WOMEN'S HUMANITARIAN VOICES: Covid-19 through a feminist lens in LIBERIA
The Feminist Humanitarian Network (FHN) is a member-based network of grassroots and national women rights organisation (WROs), Women-Led organisation (WLOs), regional networks, international non-government organisations (INGOs), and individuals working to strengthen the agency and amplify the voices of women in emergencies, and to transform the humanitarian system into one that is guided by feminist principles. It facilitates space for its members to share experiences in humanitarian settings and develop collective solutions to overcome patriarchal practices and barriers.

The FHN Liberia Chapter conducted research in Liberia to better understand the context-specific impacts and challenges women's rights organisations face in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the feminist solutions and community-based responses that have been adapted by WROs' throughout.

Review and analysis of the participants’ responses identified five themes: feminist solutions, sustainability, inclusion, advocacy and accessibility. Capacity building initiatives were reported as a major benefit toward improved organisational readiness amongst WROs. The participants in this study believe that their grassroots responses could be more effective and sustained, provided the right tools and development goals were initiated at community level. There are implications in the research findings for CBOs, INGOs, national governance, policymakers, and international donor organisations. The recommendations in this study for the various stakeholder groups could result in a more effective and context-specific response for local women’s rights actors and movements leading humanitarian action.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key Recommendations

1. Ensure WROs are included in decision-making to ensure gender-sensitive humanitarian response and support to women and girls.

2. Adopt practises of information sharing and coordination among WROs, national and international actors including funding opportunities.

3. Dedicate non-restricted funds for humanitarian preparedness and action to enable immediate response during crisis.

These recommendations would improve the delivery of timely, gender-sensitive support to communities during humanitarian emergencies, and support localisation initiatives to ensure grassroots women’s organisations in Liberia are sustainable and prepared for future crises.

Images were provided by Community Healthcare Initiative, Kids’ Educational Engagement Project, and the Organisation of Woman and Children and showcase their work, and the activities undertaken to gather data for this report.
INTRODUCTION

The FHN Liberia Chapter is focused on transforming the humanitarian system, ensuring the voices of women working on the frontlines are heard, and WROs are included in decision-making. The Chapter aims to coordinate WROs, national, and international actors into a hive mind – a resource as well as a support mechanism to facilitate the exchange of experiences, and peer-to-peer learning. FHN members agreed to undertake research during the Covid-19 response to achieve the Network’s overarching objectives and advance collective advocacy efforts. The research study recorded and documented the participation of WROs and WLOs in Covid-19 humanitarian emergency responses in six counties in Liberia: Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh, Margibi, Montserrado, and Nimba.

A phenomenological approach was used to collect data from 68 organisations and agencies - primarily WROs and WLOs, as well as a small number of INGOs and government ministries working with WROs. Data was collected through semi-structured, recorded interviews with 75 individuals from these organisations representing various marginalised groups. Throughout this report the term WRO is primarily used to describe responding organisations, but have retained the language respondents have used to refer to themselves, which is sometimes different – for example as a WLO. The recorded interviews were transcribed into text and inductive thematic analysis was used to qualitatively analyse the transcripts. A Focus Group Discussion (FDG) with 13 participants from various organisations was also carried out to gather further insight into their common experiences, challenges and recommendations.

The study provides insight into how interviewees reflect on their experiences, awareness of challenges, and efforts undertaken as WROs to define the role of their organisations during humanitarian events. Moreover, this study allows for drawing conclusions and making recommendations with regards to the strengths and weaknesses of donor-funded humanitarian response.

The participants in this study believe their grassroots response could be more effective and sustained if initiated from the communities. Furthermore, they reported lack of flexibility with funding which created sustainability problems with CBOs struggling to confidently plan long-term. This study also found that capacity-building initiatives from donor organisations improved organisational sustainability and response readiness.

This study acknowledges that not all participating organisations had equal opportunities to utilise networks and engage the humanitarian system for resources. We also did not assess whether the WROs participating in the research were registered and accredited to legally provide Covid-19 humanitarian response. The perception of the challenges in engaging with the humanitarian system could be specific to the participating organisation, based on their access to networks, spaces, and resources.
Contextual background

WROs in Liberia tend to be small and community-based. WROs are often constrained by their limited access to leadership development, networking with both local and external organisations, and registration and accreditation at national level. However, indications have shown that when empowered, CBOs support the development of rural communities and act as channels to share development information and other resources required to improve living conditions in rural communities.

