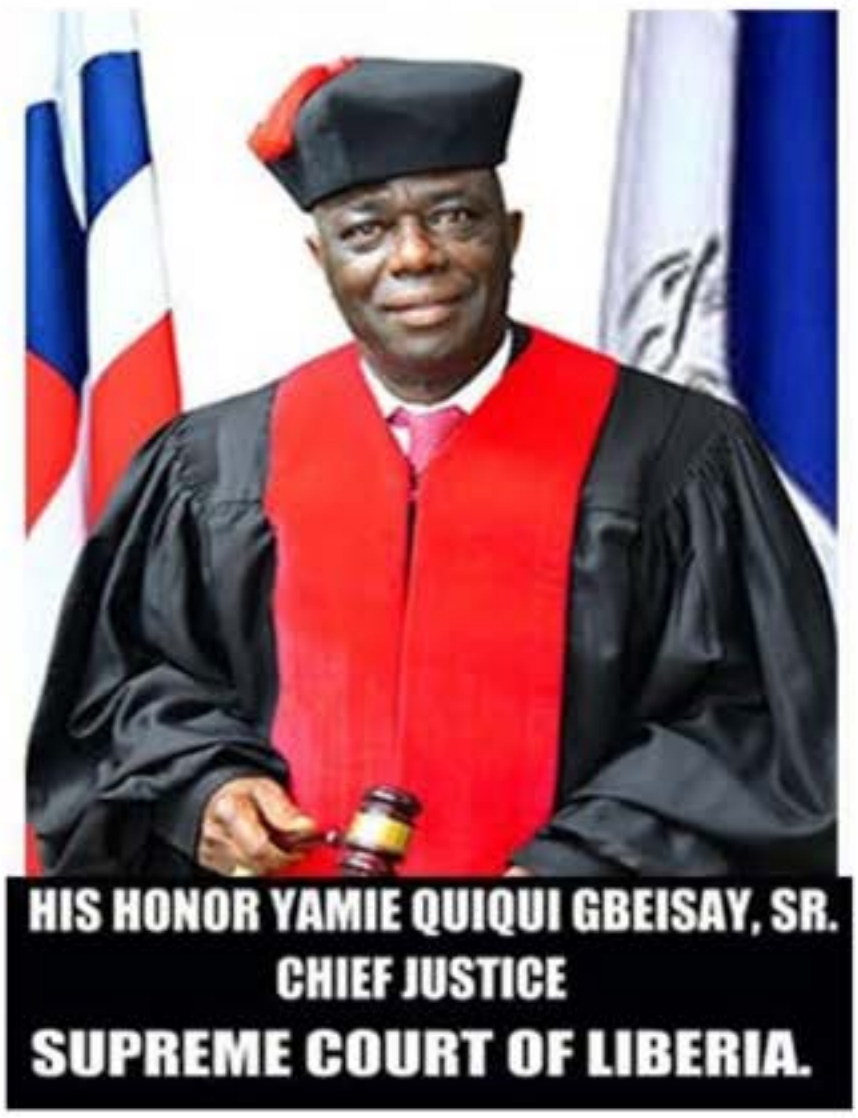
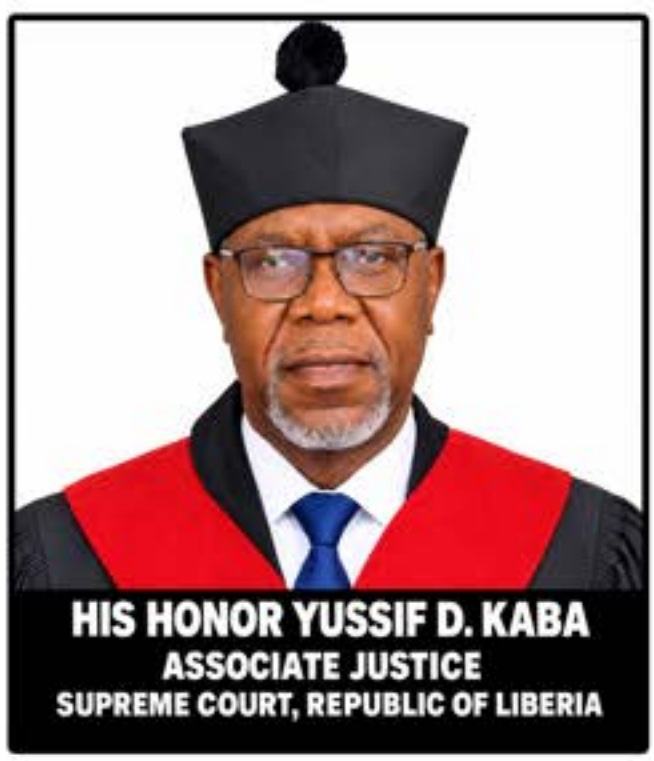
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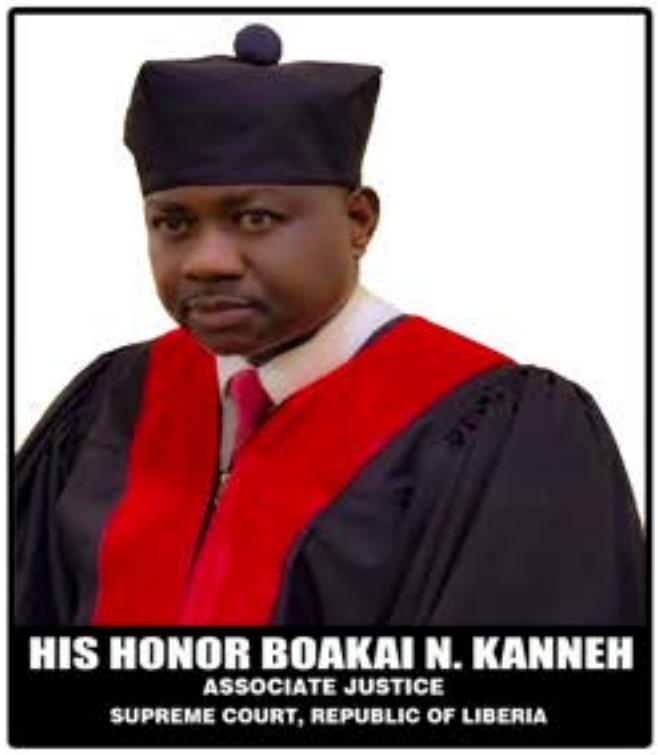
ENGENDERING A LEGACY OF DISCIPLINE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUDICIAL REFORMS: A FIRST YEAR REVIEW OF CHIEF JUSTICE GBEISAY'S LEADERSHIP


HIS HONOR YAMIE QUIQUI GBEISAY, SR.
CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT OF LIBERIA.


HER HONOR JAMESETTA H. WOLOKOLIE
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HER HONOR CEAINEH D. CLINTON JOHNSON
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

