

# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK

**LIBERIA**

**2012 - 2015**



**THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA**

AND



**THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS (FAO)**

Monrovia, Liberia October 2012



# MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA



Map No. 3775 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS  
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Cartographic Section

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## FOREWARD

The Government of Liberia, represented by its Minister of Agriculture (MoA), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), represented by its Country Representative in Liberia (FAOR), are pleased to jointly launch the FAO/ Government of Liberia Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2012-2015.

The Liberia Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 is the result of extensive consultations with relevant Government Ministries and Agencies, a wide range of stakeholders and partners within Liberia, as well as experts from relevant technical units of FAO. The signatories below extend their sincere appreciations to all institutions and individuals for their constructive comments and feedback during the consultative and formulation process.

Jointly owned by the GoL and FAO, this document represents a reaffirmation of their development partnership. Thus, it represents FAO's commitment to assisting the development endeavor of the Government of Liberia. More specifically, to the degree that its financial resource allows, FAO is determined to support the GoL in its effort to achieve its national development objectives as outlined in the four-year Growth and Transformation Plan (2011-2014), as well as its Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP). It is worth noting that the document is consistent with the strategic objectives of the UN common system as expressed in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 for Liberia as well as the Government's plan for the Agriculture and Forestry sectors over the next ten years. It is therefore, believed that it will serve as an important source of input in the preparation of the UNDAF Action Plan for Liberia. By endorsing the CPF, the GoL has also reaffirmed its commitment to provide available in-kind resources needed to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this document.

The implementation of the CPF 2012-2015 is based on the principles of broad-based participation and partnership. Therefore, achieving enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness, requires that the CPF's implementation must ensure alignment with the efforts of the GoL and her development partners.

Consequently, for implementation of the FAO-Liberia CPF, the Government of Liberia and FAO look forward to working in collaboration with, and getting the necessary support from, concerned partners.

On behalf of the Government of Liberia



**Hon. Florence Chenoweth (Ph.D)**  
Minister of Agriculture (MoA)

Date: 4/10/2012

On behalf of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



**Jean-Alexandre Scaglia**  
FAO Representative in Liberia

Date: 4/10/2012

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACC</b>	Agriculture Coordination Committee
<b>ACDB</b>	Agriculture Cooperative Development Bank
<b>ADB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AEPCRB</b>	Agricultural Export Promotion and Commodity Regulatory Board
<b>ADPs</b>	Agriculture Development Projects
<b>ARI</b>	African Rice Initiative
<b>ASC</b>	Agriculture Steering Committee
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
<b>CAAS-Lib</b>	Comprehensive Assessment of the Agricultural Sector of Liberia
<b>CAP</b>	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
<b>CARI</b>	Central Agriculture Research Institute
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CDA</b>	Cooperative Development Agency
<b>CFC</b>	Community Fisheries Centers
<b>CFSNS</b>	Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CORAF</b>	Council for Agricultural Research and Development
<b>CPAP</b>	Country Programme Action Plan
<b>CPF</b>	Country Programming Framework
<b>CPO</b>	Crude Palm Oil
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Service
<b>CSLI</b>	Center Songhai Liberia Initiative
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>ECOWAP</b>	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FAPS</b>	Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy
<b>FBOs</b>	Farmers-Based Organization
<b>FDA</b>	Forestry Development Authority
<b>FFS</b>	Farmer Field Schools
<b>FM</b>	Frequency Modulation
<b>FSCA</b>	Food Security through Commercialization of Agriculture
<b>FSNS</b>	Food security and Nutrition Strategy
<b>GAFSP</b>	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product/Production
<b>GEMAP</b>	Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program
<b>GoL</b>	Government of Liberia
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agriculture Development
<b>IITA</b>	International institute for Tropical Agriculture
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Funds
<b>INGOs</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>ITC</b>	International Trust Corporation
<b>LASIP</b>	Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program
<b>LEAP</b>	Liberia Employment Action Programme
<b>LEEP</b>	Liberian Emergency Employment Programme
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture

<b>MVP</b>	Millennium Village Project
<b>MSY</b>	Maximum Sustainable Yield
<b>MYS</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>MCI</b>	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa Development
<b>NFP</b>	National Forest Programme
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Products
<b>PCU</b>	Project Coordination Unit
<b>PRS</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>RU</b>	Reform Unit
<b>TASMOA</b>	Technical Assistance Support to Ministry of Agriculture
<b>TCP</b>	Technical Cooperation Programme
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	UN Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UN/GoL</b>	United Nations / Government of Liberia
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations high Commission for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNDFW</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UNMIL</b>	United Nations Mission in Liberia
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme



## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Liberia is gradually transitioning from emergency to development, and with the support of international partners, the country has been at peace for over eight consecutive years.

