



National Carbon Dialogue (NCD)



21–22 August 2025

Peace Empire Hotel
Ganta, Nimba County
Liberia

FOREWORD

On behalf of the Government of Liberia and the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), it gives me great honour to present this Summary Report of the National Carbon Dialogue, held **on 21–22 August 2025** in Ganta (also known as Gompa) City, Nimba County, the Republic of Liberia.

Under the leadership of the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) convened the Dialogue at a pivotal time in Liberia’s national development and climate governance journey. It provided a platform for constructive discussions on carbon ownership, institutional arrangements, financial management, and market participation. The contributions of national stakeholders, county authorities, communities, civil society, the private sector, and international partners were invaluable in shaping the way forward.

This report captures the deliberations, outcomes, and actionable next steps agreed upon during the two-day engagement. The Government of Liberia remains committed to ensuring that these outcomes inform the finalization of a National Carbon Policy and the drafting of a Climate Change Law, in alignment with Liberia’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy and the REDD+ Strategy being revised , the Long – Term Vision (LTV) and the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID).

I extend profound appreciation to all stakeholders who participated in the Dialogue, and to our development partners—particularly the Government of Canada through NovaSphere, as well as the MVC for Climate Action, UNDP, the European Union Delegation, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Heritage Partners Associates, LLC, and others—for their financial and technical support.

Together, let us move forward in building a robust, transparent, and inclusive national carbon framework that transforms Liberia’s natural assets into opportunities for sustainable development, climate resilience, and equitable benefit-sharing.

Hon. Dehpu Y. Zuo,
Deputy Minister, for Economic Planning
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Chairperson, National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report was made possible through the collective efforts of various institutions and individuals. The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) serving as Co-Chairs, provided overall leadership. The National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) took the lead on technical and operational matters.

We would like to extend special recognition to the members of the Legislature, heads of government ministries, agencies, and commissions, as well as county superintendents, county development officers, the private sector institutions, religious institutions, youth groups and civil society representatives who actively participated in the Dialogue. Their insights and recommendations have significantly bolstered Liberia's emerging carbon policy framework.

The Government of Liberia is grateful to its development partners for their support, which ensured the successful convening of the Dialogue. This includes the Government of Canada through NovaSphere, Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Climate Action, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union Delegation, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Heritage Partners Associates, LLC (HPA), the Palladium Group implemented, Multi-stakeholder Forest Governance and Accountability Project (MFGAP), Flora and Fauna, the Embassy of the United Kingdom to Monrovia and others.

Finally, we appreciate the facilitators headed by the Z. Elijah Whapoe, National Coordinator, National Climate Change Secretariat, technical experts, note-takers, rapporteurs, and the organizing team for their tireless contributions, which ensured the smooth conduct of the Dialogue and the compilation of this report.

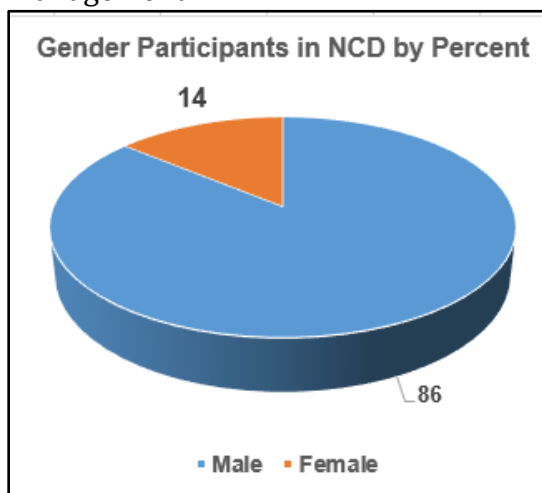
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAID	– ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development
CBL	– Central Bank of Liberia
EPA	– Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	– Forestry Development Authority
FPIC	– Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	– Greenhouse Gas
ITMOs	– Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
LRA	– Land Rights Act
MACs	– Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions
MFDP	– Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MRV	– Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NCCS	– National Climate Change Secretariat
NCCSC	– National Climate Change Steering Committee
NCD	– National Carbon Dialogue
NDC	– Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	– Non-Governmental Organization
PA	– Paris Agreement
REDD+	– Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation +
UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme
VCM	– Voluntary Carbon Market

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Liberia, through the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), convened a National Carbon Dialogue on 21–22 August 2025 in Ganta, Nimba County. The Dialogue was chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - co-chair I, and the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), co-chair II with the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) serving as the NCCSC’s secretary and technical and operational arm. The event was financially and technically supported by the Government of Canada through NovaSphere, Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Climate Action, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union Delegation, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Heritage Partners Associates, LLC (HPA), the Palladium Group implemented, Multi-stakeholder Forest Governance and Accountability Project (MFGAP), Flora and Fauna, the Embassy of the United Kingdom to Monrovia and others. The Dialogue provided a national platform to deliberate on key issues central to Liberia’s carbon governance framework, including carbon ownership and benefit-sharing, institutional arrangements, market mechanisms, grievance redress mechanism, and financial management.

More than one hundred and fifty participants attended the dialogue. The National Carbon Dialogue convened 157 participants drawn from government, the legislature, development partners, civil society, communities, the private sector, academia, media, and other groups. Government ministries, agencies, and commissions accounted for nearly half of participants, underscoring strong institutional engagement, while county development officers were the single largest professional group represented.



Gender balance, however, was uneven. Of all participants, 86% were male and 14% female, with women largely absent from the legislature and development partners, but better represented among community, civil society and student groups.

Despite these disparities, the Dialogue succeeded in bringing together a diverse cross-section of actors whose participation enhanced both the legitimacy and inclusivity of the process.

Key Discussions

- Day One focused on both technical and plenary sessions examining carbon as a national asset, reviewing gaps in existing climate policies and sector strategies (like the National REDD+ Strategy), exploring and reviewing

strategic goals of a National Carbon Policy, and drawing lessons from international experiences.

- Day 2 started with recap followed by simplified presentation on carbon credit, institutional arrangements, best practices and benefit and plenary discussion. This session was very interactive and appreciated which was followed by thematic discussions

Main Outcomes and Decisions

The Dialogue produced a set of consensus outcomes:

- Carbon should be formally recognized as a national asset integral to Liberia's development and climate agenda.
- Ownership of carbon credits should be defined under three categories: government, community, and private, with the Government acting as regulator and authorizing authority.
- Liberia should adopt a dual approach, engaging in both compliance (regulated) and voluntary carbon markets to maximize opportunities including those of a local carbon market.
- National Carbon Registry (NCR) must be established, with further review required to determine whether it is best hosted at the EPA, MFDP, or as an independent entity.
- Carbon revenues should flow through a Consolidated Account, then transferred within 12–24 hours to a dedicated account at the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL), with quarterly reporting and annual audits for accountability.
- The National Carbon Policy must be harmonized with existing frameworks, including the NDCs, National Adaptation Plan, National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy, REDD+ Strategy, Liberia Long – Term Vision (LTV), and the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID).
- Inclusivity is essential, with emphasis on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), gender considerations, and grievance redress mechanisms.

