

**Joint NGO Submission for  
Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Liberia  
50<sup>th</sup> Session (3 – 14 November 2025)**



**Edmund Rice International**



**VIVAT International**

## **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

1. This joint submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Liberia is made by two ECOSOC accredited NGOs, Edmund Rice International and VIVAT International.
2. **Edmund Rice International Limited (ERI)** is an international non-governmental organization, founded in 2005 and with Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC since 2012. ERI is supported by two Catholic Religious Congregations, the Christian Brothers and the Presentation Brothers. It works with networks of like-minded organizations and in the countries where the two Congregations are present. ERI has a special interest in the rights of the child, the right to education and in eco-justice.
3. **VIVAT International** is a Non-Governmental Organization with a membership of more than 25,000 from 12 Catholic Religious Congregations, working in 122 countries to promote human rights through advocacy at international and local levels. VIVAT International addresses human rights issues with particular focus on the rights of children, women, and eradication of poverty, sustainable development and the culture of peace. It has Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and is associated with the United Nations Department of Global Communications (DGC).
4. This submission is prepared by the above organisations in consultation with members of their respective networks in Liberia. It is the result of an intensive consultation process that took place in Liberia. The data and information reflect the experience of the submitting organizations and of their partners in the field. It is based upon information obtained from several Government departments, as well as upon data and research made available by various civil society organizations as credited in the references.
5. The submitting organizations respect the progress made by Liberia in promoting and safeguarding human rights and the commitments made in relation to previous UPR cycles but believe there are areas requiring further attention. This joint submission focuses on seven interrelated areas of concern in Liberia - the right to quality education; the right to clean water and sanitation; the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; Women's Rights with a focus on Gender based violence and Gender Equality; Abolition of the death penalty and ratification of optional protocols to CEDAW and the rights of a child.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

6. This Universal Periodic Review (UPR) submission addresses critical human rights issues affecting students, women and rural communities especially in Gbarnga city in Bong County.

7. **Right to Quality Education:** While Liberia has recorded good progress in enrollment growth since its civil war, persistent challenges like teacher shortages, funding gaps, infrastructure issues, and ongoing reform efforts remain to be addressed.  
This submission calls for urgent measures to increase education funding, invest in school infrastructure, promote educational equity and strengthen policy implementation.
8. **Clean Water and Sanitation:** Liberia's progress in improving access to clean water and sanitation especially in rural regions is slow and there is an urgent need for targeted policy efforts, infrastructure developments and further investment.  
This submission advocates for stronger environmental protections, holding polluters responsible, expansion of clean water access and improving clean water quality.
9. **Environmental Protections:** Liberia's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plays a key role in enforcing environmental policies, addressing challenges like deforestation, pollution, waste management, and industrial non-compliance.  
The submission emphasizes the need for strengthening enforcement measures, expanding community involvement, promoting reforestation and sustainable farming, developing plastic recycling programmes and allocating sufficient financial resources to strengthen the role of the EPA.
10. **Gender Equality:** Liberia's progress in gender equality through political, legal, and health reforms faces ongoing challenges in leadership, economic empowerment and cultural norms.  
Recommendations include challenging harmful cultural norms, strengthening women's healthcare, advancing women's economic empowerment and increasing women's leadership representation.
11. **Gender Based Violence:** Challenges like weak law enforcement, cultural norms, and limited resources underscore Liberia's ongoing struggle with gender-based violence (GBV).  
The submission advocates for the strengthening of GBV law enforcement, expanding support services and expanding judicial capacity and specialized training.
12. **Abolishment of the Death Penalty in the penal code and Ratification of International Instruments:** Efforts by Liberia to abolish the death penalty and honour international commitments are bogged down by legislative progress.  
This submission calls on the government of Liberia to abolish the death penalty in the penal code and advocates for current death sentences to be changed to life sentences. It strongly recommends that Liberia acts on the recommendations it accepted at the last UPR and ratify Optional Protocols of CRC and CEDAW.
13. These key areas are addressed through specific recommendations aimed at improving human rights protections and fostering social justice in Liberia.