Even though WROs work on the same level and share some common goals as other CBOs, there is a wide gap in revenue streams and representation in decision-making spaces. The problem of gender disparity is not new. In 2010 there were over 500 registered CBOs in Liberia,\(^2\) while there were only 104 registered WROs,\(^3\) 20% of the total registered CBOs. Indicators have shown that better representation will ensure women’s voices are heard and their issues fairly recognised, as studies show that women in decision-making spaces are more likely than men to address women’s interests, leading to social empowerment and development.

Although there is a growing body of research that addresses the impacts of increased gender equality initiatives, there is limited information on studies researching and documenting the expertise and efforts of women’s right actors and movements leading humanitarian initiatives in Liberia. In addition, few studies have identified the challenges or practices that hinder women’s leadership, decision making, and meaningful engagement in humanitarian action in the country.
There is substantial information highlighting the need to support women frontline responders, especially in providing significant humanitarian emergency responses. During the Covid-19 humanitarian response, respondents noted a common passion and desire to help people, often identified as their primary reason for entering the humanitarian field of work. However, this was a very challenging time for WRO staff and many experienced stress and exhaustion.

All participants agreed that there has been an increase in gender inequality during the pandemic, mainly highlighting the increase in gender-based violence (GBV) cases during the lockdown. Unfortunately, the 2020 quarter 2 and 3 reports provided by the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection does not provide comparative analysis to support these observations. Even though women and girls constitute 98% of survivors of GBV, meaning women and girls remains vulnerable to rape and other gender-based violence.

Based on analysis of the participants’ responses on the three main categories of the research study, five distinct themes have emerged from the research data: Access to funding, Inclusion, Advocacy, Sustainability, and Feminist Solutions.

The first four themes are outlined in the sub-sections below, with Feminist Solutions incorporated into ‘Findings’ as a fifth, larger section of the report.

**Access to funding** and **Inclusion** tackle the following questions: what are your challenges with regards to engaging the humanitarian system and local and/or national government?

**Advocacy** and **Sustainability** deals with: what should local and/or national government and humanitarian systems do better to meet the needs of women and girls during humanitarian emergencies? And how can the international community work better with WROs?

Finally, as part of the Findings section, **Feminist Solutions** answers: what feminist solutions did you adapt to respond to the needs of your communities?

Each theme is discussed in further detail below followed by quotes that reflect perspectives associated with the identified themes.
Access to funding through the humanitarian system

Various components of engaging the humanitarian system were mentioned as being challenging. Respondents informed the researchers that during the Covid-19 lockdown many INGO offices were closed to the public and staff were not easily accessible at the beginning of the response. Secondly, INGO funding opportunities are not always advertised – often funding offers are based on relationships, and most INGOs were likely to reach out to existing partner organisations rather than establish new partnerships during the pandemic. The majority of INGOs only advertised their call for applications online and most WRO staff lack access to computers, electricity, and internet at home. In addition, many WRO staff do not have the digital skills to navigate digital platforms to attend meetings, consultations, and comprehend complex reporting processes.

Additionally, WROs expressed being sidelined by the national government due to their participation in protests carried out requesting justice for rape victims in August 2020. As one participant puts it, “the organizing CBOs didn't get invited to the Nation Roadmap on Sexual and Gender Based Violence Conference.”

Respondents reported that grassroots organisations are not involved in decision-making spaces at the grant preparation level, meaning priorities are decided without input from the communities. WROs must apply based on existing programming objectives and bid based on external funding priorities rather than projects initiated from the communities. Lastly, funding is usually short-term and inflexible – funds had to be spent as they were originally intended despite other urgent needs of communities during the pandemic.

The following quotes from respondents explain the impact of this inflexible funding:

“The mosquito nets distributed for world malaria day are being used for fishing or washcloth because in their community malaria is not a priority, livelihood is a priority.”

“During Covid-19 emergencies a lot of the NGOs were distributing buckets to households that had other needs, like soap or medication.”