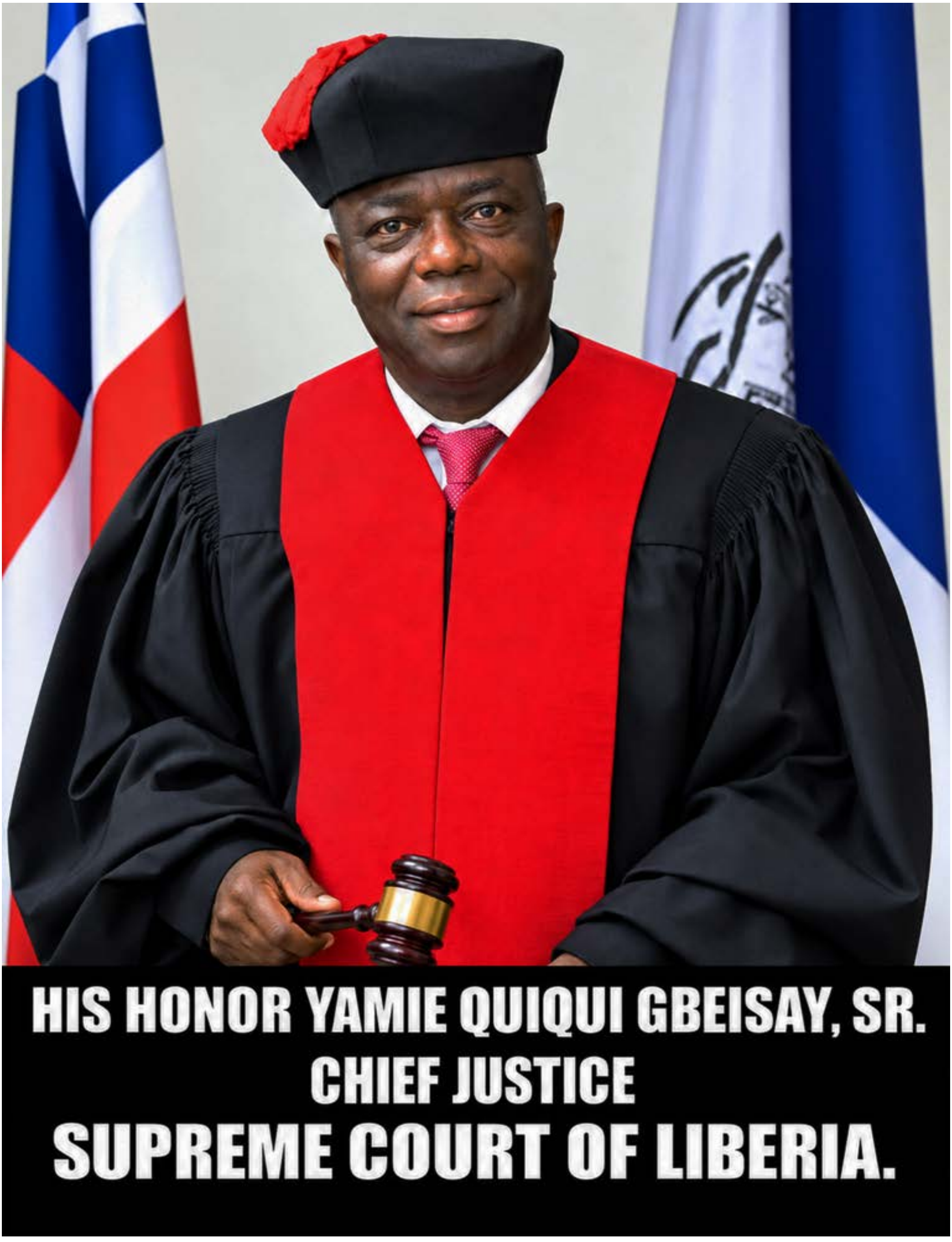

HIS HONOR YAMIE QUIQUI GBEISAY, SR.
CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT OF LIBERIA.

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FOREWORD



This piece of work is an attempt to catalog the tenure achievements of Chief Justice Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay, Sr., and to begin a process that will eventually be entrenched in the institutional culture of the Judiciary for all future administrations of the Judiciary. This maiden edition focuses on the first year of the leadership of His Honor Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay, Sr., as Chief Justice of the Republic of Liberia. On August 15, 2025, Chief Justice Sie-A-Nyene G. Yuoh was officially lowered from the Bench into retirement, thus, ending her three (3) years of leadership.

On August 20, 2025, Chief Justice Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay, Sr., having been appointed and subsequently commissioned by the President of the Republic of Liberia, His Excellency Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr., was officially seated as Chief Justice, thus, officially commencing his tenure as Chief Justice of the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia. In his address during his seating ceremony, Chief Justice Gbeisay enumerated a number of vision statements which clearly defined the direction he had purposed to take the Judiciary during his tenure.

Key among these vision statements were the following:

- ACTION-ORIENTED LEADERSHIP: Chief Justice Gbeisay informed his audience that he would be a man of few words. “I intend to talk less but do more”, he noted, and indicated further that he would be strictly result-oriented.

- JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND EQUALITY: Chief Justice Gbeisay asserted that the Judiciary is a co-equal Branch of the Government and must therefore be treated as such in all decisions. He noted that the Judiciary would no longer be treated as “Stepchild” of the Government.

- PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION: During his seating, Chief Justice Gbeisay announced that under his leadership, judges would be evaluated annually on the basis of performance. To achieve this, he announced the transformation of the Court Inspectorate Division of the Judiciary into the Judicial Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability (JMEA) Department to be headed by a Counsellor-At-Law to lead this effort.

- ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION: Chief Justice Gbeisay also warned against corruption in the Judiciary, and that during his tenure acts of corruption would be dealt with drastically. He indicated that the Judiciary is not a market place or a place to look for wealth; rather, the Judiciary is a place to serve your country. He warned those in search of wealth to go and pursue business.

- ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL REFORMS: Chief Justice Gbeisay emphasized on punctuality for all during his tenure, including Judges, lawyers and judicial personnel. He identified poor punctuality, solo law practice, the absence of judges from their circuit during term time as causes of docket delays.

As administrative specialists and technicians, we considered these statements as depicting the vision of the Chief Justice; we therefore proceeded to thematize the statements into deliverables to enable us measure our gains periodically. To accomplish this task in an orderly and systematic manner, a team of directors under the guidance of the Office of the Court Administrator was constituted to lead this effort. The composition of the team is as follow:

1. Cllr. Michael Korkpor - Director, Judicial Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Department (JMEA), Chairman
2. Mr. Daniel Clarke – Director of Project, Co-Chairman
3. Mr. Gabriel P. Tarty - Comptroller/CFO, Member
4. Mrs. Joyce W. L. Ndowar - Director of Procurement, Member
5. Mr. Henry B. Kparteh, Jr. – Director of Budget, Member
6. Cllr. Moses S. Soribah - Executive Director, Judicial Institute, Member
7. Cllr. Alice K. Sirleaf – Assistant Court Administrator, Ex-Officio

I am indebted to this team for accomplishing this task as expected. Thematic areas considered by the team in the development of this work include the following:

- Internal Institutional Reforms
- Human Resource and Capacity Building
- Infrastructure
- Finance
- Public/Private Partnerships and Collaboration
- Judicial Enhancement Projects
- Looking Forward

It is important to note that the strategic plan of the Judiciary which was launched in 2024 under the leadership of then Chief Justice Sie-A-Nyene G. Yuoh, with the theme: "Rebranding the Liberian Judiciary" still remains a guiding tool for the Gbeisay Bench. This document was endorsed by the Full Bench of the Honorable Supreme Court and articulates the vision, mission, and strategic direction of the Liberian Judiciary for five (5) years, commencing January 2025 through December 2029.

Truly, leaders are different, and so are their styles of leadership. Throughout my sixteen (16) years of judicial service, I have witnessed leadership transitions within the Judiciary, ushering in new Chief Justices. I have seen different leadership styles being utilized to achieve institutional goals. These differences in the individual leaders and their styles have been a learning curve for me. Sometimes adaptation to the different methods and approaches have been quite challenging, but they have proved to be rewarding.

Another important element of adaptability is knowing your boss. In this environment, the Judiciary, to succeed as an Administrator you must learn your boss, the Chief Justice, and understand his leadership direction. This must not be done in isolation with maintaining cordial relationships with other members of the Bench, the Bar and Judges of the circuits. Beneath this layer are the directors who are considered the engine of the system. Effective supervision of this layer is essential to achieving the goals.

Experience has shown that supervision alone is not enough to yield the required motivation to move the different departments and directors to produce the desired results. Essential attributes of leadership, therefore, must be employed to stir the team to action. Attributes such as high emotional intelligence, decisiveness, honesty, adaptability, empathy and effective communication skills are indispensable to the role of the Court Administrator.

All of the above conjoined, have led to the achievements we are celebrating today in this maiden edition of our publication.

In conclusion, I extend on behalf of the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia, our profound gratitude to His Excellency Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr., President of the Republic of Liberia; the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Hon. Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan, II, for the cooperation and support towards the programs and projects of the Judiciary; to the leadership of the National Legislature for the improved collaboration which has led to an increase in budgetary appropriation for the Judiciary.

My profound gratitude and appreciation to the President of Liberia, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia and members of the Gbeisay Bench for the confidence reposed in me to serve in this historic role as Court Administrator of the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia.

To my team of directors who undertook the task of producing this edition, please accept my thanks and appreciation on behalf of the Chief Justice and the Full Bench.

I urge you to keep this spirit alive always.

Cllr. William B. Kollie, Sr.
COURT ADMINISTRATOR, SUPREME COURT, R.L.

1: INTERNAL INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

1.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JUDICIAL MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY DEPARTMENT

As part of his performance-driven reform agenda, Chief Justice Gbeisay announced the transformation of the Court Inspectorate Unit (CIU) into the Judicial Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability (JMEA) Department. The department is mandated to:

- Conduct constant inspection, monitoring and evaluation of all court facilities and personnel throughout the country;
- Analyze the returns of all judges and magistrates and establish statistical data reflecting the number of cases disposed of, and how many of these cases were confirmed or reversed by the Supreme Court;
- Visit all courts with or without notice, observe court proceedings in and out of open court, judges' chambers, clerk offices, sheriff offices, take note of all activities, including photographing or recording when necessary; and
- Check court records to ensure that court costs, fees and fines are collected and accounted for.





1.2 JUDICIAL HOTLINE TO REPORT UNETHICAL CONDUCT

In fostering a legacy of discipline and accountability, Chief Justice Gbeisay stated that "during my tenure, there will be zero tolerance for corruption and ethical malpractice by judicial actors, whether a judge, a lawyer or support staff… we will put systems in place and take necessary actions as preventive measures."

One of such preventive measures is the establishment of a Judicial Hotline affording court users and members of the public an opportunity to report unwholesome practices of magistrates, judges, lawyers and judicial personnel. Overseen by the Office of the Assistant Court Administrator and the JMEA Department, calls received on these numbers are forwarded to the Internal Investigative Committee (IIC) for action.