## **A. RIGHT TO QUALITY EDUCATION IN LIBERIA**

14. Liberia has made notable progress in improving the right to education since the end of its 14-year civil war, which devastated all sectors, including education<sup>i</sup>. The World Bank's Liberia Education Report (2010) highlights a significant rise in primary school enrolment, from 21% in 2002 to 62% in 2008. Enrolment numbers increased from 488,438 in 2005/06 to 539,887 in 2007/08<sup>ii</sup>, eventually reaching 1,421,429<sup>iii</sup> in 2021-22. This growth is largely attributed to policies promoting access to education, such as the Free Primary Education Act (2001), which ensures free and compulsory education for children aged 6-15. The Education Reform Act (2011) further structured primary, secondary, and tertiary education, focusing on equity and quality.
15. Despite increased access, Liberia faces persistent challenges in delivering quality education. A critical issue is the shortage of qualified teachers<sup>iv</sup>. Many classrooms are staffed by unqualified teachers due to the profession's low salaries, making teaching an unattractive career option for young Liberians. Teacher training is primarily conducted at three rural teacher training institutes (RTTIs) in Zorzor, Kakata, and Webbo, along with several private institutions. A 2015 World Bank report<sup>v</sup> highlighted that approximately 62% of public-school teachers in Liberia were unqualified. In response, the government launched the Teacher Compensation and Career Advancement Project in 2017, aimed at improving teacher salaries and working conditions. Implemented with support from the World Bank, this initiative positively impacted teacher employment. By the 2019/2020 academic year, 69% of public-school teachers were on the government payroll. However, significant gaps persisted at the upper basic and secondary levels, with only 25.5% and 20.9% of teachers on the payroll, respectively<sup>vi</sup>.
16. Liberia continues to struggle with inadequate education funding. In 2024, the government allocated 14.8% of its national budget to education<sup>vii</sup>. However, financial mismanagement and corruption hinder the effective distribution of these funds, with most allocations benefiting only select public schools while private schools remain self-funded through tuition fees. This has resulted in significant disparities, particularly for students from low-income backgrounds.
17. Infrastructure shortages further challenge the education system. Many rural schools lack essential facilities such as sanitation, electricity, and science laboratories. For instance, schools in Gbarnga, Central Liberia<sup>viii</sup>, often operate without electricity or STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) resources, limiting students' exposure to modern educational tools. A lack of investment in infrastructure and digital education further exacerbates the issue, leaving students ill-prepared for the workforce.
18. Additionally, poverty and high school fees—especially in private institutions—continue to undermine education accessibility<sup>ix</sup>. Despite the government's provision of free primary education, public schools cannot accommodate all students, forcing many parents to enrol their children in private schools, which are often unaffordable<sup>x</sup>. This contributes to high dropout rates, particularly in rural areas. The government has yet to

implement effective policies to regulate private school fees, making education a privilege rather than a right for many underprivileged children.

19. Efforts to eliminate "ghost teachers" from payrolls<sup>xi</sup> have seen progress, yet inefficiencies persist. A 2018 study<sup>xii</sup> found that 15-20% of vetted teachers were absent during spot checks. Reports from Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International commend Liberia's efforts in rebuilding schools and training teachers but highlight corruption and inequitable resource distribution as major obstacles to achieving universal education. While Liberia has made significant strides, ongoing reforms and better policy implementation are necessary to ensure that every child has access to quality education.