“I've had this vision of [distributing] my reusable pads for years, but there's no donor that has come to support this idea, despite knowing that when addressing women specific issues menstrual hygiene management is so important. Requests are made for women rights advocacy trainings and women empowerment at different levels but donors do not want to fund menstrual hygiene directly because that's not what the funding is for.”

“The work that I want to do as a CSO, the issues that I have identified in my community and would like to respond to, the donors are not seeing it through my lens, therefore I end up doing the work that I have access to funding for.” One respondent noted, “Projects must be completed as per the initial implementation plan, despite delay in project start dates.”

Respondents reported that most donor organisations employ a phased approach to funding, limiting organisations’ ability to respond outside of budgeted lines and targeted activities. Also, projects are sometimes not approved as per the agreed timelines, but donors insist on implementation as per the remaining timeframe and immediate disbursement of funds without extension of the implementation period.
Inclusion of women in decision-making spaces

Respondents reported that marginalised groups did not have a voice in decision-making spaces in the humanitarian response, funding from the national government, or access to Covid-19 coordination committees. National response plans did not take into account the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on marginalised groups including women, girls and children in the communities or at the Covid-19 Treatment Units, despite having women in key positions during the response. Respondents also reported that the Liberian government failed to make policy commitments for GBV, sexual and reproductive health services (SHB), or women-specific economic assistance. Policies did not take into consideration the impact of the lockdown on women-led households, lack of access to food and work in the informal sector, and increased vulnerability.

Respondents were of the conviction that the inclusion of women with feminist lenses in decision-making and policy spaces could improve emergency humanitarian response. Fortunately, humanitarian organisations later released the National Response to Contain the Impact of Covid-19 which had a more inclusive and integrated crisis approach.

“Humanitarian emergency responses are about people, about responding to the needs of the people effectively but immediately. If not you’ll end up like some INGOs that are making donations after the crisis has passed.”

“With humanitarian organisations’ bureaucratic rules and regulations, engaging the humanitarian system can be very challenging for WLOs.”

“The last INGO requested that I have an office space and employees which I did. Since their departure I’ve had to lay off my staff because no one is giving me money, but I continue to do work alone.”

“Bureaucracy within the aid system puts me as a WLO four steps back to accessing funding directly from donors.”

“The gender pillar for the Covid-19 response was only developed in the latter part of the response based on engagements from WROs despite the appointment of three women at key positions in the national-level response.”

“Without women’s equal leadership and participation, Covid-19 responses will be less effective at meeting the needs of women and girls, for example they forgot to add sanitary pads to care packages despite knowing that quarantine lasted about 21 days.”
Advocacy for grassroots women’s rights organisations & localisation

Around the world, women are already responding to crises caused by conflicts and climate change, and evidence shows that women are able to participate equally. Women from crisis-affected communities provide enormous leadership in times of crisis – they are the first ones on the ground, they often take responsibility for raising awareness, providing care for the injured, the young and the elderly, and are concerned with safety and security. Yet women’s contributions and expertise largely go unnoticed. Initial findings suggest that the Covid-19 humanitarian response in Liberia was neither localised nor led by women with a feminist lens.6

In addition, the respondents reported a lack of visibility and credit for their work. They explained that, at the national level, recognising the agency of WROs and their contributions is still a struggle, however, at the global level, there is recognition within feminist networks and organisations that are feminist/women-led:

“Even if they have to cross the t’s and dot the i’s; [provide assistance in completing the check marks] because they’ve realised that local representation is not just localisation but being present and articulating the issues that affect you.”

Respondents said they sometimes don’t get credit for innovative ideas or work done, and often lose their true identity as their projects are often included in large documents with many other organisations.

The Grand Bargain

In May 2016, representatives of 18 donor countries and 16 international aid organisations from the UN, international NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement agreed the ‘Grand Bargain’. This outlined 51 commitments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of international humanitarian aid. Although Grand Bargain signatories committed to ensuring that 25% of humanitarian funding7 reaches local and national actors as directly as possible8 as of May 2020 less than 0.1% of Covid-19 funding currently tracked has done so9.

“I think the Grand Bargain policy is a lot of lip service, because I saw the report and where the quota should have been 25% funding to local organisations by 2020, this was not achieved and no one was being held accountable.”