To consolidate peace, enhance national security, revitalize the economy, restore education, health and other basic services to its 3.5 million people, the government seeks to accelerate conflict-sensitive and equitable growth by rebuilding roads and other important infrastructure, reviving traditional sources of national income, and establishing a competitive business environment to help diversify the economy over the medium term..

In efforts aimed at successfully transitioning the Country, FAO has and continues to support the formulation of national agriculture policies, beginning with the Statement of Policy Intent, the comprehensive assessment of the agriculture sector and, subsequently, the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (FAPS).

Technical assistance support has also been provided to National Programme for Food Security and to actions and interventions aimed at mitigating the destabilizing effects of the Global surge in food prices.

As the Transition is consolidated, the CPF, a framework of agreed priorities in the co-operation between the Government of Liberia (GOL) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), is a planning tool for FAO to prioritize, guide and manage its assistance at the country level in a coherent and comprehensive manner.

The document contains a set of priority areas and results – outcomes, outputs and indicative activities to be achieved by FAO in support of the attainment of Liberia’s agriculture sector and sub-sector goals and objectives through policy assistance and advocacy, production, productivity, value addition and diversification, and the strengthening of the human and institutional capacities of the public and private sectors, as well as natural resources management.

The CPF is framed within the national medium-term development priorities articulated in the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development



Programme (CAADP) and the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP) that set out the priority policies and investments of Government for achieving growth, employment and prosperity.

To ensure consistency with the UN System operations, the CPF builds on the main challenges identified and agreed to by consensus while maintaining consistency with the Country Programme outcomes, outputs and indicators, laid out in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Liberia. It is inspired by the Millennium Declaration (MD)/Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). CPF therefore represents FAO's contribution to the UNDAF.

## 1.2 DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

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, Lift Liberia Poverty Reduction Strategy-One (2008-2011) Draft Poverty Reduction Strategy-Two (2012 – 2015) Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP), National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (FSNS), Liberia's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2010 – 2017), Liberia Rising – Vision 2030 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Liberia (2008 -2012 & 2013 – 2017).

The CPF also defines FAO's contribution to the achievement of Liberia's agriculture sector objectives in terms of the joint Government of Liberia and FAO medium-term assistance priorities and results to be achieved in Liberia over the next four year period (2012-2015). The broad and inclusive consultations with pertinent government agencies, including the Ministries of Agriculture and Internal Affairs, the Forestry Development Authority as well as donors and development partners, World Bank, EU, USAID, SIDA, the UN System and development partners, helped sharpen the focus of the CPF, FAO's planned support to the agriculture and forestry sectors by identifying areas where it has a comparative advantage and where it can help make sustainable and demonstrable impact.

These consultations have ensured national ownership of the CPF, thus making the CPF a framework for the development of the FAO Country Work Plan; and serves as an instrument to guide FAO programming and resource mobilization efforts in Liberia; additionally, it is a frame for all stakeholders as a valuable reference that

can be monitored and reviewed for the achievement of national sector objectives.

The document has five sections: Section 1, outlines the overall goals of FAO to contribute to the development of agriculture in Liberia, Section 2 provides a brief description of the context in which the country's Socio-political, macro-economic, agriculture and food security features are operating, as well as brief description of government's development priorities and strategies. Section 3, outlines the comparative advantage of FAO, emphasizing its contribution to agriculture development efforts and addressing the overall challenges facing agriculture, natural resources management, as well as food and nutrition security. Section 4 presents the focus areas for the CPF, its outcomes, outputs and interventions; and finally, Sections 5 deals with the management arrangements to be assumed and elements of the Monitoring and Evaluation scheme to be adopted.