## 20. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

While we do commend recent announcements by the Ministry of Education to add 2000 voluntary teachers to the Government payroll<sup>xiii</sup>, we recommend that the Liberian Government: -

- a) *Increase Education Funding – Allocate additional resources to address teacher shortages, improve salaries, and ensure all schools have essential learning materials.*
- b) *Invest in School Infrastructure – Upgrade and expand school facilities, including classrooms, sanitation, electricity, and STEM resources, to create a conducive learning environment.*
- c) *Promote Educational Equity – Implement programs that ensure equal access to education for all genders and socio-economic groups, reducing disparities.*
- d) *Strengthen Policy Implementation – Enhance monitoring and accountability mechanisms to ensure efficient use of funds and the successful execution of education policies nationwide.*

## B. **CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

21. The Liberian Government has taken significant steps to ensure access to clean water and sanitation as a fundamental human right. The Environmental Protection and Management Law of 2002<sup>xiv</sup> established a legal framework for sustainable environmental management, focusing on pollution control and sustainable development across industries, agriculture, and waste management. Additionally, the National Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Commission Act of 2012<sup>xv</sup> was introduced to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene services, enhancing public health and overall well-being.
22. These policies have facilitated access to clean water through pipe-borne systems in Monrovia and Gbarpolu County and the installation and repair of hand pumps, especially

in rural communities, with support from the government, NGOs, and international partners. In 2019, basic sanitation coverage was recorded at 17%, with a target to increase access to 65% and eliminate open defecation by 2025<sup>xvi</sup>. To support this, the government procured trucks and equipment in April 2024 for sewer system maintenance in Monrovia and surrounding areas, while the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) deployed additional sewer tankers in May 2024 to improve sanitation infrastructure<sup>xvii</sup>.

23. Recently, 95% of damaged water reservoirs in Paynesville Township and Monrovia were repaired, restoring clean water access<sup>xviii</sup>. As of February 2025, a mini solar-powered water system in Bopolu City, Gbarpolu County<sup>xix</sup>, began supplying 5,000 residents with safe drinking water through a 1.7km pipeline network reaching health facilities, schools, homes, and public offices.
24. These efforts aim to reduce waterborne diseases, improve public health, and support socio-economic development. They have also alleviated the burden on women and children, who previously travelled long distances to fetch water. However, ongoing investments are needed to address remaining gaps in sanitation and water infrastructure.
25. Despite the Liberian Government's efforts to improve access to clean water and sanitation, significant challenges remain, particularly affecting public health and quality of life. Gbarnga City in Bong County<sup>xx</sup> has struggled with water quality and accessibility, as major pollutants like industrial discharge and sewage waste are threatening both public health and the environment as revealed by a 2023 study. Across Liberia, mining, farming, and industrial activities have led to iron ore contamination, agrochemical spills, and toxic waste dumping into rivers and streams, creating severe health risks.
26. Infrastructure failures have worsened the crisis. By 2017, 20% of Liberia's hand pumps were non-functional, leaving rural communities reliant on contaminated water sources. Additionally, the 2019/2020 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)<sup>xxi</sup> found that 31% of households lacked toilet or latrine facilities, leading to widespread open defecation and worsening sanitation problems.
27. While progress has been made, urgent action is needed to address pollution, restore water infrastructure, and improve sanitation services to safeguard public health and environmental sustainability.

28. **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

We recommend that the government of Liberia: -

- a) ***Enhance Water Quality – Implement rigorous treatment processes, including chlorination and filtration, with regular quality testing to ensure safe drinking water.***

- b) Expand Clean Water Access – Increase boreholes and hand pumps to provide safe drinking water in Gbarnga, while promoting hygiene education programs for local communities.*
- c) Hold Polluters Accountable – Require mining companies responsible for chemical spills to provide long-term healthcare for affected residents and restore contaminated water sources.*
- d) Strengthen Environmental Protections – Revise the Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) to include stricter environmental and social safeguards benefiting impacted communities.*