Respondents also informed the researchers that the rollout of this policy to downstream partners has not been effective, nor have they seen a documented strategy on how the Grand Bargain should be delivering at country level. Some downstream partner organisations have a limited sense of accountability to deliver what has been promised and are making excuses for their lack of action in making the institutional change and investment required to deliver the commitments. Aligning previous community-based successes with current
Covid-19 community-based strategy highlights the important and active roles WROs play in prevention and control. Therefore, advocating for funding to be directed to WROs to support contextually specific, acceptable, and appropriate Covid-19 prevention and control measures will improve emergency response.

Participants further explained that localisation will help strengthen diversity and inclusion, building equitable partnerships and granting WROs direct access to the 25% of funding as agreed in the Grand Bargain. This will enable them to develop long-term plans to make their organisations more sustainable.

“INGOs needs to be more deliberate as signatories to the Grand Bargain, in informing grassroots organisations on programs and funding.”

**Sustainability**

Respondents reported that WROs are confronted with numerous capacity challenges including the need to redefine their mandates and roles as they attempt new governance approaches – often needing to learn new skills such as evidence-based research and advocacy, policy analysis and political dialogue, etc. Another challenge is segmentation, which makes it difficult to establish collaboration with the donor community as there are many CBOs working on the same strategies in the same communities while engaging the same donor. WROs also lose opportunities for sharing innovations, peer-to-peer learning, and collaboration to increase impacts and influence other actors.

However, it remains essential for the humanitarian system to build and nurture grassroots partnerships by investing in capacity-strengthening for grassroots actors. WROs have a unique understanding of the idiosyncrasies, norms, and practices of the community, they understand the community structures and power dynamics, attend to the existing needs of the community, and as a result, a community-based approach usually leads to a more robust response.

The respondents also noted that Covid-19 transmission pathways require social and community responses similar to those which were instrumental in the eradication of the Ebola virus in 2016. However, there is concern over the lack of involvement of communities and grassroots approaches thus far. To build capacity and develop more effective practises, INGOs must transfer power and funding to the women residing within the communities affected.

An example from one respondent was: “When INGOs are phasing out after long years of service in Liberia, can they point out how many local partners they have empowered?”

**Self-reliance**

Respondents noted that WROs and grassroots organisations form, grow and stabilise during project periods – but once funding support ceases the organisations face multiple hurdles to becoming self-reliant. As a result, many such organisations die out or cease operation while waiting for the next funding opportunity. Grassroots women’s organisations were caught off-guard by the crisis; existing projects were the only source of funding for staff salaries when the state of emergency and mandatory lockdown was announced. Organisations had to shut down operations for a period of approximately three months without salary payments to core staff or contractors.

“If work is not carried out funds cannot be expensed – exploring new avenues for financial support is very important.”
Most WROs participating in the interviews reported that every member of staff had the necessary skills to deal with the demands of frontline response and organisations were passionate about responding to the Covid-19 crisis. This chapter highlights some of the key innovative solutions undertaken by women individually or collectively during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

Ninety-nine per cent of the organisations interviewed carried out awareness-raising activities on the symptoms and prevention of Covid-19 in vulnerable communities. However, due to the disparity in available funding many organisations had to find creative solutions to deliver these activities.

For example, some organisations received funding to carry out initiatives while others had to request that their funding organisation re-route existing project funding. Others used finances from the Village Saving Loans Association to fund their Covid-19 response. Some organisations used materials available to them like buckets and bamboo, and requested donations from community members for the purchase of other items such as soap and disinfectant.

Yet other organisations engaged women tailoring unions to create face masks from Ankara fabrics and distributed them to vulnerable communities. Some organisations formed alliances such as the Women Leading in Crisis Alliance, to ensure that women’s voices are fully incorporated into the detection, prevention, and recovery mechanisms in response to Covid-19 and future crises. Some were able to respond on a larger scale as part of a network, such as the Liberia Women Humanitarian Network.

Access to maternal and child health

Many hospitals closed due to the lockdown, and at hospitals which remained open, services were greatly reduced. This resulted in the interruption of the overall healthcare system and led to an increase of health issues unrelated to Covid-19. As the duration of the lockdown was extended, the impact of the pandemic on women became increasingly severe.

The following initiatives were created to ensure maternal, neonatal and child health are not neglected during the Covid-19 pandemic:

- Community Healthcare Initiatives launched the Big Belly Business Club in partnership with Open Society Foundation to promote healthy pregnancies and combat Liberia’s high maternal and neonatal mortality rates through pregnancy education and community education tailored for a low-literacy audience.