Next Steps

The Dialogue agreed on a roadmap of priority actions:

- Finalization and validation of the National Carbon Policy.
- Drafting and enactment of a Climate Change Law to provide legal authority for carbon governance.
- Institutional clarity on the National Carbon Registry and mandates of relevant ministries, agencies, and commissions.
- Establishment of a transparent financial management framework for carbon revenues.
- Strengthening of MRV and registry systems and building institutional capacity.
- Conduct of county-level consultations to deepen community engagement and ensure inclusivity.
- Finalizing Update of the National REDD+ Strategy as well as the Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy linked to finalizing the Carbon Policy

Conclusion

The Ganta Dialogue demonstrated Liberia's strong commitment to building a robust, transparent, and inclusive carbon governance framework. By consolidating technical insights, community perspectives, and international support, Liberia is taking decisive steps toward transforming its carbon assets into opportunities for sustainable development, climate resilience, and equitable benefit-sharing.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Liberia is at a critical juncture in advancing its climate governance and policy frameworks. As a Party to the Paris Agreement (PA) and a nation endowed with extensive forest resources—comprising a significant share of the Upper Guinea Forest—the country has both an obligation and an opportunity to leverage carbon as a national asset to address climate change while pursuing sustainable development. The Government of Liberia has undertaken several initiatives, including the adoption of a National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (2018), the development of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the implementation of the national REDD+ Strategy. However, gaps remain in institutional coordination, legal frameworks, monitoring and reporting systems, and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

To address these gaps and to chart a clear path toward comprehensive carbon governance, the Government of Liberia convened a **National Carbon Dialogue (Dialogue)**. The Dialogue was held on **21–22 August 2025** at the Peace Empire Hotel in **Ganta, Nimba County**. The Dialogue provided a national platform for stakeholders to deliberate on key issues related to carbon ownership, institutional arrangements, financial management, and market mechanisms, informing the drafting of a **National Carbon Policy and laying the foundation for a future Climate Change Law**.

1.2. ORGANIZATION OF THE DIALOGUE

The Dialogue was organized under the leadership of the **National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)**, the Government of Liberia’s highest body for coordinating climate change policy. The NCCSC comprises environmental and climate change stakeholders and is chaired by the **Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)**, with the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** and **Forestry Development Authority (FDA)** serving as co-chairs. The **National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS)** of the NCCSC provided the administrative and operational support for the organization of the Dialogue.

The Government of Canada through NovaSphere, Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Climate Action, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union Delegation, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Heritage Partners Associates, LLC (HPA), the Palladium Group implemented, Multi-stakeholder Forest Governance and Accountability Project (MFGAP), Flora and Fauna, the Embassy of the United Kingdom to Monrovia and others.

The two-day meeting brought together a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including representatives of government ministries, agencies, and commissions; members of the National Legislature; local government officials (county superintendents and county development officers); civil society organizations; community representatives; the private sector; and development partners, including women. The Organizer designed the Dialogue to ensure inclusivity, with sectoral and county-level voices contributing to the Dialogue.

1.3. PURPOSE OF THE DIALOGUE

The central purpose of the Dialogue was to **support the development of a National Carbon Policy that leverages the global value of carbon to advance Liberia's development priorities**. These priorities include the expansion of renewable energy, forest and biodiversity conservation, agricultural production, waste management, and climate change adaptation. The Dialogue also sought to provide recommendations to guide the drafting of Liberia's **National Climate Change Law**, updates of the **REDD+ Strategy**, and revisions to the **National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy**.

The Dialogue was structured to combine sector-specific technical sessions with plenary deliberations. Day One focused on sector voices and learning objectives, deepening understanding of carbon as a national asset and its implications for Liberia's economy and environment.

Day Two emphasized benchmarking, showcasing regional best practices, sources of carbon, and sectoral responsibilities. It also covered institutional arrangements, clarity on ownership, benefit sharing, financial processes, and dispute resolution. Additionally, day two also highlighted the integration of perspectives through thematic working groups and plenary exchanges, aiming to generate actionable recommendations and consensus on the way forward

The Dialogue was guided by clear learning objectives and targeted outputs, as adopted in the official agenda and reiterated by the Pilot Secretary during the opening session:

Learning Objectives: By the end of the Dialogue, participants were expected to:

- Explain the concept of carbon as both a global and national, economic and environmental asset.
- Provide understanding about Liberia's climate-related policy instruments, gaps, enforcement challenges, and alignment with its NDCs.
- Describe the key components and strategic goals of a National Carbon Policy.
- Identify the linkages between carbon policy and Liberia's national development goals, including renewable electricity provision, forest and

biodiversity conservation, agricultural production, solid waste management, and climate change adaptation.

- Recognize the importance of inclusive participation in policy development—across sectors, levels of government, genders, age groups, geographies, and cultures.
- Summarize international good practices for carbon governance relevant to Liberia.

Expected Outputs: The Dialogue was designed to produce:

- Sectoral input for the design of a National Carbon Policy.
- Recommendations for the development of the National Carbon Policy.
- Recommendations to inform the drafting of a National Climate Change Law.
- Inputs to guide updates to the REDD+ Strategy.
- Inputs to strengthen the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy.
- Proposals for mechanisms of inclusive engagement and approaches to align carbon value capture with national development outcomes, including those of Liberia’s aspirations under the National Determined Contribution (NDC).

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE DIALOGUE

The Dialogue was convened with clearly defined objectives to guide the deliberations and ensure meaningful contributions toward Liberia’s emerging carbon governance framework. These objectives reflected both the strategic priorities of the Government of Liberia and the expectations of participating stakeholders for inclusivity, learning, and actionable recommendations.

Specifically, the Dialogue sought to:

1. **Enhance understanding of carbon as a national and global asset:** The objective was for participants to build a common understanding of carbon as both an economic and environmental resource, including its potential role in advancing Liberia’s sustainable development and climate resilience objectives.
2. **Review and assess existing climate-related policies and instruments:** The Dialogue provided a platform to examine Liberia’s existing policy and legal frameworks, identify gaps and enforcement challenges, and evaluate their alignment with the country’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
3. **Define the strategic goals and components of a National Carbon Policy:** Deliberations aimed at describing the core elements of a national policy on carbon, including its sectoral implications and its linkages with national priorities such as renewable electricity expansion, forest and biodiversity

conservation, agricultural transformation, solid waste management, and climate change adaptation.