1.3 REVISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANOGRAM OF THE JUDICIARY

1.3 Revision of the Administrative Organogram of the Judiciary

A well-crafted administrative organogram is essential for the effective operation of an institution. Upon his ascendency as Chief Justice of the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia, Chief Justice Gbeisay ordered the review and recrafting of the existing organogram. A team was constituted under the leadership and guidance of the Court Administrator, Cllr. William B. Kollie, Sr., and a timeline was given to complete this task. A special request was then made to the Civil Service Agency (CSA) to assign a human resource specialist to guide the work of the committee and provide advisory opinions along the way.

Members of the committee were as follow:

1. Cllr. William B. Kollie, Sr., Court Administrator, Chairman
2. Mr. Saye M. Zarwolo, Director of Personnel, Co-Chairman
3. Cllr. Alice K. Sirleaf, Assistant Court Administrator, Member
4. Cllr. Moses S. Soribah, Executive Director, Judicial Institute, Member
5. Mr. Daniel Clarke, Project Director, Member
6. Atty. Edwina Vakun, Chief of Staff, Chambers of the Chief Justice, Member

An administrative organogram is a visual map that displays the internal structure of an institution, reporting lines, and chain of command. A well-developed organogram is important because it brings order, clarity, and direction to the workplace. In the view of Chief Justice Gbeisay, this reform activity was important for the following reasons:

To clarify roles and authority: in the vision of the Chief Justice, and as understood by us, a well-developed organogram would enhance productivity and effectiveness in the workplace by defining the chain of command; by showing employees exactly who they report to and who reports to them. A well-developed organogram also prevents role overlap. It stops confusion by setting clear boundaries for each job and department. It outlines responsibilities by making it easy to see what tasks belong to specific individuals or teams.

Improving communication and efficiency: This reform activity streamlines information flow by helping to transmit messages faster from top management to staff and vice versa. It saves time by keeping workers from wasting time trying to find the right person for approvals. It guides problem solving by directing workers to the correct supervisor or peer when they need help.

This activity also supports the overall management and growth of the Judiciary. It helps in decision making by giving directors and supervisors clear view of workplace capacity when planning changes or shifting resources. It helps with onboarding by giving new hires a fast way to understand their place in the institution.

The revision of the organogram has also contributed greatly towards the harmonization of salaries within the Judiciary. All similarly situated employees or positions rated to be equal irrespective of assignment must have the same salary applied to them. This will address institutional disenchantments and curb discriminatory treatments in the workplace, thereby promoting staff satisfaction, productivity and efficiency on the job.

1.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

Upon assuming office, one of the first actions taken by Chief Justice Gbeisay was the establishment of an internal investigation committee. In his view, the Judicial Inquiry Commission (JIC) and the Grievance and Ethics Committee (GEC) are existing structures that address ethical breaches committed by judges and lawyers respectively, but there was no functional structure to address ethical misconduct or workplace violations committed by staff of the Judiciary.

The Chief Justice therefore constituted an internal investigation committee to hear complaints against staff of the Judiciary during the course of their duty or their general conduct while interacting with others in the larger society. He named the below listed individuals to serve on the committee:

1. Cllr. Alice K. Sirleaf, Assistant Court Administrator, Chairman
2. Mr. Saye M. Zarwolo, Department of Personnel, Co-Chairman
3. Atty. Francis K. Gray, Deputy Executive Director, James A. A. Pierre Judicial Institute, Member
4. Col. Wuo Dolewon, Director of Judicial Security Service (JSS), Member
5. Mr. Zechariah K. Swen, Compliance Manager, Member
6. Atty. Rawlings Jardia, Law Clerk, Chambers of the Chief Justice, Member

The importance of an internal investigation committee can be traced to the basic requirements of administrative law. In many jurisdictions around the world, internal processes are a necessary requirement for seeking external redress. It is a formal inquiry undertaken by an institution to ascertain if any laws, regulations or internal policies have been breached and, if so, proposes corrective measures. The purpose of this process is to discover and address misbehavior or to remove suspicion. The objective is to create a welcoming and productive work atmosphere that is neither distracting nor discriminatory.

This reform activity is essential because it ensures accountability, transparency, legal compliance, and credible decision-making during periods of misconduct. Between October 2025 and present, the committee has heard and disposed of more than 50 complaints, with the administration affirming same and taking appropriate punitive actions.



1.5 ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE ON EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES

In June 2026, the Chief Justice constituted a committee to evaluate the performance of judges and magistrates, and recommend same for honoring in December 2026.

Critical criteria for selection of deserving judges and magistrates include:

- Speed and accuracy of cases
- Courtroom management
- Integrity of judges
- Discipline and accountability
- Judgements affirmed by the Supreme Court
- Dress code in line with the Judicial Canons
- Judicial Inquiry Committee record in favor of the Judge or Magistrate

This committee is expected to provide continuous recommendation to the Chief Justice in contemplation of an annual Judicial Excellence Awards.

Members of the Committee are:

1. Judge Tweh Wesseh, Sr., Chairman
2. Cllr. Alice K. Sirleaf , Assistant Court Administrator, Co-Chair
3. Mr. Saye M. Zarwolo, Personnel Director, Member
4. Cllr. Andrew N. Nimely, National Jury Manger, Member
5. Ms. Nester Urey, Administrative Assistant (Chambers of Justice Kaba), Member
6. Cllr. William B. Kollie, Sr., Court Administrator/Ex-Officio

1.6 COMMITTEE TO STANDARDIZE FILING OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS AT THE SUPREME COURT

This committee was constituted to review and recommend standardized requirements governing the structure, formatting, presentation, and filing of applications and other legal submissions before the Supreme Court of Liberia. The Committee brings together experienced members of the Bar and legal academia.

Members of the committee are:

1. Cllr. P. Edwin Gausi, Former Associate Justice - Supreme Court of Liberia, Chairman
2. Cllr. M. Wilkins Wright, Former Associate Justice - Supreme Court of Liberia, Co-Chairman
3. Cllr. Sam Mamulu, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Secretary
4. Cllr. T. Negbalee Warner, Former Dean, Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia, Member
5. Cllr. Sylvester D. Rennie, Former President, Liberian National Bar Association, Member
6. Cllr. F. Juah Lawson, President, Liberian National Bar Association, Member

The composition of the Committee reflects representation from former members of the Supreme Court Bench, the Supreme Court Registry, legal academia, and the leadership of the Liberian National Bar Association. Its mandate is directed toward strengthening uniformity, clarity, and professional standards in legal submissions presented before the Supreme Court of Liberia. The ultimate goal is to reflect a more uniformed and modernized approach to case management and document tracking from lawyers to Judges, Justices and fellow lawyers.





1.7 SPEICAL COMMITTEE TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF FOREIGN LAW DEGREES

On October 21, 2025, the Chief Justice constituted a committee to "study, analyze and advise the Supreme Court" on an important and prevalent matter pertaining to foreign law degrees. Contextually, the attention of the Supreme Court was drawn to an influx of persons holding law degrees without having obtained a first degree, as is the prerequisite for the study of law in our jurisdiction.

Consistent with the Supreme Court's authority to regulate the practice of law in Liberia, and to further ensure that all lawyers under our jurisdiction are subject to the same level of scrutiny, the Committee was mandated to advise on whether or not such law degree holders meet the qualification for admission to the Liberian bar as Attorneys-at-Law.

Members of the committee are:

1. Cllr. Emmanuel James, Chairperson
2. Cllr. Benedict S. Sannoh, Co-Chairperson
3. Her Honor Judge Eva Mappy-Morgan, Secretary
4. Cllr. Abraham B. Sillah, Member
5. Cllr. Milton B. Taylor, Member
6. Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, Member
7. Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia (AFELL), Member
8. Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Member
9. Liberia National Bar Association (LNBA), Member
10. Cllr. Sylvester Rennie
11. Atty. Mmonbedo Nadine Joah
12. Cllr. Mohammed Sheriff

1.8 INTERNAL PROCUREMENT REFORM

In support of the Government of Liberia's ARREST Agenda for inclusive development, the Judiciary during this FY 2026, made substantial progress in migrating its procurement activities to the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission (PPCC) electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) platform.

The Judiciary's FY 2026 Annual Procurement Plan was published on the platform and a significant number of procurement processes including goods, works and services were initiated and conducted electronically.

The procurement activities covered routine operational requirements, infrastructure development, transportation, equipment, maintenance, energy, internet, digitization of courts record & proceedings and other institutional needs.

The recorded procurement (goods and services) included petroleum products, stationery, assorted food items, ICT equipment, uniforms, cleaning materials, printing materials, building materials, electrical materials, air tickets, motorbikes, vehicles, solar energy installation and internet connectivity (Starlink), amounting to US$10,826,313.83.

A total of twenty-two (22) procurement contracts have been awarded to both foreign and Liberian-owned businesses, amounting to US$10,186,387.65, with a few procurement activities still ongoing on the e-GP platform.







