Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Republic of Liberia
Ministry of Agriculture

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

2016 – 2019

July 2016

Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three (3) government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support to the Government of Liberia – bringing together innovative international good practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the next four (4) years, from 2016 to 2019. It is informed by the Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda (LATA), which is aligned with the national development framework – the Agenda for Transformation (AfT).

The CPF is developed in accordance with LATA, consisting key development priorities as reflected in the AfT. For instance, Pillar II of the AfT calls for the revitalization of the Liberian economy through increased agriculture production and productivity to ensure food security and poverty reduction especially amongst rural population including women and children. Both the LATA and AfT were developed based on consultations with various stakeholders including non-state actors such as the Donor Working Group (DWG), Civil Society Organization (CSO), women groups in agriculture, local authorities, farmers and farmer-based organizations, community-based organizations, several line ministries, agencies and commissions in Liberia.

Similarly, the CPF was prepared following extensive consultations, meetings and agreement with wide range of stakeholders and partners within Liberia including relevant Government Ministries, Agencies and Commissions (MACs), as well as experts from relevant technical units of FAO. In addition, core technical and professional team comprising representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Forestry Development Agency (FDA) and FAO, was put-in-place to support the CPF formulation process.

I.   Country Context and Priorities

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) is informed by a set of nationally defined sector priorities and objectives expressed in key Government policy documents as well as other relevant documents, such as the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (FAPS), national development framework-the Agenda for Transformation (AfT); Draft Poverty Reduction Strategy-Two (2012 – 2015), National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (FSNS); Liberia's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2010 – 2017) and the Liberia Rising – Vision 2030. The CPF is also aligned with national medium- term development priorities articulated in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP); Economic Stabilisation and Recovery Plan (ESRP); and Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda (LATA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - 2013-2017.

The LASIP is a five year development programme (2010 – 2015) of the Government of Liberia (GoL) in support of the implementation of CAADP. Due to new and emerging issues in the sector, the Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda (LATA) has been formulated. The LATA is part of a holistic attempt to promote industrialization in Liberia so that the agricultural sector can benefit from more stable markets and better revenues for farmers. The overarching guiding principle of LATA is the creation of a positive public awareness that farming and agro-processing can be a profitable business. In this context, the GoL is positioning agriculture as the leading sector to promote overall economic growth by reducing poverty, unemployment, and hunger through increased productivity and value addition. Extension and advisory services should focus on supporting farming as a business. Skills development and promotion of good agricultural and processing practices are some of the key elements of the Famer Business Schools (FBS) training. This Agenda is therefore explicitly linking agriculture to agro-processing and onto manufacturing, with services benefitting and supported throughout. Policies, laws and regulations will therefore be identified and prioritized to focus on sustainable agriculture (climate smart).

II.   FAO's Contribution and Expected Results

FAO's role in supporting the GoL is reflected in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In the UNDAF, FAO has been identified as lead for agriculture, forestry, environment and food security under Pillar Two on sustainable economic transformation. In addition, FAO contributes to a number of other sub-themes in the UNDAF, including private sector development and sustainable livelihoods and infrastructure and energy.

Even though various international actors are involved in diverse agricultural activities in Liberia, FAO enjoys comparative advantage in such areas as policy and technical production, value addition and marketing support (upland and lowland rice, vegetable gardening, root and tuber, fisheries and livestock). FAO has over the years also provided humanitarian assistance to strengthen local agricultural production in refugee and displaced persons-affected areas.

Hence, the following are priority areas of FAO assistance to the Government of Liberia for the period 2016 – 2019:

a) Enhanced Capacity for Policy Development and Advocacy in the Agriculture Sector and Sub-sectors.
b) Improved Production, productivity and competitiveness, value addition and marketing as well as diversification; and
c) Increased Sustainable natural resources/forestry management and utilization,

The LATA contributes to Pillar II of Liberia's development agenda –Agenda for Transformation – which focuses on the revitalization of the country's economy. That is, to increase agriculture production and productivity and ensure food security and poverty reduction especially amongst the rural population. This effort therefore supports several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (i.e. Goals 2, 5 and 8). Moreover, as a priority, targeted beneficiaries are the rural poor with emphasis on women especially female headed households including lactating mothers, children under 5 and other vulnerable groups (i.e. people living with HIV/AIDS). FAO will directly contribute to the objective of LATA given its comparative advantage in the above named areas which are linked to UNDAF outcomes as shown in the result matrix in annex 1.