4. **Foster inclusive participation in policy development:** A central objective was to ensure that the process of shaping Liberia's carbon policy framework reflected broad-based input across sectors, levels of government, cultural groups, genders, and generations, with the inclusion of both rural and urban perspectives.
5. **Draw lessons from international good practices.** The Organizer designed the Dialogue to provide exposure to comparative experiences from other countries, highlighting effective carbon governance models that could inform Liberia's own approach.
6. **Generate actionable recommendations for policy and lawmaking.** The Organizer planned the sessions to produce concrete proposals and sectoral inputs for the design of a National Carbon Policy, recommendations to guide the drafting of a National Climate Change Law, and suggestions to update Liberia's REDD+ Strategy and National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy.

In pursuing these objectives, the Dialogue emphasized the importance of collaboration, transparency, and integrating diverse voices and perspectives into Liberia's evolving climate governance framework. The Dialogue's expected results were not limited to shared learning, but also included consensus-building on institutional arrangements, ownership and benefit-sharing, market mechanisms, and financial management systems that will form the backbone of Liberia's carbon policy.

3. Highlights of Discussions / Key Themes

3.1 DAY ONE – 21 AUGUST 2025

Opening Session

The Dialogue commenced with welcoming remarks from Nimba County local authorities, including the leadership of Ganta City, who emphasized the importance of hosting the event outside Monrovia to broaden participation and inclusion.

In his opening statement, **Hon. Emmanuel Urey Yarkpawolo, PhD, Executive Director and CEO of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, underscored the importance of defining carbon as a strategic asset. He reminded participants that

the **National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)** had mandated the EPA to lead the development of Liberia's national carbon framework, with the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) supporting the forest dimension. He outlined three central issues for deliberation:

- Ownership and benefit-sharing;
- The choice between compliance and voluntary markets; and
- Institutional arrangements for transparent management of carbon assets.

The **Forestry Development Authority (FDA)**, represented by its **Managing Director, Hon. Rudolph J. Merab Sr.**, reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring forests are managed under the "4Cs" framework, giving due consideration to commercial, community, conservation, and carbon interests in forest management.

Legislators from both Houses stressed that any new climate governance framework, including those on carbon policy, must be practical, implementable, and aligned with existing laws, particularly the **Land Rights Act (2018)**. Hon. Simon Taylor, a member of the Senate's Committee on Lands, Mines, Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment, emphasized that *"We cannot afford to make a law that looks good on paper but fails in practice. The people must see the benefits."*

Civil society representatives and community delegates insisted that **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** and grievance mechanisms be embedded in the policy. As one CSO leader emphasized, *"Communities have to be at the center. If ownership and benefit-sharing are not fair, this policy will not stand."*

Technical Session 1: Carbon in the Global Economy – Implications for Liberia

The first technical session introduced carbon as both a national and global economic and environmental resource. Presentations highlighted the evolution of international carbon governance from the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement, with particular focus on Liberia's commitments **under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**.

Key insights included:

- The dual architecture of carbon markets: compliance (regulated) and voluntary (unregulated), and their different implications for Liberia.
- Risks of weak oversight and greenwashing in voluntary markets, contrasted with the structured enforcement of compliance markets.
- The need for a **National Carbon Registry (NCR) and a robust Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)** system to establish credibility.

Participants also cautioned against misinformation, with one noting, *"Too many people think carbon is just money. Carbon is an asset, but it is also about responsibility, transparency, and the future of our forests."*

Technical Session 2: Review of Existing Climate-Related Policies

This session presented a comprehensive review of Liberia's climate-related laws, regulations, and strategies including recommended updates of the National REDD Strategy as a forest sector approach of the proposed Carbon Policy, . Panelists representing various institutions, such as Heritage Partners Associates, the FDA, and the NCCS, among others, highlighted enforcement gaps and institutional overlaps. Findings pointed to:

- Insufficient quantitative mitigation targets in the **National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (2018)**;
- Weak MRV systems;
- Poor integration of subnational actors in implementation.
- Limited financing mechanisms and gender inclusion.
- Weak interagency coordination

As a participant summarized, *“Institutional clarity is essential. Without it, even the best policy cannot be implemented.”*

Technical Session 3: Strategic Goals of a National Carbon Policy and Sectoral Impacts

Sectoral ministries presented on the implications of a National Carbon Policy:

- The **FDA** emphasized reducing deforestation pressures while scaling up community participation.
- The **Ministry of Agriculture** raised concerns about balancing food security and conservation, stressing the need for climate-smart agriculture.
- The **Ministry of Transport** highlighted the role of transport as a significant emissions source and the opportunities for cleaner fuels and e-mobility.
- Municipal authorities stressed the connection between **solid waste management and emissions**, noting the role of local governments.
- Cross-sectoral discussions emphasized renewable energy as a priority for reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Technical Session 4: International Good Practices in Carbon Governance

Participants shared comparative lessons from Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, Canada, and Guyana with interactions on good practices. Speakers underlined transparency in benefit-sharing, clarity in institutional mandates, and embedding FPIC in law. They cautioned that Liberia should adapt its policies and laws on climate governance to its national circumstances, given its international obligations, rather than copying external models.

Wrap-Up of Day One

The day ended with a synthesis of five (5) recurring themes:

1. Defining carbon as a **national asset**.
2. The urgency of updating Liberia's policy frameworks, including the REDD+ Strategy and climate policy.
3. Clarifying institutional mandates, particularly regarding the National Carbon Registry.
4. Ensuring inclusivity through FPIC, grievance mechanisms, and gender mainstreaming.
5. Aligning carbon policy with Liberia's development priorities under the **ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID)**.

3.2 DAY TWO – 22 AUGUST 2025

Overview of the Day

The formal agenda for the Dialogue was modified on Day 2, focusing on showcasing regional best practices, sources of carbon, and sectoral responsibilities, as well as institutional arrangements, clarity on ownership, benefit sharing, financial processes, and dispute resolution. Day two also included group sessions discussing key thematic areas from the first day of the Dialogue. These breakout sessions and thematic groups deliberated on five (5) thematic areas: **Ownership, Benefit Sharing, Market Mechanisms, Institutional Arrangements, and Carbon Financial Management**. The groups reported on their thematic discussions during plenary sessions, and the plenary provided reflections and recommendations.

Findings from the presentation/group reports are captured below:

Group 1: Ownership and Benefit Sharing

Discussions on ownership and benefit sharing were among the most sensitive and passionately debated topics. The group concluded that the draft policy should explicitly recognize **three categories of carbon ownership: government, community, and private**.