### **C. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

29. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an autonomous agency under the supervision of the Executive Branch of the Liberian Government and in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Ministry of Health is tasked with monitoring the air, water and soil quality as well as investigating pollution and environmental hazards. It develops and enforces environmental laws and policies ensuring compliance with environmental standards and issues permits for activities that impact the environment<sup>xxii</sup>.
30. EPA policies cover the protection of the Liberian forest, wetlands and biodiversity and include restrictions on logging. This has led to the development of strategies to combat climate change, work on disaster prevention and mitigation and support sustainable energy and conservation initiatives<sup>xxiii</sup>.
31. In an effort to mitigate environmental hazards, such as the contamination of the soil by plastics, the EPA has put in place an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) framework which evaluates projects to ensure they do not harm the environment and requires companies such as mining, agriculture and construction to submit environmental management plans. The Agency also conducts awareness and community engagement to educate the public on environmental issues, engages local communities in conservation efforts as well as promotes eco-friendly practices and sustainable development programmes.
32. However, in its quest to address environmental issues, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in its mission to safeguard the nation's environment faces the following challenges:
  - i. **Illegal logging and Deforestation**<sup>xxiv</sup>: Liberia's rich forest resources are threatened by illegal logging activities leading to significant Deforestation. Despite regulatory efforts, unauthorized exploitation of the forest cover persists, posing challenges to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.*

- ii. **Limited Resources<sup>xxv</sup>**: *The EPA operates with constrained financial and technical resources, hindering its capacity to effectively monitor and enforce environmental regulations.*
- iii. **Resistance to environmental regulations**: *The Agency encounters opposition from businesses and communities reluctant to comply with environmental laws.*
- iv. **Solid waste management**: *The absence of a comprehensive legal framework for Solid waste management leads to improper waste disposal practices impacting public health and the environment.*
- v. **Environmental violations by industries**: *Instances of industrial non-compliance with environmental standards, such as unauthorized operations and pollution. The EPA recently shut down the China Union's Iron ore operation at Bong Mines<sup>xxvi</sup> due to multiple environmental violations including operating without necessary permits and discharging waste into the wetlands.*

### 33. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

We recommend that the government of Liberia: -

- a) **Increase EPA Funding** – *Allocate sufficient resources to strengthen the EPA's capacity for monitoring and enforcing environmental regulations effectively.*
- b) **Strengthen Enforcement Measures** – *Implement stricter penalties and deterrent strategies to ensure businesses and communities comply with environmental laws.*
- c) **Expand Community Involvement** – *Provide adequate funding for environmental protection programs and actively engage and train local communities in conservation efforts.*
- d) **Promote Reforestation and Sustainable Farming** – *Combat deforestation by supporting reforestation initiatives and encouraging mechanized lowland farming to protect Liberia's forests.*
- e) **Implement Plastic Recycling Programs** – *Develop nationwide recycling initiatives to reduce plastic waste and promote sustainable waste management*

## D. **GENDER EQUALITY**

34. Liberia has made notable progress in advancing gender equality through legislative reforms, political empowerment, and health initiatives. In the political sphere, Liberia elected Africa's first female president, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, and increased female

representation in the legislature. However, women's representation in leadership roles, particularly at local levels, remains limited<sup>xxvii</sup>.

35. In the health sector efforts to improve maternal health have been made. Yet, Liberia still faces a high maternal mortality rate of 652 deaths per 100,000 live births (2020)<sup>xxviii</sup> and gaps in maternal health services, particularly in rural areas, where only 61% of births are attended by skilled health workers<sup>xxix</sup>.

36. Legal frameworks have been strengthened to promote equal pay and workplace protection for women. The landmarks legislation recognizes women's right to own, inherit, and manage land, which was previously restricted by customary laws<sup>xxx</sup>.