These policy documents and related Government priorities to be addressed by the CPF are aligned to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

Priority Area A: Enhanced Capacity for Policy Development and Advocacy in the Agriculture Sector and Sub-sectors

The Government of Liberia has developed several agriculture, food security and nutrition policies but lacks the resources and capacity (institution and human) to ensure implementation of sustainable agriculture policies and programs. There is no communication strategy for the sector as well as other related issues such as policy assistance, advocacy and dialogue. National and local institutions have weak capacities to deliver essential services such as in strategic planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as priority setting for comprehensive policy, legislation and regulation.

With technical assistance from the FAO, the Government will develop a communication strategy for the sector that will assist to propagate policies that have been reviewed/formulated and validated as benchmarks for good practices for an effective and sustainable agriculture sector.   Gender equality and related issues will be fully addressed and mainstreamed, ensuring that interest of both men and women are equally targeted and are fully involved throughout CPF implementation period

Priority Area B: Improved Production, Productivity and Competitiveness

Liberia's biggest challenge to agricultural development is low productivity arising from a limited use of agro inputs by smallholders. Limited access to land especially by women, productive inputs, credit, training as well as their lack of participation in decision-making have undermined productive and production capacity. An absence of the knowledge of improved technologies and an agro input distribution system has meant that yields are less than half of that obtainable in the West African region. The second biggest challenge is the poor linkage of farmers to the urban and rural food markets which is as a result of several factors including logistics – particularly storage, processing, and transportation; a lack of market information; high cost of local food production – a result of low productivity and high production costs; and a lack of quality control system. Hence, food security continues to be a challenge in the country.

Currently, the Liberian Government is placing premium on agriculture as a result of the poor performance of its primary commodities – rubber and iron ore. Hence, the Ministry is endeavoring to rejuvenate the sector using the LATA as the national framework to form synergies across sub-sectors. Already, the Ministry is implementing over five projects (donor funded) aimed at reducing food insecurity and increasing income of pro-poor farmers. These projects are being implemented across four sub-sectors (rice, cassava, cocoa, palm and fishery.

To assist the Government of Liberia improves its food security and nutrition situations, FAO will continue to provide technical assistance directly and indirectly to farmers and farmers/community-based organizations (including women farmers 'organizations) and implementing partners. Technical support will include but not limited to access to: improved inputs, post-harvest, value addition services and equipment but develop agribusinesses along the commodity chain to facilitate value addition and link farmers to input and output markets, develop market information system and quality control measures and standards, improve pre- and post-harvest activities to minimize losses and increase yield; promote value addition activities in the sector, support livelihoods through diversified activities including small businesses, Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA).

The MOA is the Government arm for regulating the sector and implementing requisite policies and technologies for the advancement of the sector. Yet the Ministry has limited capacity to deliver crucial services and respond to reforms adequately; there is also a lack of comprehensive capacity building strategy; Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System is not yet in place at the MOA; also, there exists limited capacity for the MOA to provide effective coordination and monitor its partners in the sector.

Consequently, with FAO's technical assistance during implementation of this CPF, MOA will experience enhanced capacity building for institutional and human resources by strengthening various technical units and structures of the MOA. FAO will also collaborate to develop a research strategy and information management system. By this intervention, it is expected that capacities in specialized areas such as in gender-sensitive policy formulation, analysis and implementation, project cycle management agricultural statistics and extension will be strengthened.

Priority Area C: Increased Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Utilization

The Forestry sector is one of the key areas that have the potential to impact positively/negatively on the country's economy and weather system which can influence climatic condition. However, the sector is plagued with an overemphasis of commercial and export opportunities; a largely unregulated informal forestry sector; the government's inadequate monitoring and regulatory capacity; lack of adequate transport equipment and infrastructure; unclear land-use rights in forest areas; weak forest law enforcement; insufficient stakeholder engagement and public understanding of the importance of sustainable forest management amongst others;

With collective efforts by the GoL/FDA and FAO, the forest as a natural resource will be managed sustainably with evidence seen in the livelihoods of Liberians depending on it and through abounding economic opportunities. In this endeavor, the FAO through its technical assistance program will promote inter-sectorial dialogue of relevant stakeholders; develop a framework for integrated landscape management; and promote research among others for sustainable management.

III. Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

Implementation cost of the CPF 2016 – 2019 is in the tune of **Seventeen Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand United States Dollars (USD 17,732,000).** The amount of **USD 1,311,000** is available and the total of **USD 16,421,000** has to be mobilized through FAO TCPs as well as through partners including the Government, and its bilateral partners/agreements. This resource mobilization will also include multilateral development partners such as AfDB, EU, USAID, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD, etc. and many others that are considered as main resource partners for GoL/FAO in the coming years. MOA and FAO are already in dialogue with these potential donors to mobilize resources in support of the implementation of the CPF. This can be achieved through mechanisms such as the Agriculture Donor Working Group, Inter-Ministerial Taskforce headed by the President and the Joint UN and GoL Resources Mobilizations platforms put in place for resource mobilization.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Liberia and development partners as reflected in the national development framework – the Agenda for Transformation/Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda (AfT/LATA) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The LASIP/LATA is the current development framework for the agriculture sector of Liberia. Thus, implementation will ensure enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Liberia and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

The Ministry of Agriculture will have the lead Government responsibility for overall coordination of the CPF implementation, while the FAO Liberia Office will assume the leadership and responsibility for the implementation. Both MOA and FAO shall conduct regular monitoring missions of the implementation of the CPF activities or TCPs coming out of the CPF either jointly or separately. A steering committee, chaired by the MoA and FAO, will be established to annually review and advice on progress in the implementation of the CPF, with a membership comprising of senior officials from all relevant Ministries, project team leaders and the FAO Representative in Liberia. The FAO Liberia in collaboration with MOA will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism to ensure the quality and timely delivery of all projects and programs emanating from the CPF.

Major changes in country context and Agriculture investment priorities, given the rapidly changing environment, can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

The Government of the Republic of Liberia and FAO through signature of the CPF declare effective collaboration and invite support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programming Framework for 2016 – 2019.

The Government[1] of Liberia Ministry of Agriculture		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Name:	Moses M. Zinnah, PhD.	Name:	Marc T. Abdala
Title:	Minister	Title:	Representative
Date:		Date:	

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[1] *The CPF is to be signed by the relevant government counterpart institution/s and the FAOR. Alternatively, in some country cases, the acknowledgement of Government endorsement noted in the text will suffice.*

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2019

Priority Area A: Enhanced Capacity for Policy Development and Advocacy in the Agriculture Sector and Sub-sectors						
Outcome 1: Functional sector and sub-sector policies, advocacy and communication strategy in place						
Related UNDAF Outcome: Sustainable Economic Transformation						
Indicator: At least 80% of existing sub-sectors (in 2016) have in place gender sensitive policy and strategy documents by 2019						
FAO Regional Priority: Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems;						

Output and indicator	**Indicator target and year of achievement**	**Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1]**					**Implementing partners**
		Total **(USD)**	**Available funding**	**Resource mobilization target Voluntary (Including UTF)**	**SSC or other Partnerships**	**TCP**	**(Government actors and other)**
Output 1.1: Capacity of public agriculture training institutions and farmer-based organisations strengthened to review, formulate, advocate and communicate policies in the sector, including taking into account gender aspects. *(Ref. SF output indicator (1.1.3, 2.3.3)*	At least 100 staffs and teachers (50% women) are trained in techniques to review, formulate, advocate and communicate policies incorporating gender aspects, with FAO`s support by 2019.  34 FBOs/CBOs in each of 15 counties (including one women FBO) engaged in advocacy of agriculture related policies by 2019 with FAO`s support.	*2,500,000*	*200,000*	*2,300,000*	*0*	*0*	MOA, national and local agriculture institutes, FBOs/CBOs **Resource partner:** EU AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID

Output 1.2: Systems established for effective monitoring and surveillance of food security through FAO-supported initiatives. *((Ref. SO output indicator 1.3.2)*	At least 1 food security monitoring and surveillance system established by 2017 with the support of FAO At least 16 surveillance reports disseminated by 2019 (4 per annum)	*482,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*482,000*	MOA, local and international NGOs, LISGIS, MOFDP **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1		**2,982,000**	**200,000**	**2,300,000**	**0**	**482,000**	

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: Given the lack of necessary capacities and skills within the sector ministries and its potential to constrain the progress towards development and implementation of sector strategies, capacity building is critical to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services as well as sustainability of development support and activities. This will further enhance government ownership in the development and implementation of sector policies and strategies.