- A collaborative group of WROs (Paramount Young Women Initiative, People’s Foundation Africa and Pregnant Care Charities) organized the Covid-19 Pregnant Women Care Package Drive to help identify women with due dates during the lockdown, providing education on how to access health practitioners during curfew hours and distribute care packages.

- In addition to partnering with the other organisations, Pregnant Care Charities opened a counselling centre for pregnant women in lower Margibi County, providing care and educational needs for pregnant women.
Sexual and gender-based violence response

Although not proven by data collected from the Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection, interviewees agreed that women face increased risk of violence, exploitation, abuse, and harassment during times of crisis and in quarantine. The following initiatives were developed to help eliminate SGBV and strengthen women-led response during humanitarian crises:

- Advocacy group Organisation for Women and Children (ORWOCH) launched an online data collection app (developed by a young woman) to monitor and track issues associated with rape and SGBV cases. The app code named “Rebecca to Protect the Women Human Rights Defenders,” will monitor and track information on rape and SGBV on a shared platform in five communities and the respective police depots.

- A campaign on SGBV awareness was carried out in and around Montserrado and Margibi counties by the grassroots women’s rights movement in partnership with ActionAid Liberia.

- Paramount Young Women Initiative conducted training on advocacy, lobbying and influencing for women’s rights organizations to support social change.

- WROs distributed and raised awareness on how to use hygiene kits including soap, disinfectant, face masks and fabric, sanitary pads and other essentials in vulnerable communities in six counties.

Access to education

Due to the pandemic, the Liberian government closed schools and other public institutions on March 22, 2020 to control the spread of the virus. As a result, over two million Liberian school-aged children and youth spent a quarter of their school year at home. Most children had no access to instructional materials, resources for online learning or family members with the time or ability to teach or mentor them.

The Kids’ Educational Engagement Project launched a Zero-ratings Program to keep children learning. This program was designed to support cost-free digital learning during school closure.

After the Ministry of Education launched the ‘Teach by Radio’ program to broadcast educational programs, guiding parents, teachers, and students through radio-based activities, most WROs mobilised resources to procure radio phones for girls in low-income communities.
Livelihoods

Due to persistent gender inequalities across women’s jobs, businesses, incomes and living standards, women are more exposed to the widespread economic fallout from the crisis. Women carry out far more care work and informal work than men and they have been disproportionately affected by factors such as cross border trade (impacted by travel restrictions), at-home quarantines, school closures, and the increased risks faced by elderly relatives.

To minimise the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 on women and girls the Community Healthcare Initiative and West Point Women launched a CoCash Action to support women-headed households to safely access food and other basic needs during the pandemic.12

Yapugeanma women in partnership with African Capacity Building Foundation empowered women living in rural communities to reduce daily expenditure and feed their families through community or backyard farming via a project called ‘Securing the Family’.

Other WROs also provided zero interest loans or other access to cash programs for vulnerable women affected by the economy.

Access to information

Liberia has, according to UNESCO, an adult literacy rate of 48.3%. While the male literacy rate is 62.7%, for females this is an astounding 34.09%.13 However, available media messages about the Covid-19 targeted literate adults and youth, excluding women living in low-income communities with limited or no literacy. To counteract this, WROs translated some of the messaging into local dialects and visuals to ensure that women, girls, communities and households have accurate information about the virus and how to prevent it.

The Liberia Women Humanitarian Network also conducted a two-day community training for volunteers in creating awareness about the virus and prevention measures among community residents14 as well as distributing hygiene kits to vulnerable communities.

The Kids’ Educational Engagement Project (KEEP) developed and launched a simple but effective activity book focused on teaching early learners about Covid-19, titled Deddeh Knows All About Coronavirus.15

Other WROs in partnership with the County Health Teams conducted training for community health volunteers in high-risk communities to reduce transmission and increase prevention.
The purpose of this study was to record and document the role of WROs and women frontline responders during the Covid-19 humanitarian crisis. Often the first to respond in a crisis, these women are placed at high risk of exposure to the virus and play a crucial role in protecting their communities. However, though women comprise almost half the population in Liberia (representing 49.5%, 2.6M of the total population) there is a lack of female representation in decision-making spaces. This has increased gender inequality during the pandemic and led to women and girls’ needs being excluded from the national and international response to the virus.