The group proposed that the Government of Liberia should act as regulator and authorizing authority, while communities and private actors are allowed to have clearly defined rights to credits. The Group participants stressed that excluding communities could undermine conservation efforts. One participant cautioned: *"If ownership is centralized only in government, it sends the wrong message. Communities already have rights over their customary lands, and those rights must be respected in the carbon policy."*

Regarding benefit sharing, the group proposed that the existing mechanism (as displayed in the table below) in the draft policy be retained but expanded to cover **all carbon credit programs across sectors**, ensuring that revenues flow equitably to the rightful holders.

Table of Carbon Benefit-sharing Framework based on Source of Carbon			
No.	Stakeholder	Share of stakeholder based on Community or Private Ownership	Share of stakeholder based on Government Ownership
1	Sector Management	5%	10%
2	Project Developer	35%	30%
3	Local Community/ Private Individual	50%	10%
4	National Contributions	10%	50%

Group 2: Market Mechanisms

This group examined whether Liberia should engage in compliance markets, voluntary markets, or both. Presentations highlighted the advantages and disadvantages of each system. Compliance markets were praised for legal enforceability and alignment with the Paris Agreement, while voluntary markets were recognized for flexibility and community-level benefits.

The group recommended a **dual approach**: *“Liberia should not choose one over the other. Compliance markets provide structure, but voluntary markets can bring innovation and community projects. Together, they give us flexibility and credibility.”*

Group 3: Institutional Arrangements

The institutional arrangement group focused heavily on the **National Carbon Registry (NCR)**. Three options were proposed: hosting it at the EPA, hosting it at MFDP, or establishing it as an independent entity. The EPA was favored for regulatory efficiency, MFDP for economic oversight, and an independent entity for neutrality.

The group also suggested revising the draft policy to clarify the roles of additional Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions (MACs), such as municipal governments and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation. Debate also surrounded **the Carbon Technical Committee (CTC)**: some recommended abolishing it and empowering the NCCS Secretariat; others supported specialized subcommittees with defined mandates.

One participant argued: *“Institutional clarity is essential. If we do not know who is in charge of what, the policy will fail at the implementation stage.”*

Group 4: Carbon Financial Management

The group discussions and report on financial management were engaging perspectives from the Central Bank of Liberia and others. The group agreed that all carbon revenues should first pass through the **Government’s Consolidated**

Account, then be transferred within **12–24 hours** into a dedicated **escrow account at the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL)**.

The group stressed transparency and accountability for community funds:

- Communities must prepare **project proposals** before accessing funds.
- Beneficiary communities will be required to **submit quarterly reports** and undergo **annual audits**.
- Safeguards should prevent misuse of funds, ensuring they contribute to sustainable development outcomes.

A participant from civil society summarized: *“We cannot allow carbon money to disappear like other revenues in the past. Communities must see tangible projects, and audits must keep everyone honest.”*

Cross-Cutting Observations from Day Two

Across the groups, several common themes emerged:

1. **Clarity of ownership rights** and equitable benefit sharing are non-negotiable.
2. A **dual market approach** offers Liberia flexibility and maximizes opportunities for finance and compliance.
3. **Institutional arrangements**, especially the hosting of the National Carbon Registry, remain contested and require high-level decision-making.
4. **Strong** financial management systems are essential for transparency, accountability, and credibility.
5. **Inclusivity**—including FPIC, gender considerations, and community representation—must remain at the core of the policy process.

Closing Reflections

The closing session emphasized the importance of keeping technical experts engaged throughout the policy and lawmaking process, rather than deferring entirely to political actors. As one speaker urged: *“Let the technicians stay with this until the end. If we remove them midway, the policy will lose its quality.”*

Representatives of county administrations, the private sector, civil society, academia, and the Ministry of Gender reiterated their commitment to remain engaged. A delegate from the Ministry of Gender highlighted: *“Women and children must benefit directly from this policy. Their interests must be protected in the final framework.”*

The day ended with broad agreement that the Dialogue’s recommendations provided a credible foundation for finalizing the **National Carbon Policy** and drafting Liberia’s first **Climate Change Law**.

4. OUTCOMES AND DECISIONS

The Dialogue produced a series of substantive outcomes and consensus positions to guide the development of Liberia's National Carbon Policy and future Climate Change Law. These outcomes reflect both the **technical recommendations from thematic groups and the political and community-level priorities** expressed in plenary sessions.

4.1 CARBON AS A NATIONAL ASSET

There was unanimous agreement that carbon should be defined as a strategic national asset. Participants emphasized that this perspective is essential for integrating carbon into Liberia's national development and climate governance priorities. As highlighted in the plenary session: "Carbon is not just money; it is an asset of the nation, and it must be managed responsibly and transparently."

4.2 OWNERSHIP AND BENEFIT SHARING

The dialogue reached an agreement that carbon ownership should be categorized into three groups: government, community, and private ownership.

The Government of Liberia will act as the, regulatory and authorizing body for all carbon trading activities. Stakeholders expressed caution regarding the exclusion of communities, stating, *"If ownership is solely centralized within the government, it conveys the wrong message. Communities already possess rights over their customary lands, and those rights must be respected."*

The benefit-sharing mechanism outlined in the draft policy was endorsed; however, it should be applicable to all programs that generate carbon credits.

4.3 MARKET MECHANISMS

The Dialogue endorsed a dual approach: Liberia will engage in both compliance markets, which fulfill obligations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and voluntary markets that encourage participation from private entities and communities.

This approach is considered essential for promoting flexibility and inclusivity. *"Compliance markets give us structure; voluntary markets give us innovation. Together, they make us credible and adaptable".*

4.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The National Carbon Registry (NCR) was recognized as a key element of policy development. Three hosting options were discussed:

- Hosting at the EPA for regulatory oversight and efficiency.
- Hosting at the MFDP for economic and fiscal control.
- Establishing an independent entity to ensure neutrality.

No final decision was made, but stakeholders emphasized the importance of transparency, efficiency, and credibility in whichever option is chosen. The dialogue also recommended clarifying the roles of additional ministries, agencies, and commissions (MACs), such as the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation and municipal authorities. Regarding the Carbon Technical Committee (CTC), participants were divided: some suggested abolishing it in favour of strengthening the Secretariat, while others advocated for retaining specialized subcommittees.

As summarized in the recap session: “Institutional clarity is essential. Without it, even the best-designed policy will not be effectively implemented.”