37. Despite significant progress, Liberia faces several challenges:

- i. ***Cultural Norms and Harmful Practices:*** Traditional practices such as early marriage (16% of girls) and female genital mutilation (58%) continue despite legal prohibitions. These practices contribute to gender inequality and violence against women<sup>xxxi</sup>.
- ii. ***Economic Empowerment:*** Women continue to face limited access to vocational training. While 45% of women participate in the workforce, many work in the informal sector under poor conditions, facing pay disparities and limited access to financial resources like microfinance, loans, and business opportunities, limiting their economic empowerment<sup>xxxii</sup>.
- iii. ***Land and Property Rights:*** Although the Land Rights Act (2018) allows women to own land, only 20% of women have secure land tenure<sup>xxxiii</sup>. Traditional practices still limit women's access to and control over land, especially in rural areas.
- iv. ***Healthcare Access:*** Maternal mortality remains high and many women, especially in rural areas, lack access to health and maternal care. 20% of girls aged 15-19 years have given birth, often due to early marriage or sexual violence<sup>xxxiv</sup>.
- v. ***Political Leadership:*** Despite some progress, women hold only 12.8% of seats in Liberia's legislature. Cultural attitudes and limited resources prevent women from achieving greater political representation, particularly at the local level<sup>xxxv</sup>.

## 38. RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that the government of Liberia: -

- a) ***Challenge Harmful Cultural Norms – Launch nationwide awareness campaigns, especially in rural areas, to combat Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child marriage.***

- b) Strengthen Rural Healthcare – Invest in healthcare infrastructure, train more professionals, provide free or subsidized maternal care, expand health education, and improve road connectivity for better access.*
- c) Advance Women’s Economic Empowerment – Promote gender equality in employment by enhancing education, supporting women entrepreneurs, and improving financial access.*
- d) Expand Vocational Training & Financial Inclusion – Diversify training programs beyond agriculture for women, increase access to microfinance, loans, and business grants for them, and enforce equal pay policies.*
- e) Increase Women’s Leadership Representation – Actively promote women’s participation in politics and business through leadership training, mentorship programs, and policy support.*

## **E. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**

39. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a serious human rights issue in Liberia, affecting women, girls, and vulnerable groups across the country. Despite efforts by the government to combat violence against women and girls, challenges persist in the enforcement of laws, cultural norms, and access to justice. Liberia has taken steps to address these issues through legal reforms, support services, and international commitments, but more work is needed to create a society free from discrimination and violence.
40. The Domestic Violence Act of 2019<sup>xxxvi</sup> criminalizes physical, emotional, and economic abuse within households, providing a legal foundation to protect victims. The Rape Law of 2005<sup>xxxvii</sup> was amended to strengthen penalties for sexual violence, ensuring stricter punishment for perpetrators. Additionally, Liberia is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)<sup>xxxviii</sup> and the Maputo Protocol<sup>xxxix</sup>, which reinforce its commitment to protecting women’s rights.
41. To support survivors of GBV, the government established the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Crimes Unit within the Ministry of Justice to improve the prosecution of cases<sup>xl</sup>. Furthermore, One-Stop Centers have been created to provide survivors with medical care, legal aid, and psychosocial support. Public awareness campaigns and educational programs are also being implemented in collaboration with civil society organizations and international partners. These initiatives aim to change societal attitudes toward GBV and empower women to seek justice.
42. Despite these efforts, significant challenges remain in Liberia’s fight against GBV. Approximately 58% of women experience physical violence, and 1 in 3 women face sexual violence in their lifetime<sup>xli</sup>. According to a 2022 report from the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, Liberia recorded 1,975 cases of gender-based

violence, with 73.7% involving sexual assault and rape<sup>xlii</sup>. Many of these incidents affected children under 18, underscoring the urgent need for stronger protective measures.