1.9 PERSONNEL VERIFICATION AND CREDENTIAL AUDIT FOR JUDICIAL STAFF

Generally, personnel verification and credential audits are an indispensable element of effective administration and sound leadership. It ensures that individuals possess the exact skills, legal rights, and true backgrounds claimed for their roles. It was against this background that Chief Justice Gbeisay, upon assuming office, requested the Civil Service Agency (CSA) to conduct a credential audit and personnel verification for all judicial personnel. The goals of this exercise were as follows:

- To verify payroll: To review the payroll of the Judiciary and ensure that all active employees on the payroll are physically accounted for to prevent ghost names;

- To check qualifications: The exercise was also aimed at verifying and ensuring that the proper academic qualifications and job experience existed on the files for all judges, magistrates, administrators, and the general staff for the roles played by each person;

- To promote reform: The exercise was in alignment with the government's ARREST Agenda to build transparency, competence, and public trust in public service.

Based on the Chief Justice's order, the process was mandatory. All targeted personnel were required to appear before the CSA verification teams and present original academic credentials and National Identification Cards. Non-compliance was met with strict administrative penalties.

The CSA carried out the exercise using three (3) teams across the courts in Montserrado County:

- Team A was stationed at the Temple of Justice covering all circuit and specialized courts at the Temple of Justice, the Monrovia City Court, the West Point Magisterial Court, and central administration.

- Team B operated from the Paynesville Magisterial Court, covering the Paynesville Magisterial Court, Omega Magisterial Court, Careysburg Magisterial Court, Bensonville Magisterial Court, and Todee Magisterial Court.

- Team C operated from the Gardnersville Magisterial Court, covering Gardnersville Magisterial Court, Bushrod Island Magisterial Court, Brewerville Magisterial Court, and Arthington Magisterial Court.

This process was met with widespread acclaim by the public, which demonstrated the commitment of Chief Justice Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay, Sr., to ensure that all employees of the Judiciary have the required academic qualification and experience that align with their assigned duties for effective performance.

Performing the symbolic launch of this exercise at the Temple of Justice, Chief Justice Gbeisay indicated that this nationwide credential audit and personnel verification exercise will help maintain the highest standard of accountability and excellence in the Judiciary. He intimated further that "The Judiciary Branch of Government is an integrity institution, and as such, to remove the perception about corruption in the Judiciary, we must undertake this process to show that our credentials are aligned with our respective assignments for the efficiency and maximum productivity of the Judiciary. I urge all of us to cooperate and make sure that this process is successful". During the launch, the Chief Justice demonstrated leadership by taking the lead to do his credential verification.





1.10 HONORING PROGRAM AND RECOGNITION OF HIGH-PERFORMING JUDICIAL STAFF

As part of internal institutional reforms, the Chief Justice in 2025 also launched an honoring program to recognize long-performing judicial staff at a retirement program. Recognizing (i.e. awarding and certificating) long-serving and high-performing judicial personnel signifies that the Liberian Judiciary, as an institution, values dedication, institutional commitment and excellence in the services rendered by employees over time. This recognition also helps to build a motivated and productive workforce, and encourages judicial staff to maintain the highest standards of performance.

The honoring program is expected to continue as the Judiciary seeks to honor its high-performing personnel.



2: HUMAN RESOURCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

2.1: CYCLE 5 – PROFESSIONAL MAGISTRATES TRAINING PROGRAM

For the period under review, the judiciary undertook the recruitment, training and deployment of sixty-four (64) Professional Magistrates under PMTP Cycle V. This training of magistrates was the first of its kind, after break in the training of Professional Magistrates for a period of five years. This was also the first time in the history of the Judiciary, that ninety-five percent (95%) of funding for the Professional Magistrate Training Program (PMTP) came directly from the coffers of the Judiciary. The additional five percent (5%) of said funding was shouldered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).





2.2: IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR CIRCUIT AND SPECIALIZED COURT JUDGES ON THE PETROLEUM LAW OF LIBERIA

An in-service training for Circuit and Specialized Court Judges on the New Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Reform Law of Liberia (2014), was conducted. Jointly sponsored by the National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL) and the Judiciary, this training marked the first time that judges from this jurisdiction were formally trained on the New Petroleum Law of Liberia. The training brought together forty (40) Judges from Circuit and Specialized Courts of Liberia.







2.3: IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR CIRCUIT AND SPECIALIZED COURT JUDGES

A peer-to-peer training for Circuit and Specialized Courts' Judges was conducted. The training provided a forum for Judges to brainstorm on contemporary legal issues within the Liberian jurisdiction and share experience. The training was jointly funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), and the Judiciary.





2.4: IN -SERVICE TRAINING FOR PUBLIC DEFENDERS



2.5: SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV) TRAINING FOR PUBLIC DEFENDER



2.6: IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR JUDICIARY SECURITY

During the period under review, an in-service training was conducted for all Deputy Marshalls of Liberia and officers of the Judiciary Security Service (JSS). This marked the first training ever conducted for Deputy Marshalls assigned in all circuits of Liberia. The training also brought together one hundred and four (104) security officers of the Judiciary Security Service (JSS) assigned to various judicial circuits of Liberia. The training was fully funded by the Judiciary





3: INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure development is an important component of strengthening the Judiciary of Liberia and ensuring the effective administration of justice. Under Chief Justice Gbeisay's stewardship, the construction of new judicial facilities and the renovation, rehabilitation, and expansion of existing courthouses reflect an intentional drive to create court facilities that are safe, dignified and functional. The Chief Justice believes that adequate judicial infrastructure provides judges, magistrates, and court personnel with appropriate working conditions, thereby contributing to their performance. The projects highlighted below signify a commitment to addressing longstanding challenges associated with inadequate and deteriorating court facilities.

3.1: CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JUDICIAL FACILITIES

Funded through the Judicial Enhancement Project, the Judiciary broke grounds for the construction of the following Courts:

1. The 10th Judicial Circuit Court Complex, Lofa County
2. Temporary Circuit Court, 15th Judicial Circuit, River Gee County
3. Tappita Magisterial Court, 8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County
4. Gbi and Doru Magisterial Court, 8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County
5. Labor Court, 8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County
6. Traffic Court, 8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County
7. Gbartala Magisterial Court, 9th Judicial Circuit, Bong County
8. Gballatuah Magisterial Court, 9th Judicial Circuit, Bong County







10TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT COMPLEX - LOFA COUNTY (ONGOING)

During the Chief Justice's Southeastern tour few months after assuming the Office of Chief Justice, he had stopped at the Circuit Court in River Gee while returning from Maryland County. During his visit at the court, he observed that the building housing the circuit court was a private building under lease to the Judiciary. The physical condition of the building did not represent a court. The condition of the building was appalling and therefore not conducive for the operation of court. The Chief Justice was deeply troubled by this observation, and upon his return to Monrovia, a meeting was convened with the Court Administrator and key directors to ponder on an immediate and emergency intervention to relocate the circuit court in River Gee within the next six (6) months.

Immediately after this emergency meeting, a team from the Technical Services Department was dispatched to conduct an assessment and advise accordingly. The assessment findings revealed that the Judiciary has a plot of land in Fish Town for the Construction of a Judicial Complex in the future. The Chief Justice therefore instructed that a temporary facility be constructed on the site to host the circuit court while looking forward to the construction of a Judicial Complex at the same site in the future. Based on this, a local contractor was hired to do the project. The project is near completion and is expected to be dedicated and used for the opening of court for the November Term, 2026. This project was entirely funded by the Judiciary.



TEMPORARY CIRCUIT COURT - RIVER GEE COUNTY (ONGOING)



TAPPITA MAGISTERIAL COURT - NIMBA COUNTY (ONGOING)



GBALLATUAH MAGISTERIAL COURT - BONG COUNTY (ONGOING)



GBARTALA MAGISTERIAL COURT - BONG COUNTY (ONGOING)



GBI & DORU MAGISTERIAL COURT - NIMBA COUNTY (ONGOING)



SANNIQUELLIE TRAFFIC AND LABOR COURTS - NIMBA COUNTY (ONGOING)

3.2: RENOVATION OF COURT FACILITIES

Part of the Chief Justice's agenda for the improvement and expansion of the Judiciary infrastructure is the renovation of courts. Upon assuming office, the Chief Justice conducted a nationwide tour to inspect the facilities of the Judiciary and to acquaint himself with the existing conditions of courts and personnel deployed in the courts. This nationwide tour revealed how appalling the current state of judicial facilities are in the counties.