4.5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Dialogue agreed that:

- All carbon revenues should first be deposited into the Consolidated Account of the Government of Liberia. Within 12 to 24 hours, these funds will be transferred to a dedicated escrow account at the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL).
- Beneficiary communities must prepare project proposals as a prerequisite to accessing these funds. Communities will also be required to submit quarterly reports and undergo annual audits to ensure transparency.
- Civil society has strongly emphasized this point: *“We cannot allow carbon money to vanish like other revenues in the past. Communities must see tangible projects, and audits must ensure accountability for everyone involved.”*

4.6 POLICY AND LEGAL ALIGNMENT

- The dialogue emphasized the importance of aligning the new National Carbon Policy with Liberia's Nationally Determined Contributions, the National Adaptation Plan, the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy, and the REDD+ Strategy, all of which are currently being revised.
- Present legislators stressed the urgent need for a Climate Change Law, stating, *“Legislation will only be meaningful if it is practical, transformational, and enforceable.”*

4.7 COMMITMENT TO INCLUSIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

- The Dialogue reaffirmed inclusivity as a guiding principle. Representatives from civil society and local communities called for the institutionalization of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), along with the incorporation of gender considerations and effective grievance mechanisms.
- The Ministry of Gender emphasized that women and children must not be overlooked: “Women and children must benefit directly from this policy, and their interests must be safeguarded in the final framework.”
- Participants highlighted the importance of keeping local governments, county administrations, and technical experts fully engaged throughout the policy formulation and lawmaking process, ensuring they are not overshadowed by political actors.

In summary, the Dialogue reached consensus on carbon as a national asset, clarified ownership and benefit-sharing arrangements, endorsed a dual market approach, outlined possible institutional models for the NCR, and established a transparent financial management system. It also reaffirmed alignment with Liberia’s broader climate and development strategies, while committing to inclusivity and protection of community rights.

5. ACTIONABLE POINTS / NEXT STEPS

The Dialogue concluded with a roadmap outlining priority actions to advance the discussion outcomes into policy and legal frameworks. These next steps represent a consensus among the government, legislature, communities, civil society, private sector, and development partners. This highlights the importance of maintaining inclusivity and technical precision throughout the process.

5.1 DRAFTING AND VALIDATION OF THE NATIONAL CARBON POLICY

- The National Climate Change Secretariat, under the guidance of the National Climate Change Steering Committee, will compile inputs from both days into a revised draft of the National Carbon Policy. This draft will incorporate recommendations regarding ownership, benefit-sharing, market mechanisms, institutional arrangements, and financial management.
- A validation process will be conducted to ensure broad stakeholder participation. One participant emphasized, “This policy must not stay on paper. It must move from discussion to action, with voices from every county represented.”

5.2 ROADMAP FOR CLIMATE CHANGE LAW DEVELOPMENT

Legislators present reaffirmed their commitment to advancing a Climate Change Law that will provide legal backing for the policy directions. Drafting of the law will begin immediately after the policy is validated.

Lawmakers emphasized that the legislation must be practical, transformational, and enforceable. The law is expected to include the following provisions:

- Carbon recognized as a national asset
- Ownership and benefit-sharing arrangements
- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
- Legal requirements for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), grievance redress, and gender inclusion
- Transparent arrangements for financial management.

5.3 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CLARITY

For institutional strengthening and clarity, the following is expected.

- The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) will undertake a technical review to identify the most suitable institutional framework for hosting the National Carbon Registry (NCR).
- The NCCSC will coordinate roles among ministries, agencies, and commissions (MACs) to ensure alignment with existing legislation, including the Land Rights Act (2018), the Community Rights Law (2009), and the National Forestry Reform Law (2006).
- Additionally, specialized expert groups may be established to review credit approvals and monitor compliance.

5.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

For financial management, the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), in collaboration with the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL), will implement the recommended financial framework.

- Revenues will be deposited into the Consolidated Account and then transferred within 12 to 24 hours into a dedicated escrow account at the CBL.
- Disbursements to communities will be contingent upon the submission of project proposals that demonstrate clear development outcomes.
- Additionally, there will be mandatory quarterly reporting and annual audits for communities and other beneficiaries.

5.5 STRENGTHENING POLICY COHERENCE AND ALIGNMENT

- The revised National Carbon Policy will be aligned with Liberia's:
 - Nationally Determined Contributions
 - National Adaptation Plan
 - Revised National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy
 - Revised REDD+ Strategy
 - Long – Terms Vision
- Additionally, linkages will be established with the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID) to ensure that climate governance is integrated into national development planning.

5.6 COUNTY-LEVEL AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Follow-up consultations will take place in the remaining counties to increase awareness and participation, particularly among forest-dependent and rural communities.
- Mechanisms to institutionalize Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), grievance redress systems, and gender-responsive approaches will be established. This is very important as one delegate emphasized, “Ownership without participation is meaningless. Communities must help shape the policy from the ground up.”

5.7 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL READINESS

For capacity building and technical readiness, the following actions will be considered:

- Investments will be directed towards enhancing Liberia's Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems, as well as improving carbon accounting and registry platforms.
- Additionally, universities and research institutions will be involved in training programs to develop technical expertise.

5.8 SUMMARY TABLE OF NEXT STEPS

Action	Lead Institution(s)	Supporting Stakeholders
Consolidate Dialogue outcomes into revised draft National Carbon Policy	NCCSC ¹	MFDP, EPA, FDA, MACs, partners
Conduct national and county-level validation of draft policy	NCCSC	County authorities, CSOs, communities, partners
Initiate drafting of Climate Change Law based on policy outcomes	NCCSC & Legislature	Law Reform Commission, EPA, FDA, MFDP, CSOs
Decide institutional hosting arrangement for National Carbon Registry	NCCSC	EPA, MFDP, FDA, MACs
Establish operational framework for carbon finance management	MFDP & CBL	NCCS, CSOs, communities
Harmonize policy with NDC, NAP, REDD+, and Climate Change Strategy	NCCSC	EPA, FDA, MACs, technical experts
Strengthen MRV and registry capacity; commission technical studies	EPA	Academia, partners, MACs
Conduct county-level consultations, ensure FPIC, gender, grievance systems	NCCSC/EPA / MACs	County authorities, CSOs, communities

6. RELEVANCE TO NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

6.1 ALIGNMENT WITH NDC, NAP, AND CLIMATE POLICY

The outcomes of the Dialogue were aligned with the priorities outlined in Liberia's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), which emphasizes sustainable forestry, agriculture, energy, and waste management as key areas for both mitigation and adaptation. Throughout the sessions, speakers highlighted the importance of closing policy gaps and ensuring coherence among various sectors.

As one participant noted during the recap: “Policy coherence across sectors is essential. Legislation will only be transformative if it is implementable and aligned with our national priorities.”