43. Community-led initiatives, such as those by the Liberia National Red Cross Society, have sought to address GBV in schools by raising awareness about sexual exploitation. Programs targeting students aged 12–23 have helped highlight the dangers of “sex for grades” and “sex for school fees,” which are still common in some areas<sup>xliii</sup>.
44. A critical challenge is the weak enforcement of laws, such as the Rape Law (2005) and Domestic Violence Act (2019), hindered by corruption, lack of training of law enforcement officers, insufficient resources and societal pressures. The prosecution rate for sexual violence remains low, and many cases are dismissed due to inadequate investigations.
45. Another challenge is the limited availability of support services, especially in rural areas. Many survivors lack access to safe shelters, medical care, and legal assistance. Without these essential services, victims often remain trapped in abusive situations due to financial dependency or fear of retaliation. Additionally, gender-based violence remains deeply rooted in cultural beliefs and traditions. Practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage continue in some regions, despite legal prohibitions. Many survivors also face stigma, preventing them from reporting crimes or seeking help.
46. A pressing challenge is limited funding and resources. Government agencies and organizations working on gender issues often struggle to secure adequate financial support to sustain and expand their programs. Training law enforcement officers, conducting awareness campaigns, and providing survivor support services require more investment. Without increased funding, many initiatives will not have a lasting impact<sup>xliv</sup>.

#### 47. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

We recommend that the government of Liberia: -

- a) ***Strengthen GBV Law Enforcement – Bolster the enforcement of GBV laws, expand support services like shelters, counseling, and legal aid, reduce stigma through awareness campaigns, and establish specialized courts to expedite and ensure fair handling of GBV cases.***
- b) ***Enhance Judicial Capacity – Improve the capacity of the judiciary to enforce laws effectively, ensuring the successful prosecution of GBV cases.***
- c) ***Provide Specialized Training – Train law enforcement officers and judicial officials in handling GBV cases with sensitivity, urgency, and understanding of survivors’ needs.***

- d) Expand Support Services – Increase the number of One-Stop Centres’, particularly in rural areas, to provide safe spaces for survivors with medical care, legal aid, and counseling.*
- e) Support Economic Empowerment – Implement programs that provide economic opportunities for survivors, helping them rebuild their lives and achieve financial independence.*

## **F. ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE PENAL CODE**

- 48. Liberia acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on 16 September 2005 aiming at the abolition of the death penalty<sup>xlv</sup>.
- 49. During the 2020 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Liberia accepted the recommendations<sup>xlvi</sup> of eighteen countries (Nepal, Sierra Leone, Poland, Spain, Timor-Leste, Argentina, Brazil, Czechia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Holy See, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Mozambique and Rwanda) to continue the existing moratorium on the death penalty and further take steps towards its legal abolition.
- 50. In July 2022, the Upper House (Senate) unanimously agreed and passed a bill and sent it to the House of Representatives to abolish the death penalty as a capital punishment in Liberia. Since then, there has been little or no attention paid to it by the House of Representative<sup>xlvii</sup>.
- 51. As of 2021, there were estimated to be at least 16 persons on death row in Liberia<sup>xlviii</sup>. In October 2024, the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform of Liberia, with support from the British Embassy supported a project aimed at galvanizing public support for the abolition of death penalty<sup>xlix</sup>. This initiative sought to pave ways for ratification and domestication of relevant protocols, with the goal of removing all prisoners from death rows and ensuring no further death sentences are issued.

## **52. RECOMMENDATIONS**

We recommend that the government of Liberia: -

- a) Promote Public Awareness – Launch nationwide campaigns to raise awareness and build public support for the abolition of the death penalty.*
- b) Expedite Legislative Action – Urge the House of Representatives to pass the bill abolishing the death penalty into law without further delay.*

- c) Convert Existing Death Sentences – Commute all current death sentences to life imprisonment.***

## **G. RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS**

53. During its 2020 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Liberia accepted the following recommendations<sup>1</sup>.

- i. 103.3,4,5,6: Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Slovenia, Togo, Ukraine, Chile).***
- ii. 103.7: Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Belgium).***

## **54. RECOMMENDATIONS**

We recommend that the government of Liberia without further delay ratify: -

- a) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.***
- b) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.***
- c) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict***

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<sup>i</sup> <https://www.insightsliberia.com/post/assessing-the-impact-of-the-2011-education-reform-act-in-liberia>

<sup>ii</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/257321468057236139/pdf/636350WPOP117600Liberia0CSR000E dit4.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup> [Final-EMIS\\_Education\\_Statistics\\_2022-4.pdf](#)

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