While infrastructure is captured as a strategic objective in the Judiciary's 5-year strategic plan, the observation made by the Chief Justice on the current state of the Judiciary's infrastructure demanded urgent attention. This finding by the Chief Justice led to the massive renovation effort to upgrade existing facilities. Given the urgency the Chief Justice attaches to this effort, provision is being made in the proposed budget of the Judiciary for FY2027. The upgrade and improvement of our judicial facilities will be parallelly pursued along with the construction of courts until the dignity of our courts is fully restored across the country. Courts that benefited from this initiative include the following:

1. The 16th Judicial Circuit Court, Gbarpolu County
2. The 11th Judicial Circuit Court, Bomi County
3. Yekepa Magisterial Court, 8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County
4. Salala Magisterial Court, 9th Judicial Circuit, Bong County
5. Gbarnga Traffic Court, 9th Judicial Circuit, Bong County
6. Madina Magisterial Court, 5th Judicial Circuit, Grand Cape Mount County
7. Omega Magisterial Court, 1st Judicial Circuit, Montserrado County
8. Clay-Ashland Magisterial Court, 1st Judicial Circuit, Montserrado County
9. Bushrod Island Magisterial Court, 1st Judicial Circuit, Montserrado County
10. Owensgrove Magisterial Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit, Grand Bassa County

Some courts from the list above were renovated through partnership with local government authorities and private collaboration. Such partnerships help mobilize resources for the renovation or construction of court facilities to respond to the needs of the communities they serve. Collaboration reduces the burden on the Judiciary's limited resources and allow it focus on other areas of acute needs. A decentralized court infrastructure strengthens the Judiciary's ability to

deliver justice efficiently and with dignity. Partnership with local government and other entities also demonstrates a shared commitment by government institutions and local communities to ensure the rule of law and the protection of citizens' rights.

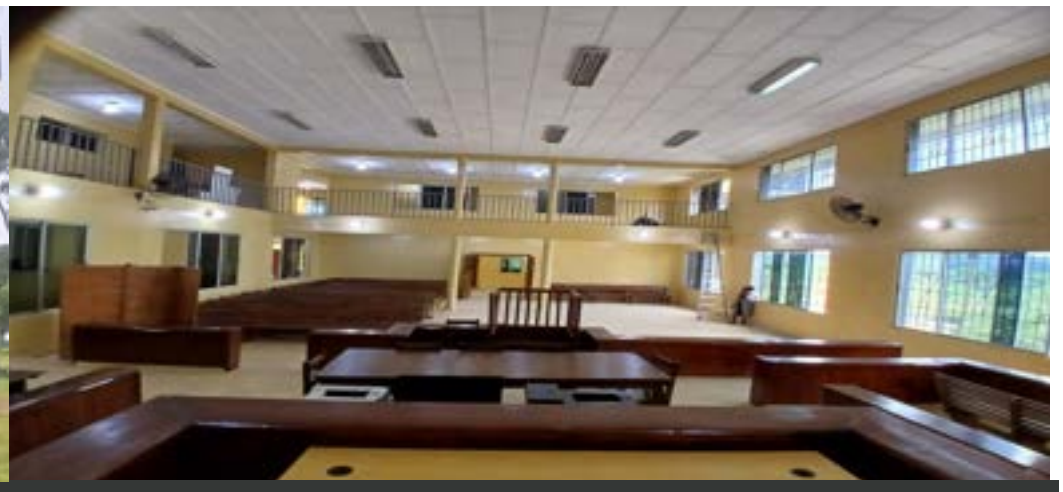
For example, the Owensgrove Magisterial Court in Grand Bassa County is situated in the Administrative Building, and has received some upgrade by the local authority. The Yekepa Magisterial Court in Nimba County is being renovated with funding provided by Arcelor Mittal. Ultimately, sustained collaboration will help create a stronger, more accessible and effective justice system in Liberia.





11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT - BOMI COUNTY





16TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT - GABRPOLU COUNTY (COMPLETED)

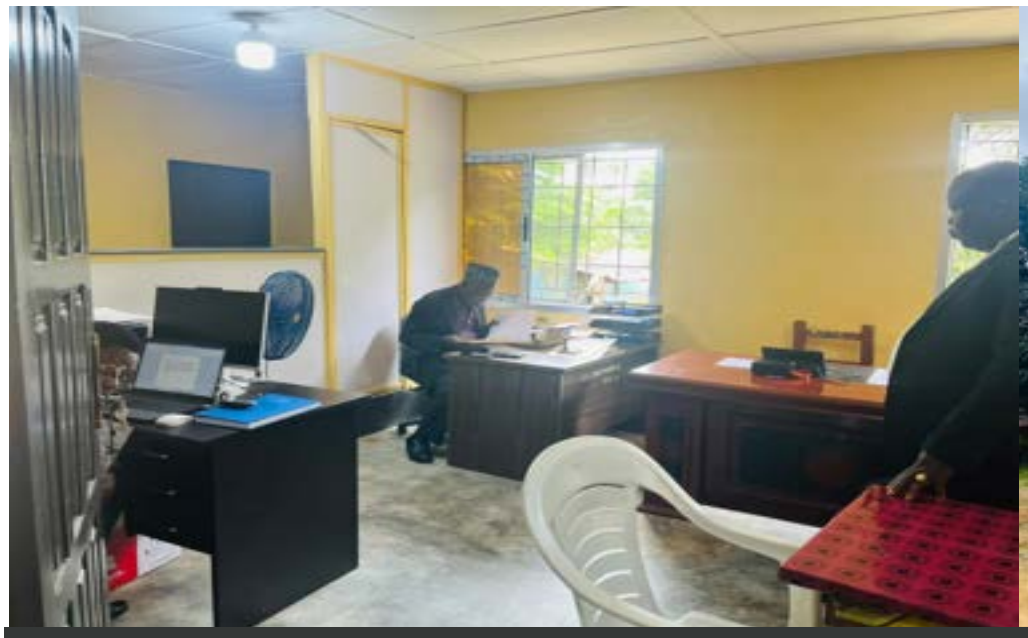


OWENSGROVE MAGISTERIAL COURT - GRAND BASSA COUNTY (COMPLETED)





YEKEPA MAGISTERIAL COURT - NIMBA COUNTY (ONGOING)





SALALA MAGISTERIAL COURT - BONG COUNTY (COMPLETED)





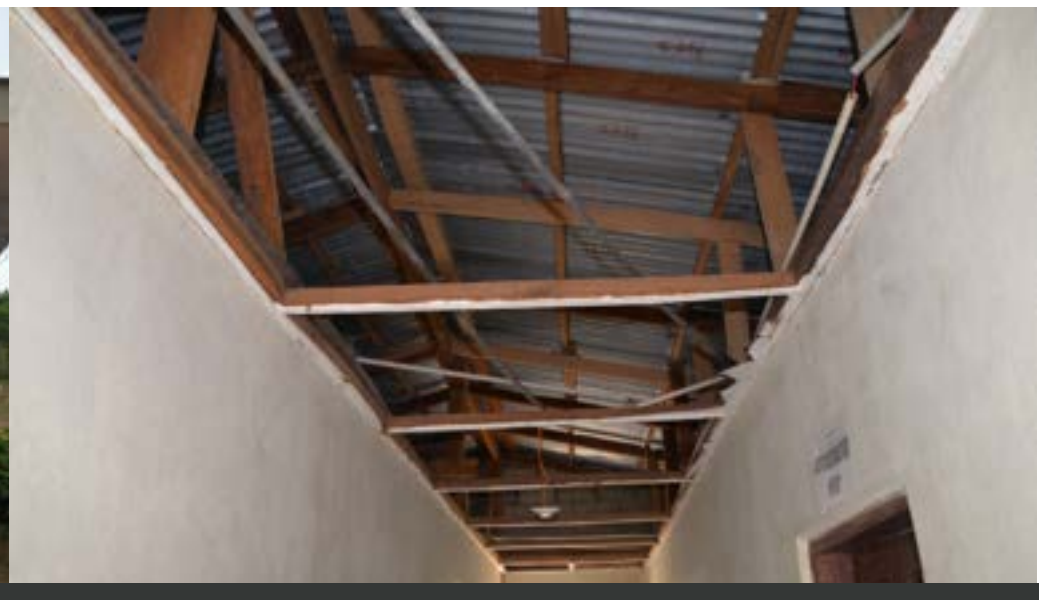
CLAY-ASHLAND MAGISTERIAL COURT - MONTSERRADO COUNTY (COMPLETED)





BUSHROD ISLAND MAGISTERIAL COURT - MONTSERRADO COUNTY (ONGOING)





MADINA MAGISTERIAL COURT - GRAND CAPE MOUNT COUNTY (ONGOING)





OMEGA MAGISTERIAL COURT - MONTSERRADO COUNTY (COMPLETED)





GBARNGA TRAFFIC COURT - BONG COUNTY (COMPLETED)

3.3: PARTITIONING OF THE COMMERCIAL COURT AND CRIMINAL COURT "E"

The Commercial Court plays a critical role in enhancing public confidence in the Judiciary. It provides a specialized forum for resolving commercial and business disputes. However, the court faced an infrastructural constraint where only one courtroom was available to all three (3) judges for the hearing of cases. The expansion of the Commercial Court from one courtroom to two fully functional courtrooms now allows the judges to conduct hearings simultaneously, thereby reducing case backlogs on the docket, providing flexibility in scheduling cases, and ultimately avoiding unnecessary delays in the resolution of cases. The expansion of the Commercial Court also translates Chief Justice Gbeisay's reform vision into a concrete and measurable intervention, recognizing that judicial reform is not achieved through policy changes alone but also through physical infrastructure and logistical support.



