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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

Liberia

Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name Laura Golakeh

Institution Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

Igolakeh@mogcsp.gov.lr

Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Q4

Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes) Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security

,

Eliminating violence against women and girls,

Political participation and representation,

Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)

,

Gender-responsive budgeting

Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women and girls living in remote and rural areas,

Women and girls with disabilities,

Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS,

Younger women,

Older women,

Refugee and internally displaced women and girls,

Women and girls in humanitarian settings

Q6

Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)

COVID-19 and other pandemics,

Debt crisis.

Climate crisis

Q7

Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls

Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security

Eliminating violence against women and girls,

Access to affordable quality health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, transport, communication, etc.)

Page 4: Part Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace

Strengthened land rights and tenure security,

Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women

Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension)

Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)

Q9

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)

Q10

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)

Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies

Taken measures to remove the discriminatory barriers faced by women and girls to access, use and design digital tools (e.g. costs of devices and data, lack of skills, safety concerns, restrictive social norms)

Taken measures to support the creation and expansion of safe, affordable, accessible, relevant and inclusive public and private digital tools and services

Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls

Taken measures to promote gender-responsive STEM education

Q11 No

Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?

Q12 Not applicable

Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Q13

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services

Supported women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, and business development activities

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)

Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty

Q14

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Introduced or strengthened cash transfers for families with children that prioritize women as recipients (e.g. child benefits, family allowances, conditional or unconditional cash transfers)

Extended social protection to women in informal employment (e.g. subsidies for participation in contributory schemes; inclusion in non-contributory schemes)

Improved access to social protection for other groups of marginalized women (please refer to groups listed in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

The social protection response to the pandemic was significant but did not spur any gender-responsive innovations.

Q16

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services

Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services

Promoted male involvement in sexual and reproductive health, including contraceptive uptake and responsible sexual behaviour

Developed gender-sensitive approaches to the prevention and treatment of chronic and non-communicable diseases (e.g. cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes)

Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns

Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes

Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls

Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy

Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings

Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood

Page 6: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Q18

Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Domestic violence committed by other family or household members

Gender-based violence against women in politics, including women's human rights defenders

Child, early and forced marriages,

Female genital mutilation,

Trafficking in women and girls

Over the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation

Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls

Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)

Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation)

Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)

Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection

Q20

In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

Working with women, men, and couples to improve their skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management, and shared decision-making

Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces

Promoting positive gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs, values and norms, especially among men and boys

Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms

Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions

Q22

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct

Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non-stereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media, including social media

Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media

Q23

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women living in remote and rural areas,

Women with disabilities,

Women living with HIV/AIDS,

Girls, adolescents, and younger women,

Older women

Page 7: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level

Introduced or increased targets and benchmarks of legislative temporary special measures, such as quotas or reserved seats, to promote gender balance or gender parity in legislatures (aiming for 40 per cent or more of seats being occupied by women)

Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates

Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in politics and public life (both online and offline)

Encouraged the equal political participation of all women, including young women and underrepresented groups like indigenous women, through capacity building, skills development, sensitization and mentorship programmes

Strengthened civic space and protections for women's movements and women human rights defenders

Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions

9/16

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership

Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)

Provided support to women's media networks and organizations

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

Q28

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

No

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

The budget of the national women's machinery has remained stable (as a proportion of overall government spending)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes:

7

Full name of programmes:

Women Empowerment; Women, Peace and Security; Sexual and Gender-based violence; Adolescent and Vulnerable Girls; Social Protection; Child Protection and Development; Social Assistance;

Link(s) to supporting documentation:

https://mogcsp.gov.lr

What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)

Ensuring gender equality is realised for all

Q32 Yes

Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

Q33 Yes

Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies

Q34

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security

Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda

Supported inclusive and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, early warning and prevention mechanisms

Q35

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements at all levels

Adopted gender-responsive approaches to the prevention and resolution of armed or other conflict

Developed, adopted and / or implemented a high impact National Action Plan on 1325

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and genderbased violence and sexual exploitation and abuse

Taken measures to combat the production, use of and trafficking in illicit drugs

Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Q37

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children

Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training

Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children

Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life

Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

12 / 16

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation?

Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance

,

Strengthened evidence and/or raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution)

,

Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources

,

Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment

Q39

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects

7

Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters

Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation

,

Introduced or strengthened and implemented genderresponsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction and building climate and environmental resilience (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40

No

Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

Q41	Not applicable
Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?	
Q42	Yes
Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?	
Q43	Yes
As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?	
Q44	Yes
Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?	
Q45	No
Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?	
Q46	Not applicable
Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?	
Q47	Yes
Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?	

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Civil society organizations,

Women's rights organizations,

Youth-led organizations,

Academia and think tanks,

Parliaments/parliamentary committees,

United Nations system

Q49

For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

,

Universal Periodic Review

Page 11: Part Five: Data and Statistics

Q50

Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)

Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)

,

Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)

Q51

Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes) Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics

,

Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects

,

Conduct of new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)

Q52 No

Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

Q53 Number of indicators

How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?

Number of gender-specific indicators

Q54 Not applicable

Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?

Q55 Geographic location,

Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided Sex/gender,

by major surveys in your country?

Age,

Education,

Marital status,

0

0

Disability,

Religion

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Q56

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

2024%20Beijing30_Liberia%20Country%20Report%20Draft_for%20Initial%20submissiom.pdf (2.2MB)