more efficient<sup>404</sup></li> <li>- Increase integration of smallholder agriculture with domestic and international markets<sup>405</sup></li> <li>- Growth of industries producing competitive tradable goods<sup>406</sup></li> <li>- Enable Liberian products to be more competitive with imports and for export<sup>407</sup></li> <li>- Expand sustainably harvested forest flora and fauna for domestic and export markets, through improved user rights, increased community participation in decision-making and sustainable forest management<sup>408</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Time to export compared to time to import</b> (days)</li> <li>- <b>Costs to export compared to costs to import</b> (USD per container)</li> <li>- <b>Ratio of agricultural imports to total domestic agricultural consumption/ production</b> of key commodities where Liberia strives for self-sufficiency resp. reduced import quantities</li> </ul>	MOCI  MOA  MOCI MOCI  LC MOLME	
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Trade</u> 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World	NOT APPLICABLE				

	Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence					
	<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence					
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development					
	<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development					
	<u>Multi-stakeholder partnership</u>					

	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries					
	<u>Multi-stakeholder partnership</u> 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Power and energy  Roads and bridges	- Improve energy policy with involvement of the government, private sector, CSOs and donors <sup>409</sup> - Ensure participation of transport stakeholders and communities in road construction planning and monitoring to enhance accountability <sup>410</sup>		LEC  MOT NTA	
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<u>Data, monitoring and accountability</u> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data					

	disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts					
	<u>Data, monitoring and accountability</u> 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries					



## Annex – Acronyms

AFT	Agenda for Transformation
CSA	Civil Service Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECCD	Early Child Care and Development
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GC	Governance Commission
GOL	Government of Liberia
INHRC	Independent National Human Rights Commission
LACC	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission
LC	Land Commission
LEC	Liberian Electrical Corporation
LEITI	Liberia Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative
LIBTELCO	Liberia Telecommunications Corporation
LIPA	Liberation Institute of Public Administration
LTA	Liberia Telecommunications Authority
LWSC	Liberia Water and Sanitation Commission
MAC	Ministries, Agencies and Commissions
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MOGD	Ministry of Gender and Development
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOL	Ministry of Labor
MOLME	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
MOPT	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NBC	National Bureau of Concessions
NCHE	National Commission for Higher Education
NHA	National Housing Authority
NTA	National Transit Authority

NWRSB	National Water Resource and Sanitation Board
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PLHIV	Persons Living with HIV
PPCA	Public Procurement and Concessions Act
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PWD	Persons with disabilities
RREA	Rural Renewable Electrification Agency
SOE	State Owned Enterprise

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<sup>1</sup> AFT, p. 38

<sup>2</sup> AFT, p. 38

<sup>3</sup> ESRP, p. 7

<sup>4</sup> AFT, p. 86

<sup>5</sup> AFT, p. 104

<sup>6</sup> AFT, p. 104

<sup>7</sup> AFT, p. 146

<sup>8</sup> AFT, p. 86

<sup>9</sup> AFT, p. 38

<sup>10</sup> ESRP, p. 7

<sup>11</sup> ESRP, p.7

<sup>12</sup> AFT, p. 102

<sup>13</sup> AFT, p. 102

<sup>14</sup> AFT, p. 102

<sup>15</sup> AFT, p. 103

<sup>16</sup> AFT., p. 103

<sup>17</sup> AFT, p. 104

<sup>18</sup> AFT, p. 86

<sup>19</sup> AFT, p. 86

<sup>20</sup> AFT, p. 143

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<sup>21</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>22</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>23</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>24</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>25</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>26</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>27</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>28</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>29</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>30</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>31</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>32</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>33</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>34</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>35</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>36</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>37</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>38</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>39</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>40</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>41</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>42</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>43</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>44</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>45</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>46</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>47</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>48</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>49</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>50</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>51</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>52</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>53</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>54</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>55</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>56</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>57</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>58</sup> AFT, p. 145

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<sup>59</sup> AFT, p. 78  
<sup>60</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>61</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>62</sup> AFT, p. 77  
<sup>63</sup> AFT, p. 77  
<sup>64</sup> AFT, p. 102-103  
<sup>65</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>66</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>67</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>68</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>69</sup> AFT, p. 77  
<sup>70</sup> AFT, p. 77  
<sup>71</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>72</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>73</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>74</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>75</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>76</sup> AFT, p. 144-145  
<sup>77</sup> AFT, p. 144-145  
<sup>78</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>79</sup> AFT, p. 102-103  
<sup>80</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>81</sup> ESRP, p 8  
<sup>82</sup> AFT, p. 102-103  
<sup>83</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>84</sup> ESRP, p 8  
<sup>85</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>86</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>87</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>88</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>89</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>90</sup> AFT, p. 102-103  
<sup>91</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>92</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>93</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>94</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>95</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>96</sup> AFT, p. 102

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<sup>97</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>98</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>99</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>100</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>101</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>102</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>103</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>104</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>105</sup> AFT, p. 140  
<sup>106</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>107</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>108</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>109</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>110</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>111</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>112</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>113</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>114</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>115</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>116</sup> AFT, p. 38  
<sup>117</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>118</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>119</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>120</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>121</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>122</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>123</sup> AFT, p. 144-145  
<sup>124</sup> Aft, p. 145  
<sup>125</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>126</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>127</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>128</sup> AFT, p. 85  
<sup>129</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>130</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>131</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>132</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>133</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>134</sup> AFT, p. 103