COMMERCIAL COURT BEFORE



COMMERCIAL COURT AFTER

The ongoing infrastructure reform process under the leadership of the Chief Justice also includes the partitioning of Criminal Court "E" (the Sexual Offenses Court) into two separate courtrooms, each to be presided over by a judge, as a measure to improve the efficiency and timely disposition of sexual offense cases. The partitioning of the court now allows the two judges of Criminal Court "E" to conduct proceedings simultaneously. This arrangement also provides greater flexibility in managing the growing number of sexual offense cases. The reform is also intended to address delays associated with limited courtroom space. With the two judges operating independently, cases are scheduled more efficiently, enabling the Court to hear more cases within a court term thereby reducing the accumulation of pending cases. The intervention forms part of the Chief Justice's broader effort to modernize judicial infrastructure and align court facilities with the operational demands of the Judiciary.





3.4: RENOVATION OF THE JUSTICES ROBING ROOM



3.5: CONSTRUCTION OF HANGAR FOR VEHICLES OF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT



3.6: REFURBISHMENT OF STAIRCASE AND RAILING



3.7: INSTALLATION OF CCTV CAMERAS



4: FINANCE

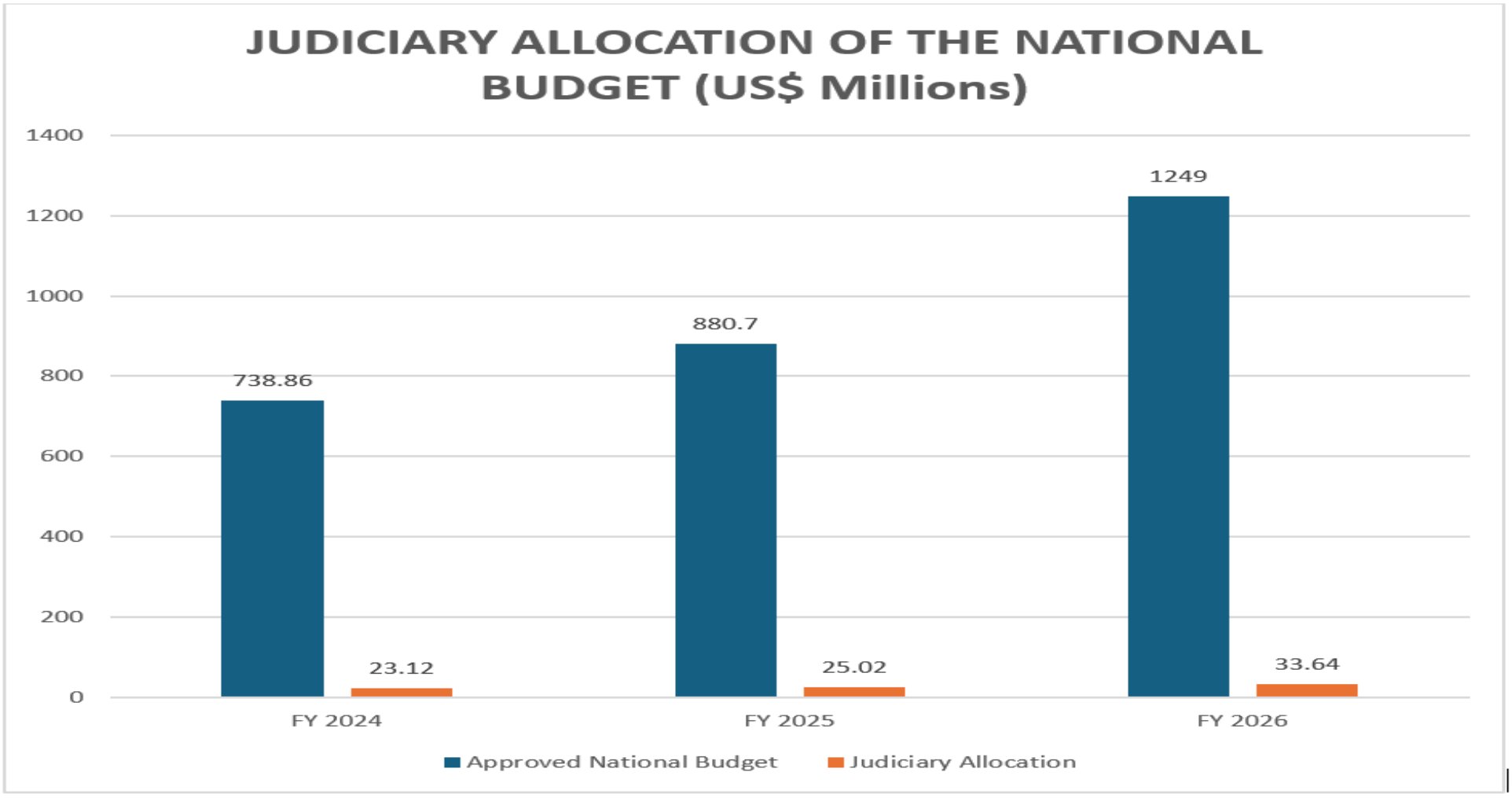
4.1: INCREMENT IN JUDICIARY'S ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

The Judiciary Branch of Government for the fiscal year 2025, received US$25,019,964.00, for the operations of the court system. Budgetary appropriation for FY2026 stands at US$33,642,028.00. This indicates an increase in the Judiciary's budgetary appropriation by US$8.6 million. This increment was predicated upon the Chief Justice's continuous engagements with the Executive and Legislative Branches of Government concerning the Judiciary's priority interventions. The rule of law must rely on a resilient and independent justice system; and governments must recurringly allocate these funds to cover rising operational demands and safeguard judicial neutrality.

These interventions include:

- The construction and furnishing of the 10th Judicial Circuit Court in Lofa County,
- The construction of two magisterial courts in Nimba and Bong Counties, respectively,
- The renovation of magisterial courts across the country,
- The completion and furnishing of the 4th Judicial Circuit Court in Maryland County and
- The Judicial Enhancement Project covering the procurement of vehicles, motorbikes, computers, the installation of solar and Starlink, etc.

With the approval of the revised organogram of the Judiciary which creates additional positions to meet the growing operational demands, Chief Justice Gbeisay expects further increment in the Judiciary's appropriation for fiscal year 2027.



GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA ANNUAL BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

YEAR	GOL-APPROVED BUDGET	JUDICIARY BUDGETARY ALLOCATION	JUDICIARY % AS PER APPROVED BUDGET
2024	738.86M	23.116M	3.13%
2025	880.7M	25.02M	2.84%
2026	1.249B	33.64M	2.69%

4.2: GAC FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDITS

His Honor Chief Justice Yamie Quiqui Gbeisay, during the period, requested the General Auditing Commission (GAC), through its Auditor General, to conduct a financial and compliance audit of the Judiciary for the period FY 2023 to 2025. This audit reflects the Chief Justice's clear desire to ensure accountability, transparency, and the adequate use of resources allocated to the Judiciary and to determine whether operations follow specific financial laws, regulations, and rules. This request by the Chief Justice demonstrates his willingness to combat corruption at all levels of the Judiciary and provide the opportunity for an independent opinion on the financial operation of the Judiciary. Prior to the Chief Justice's request for a financial audit, the GAC had earlier conducted a systems audit of the Judicairy to assess its readiness for a full audit.





4.3: ESTABLISHMENT OF CASH MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The administration of the Judiciary is responsible for the management of financial resources allocated to support court operations across the country through budgetary appropriation, court costs, fees, fines, etc. During the period, Chief Justice Gbeisay established the Cash Management Committee and tasked it with the responsibilities of overseeing, planning, monitoring, and controlling cash resources monthly and quarterly, such as budgetary allocation, court costs, fees, and fines, and approving the payment of expenditures such as goods and services, capital expenditure, etc. This measure ensures timely reporting and clear updates to the Chief Justice on the day-to-day operations of the Judiciary and further ensures that sufficient funds are available for the smooth operations of the Judiciary. This action is in consonance with the Public Financial Management Act of 2009.

Members of the Committee are:
1. Cllr. William B. Kollie, Sr., Court Administrator, Supreme Court of Liberia, Chairman
2. Mr. Gabriel P. Tarty, Comptroller, Judiciary Branch of Government, Co-Chairman
3. Mrs. Joyce W. L. Ndowar, Procument Director, Judiciary Branch of Government, Member
4. Atty. Edwina D. Vakun, Chief of Staff, Office of the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Liberia, Member

4.4: ADJUSTMENT IN SALARIES OF MAGISTRATES (LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES)

The Judiciary received funds from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning for upward adjustments in the salaries of law school graduates serving as Stipendiary and Associate Magistrates. This achievement signifies the improved collaboration between the Judiciary and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning in stregthening the rule of law in Liberia. The Judiciary remains grateful to the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Honorable Augustine K. Ngafuan, II for the continuous support to the Judiciary. This is a clear demonstration of the Government of Liberia's commitment to rule of law.