The NAP, which aims to enhance resilience across sectors such as agriculture, transport, and water, was a focal point of discussions on climate-smart farming, clean transportation, and waste management initiatives. These areas were identified as critical where carbon finance could directly support adaptation outcomes.

¹ Acting through the National Climate Change Secretariat

The Dialogue also addressed the limitations of the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (2018), particularly its absence of clear mitigation targets, inadequate monitoring and reporting capabilities, and poor integration at the county level. A panelist remarked: “Institutional clarity is essential. Without it, even the best policy cannot be implemented.” Therefore, the Dialogue’s recommendations for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), along with country consultations and inclusivity, provide necessary mechanisms to implement this strategy more effectively.

6.2 LINKAGES TO INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Liberia’s international commitments under the Paris Agreement, particularly related to Article 6 cooperative mechanisms, were a key focus of the Dialogue. Stakeholders endorsed a dual market approach, recognizing that compliance markets help structure the fulfillment of Nationally Determined Contributions, while voluntary markets provide flexibility and opportunities for private sector and community involvement.

As summarized in the plenary session: “Compliance markets provide us with structure; voluntary markets inspire innovation. Together, they enhance our credibility and adaptability.”

The proposal to establish a National Carbon Registry (NCR) was directly linked to ensuring transparency, preventing double counting, and meeting international standards for reporting Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs). This registry is seen as essential for Liberia to participate credibly in global markets and to attract investment under Article 6.

Additionally, several participants highlighted the importance of learning from international best practices in countries such as Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, Canada, and Guyana, while adapting these lessons to fit Liberia’s unique legal and institutional framework.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE FOR CLIMATE GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Dialogue strongly linked carbon governance to Liberia’s development planning framework, the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID, 2024–2029). The discussions highlighted renewable energy, food security, forest and biodiversity conservation, solid waste management, and adaptation as key national priorities that carbon policy must support.

County representatives emphasized the importance of inclusivity, with one participant stating, “Ownership without participation is meaningless. Communities must help shape the policy from the ground up.”

The Dialogue also emphasized that incorporating Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, grievance redress mechanisms, and gender considerations into carbon policy is not only a rights-based requirement but also a development imperative. A delegate from the Ministry of Gender highlighted, “Women and children must benefit directly from this policy. Their interests must be protected in the final framework.”

By aligning carbon governance with the AAID and Vision 2030, the Dialogue positioned carbon as a resource for both climate resilience and socio-economic transformation, ensuring that revenues from carbon markets can directly fund Liberia’s inclusive development priorities.

7. CONCLUSION

The **National Carbon Dialogue**, convened on 21–22 August 2025 in Ganta, Nimba County, represented a significant milestone in Liberia’s journey toward comprehensive climate governance. Under the leadership of the **National Climate Change Steering Committee**, the Dialogue brought together a diverse array of stakeholders—from senior government officials and legislators to local authorities, civil society, communities, the private sector, academia, and development partners.

Over two days of technical and plenary sessions, as well as thematic group discussions, participants collectively examined critical issues, including carbon ownership and benefit sharing, institutional arrangements, market mechanisms, and financial management. The Dialogue reaffirmed carbon as a national asset and produced actionable recommendations to inform the **National Carbon Policy** and a future **Climate Change Law**.

Several cross-cutting themes stood out:

- **Institutional clarity and technical rigor** are essential. As one closing intervention stressed, *“Let the technicians stay with this until the end. If we remove them midway and leave it only to politics, the policy will lose its quality”*.
- Share of stakeholder based on Community or Private Ownership must be at the heart of the process. Civil society and community voices emphasized Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and grievance mechanisms, while the Ministry of Gender underlined: *“Women and children must benefit directly from this policy. Their interests must be protected in the final framework”*.
- **County administrations pledged cooperation**, affirming their readiness to work with the EPA, NCCS, and other institutions to implement the policy. One superintendent stated: *“At the county level, we stand ready to cooperate fully. This policy must reach from the national to the local level to benefit our people”*.

- **Legislators emphasized the enforceability** of laws, cautioning that they must not only appear strong on paper but also be practical and transformational in implementation.

The Dialogue also reinforced the alignment of Liberia's carbon governance agenda with the **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**, the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**, the **National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy**, the **REDD+ Strategy**, and the **ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID)**.

In conclusion, the National Carbon Dialogue demonstrated Liberia's determination to transform its natural assets into a foundation for sustainable development, climate resilience, and equitable benefit-sharing. The Ganta meeting established both a **policy roadmap** and a spirit of collaboration that will guide the drafting and validation of the National Carbon Policy and the enactment of a Climate Change Law. By prioritizing inclusivity, transparency, and technical expertise, Liberia is laying the groundwork for a credible and beneficial carbon governance framework both internationally and nationally.

8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Agenda of the Dialogue:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X2oGgqJxwMW-5U5gJG4z_hU56HPunf25/view?usp=drive_link

Appendix 2: List of Participants

Appendix 3: Thematic Group Reports

- Group 1: Ownership and Benefit Sharing
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sw44hcwbpOpSFItHpV40FhVjzstjUCW/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=114968794930103632120&rtpof=true&sd=true
- Group 2: Institutional Arrangement
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1NA3yiy1ESdKpbIbQGzVd9W4nNK3AXCU5/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=114968794930103632120&rtpof=true&sd=true
- Group 3: Market Mechanism
https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1E7QOuxmGAqYb_89zrQECtvs6YVSjZ4L/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=114968794930103632120&rtpof=true&sd=true
- Group 4: Financial Mechanism
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1RIJcxBEp5kWW2TwxvyTPcXIWwMxvPZH/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=114968794930103632120&rtpof=true&sd=true

Appendix 2: List of Participants

#	Name	Position	Organization Name	Sector/Industry (dropdown)	Gender (dropdown)	Organization (dropdown)
1	A.F Kuku Reeves	Secretary General	NM COUNCIL	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
2	Isaac B. Watson		EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
3	Namah Moibah	Special Assistant	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
4	Alphonso M. Sherman	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
5	Alexander Dennis	Superintendent	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
6	Jarsa Varnie Okai	Administrative Asst./Technical Manager	FDA	Forestry & land	Female	Public institution
7	Gerald S. Dolo	Admin. Assistant to Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
8	Isaac K. Saylay	Asst. Facilitator	NUCFMB	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
9	Atty. Donard Bondo	Associate	HPA	Legal	Male	Domestic private sector
10	Patience T. Yen Gbeh	Asst. Facilitator	NGO COLIATION	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
11	Hon. James K. Momo	Ast. Minister	MOT	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
12	J. Wellington Barchue	Ast. Minister	MFDP	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
13	P. Charles Umehi	Ast. Minister	MME	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution

14	Monyan K. Flomo	Ast. Director	MME	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
15	Nelson T. Torbor	BOARD MEM.	PROSTATE	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
16	Alex W. Hinneh	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
17	Alfred B. Zinnah	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
18	B. Lewis Kamie	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
19	Davidson Barlee	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
20	Estella A. Logan	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Female	Sub-national government
21	Esther A. Kor	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Female	Sub-national government
22	Federick K. Call	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
23	Francis Egulassana	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Female	Sub-national government
24	Fred Hummeh Bantoe	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
25	Joe M. Sekpeh	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
26	Lucia K. Turpeh	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Female	Sub-national government
27	Moses G. Henny	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government

28	Onagbah S. Norlee	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
29	Peter S. Karngbayl	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
30	Sedekie L. Kromah	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
31	Aaron F. Vambolah	County Development Officer	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
32	Christina Allison	CEO	LBDI	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Female	Public institution
33	Harrison S. Karnweah Sr.	CEO	NRI	Industrial and manufacturing (consumer goods, automotive, etc)	Male	Domestic private sector
34	Yassah Y. Mulbah	CHIEF OFFICER	NUCFMB	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
35	Emmanuel M. Peters	CLIMATE CHANGE ASSISTANT	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
36	Lisa Marroquoin	CO-DIRECTOR	NOVASPHERE	Environment & technology	Female	International civil society
37	Scott Muller	CO-DIRECTOR	NOVASPHERE	Environment & technology	Male	International civil society
38	Ramatu L. Sambola	CO. CHAIR	Community Land Development Management Committee	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
39	Fred J. Dehfer	COMPTROLLER	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
40	Abraham T.V. Kreku	Consultant	NOVASPHERE	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
41	Kumeh S. Assaf	Consultant	GLWA	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
42	Nicholas N. Nimlay	Consultant	GLWA	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
43	Simpson D.C.L Snoh	Consultant	NCCS	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant

44	Atty. Roland J. Lepol	Consultant	CONSULTANTANCY	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
45	Daniel B. Wehy	Coordinator	Sustainable Development Initiative	Environment & technology	Male	Domestic civil society
46	Timothy R. Yoko	COS	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
47	Yassah Wesley	COS	Liberia National Student Union	Environment & technology	Female	Academia
48	Boima S. Kondo	COS	Liberian Legislature	Environment & technology	Male	National government
49	Darlington T. Yormie	COS	Liberian Legislature	Environment & technology	Male	National government
50	Theophilus S. Jomah	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Sub-national government
51	Benjamin S. Karmorh, Jr.	Chief Technical Advisor/UNFCCC FP	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
52	Fahnseth B. Mulbah	Deputy Minister	MME	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
53	David K. Akoi	Deputy Minister for Planning	MOA	Livestock and agriculture (inc. fisheries)	Male	Public institution
54	Alpha K. Gongolee	DDGOTS	LACRA	Livestock and agriculture (inc. fisheries)	Male	Public institution
55	Nora Bower	Deputy Managing Director	FDA	Forestry & land	Female	Public institution
56	Dephue Zuo	Deputy Minister	MFDP	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
57	Albert J. Thompson	Director	ALKRUMED	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
58	Jay G. Brown	Director	Central Bank of Liberia	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
59	Spencer S. Taylor	Director	MOT	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution

60	Tom-Wesley Korpor	Director	LLA	Forestry & land	Male	Public institution
61	Christopher B. Kabah	Director for Policy & Planning	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
62	Andrew A. Paysar	DMI	MOCI	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
63	Otis S. Bundor	ECONOMIST	MFDP	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
64	Atty. Ansu V.S Delleh Sr.	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	NDMA		Male	Public institution
65	Dr. Emmanuel K. Yarkpawolo	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
66	Darlington Tuagbeh	National Expert		Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
67	Saah D. Davis, Jr.	National Expert		Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
68	Julia Diggs	Extension officer	MOA/CARRI	Education & community development	Female	Public institution
69	Wlayor S.C. Tipayson	FIELD FACILITATOR	SDI	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
70	Paul Y. Piah	FINANCIAL OFFICER	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
71	D. Carlton Wonsiah	FOCUS POINT	EPA/MRV	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
72	Quarbo Octavus	FOREST GOV.	PACCADIUM	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
73	Cllr. Sylvester D. Rennie	Associate	LNBA	Legal	Male	Domestic civil society
74	Rev. St. John York	GC	FASIP	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
75	Rebecca A. Tarpeh-Major	GEN. SECRETARY	IRCL	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
76	Gospel Matandi	HEAD OF PROGRESS	WHH	Education & community development	Male	International civil society

77	Andrew Y.Y. Zelema	HEAD OF SECRETARIAT	National Union of Community Forestry Development Committee	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
78	George T. Cooper	HOP	WHH	Education & community development	Male	International civil society
79	George Lobbo	HOST	ELBC	Media, arts and culture	Male	Public institution
80	Francis G. Boayue	JOURNALIST	FPA	Media, arts and culture	Female	Domestic private sector
81	Cllr. J Awia Vankan	LAWYER	HPA	Legal	Male	Domestic private sector
82	Yanquoi Z. Dolo (Cllr.)	LEGAL COUNSEL	FDA	Forestry & land	Male	Public institution
83	Atty. Ellen Ziah-Nimely	LEGAL DIRECTOR	National Disaster Management Agency	Disaster & Recovery	Female	Public institution
84	Gentry Shorow	Logistics Officer	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
85	Ikam Enonini	M&E MANAGER	MFGAP	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
86	James Tellewoyan	MANAGER	MFGAP	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
87	Mohammed Ali	MANAGING DIRECTOR	LWSC	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
88	Mr. Mohammed Ali	MANAGING DIRECTOR	LWSC	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
89	Abraham S. Sillah Sr.	MANAGING P.	HPA	Legal	Male	Domestic private sector
90	Augustus T. Goanue	Managing Director	LERC	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
91	Rudolph J. Merab, Sr.	Managing Director	FDA	Forestry & land	Male	Public institution
92	Danise L. Dennis-Dodou	MEDIA	EPA	Environment & technology	Female	Public institution
93	Jeremiah Mulbah	MEDIA	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
94	Mark M. Dahn	MEMBER	JPN (MONT. CO)	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society