Priority Area B: Improved Production, Productivity and Competitiveness							
Outcome 2 Production, productivity, post-harvest and value addition improved							
Related UNDAF Outcome : Sustainable Economic Transformation							
FAO Regional Priority: Increase productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems							
Output and indicator	**Indicator target and year of achievement**	**Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1]**					**Implementing partners**
		Total estimated resources required[2] (USD)	**Available funding**	**Resource mobilization target Voluntary (Including UTF)**	**SSC or other Partnerships**	**TCP**	**(Government actors and other)**
Output 2.1: Production and productive capacity of farmers and farmers-based organizations increased *(Ref. SO output indicator 2.1.1)*	At least 250 farmer-based organizations (including women) are trained in agriculture production and production techniques (including low-land development, irrigation, pest management) through Farmer-Field Schools, by 2019 with FAO`s support At least 250 farmer-based organizations (including women) supported with improved agriculture production inputs (materials: seeds/fingerlings/stock, agro-chemicals/feeds, tools, and extension services: improved methods/technology) by 2019, with the support of FAO.	*4,700,000*	*1,050,000*	*3,350,000*	*0*	*300,000*	MOA, Local &International NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Output 2.2. Post-harvest loss and value addition mechanisms and systems for food crops, livestock and fishery strengthened. *(Ref. SO output indicator 4.2.2; 4.2.3)*	At least 250 farmer-based organizations (including women) are provided with agro-processing and value addition equipment and facilities by 2019 with the support of FAO. At least 150 Animal Health Workers and farmers (including women) trained in disease	*5,400,000*	*61,000*	*5,185,000*	*0*	*154,000*	MOA, Local &International NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA,

	prevention and control and value addition techniques such as fattening, and processing by 2019 through FAO technical support.						WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
	At least 150 fish-farmers and farm-based organizations (including women) trained in fish processing and preservation by 2019 with FAO`s technical support.						
Output 2.3: Capacity of MOA and its partners strengthened to support coordination, planning and delivery of essential services. *(Ref. SO output indicator: 1.2.1)*	At least 50 key staff of MOA and 40 key staff of food security partners (including women) provided technical support and guidance in planning, co-ordination and information management by 2019 with the support of FAO. At least 12 Food Security monthly co-ordination meetings regularly organised per year by 2019, with FAO`s technical support.	*750,000*	*0*	*550,000*	*0*	*200,000*	MOA, LISGIS, Partners **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2		**10,850,000**	**1,111,000**	**9,085,000**	**0**	**654,000**	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance:							

Priority Area C: Increased Sustainable Natural Resources (Forestry) Management and Utilization

Outcome 3.1. *Sustainable forest resource management improved*

Related UNDAF Outcome: Sustainable Economic Transformation

Indicator: at least 60% of users of natural resources in target areas using improved methods

FAO Regional Priority: Improve management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1]					Implementing partners
		Total estimated resources required[2] (USD)	Available funding	Resource mobilization target Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	(Government actors and other)
Output 3.1: Improved national inter-sectorial co-ordination and dialogue through capacity building of key stakeholders for sustainable management and use of natural resources. *(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 1.2.1)*	At least 12 monthly forest communities/inter-sector networking and coordination meetings (ensuring full women participation) conducted by 2019 with the support of FAO Staff from at least 10 Forestry and Agricultural institutions (including women) trained in planning and inter-sectorial co-ordination for sustainable management and use of natural resources by 2019 with FAO`s support.  At least 10 Forestry and Agricultural institutions (including women) engaged dialogue for sustainable management and use of natural resources by 2019 through FAO`s technical support.	500,000	0	400,000	0	100,000	MOA/FDA, EPA, local and international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID

Output	Indicator	Total		Budget		Gap	Responsible/Partners
Output 3.2: National Framework for integrated landscape management approach incorporating gender aspect is developed and validated *(Ref. SO output indicator 2.1.2)*	A National Framework for integrated landscape management approach incorporating gender aspect is developed and validated by 2018	*500,000*	*0*	*400,000*	*0*	*100,000*	MOA/FDA, EPA, local and international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Output 3.3: FDA capacity for effective forest law enforcement strengthened *(Ref. SO output indicator: 2.2.3)) development.*	At least 150 staff of FDA are trained on forest law and its related enforcement principles by 2019 through FAO`s support. One Capacity Development Strategy for Forestry Sector developed and validated by 2019 with the support of FAO	*500,000*	*0*	*300,000*	*0*	*200,000*	MOA/FDA, EPA, local and international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Output 3.4: Capacity of small-scale forest enterprises farm-based organisations and forest dependent communities strengthened. *(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 2.2.3)*	At least 30 forest enterprises and farm-based organisations (including women) are trained in small-scale entrepreneurship and basic financial management by 2019 with support of FAO At least 25 small-scale forest enterprises, farm-based organisations and forest dependent communities are established and in legal compliance by 2019 through FAO-support.	*600,000*	*0*	*464,000*	*0*	*136,000*	MOA/FDA, EPA, local & international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Output 3.5: Forestry Information Systems established and operationalised through FAO-supported initiative. *(Ref. SO output indicator: 2.4.1; 2.4.3)*	At least one forest information system established and functional by 2019.	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	MOA/FDA, EPA, local and international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID

Output 3.6: Degraded forest lands identified, negotiated with local authorities and restored *(Ref. SO output indicator: 2.1.2)*	At least 1000 Hectares of degraded forest lands identified negotiated and restored for by 2017.	500,000	*0*	*500,000*	*0*	*0*	MOA/FDA, EPA, local and international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Output 3.7 Capacity of Forestry Training Institute (FTI) and College of Agriculture and Forestry /University of Liberia (CAF-UL and students in forest management and independent research) strengthened (*Ref. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.2; 2.1.3*)	At least 50 key staff of the FTIs and CAF-UL (50% women) trained in forest management, extension services and research by 2019 through the FAO`s support. At least 1000 Forestry and Agriculture students (50% women) trained in forestry management, related research and are engaged in research within FTI/CAF/UL	800,000	*0*	*600,000*	*0*	*200,000*	MOA/FDA, EPA, local and international NGOs **Resource partner:** EU, AfDB, JICA, WB, SWISS, Sweden, IFAD. EU and USAID
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3		***3,900,000***	***0***	***3,164,000***	***0***	***736,000***	
Total for CPF cycle		**17,732,000**	**1,311,000**	**14,549,000**	**0**	**1,872,000**	

Annex 2: UN-System Linkage

The One Programme has been developed by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in consultation with the Government of Liberia and other partners, with the objective of improving the lives of the people of Liberia, particularly the most vulnerable, in alignment with national priorities, UN Development Group's (UNDG) programming principles, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Programme Pillars, in line with those in the Agenda for Transformation (AfT), have been identified, providing the scope and strategic direction of the UN system's support to Liberia from 2013 - 2017.
They are:
1. Peace, Security, Rule of Law
2. Sustainable Economic Transformation
3. Human Development
4. Inclusive Governance and Public Institutions

FAO is the lead agency for the One Programme Pillar II: Sustainable Economic Transformation.

To ensure consistency with the UN System operations, the CPF builds on the main challenges identified and agreed upon by consensus while maintaining consistency with the Country Programme outcomes, outputs and indicators, laid out in the UNDAF for Liberia. It is inspired by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CPF therefore represents FAO's contribution to the UNDAF.

The Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Advisory Group (M&E Group) will provide technical and advisory support to the IAPT and UN Pillar Groups in the monitoring of the One Programme. The M&E group will also oversee Annual Reviews, Mid-Term evaluations and other tasks listed in the M&E schedule. The M&E Group Convener is a member of the IAPT, and M&E Group members are appointed to participate in specific UN Pillar Groups. FAO is fully involved in all of these processes.

FAO was fully involved in the preparation of UNDAF beginning from Common Country Assessment (CCA), achieved through FAO`s active participation in meetings and retreats to finalise the UNDAF. FAO is the lead agency for co-ordinating and supporting partners towards achievement of UNDAF Pillar 2: (Sustainable Economic Transformation) and outcome areas 2:1 ((Natural Resource and Food Security: Improved sustainable natural resource utilization and food security) and 2:2 (Private sector development: Improved equal access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities in an innovative and competitive private sector for rural and urban areas).

FAO is also part of the UN Common Budgetary Framework (CBF- One Programme Costed Action Plan, FAO is fully involved in joint resource mobilization activities and strategy, especially in support of the UN Joint programmes such as the Rural Economic Empowerment and the Human Security.