5: PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION

5.1: AFRICAN DEVELOMENT BANK

During the reporting period, the Judiciary made significant progress on the African Development Bank-supported "Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS)", known as the "One-Court System". Key achievements included the preparation and refinement of the technical requirements and bidding documents for a unified digital platform that will automate court processes, support electronic filing, improve case tracking and strengthen records management, transparency and access to justice. The targeted courts for the IECMS project are: The Supreme Court, Tax Court (Montserrado County), Labor Court (Montserrado County) and Debt Court (Montserrado County).

5.2. WORLD BANK

The World Bank has been a longstanding strategic partner to the Judiciary. Through the World Bank-funded "Liberia Investment, Finance and Trade Project (LIFT-P)", the Judiciary also advanced the digitization of the Commercial Court. Progress included the preparation of technical requirements and the evaluation of bids for an Electronic Document Management System, ICT equipment, and courtroom recording technologies. These interventions will enhance the security of court records, improve case processing, and establish a reliable digital foundation for the Commercial Court.





5.3: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

The Strategic Partnership between the Liberian Judiciary and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), operating under the "strengthening the rule of law in Liberia" framework, stands as a cornerstone of judicial reforms. This impactful collaboration has contributed immensely to the enhancement of Liberia's legal landscape by support to the formulation of the Judiciary's current five-year strategic plan (2025–2029). Past areas of collaboration include infrastructure (construction of courts), financial and logistical support (motorbikes, laptops, bulletin boards and salary support), technology (digitization), pretrial detention program, human resource capacity development (Judicial Institute support), etc.





5.4: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW ORGANIZATION (IDLO)

The Judiciary has, over the past year, placed monitoring, evaluation, and accountability at the center of how courts serve the public. That institutional policy decision was made to enhance the delivery of justice services. The decision found a timely partner in the International Development Law Organization (IDLO): a strategic bilateral ally in the Government of Italy whose support arrived as traditional rule of law financing in Liberia contracted sharply.

In December 2025, the Judiciary and IDLO, with funding from the Government of Italy's Directorate General for Africa and Global Affairs (DGAAAO) commenced the "Enhancing People-Centered Justice Service Delivery" project as a pilot, with Phase I concentrated in Bomi, Bong, and Grand Gedeh counties. Phase II, currently ongoing, has enabled the Judiciary to extend court monitoring to Grand Bassa and Nimba counties and deepen investment in court

administration, high-level policy dialogue, and civic engagement. What began as a regional test is now being carried into a wider judicial footprint on terms set by the Judiciary.

The Judiciary notes that IDLO did not present a pre-packaged pilot program. It sought and incorporated technical input and recommendation from the Judicial Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability (JMEA) Department, so that monitoring data and findings could move directly from the courtroom to the highest chambers of judicial leadership and inform decisions.

As a strategic partner with long-standing presence in Liberia and a mandate to champion people-centered justice, IDLO has worked at the pace of our institutions rather than leading a conventional project cycle. Its role has been to support and complement the Judiciary, with a clear path that allows for co-sharing of ideas and the co-designing of implementation.

Through the ongoing partnership, consistent and structured court monitoring has become a working instrument of the Judiciary – not just an occasional inspection exercise. Staff verification and spot checks are improving punctuality, attendance, and adherence to ethical standards. Record reviews have strengthened financial accountability, including reported increases in the collection and remittance of court costs, fees, and fines. These gains reinforce a basic public expectation that courts are transparent and accountable, that public resources are properly managed, and that judicial personnel are present to deliver justice services.

Earlier this year, acting on findings from JMEA monitoring with IDLO's technical support, the Chief Justice promptly provided office equipment to the Zwedru City Magisterial Court and facilitated the relocation of the Zleh Town Magisterial Court. These tangible improvements to working conditions demonstrate a performance-driven reform agenda and commitment to a standard of continuous improvement within the Judiciary.

Feedback loops between the Office of the Chief Justice, Office of the Court Administrator and court administrative personnel are shortening the time between observation and corrective action, thanks in part to JMEA's consistent monitoring. While IDLO's accompaniment is helping to regularize those loops, ownership of the corrective processes remains with the Judiciary.

Community engagement and public dialogue have begun to close the information gap that for years left citizens unclear about court procedures, their responsibilities as rights-holders, and the channels through which they may address grievances and seek redress. These are not mere programming outputs; they are part of how a people-centered court system gains public trust.

The work, however, remains incomplete. Persistent structural issues include inadequate supply of equipment for core court functions, unjustified absenteeism, a personnel system in need of improvement, inadequate operational budgets, gaps in the capacity of court administrative personnel, and the shifting of operational costs onto plaintiffs. The Judiciary openly acknowledges these issues because they are ours to address. Our internal monitoring thru the JMEA Department, with IDLO's technical support, has brought them into sharper focus. However, visibility is not the remedy; it is the precondition for the reforms the Judiciary is now positioned to drive.

At a time when several traditional partners have reduced their rule of law operations in Liberia, the Government of Italy, acting through IDLO, has occupied a space that would otherwise have remained vacant. IDLO's support has enabled the Judiciary to test and begin institutionalizing a model of accountability that is owned by us, aligned with our strategic plan (2025-2029) and usable by leadership for real-time decisions. This is exactly the kind of higher-level result we seek, and we will continue to ensure that such assistance is provided where it adds discipline, reach, and analytical quality to functions that must remain the judiciary's.

To the Government of Italy, the U.S. Embassy, the European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and others engaged in governance and justice efforts in Liberia, the implication is straightforward. Liberia's Judiciary does not seek partnership merely to implement activities. It invites continued investment in an accountability architecture that is already improving administrative decisions, strengthening financial discipline in the courts, and beginning to restore public understanding of how justice is delivered.
Phase II of IDLO's project is poised to continue routine court monitoring, training and technical support to court administrative personnel, and human resource reform as standing functions of the Liberian Judiciary.

The Opening of The Supreme Court is an appropriate moment to record this progress. The partnership between the Judiciary and IDLO, made possible by the Government of Italy, has further enhanced our work by improving our collection and use of data, extending our reach beyond the capital, and establishing a standard of accountability against which the Judiciary is prepared to measure progress, document gaps and challenges, and plan for future interventions.





5.5. PARTNERSHIP WITH GOL (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

In recent time, the Judiciary is witnessing a positive and beneficial collaboration with local governments. Magisterial courts are being renovated or constructed by local administrations as a way of sharing with the Judiciary the county development funds. This new trend is a validation of the fact that the Judiciary is part of the local governments in the counties, and should therefore be considered in the apportionment of the county development funds by local administrations.

In Bong County, the local administration allocated funding for the construction of a magisterial court in Foequelleh. Groundbreaking for this project has already been carried out, and procurement processes are ongoing to commence construction work.

In Edina, Grand Bassa County, the local administration of the county constructed a magisterial court for use by the Judiciary for the Edina Magisterial Court. The court has since been completed and is awaiting dedication and turn-over to the Judiciary for use. This new trend in the use and apportionment of county development funds is welcoming, and we hope this will be emulated by other counties benefiting from this fund.



FOEQUELLEH MAGISTERIAL COURT - BONG COUNTY (ONGOING)



EDINA MAGISTERIAL COURT - GRAND BASSA COUNTY (COMPLETED)

6: JUDICIARY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

The Judiciary Capacity Enhancement Project stands as a testament to systemic reform geared towards enhancing access to justice. The provision of US$3.5 million by the Government of Liberia to fund this project is a milestone achievement for the rule of law in Liberia.

In order to empower the Judiciary to fulfill its constitutional mandate, this support is a necessity. This operational overhaul includes the procurement of 45 vehicles for Judges, Public Defenders, and Senior Administrative staff. Other items procured include 35 motorbikes, computers, printers and accessories.

Beyond mobility, this targeted push includes the installation of clean solar energy systems across 14 courts, eradicating blackouts and preventing costly adjudication delays in remote leeward counties. Coupled with cutting-edge Starlink communication systems, the targeted courts will immediately benefit from internet connectivity for swift and secure transactions. Ultimately, these advancements in power, technology, and mobility reinforce the rule of law, transition Liberia's legal system into the digital age and secure a stable environment for the nation's long-term socio-economic development.