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<sup>135</sup> AFT, 121  
<sup>136</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>137</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>138</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>139</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>140</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>141</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>142</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>143</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>144</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>145</sup> AFT, p. 121-122  
<sup>146</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>147</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>148</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>149</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>150</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>151</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>152</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>153</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>154</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>155</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>156</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>157</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>158</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>159</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>160</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>161</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>162</sup> AFT, p. 104-105  
<sup>163</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>164</sup> AFT, p. 104-105  
<sup>165</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>166</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>167</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>168</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>169</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>170</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>171</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>172</sup> AFT, p. 145

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<sup>173</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>174</sup> AFT, p. 77  
<sup>175</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>176</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>177</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>178</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>179</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>180</sup> AFT, p. 70  
<sup>181</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>182</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>183</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>184</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>185</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>186</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>187</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>188</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>189</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>190</sup> AFT, p. 70  
<sup>191</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>192</sup> AFT, p. 38  
<sup>193</sup> ESRP, p. 7  
<sup>194</sup> AFT, p. 83-84  
<sup>195</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>196</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>197</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>198</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>199</sup> AFT, p. 83-84  
<sup>200</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>201</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>202</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>203</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>204</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>205</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>206</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>207</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>208</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>209</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>210</sup> AFT, p. 88

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<sup>211</sup> AFT, p 89  
<sup>212</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>213</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>214</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>215</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>216</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>217</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>218</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>219</sup> AFT, p 145  
<sup>220</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>221</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>222</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>223</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>224</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>225</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>226</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>227</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>228</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>229</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>230</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>231</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>232</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>233</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>234</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>235</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>236</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>237</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>238</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>239</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>240</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>241</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>242</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>243</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>244</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>245</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>246</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>247</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>248</sup> AFT, p. 86



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<sup>249</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>250</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>251</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>252</sup> AFT, p. 87  
<sup>253</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>254</sup> AFT,, p. 88  
<sup>255</sup> ESRP, p. 8  
<sup>256</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>257</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>258</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>259</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>260</sup> AFT, p.88  
<sup>261</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>262</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>263</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>264</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>265</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>266</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>267</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>268</sup> AFT, p. 84  
<sup>269</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>270</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>271</sup> AFT, p. 38  
<sup>272</sup> AFT, p. 38  
<sup>273</sup> ESRP, p. 7  
<sup>274</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>275</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>276</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>277</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>278</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>279</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>280</sup> AFT, p. 38  
<sup>281</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>282</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>283</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>284</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>285</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>286</sup> AFT, p. 144

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<sup>287</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>288</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>289</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>290</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>291</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>292</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>293</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>294</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>295</sup> AFT, p. 83  
<sup>296</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>297</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>298</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>299</sup> AFT, p. 102-2013  
<sup>300</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>301</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>302</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>303</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>304</sup> AFT, p.89  
<sup>305</sup> AFT, p. 85  
<sup>306</sup> AFT, p. 85  
<sup>307</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>308</sup> AFT, p. 85  
<sup>309</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>310</sup> AFT, p. 85  
<sup>311</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>312</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>313</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>314</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>315</sup> AFT, p. 88  
<sup>316</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>317</sup> AFT, p.86  
<sup>318</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>319</sup> AFT, p. 86  
<sup>320</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>321</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>322</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>323</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>324</sup> AFT, p. 55

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<sup>325</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>326</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>327</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>328</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>329</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>330</sup> ATF, p. 143  
<sup>331</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>332</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>333</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>334</sup> AFT, p. 139  
<sup>335</sup> AFT, p. 149  
<sup>336</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>337</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>338</sup> AFT, p. 143  
<sup>339</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>340</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>341</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>342</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>343</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>344</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>345</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>346</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>347</sup> AFT, p. 149  
<sup>348</sup> AFT, p. 149  
<sup>349</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>350</sup> AFT, p. 56  
<sup>351</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>352</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>353</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>354</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>355</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>356</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>357</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>358</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>359</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>360</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>361</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>362</sup> AFT, p. 122

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<sup>363</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>364</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>365</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>366</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>367</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>368</sup> AFT, p. 123  
<sup>369</sup> AFT, p. 123  
<sup>370</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>371</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>372</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>373</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>374</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>375</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>376</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>377</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>378</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>379</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>380</sup> AFT, p. 124  
<sup>381</sup> AFT, p. 120  
<sup>382</sup> AFT, p. 120  
<sup>383</sup> AFT, p. 120  
<sup>384</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>385</sup> AFT, p. 121  
<sup>386</sup> AFT, p. 146  
<sup>387</sup> AFT, p. 144  
<sup>388</sup> AFT, p. 103  
<sup>389</sup> AFT, p. 104  
<sup>390</sup> AFT, p. 102  
<sup>391</sup> AFT, p. 145  
<sup>392</sup> AFT, p. 55  
<sup>393</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>394</sup> AFT, p. 85  
<sup>395</sup> ESRP, p. 9  
<sup>396</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>397</sup> AFT, p. 89  
<sup>398</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>399</sup> AFT, p. 122  
<sup>400</sup> AFT, p. 85

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<sup>401</sup> AFT, p. 66

<sup>402</sup> AFT, p. 85

<sup>403</sup> AFT, p. 85

<sup>404</sup> AFT, p. 85

<sup>405</sup> AFT, p. 88

<sup>406</sup> AFT, p. 84

<sup>407</sup> AFT, p. 84

<sup>408</sup> AFT, p. 89

<sup>409</sup> AFT, p. 86

<sup>410</sup> AFT, p. 87