FAO is fully involved in the joint UNDAF M&E framework. FAO is part of the IAPT and its M&E team works closely with the rest of the UN-agencies to agree on harmonised M&E framework.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Liberia				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2016 Month July		End: Year 2019 Month December		
Timeframe for the Indicative TCP pipeline[2]	Start: Year 2016 Month June		End: Year 2019 Month December		
Ref.* to CPF priority and output	**TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)**	**TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)**	**Indicative biennium for resource allocation**	**Indicative resource requirements/ range (USD)**	**Implementing Government institution/ partner**
Government priority Outcome 1: Functional sector and sub-sector policies, advocacy and communication strategy in place					
Output 1.3: Systems established for effective monitoring and surveillance for agriculture produce and productivity	Technical assistance in support of the establishment of Statistics, food security information management, monitoring and surveillance system **(TCP)**	Support to statistics and information management system of MOA in Liberia	*2016-2017*	482,000	MOA and LISGIS
Government priority (or country Outcome) 2: Production, productivity, post-harvest and value addition improved					
Output 2.1: Production and productive capacity of farmers and farmers based organizations strengthened	Technical assistance, training and other related capacity building activities for enhanced production **(TCP)**	Support to sustainable home-grown vegetable gardening for rural women in Liberia	*2016-2017*	*300,000*	MOA
Output 2.2: Post-harvest and value addition mechanisms and systems in place	Technical assistance and training for post-harvest value addition mechanisms and systems **(TCP)**	Support to youth empowerment through agro-business initiative	*2016-2017*	*154,000*	MOA, MYS

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[2] The timeframe for the TCP indicative pipeline may *coincide fully with the timeframe for the CPF implementation* and be adjusted as part of the annual or mid-term CPF review. It can also be prepared for *shorter periods*, such as on an annual or biennial basis, given the specific country context and/or government requirements.

Output 2.3: Capacity of MOA and its partners strengthened to support coordination, planning and delivery of essential services	Technical assistance, training and other related capacity building activities to enhance production and production capacity **(TCP)**	Support to capacity building of MOA and its partners in planning, co-ordination and delivery of essential services	*2018-2019*	*200,000*	MOA

NOTE: The TCP indicative pipeline matrix should be, if acceptable at national level, accompanied with the standard text on TCP General Provisions available in the TCP manual.

Government Priority (or Country Outcome) 3: Sustainable forest resource management improved					
Output 3.1 Improved national inter-sectorial co-ordination and dialogue through capacity building of key stakeholders for sustainable management and use of natural resources.	Technical assistance and training to enhance national inter-sectorial co-ordination and dialogue for sustainable management and use of natural resources. **(TCP)**	Support to capacity building of FDA and its partners to lead and support inter-sectorial co-ordination and dialogue for sustainable management and use of natural resources (**(TCP)**	*2018-2019*	*100,000.00*	FDA
Output 3.2: National Framework for integrated landscape management approach incorporating gender aspect is developed and validated	Technical assistance and support for the development of National Framework for integrated landscape management **(TCP)**	Support to FDA development of National Framework for integrated landscape management	*2018-2019*	*100,000.00*	FDA
Output 3.3: FDA capacity for effective forest law enforcement strengthened	Technical assistance and support to strengthen the capacity of FDA for effective forest law enforcement **(TCP)**	Support to capacity building of FDA for effective forest law enforcement	*2018-2019*	*200,000.00*	FDA
3.4: Capacity of small-scale forest enterprises farm-based organizations and forest dependent communities strengthened.	Technical assistance, training and support to build the capacity of small-scale forest enterprises farm-based organizations and forest dependent in small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship **(TCP)**	Support to capacity building of small-scale forest enterprises farm-based organizations and forest dependent in small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship.	*2018-2019*	*136,000.00*	FDA

Output 3.7: Capacity of Forestry Training Institute (FTI, College of Agriculture and Forestry /University of Liberia (CAF-UL and students in forest management and independent research)strengthened	Technical assistance and training to Forestry Training Institute (FTI, College of Agriculture and Forestry /University of Liberia (CAF-UL and students in forest management and independent research	Support to building the capacity of Forestry Training Institute (FTI, College of Agriculture and Forestry /University of Liberia (CAF-UL and students in forest management and independent research	*2018-2019*	*200,000*	FDA, FTI, & CAF-UL
Total TCP resources planned for 2016-2019				**1,872,000**	