Measures implemented to curb the spread of the virus have also curbed women’s access to essential sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, and seriously affected women’s livelihoods and economic opportunities. They remain the worst affected by the crisis.

Some actors in the humanitarian system have initiated efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action – notably the signatories of the Grand Bargain, which include some of the largest donors and humanitarian organisations, and the establishment of the Feminist Humanitarian Network, which is committed to promoting a feminist humanitarian agenda on a global scale. However, the findings of this research highlight the need for government and humanitarian organisations to recognise the incredible value of WROs and provide them with leadership opportunities.

Lastly, to bolster women’s leadership in emergencies, current approaches to funding must be re-evaluated and adjusted to address barriers in existing WROs’ skillsets, prioritise immediate and flexible funding that can be accessed locally, provide opportunities for capacity strengthening during non-emergency periods, and support women-led humanitarian responses.
The following recommendations were shared by the members of the WRO for local and national government and the international communities to strengthen the humanitarian system in Nepal and make it more gender sensitive.

To the Liberian government:

1. Recognize the critical role of WROs in providing emergency response to vulnerable communities and include them in decision-making structures for emergency humanitarian response;

2. Support WROs by removing barriers such as over-regulation and support them to become self-reliant;

3. Deliver a full implementation of the Grand Bargain by making the necessary institutional change and investments required to deliver against the commitments, including giving direct access of 25% funding to CBOs and ensuring a transparent humanitarian response process at all levels.

To the international community:

1. Directly partner with WROs and provide flexible funding to WROs to implement projects originating from communities, funding existing projects where possible to avoid unnecessary competition. This includes relaxing requirements and bureaucracies for funding applications and giving partners authority to decide how to allocate and organise funds.

2. Include WROs in the planning & implementation of humanitarian response to have a quality intersectional response. Strengthening women diversity and inclusion (equitable partnership).

3. Support WROs to deliver a post-humanitarian response assessment to identify gaps and make recommendations for future planning.
REFERENCES

1 For brevity, in this report the author has used the term Women's Rights Organisation (WRO) to refer to all women's rights organisations and Women-Led Organisations (WLOs).


6 Liberian civil society calls on government to save lives first! (2020, April 18). Retrieved from: https://frontpageafricaonline.com


8 Inter-Agency Standing Committee. About the Grand Bargain. (nd.) Retrieved from: https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/


11 Also known as FM phones, these mobile systems function like normal mobile phones that also have access to radio (but no internet access).


13 Retrieved from: https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/liberia#--text=Liberia%20it%20has%2C%20according%20to%20has%20a%20low%20literacy%20rate


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- Aiding Disadvantaged Women and Girls Ass. (ADWANGA)
- Alliance for Women and Children Development
- Bomi Women Development Association
- Coalition of Women Against Violence (COWAGIL)
- Community Healthcare Initiative
- Destined Kids
- Duazon Women Organization
- Female Journalist Association of Liberia
- Foundation for Community Initiatives
- Gbarpolu Girls Club
- Helping Our People Excel
- Her Voice Liberia
- Jallah Lone Medical Center
- Kids' Educational Engagement Project
- Last Mile Health
- Liberia Chambers of Commerce
- Liberian Women Humanitarian Network
- Medica Liberia
- Ministry of Gender
- Montserrado County Health Office
- National Civil Society Council of Liberia
- National Rural Women-Bomi
- National Rural Women-Gbarpolu
- Natpah-Liberia
- Oxfam
- Paramount Young Women Initiative
- Peace Hut Women
- Public Health Initiative
- Public Healthcare Solution
- REACH
- Respect Liberia
- Sappimah Women
- Sister Aid Liberia
- Sister Hens
- We4self
- West Point Women for Health and Development
- Willing Women
- Women Aid Incorporated
- Women and Children Aid Liberia
- Women and Children Initiative
- Organisation for Women and Children (ORWOCH)
- Women Education and Development Organization-Lib. (WEDOL)
- Women Empowerment Forum
- Women Empowerment Network
- Women NGO Secretariat of Liberia / WONGOSOL
- Yapugeanma Women Incorporated