6.1: PROCUREMENT OF VEHICLES









6.2: PROCUREMENT OF MOTORBIKES



6.3: PROCUREMENT OF COMPUTERS, PRINTERS AND ACCESSORIES



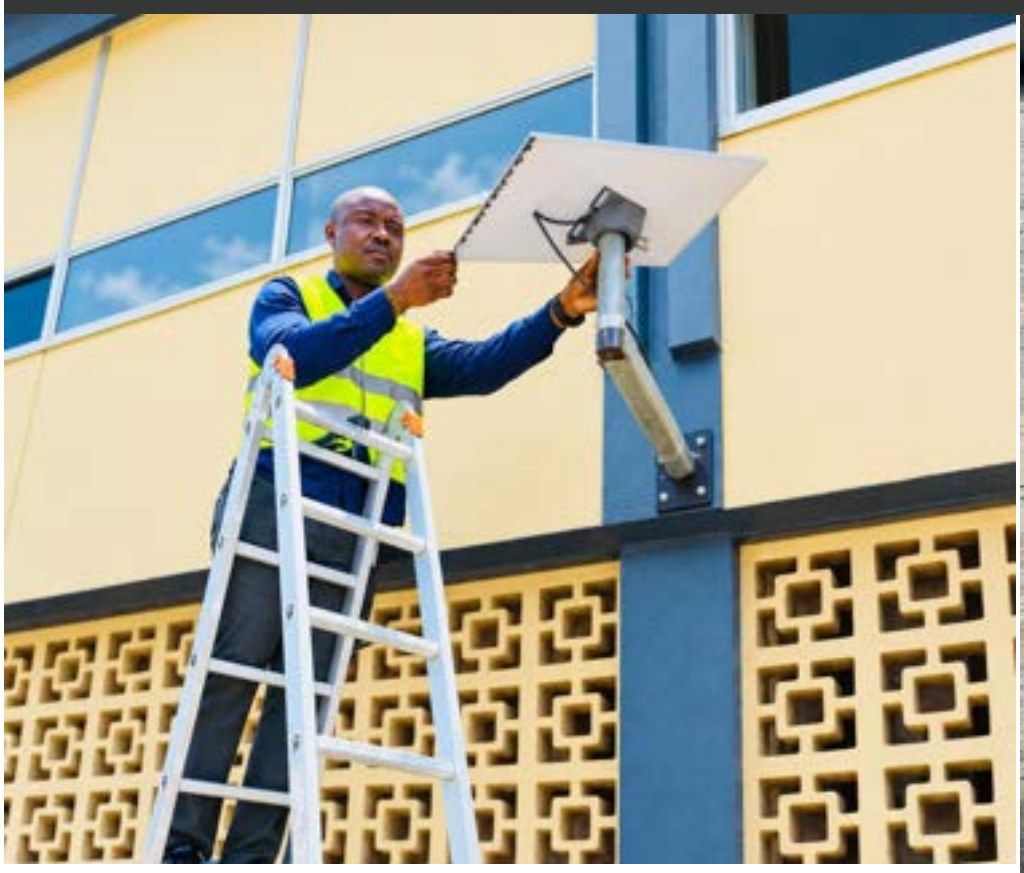
6.4: INSTALLATION OF SOLAR SYSTEM







6.5: INSTALLATION OF STARLINK





7: LOOKING FORWARD

Chief Justice Gbeisay has undoubtedly set a clear agenda for the succeeding years of his stewardship of the Liberian Judiciary. This agenda is firmly rooted in discipline, performance, accountability, integrity, internal institutional reforms, human capacity and infrastructure development and continuous partnerships with public and private collaborators. The aforementioned elements are essential for any well-functioning court system and a strong, agile and dynamic Judiciary that enhances access to justice, consolidates the rule of law and simultaneously responds to contemporary and evolving trends in the justice sector.

Going forward, the Judiciary Branch of Government will continue to pursue the objectives defined under its Strategic Plan 2025-2029, which is aligned with Government of Liberia's ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID). In the next year, the Judiciary intends to undertake the following:

CONSTRUCTION OF TWO (2) JUDICIAL COMPLEXES

In continuation of infrastructural development, the Judiciary intends to commence the construction of two (2) judicial complexes – one each in Margibi and Grand Cape Mount counties. Towards this end, adequate land has been acquired in the respective localities, deeds have been issued in the name of the Judiciary, and provision for funding has been made in the Judiciary's proposed budget for 2027.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEN (10) MAGISTERIAL COURTS

As a manifestation of the Judiciary's drive to ensure that access to justice is achievable across the length and breadth of the country, the following ten (10) magisterial courts have been earmarked for construction in the upcoming FY 2027.

No	Name of Court	Circuit/County
1	Garraway Magisterial Court	12th Judicial Circuit, Grand Kru County
2	Salayea Magisterial Court	10th Judicial Circuit, Lofa County
3	SRC/Baypolu Magisterial Court	13th Judicial Circuit, Margibi County
4	Ganta Magisterial Court	8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County
5	Owensgrove Magisterial Court	2nd Judicial Circuit, Grand Bassa County
6	Kimgbor Magisterial Court	16th Judicial Circuit, Gbarpolu County
7	Gbalakpo Magisterial Court	3rd Judicial Circuit, Sinoe County
8	Konobo Magisterial Court	7th Judicial Circuit, Grand Gedeh County
9	Webbo Magisterial Court	15th Judicial Circuit, River Gee County
10	Sanoyea Magisterial Court	9th Judicial Circuit, Bong County

FENCING OF COURT COMPLEXES & CONSTRUCTION OF JUDGES' QUARTERS

The Judiciary intends to fence all completed court complexes in Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh, Rivercess and Sinoe counties. Fencing of these facilities will ensure additional safety and security for judicial properties and personnel (judges, magistrates and court staff). Additionally, appropriate accommodation facilities (i.e. living quarters) will be constructed on the earmarked court complexes to ensure our judges have adequate residential amenities in a safe and dignified environment.

RECRUITMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENDERS

The Public Defense Program is a fundamental and critical aspect of the Judiciary's work. Grounded in Article 21(i) of the Liberian Constitution (1986), the Public Defense program ensures that the State's constitutional obligation to provide access to counsel is met for those who cannot afford it. Accordingly, over the coming year, the Judiciary has factored in its 2027 propsed budget, the recruitment of four (4) additional laywers to beef up the strength of the public defense program. This will protect the constitutional right to legal representation, promote equality before the law, protect due process rights and reduce the number of pre-trial detainees.

RECOGNITION OF HIGH-PERFORMING JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES

Any judicial regime that is built on performance evaluation, integrity and accountability must recognize its high-performers. Recognition promotes professionalism and diligence and motivates continuous improvement. However, this recognition must never be construed as an incentive to decide cases in a particular way. The focus should be on measurable performance indicators (e.g. case-flow management, reduction of case backlog, proper maintenance of court records, compliance with reporting requirements, proper accounting for court costs fees and fines, punctuality and court administration, etc.) that improve the overall performance of a judge or magistrate.

In the coming year, the Judiciary, through the Committee on Evaluation of the Performance of Judges and Magistrates and with technical support from the JMEA Department, will continue to monitor and track the performance of judges and magistrates and recommend names for recognition at the annual Judicial Excellence Awards.

NEW SUPREME COURT BUILDING

This vision is encapsulated in the 5-year Strategic Plan of the Judiciary, launched in early 2024. The idea of a new Supreme Court was conceived by then Chief Justice Sie-A-Nyene G. Yuoh, who believed the current Supreme Court built in the 1960s could no longer accommodate the size of Bar, and that structural depreciation also poses a threat to the building, considering the exponential growth of the membership of the Bar over the years.

During the development of the current Strategic Plan of the Judiciary, the Full Bench of the Supreme Court which included the current Chief Justice, in his capacity then as an Associate Justice, endorsed the idea of including this project in the strategic plan to be pursued during the period of the plan (2025-2029).

A local engineering firm was contracted to develop the design and cost estimate as a starting point. Meetings were held with Chinese Government through its Embassy near Monrovia to discuss possible funding assistance. The Judiciary was informed during these engagements that such request needed to be channeled through central government and presented to the Chinese Government as a priority project for the Government of Liberia. Subsequent to these engagements, the initial documentations for this project were shared with the authority of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and a number of meetings held on the subject. All of these engagements took place during the past government's tenure.

Upon assuming office, Chief Justice Gbeisay requested to review the documentations on this project. A visit was made to the Chinese Embassy to re-ignite discussions. During the visit, the Ambassador acknowledged previous discussions on the subject, but advised that the Judiciary pursue it through central government. Thereafter, two separate meetings were held with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and during each meeting copies of the project documentations were shared with them with briefings provided. The Judiciary remains hopeful that the central government will prioritize this project and present it to the Chinese Government as a priority for the Government of Liberia. If achieved, this new Supreme Court will be a "Game Changer" for the Judiciary Branch of Government, and a milestone achievement for the Government of Liberia.



PROPOSED SUPREME COURT BUILDING

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Cllr. William B. Kollie, Sr.
Court Administrator
Ex-Officio



Cllr. Alice K. Sirleaf
Assistant Court Administrator
Ex-Officio



Cllr. Michael Korkpor
Director
Judicial Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Department
Chairman



Mr. Daniel Clarke
Director of Project
Co-Chairman



Mr. Gabriel P. Tarty
Comptroller/CFO
Member



Mrs. Joyce W. L. Ndowar
Director of Procument
Member



Cllr. Moses Soribah
Executive Director, Judicial Institute, Member



Mr. Henry B. Kparteh
Director of Budget
Member

TECHNICAL AND EDITORIAL SUPPORT



Mr. Patrick Karmon
Director of IT
Member



Mr. Yeaner L. Karter
Deputy Director of Project
Member



Mr. Flomo Wolobah
Layout Artist/Webmaster
Member



Mr. Peter Glee
Photographer
Member