95	Mary K. Kerkula	MEMBER	Liberia National Student Union	Education & community development	Female	Academia
96	Dr. Mary Molokwo-Odozi	Country Director	Fauna & Flora	Forestry & land	Female	International civil society
97	Paul M. Kanneh	MEMBER	LFMW	Environment & technology	Male	Domestic civil society
98	Z. Elijah Whapoe	NAT. COORD.	NCCS	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
99	Foday C. Bayoh	NATIONAL COORD.	MFDP	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
100	Vera D. Weah	National Expert	Health	Healthcare	Female	Independent consultant
101	Gabriel Johnson	National Expert		Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
102	Desmont T. Thompson	NCCSC CO-PLC	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
103	John F. Kannah	NDC COORD.	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
104	Gehnyea Y. Gbeanquoi	MRV Coordinator	Ministry of Public works	Environment & technology	Female	Public institution
105	Anthony Yarkpawolo	PLC	Novasphere	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
106	Charles Asumana Sr.	PLC	Novasphere	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
107	Emmanuel Olatunji	PLC	University of Liberia/NovaSphere	Education & community development	Male	Independent consultant
108	Isaac Nyanon Kannah	National Consultant/Climate Expert	National Expert	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
109	J. Negatus Wright	PLC/Consultant	National Expert	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
110	T. Calvin Kolie	PLC/Consultant	National Expert	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
111	Vernon S. Lloyd	PLC/Consultant	National Expert	Environment & technology	Female	Independent consultant

112	Thomas T. Gbozeh, Jr.	POLICY COUNCIL	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
113	Tundy R. Tarn	POLICY COUNCIL MEMBER	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
114	Julius D. Fannieh	POLICY OFFICER	SCNL	Environment & technology	Male	Domestic civil society
115	Titus Wreah	Asst. Prof.	TUBMAN UNIV.	Education & community development	Male	Academia
116	Nicolas N. Nimley	PRESIDENCY AID	LINSU	Education & community development	Male	Academia
117	Annie Jerrue	PRESIDENT	NUCFDC	Education & community development	Female	Domestic private sector
118	Dr. Olu Q. Mensay	PRESIDENT	TUBMAN UNIVERSITY	Education & community development	Male	Academia
119	James K. Woshustus	PRESIDENT	LINSU	Education & community development	Male	Academia
120	Lisa Tenneh Diasay	PRESIDENT	FEJAL	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
121	Princeius Kanubah	PRESIDENT	PUL	Media, arts and culture	Female	Domestic civil society
122	Samuel M. Kolli, Jr.	PRESIDENT	LFFGMC	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
123	Saye Thompson	PRESIDENT	NUCFMB	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
124	Ishmael Menkon	PRESS	DAILY Observer	Media, arts and culture	Male	Domestic private sector
125	Leekpelay Gborlee	PRESS	RADIO KERG.	Media, arts and culture	Male	Domestic private sector
126	Clement Tweh	PROGRAM MANAGER	WCF	Education & community development	Male	International civil society
127	Jonathan W. Yiah	PROGRAM MANAGER	SDI	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
128	Lorena Konah	PROGRAM MANAGER	ACPAD	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
129	James Kermue	PROGRAM OFFICER	BRITISH EMBASSY	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Domestic civil society

130	Lucretia Toe	PROGRAM OFFICER	WONGOSOL	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
131	Grace T. Garsor	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	MOBCSP	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
132	James Jon-Kollie	PROGRAM SPECIALIST		Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
133	Dennis K. Yeberht	PROJECT ENGINEER	PMI	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
134	Ernest Yenay	PROJECT PLANNER	MIA	Education & community development	Male	Public institution
135	Joseph S.M. Kpala	R. MANAGER	GCI	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
136	Dominic T. Johns	REDD+ CONSULTANT	CHAMPIONS	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society
137	Sam P. Jallah	Representative	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
138	Anthony William	Representative	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
139	Ernest Manseah	Representative	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
140	Hon. Jacob Debee	Representative	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
141	Jeremiah G. Sokan	Representative	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
142	Prince B. Korvah	Representative	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
143	Carobriel J. Mulbah	RESEARCH ASST.	EPA/NCCS	Environment & technology	Female	Public institution
144	Lamienu B. Sonii	SECRETARY	CLDMC	Forestry & land	Male	Domestic civil society
145	Abou Kamara	SECRETARY GENERAL	NUCFDC	Education & community development	Male	Domestic civil society

146	Simeone B. Taylor	SENATOR	Liberian Legislature	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	National government
147	Blamo N. Toe	SENIOR REPORTER	LIBERIA INVESTIGATOR	Media, arts and culture	Male	National government
148	Sylvia Dorbor	SFC	SCNL	Environment & technology	Female	Domestic civil society
149	Abraham F. Fallah	SPECIAL ASST.	MOA	Livestock and agriculture (inc. fisheries)	Male	Public institution
150	David Fatorma	SPECIAL ENVOY HUMANITARIAN OUTREACH	MFA	Education & community development	Male	Public institution
151	Byron W. Zahweh	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
152	Foley J. Kiatamba	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
153	Antoinette Nimley	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Female	Public institution
154	Bryon W. Zahnwea	Superintendent	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
155	Henry Cole	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
156	Myers K. Dama	Superintendent	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
157	Alex Chersia Grant	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
158	Whroway Bryant	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution
159	J. Lavelah Massaquoi	Superintendent	MIA	Economy, finance, public administration & politics	Male	Public institution

160	Salimatu Gilayeneh	Superintendent	UNDP	Environment & technology	Female	International development co-op
161	Michael Bleeteen	TECH	EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Public institution
162	Ansumana Turay	TP SECRETARIAT	Novasphere	Environment & technology	Male	Independent consultant
163	Jonathan C. Taylor	VICE PRESIDENT	UL/EPA	Environment & technology	Male	Academia
164	Irene N. Vokar	VPO	NUCFBC	Education & community development	Female	Domestic civil society
165	Alvin S. Jueseah, PhD	Asst. Professor	UL	Education & community development	Male	Academia
166	Darious Maweah		DJ PEACE CAMP	Environment & technology	Male	Domestic civil society
167	Grace W. Biah	Gender Director	EPA	Environment & technology	Female	Public institution
168	Hoeward B. Neal		Conservation International	Environment & technology	Male	International civil society
169	Matthew Opah Sulon			Environment & technology	Male	Domestic civil society
170	Quannbo Ocanvus T.			Environment & technology	Male	International civil society

Appendix 3: Photos from the Dialogue



The Executive Director of the EPA, Dr. Yarpawolo



Panel Discussions



The Deputy Minister at the MFDP Hon. Dehpue Zuo



Member of the House of Representatives, Hon. Jeremiah Sokan



Head of the Liberia Water Sewer Corporation, Hon. Mo Ali making a point at the Dialogue



Representative from rural/ forest communities at the Dialogue making a presentation



Engagement involving civil societies at the Dialogue



Local Government Representative at the Dialogue



The Forestry Development Authority and the Environmental Protection Agency dialogue with representative of forest