## SECTION 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1 THE NATIONAL CONTEXT (SOCIO-POLITICAL)

In 2003, Liberia emerged from over 15 years of economic collapse and social destabilization. With a population at 3.5 million (2008 census); peace has reigned since 2003: two rounds of free and fair elections in 2005 leading to the inauguration of a new post war government in January 2006; another round of free and fair election (October/November 2011), leading to the inauguration of the current administration in January 2012. In 2009, Liberia had a human development index of 0.442, and ranked 169th out of 182 countries in the world. According to the World Bank and UNDP classifications, in 2011 the country ranked 182 out of 187 countries, and remains a Low Income (LI) and Low Human Development country.

The GDP in 2010 was US\$564.7 million, and the national budget stood at US\$516 million in 2011, and with extensive national demands resulting from effects of the civil crisis, less than 3% of the national budget was allocated to agriculture. In 2008 rubber accounted for nearly 90% of exports. Industry accounts for 9.6% of GDP, and services occupy 30%. The combined sum of exports and imports amounted to about 90% of GDP in 2010, the lowest in recent years.

The Government's overarching aim is to build a new nation that is peaceful, secure, and prosperous, with

democratic and accountable governance based on the rule of law, and with abundant economic opportunities for all Liberians.

It also wishes to build an inclusive and highly participatory democracy with strong systems of governance in which rights are respected (especially of women, youth, and the disabled), people are engaged in the governance process, institutions serve the public good and national resources are used for the benefit of all.

The Government is introducing policies which will continue to foster and consolidate peace, accelerate rehabilitation, recovery and development, and build strong systems of governance. In support of this decision, it has established priority objectives for the country's transition from emergency to economic recovery, and for rapid, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development in the years to come. The agriculture sector has been identified as a major source to contribute to achieving the objectives so identified.

## 2.2 MACRO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economy is rapidly recovering, with an average growth rates of 6 percent during the period 2004 – 2011. In 2007, the economy grew by 9.5%, the highest in recent years. GDP per capita is currently US\$ 268.34, up from US\$ 163 in 2006. Inflation, which fell in 2010 due to lower fuel and food prices to 7.5% (year-on-year average), rose sharply again to 8.5% in 2011.

In spite of the potential of the overall reform process to accelerate growth, the country is experiencing a slow pace of progress due largely to the global financial crisis and the snail pace at which mining and forestry operations are moving. Nonetheless, the Agriculture sector accounted for 61% of GDP (2008) while services contributed 25.8 percent. Other positive indices of the economy included the following citations: (i) Liberia's debt declined from US\$ 3.72 billion in 2007 to US\$ 228 million in 2010, and the budget has seen a 575% increase from US\$ 84 million in 2005/2006 to US\$ 516



million in 2011/2012; (ii) Agricultural sector grew by 4% (US\$213.8 million in 2008 to US\$221.3M in 2009); (iii) Roads and buildings are being rebuilt; (iv) Health and clinical services and schools are expanding gradually. In spite of these improving economic conditions, Liberia is still struggling with high levels of unemployment and poverty. The unemployment rate for males is estimated to be 18.8% and, for females, 34.2%

The Government has taken a number of actions to overhaul its financial management systems: a cash-based balanced budget, a new expenditure control mechanisms, strengthened enforcement and collection of customs duties and other taxes, which paved the way to restoring fully normalized relations with the IMF in March 2008. Financial matters of donor-funded projects, which were previously managed by a central Project Management Unit within the Ministry of Finance, are progressively decentralized to Programmes Management Units attached to line ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture. The MOA PMU has been established in 2010 and is responsible for implementation of all donor – funded projects attached to the MOA, including project formulation, coordination of implementation, sub-contracting, procurement and financial management. It currently manages four investment projects receiving support from the World Bank, AFDB and IFAD.

The Government expects that as it strengthens its budgetary procedures, internal and external audit processes, and capacity to effectively and transparently allocate financial resources and deliver public services, more donor support will continue to be channeled through the national budget.

## 2.3: THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION AND TRENDS

### 2.3.1 THE ROLE OF THE SECTOR

Agriculture presently accounts for 61% of GDP (2008) and is the primary source of livelihoods for two-thirds of Liberia's 3.5 million people. Close to 331,000 households are engaged in agriculture, primarily small holder and subsistence farming, as well as cash crop plantation (rubber, oil palm, cocoa, sugarcane and coffee). 82.7% of these households engaged in rice production, and 79.6% in cassava production.

In addition, Liberia's economy is also heavily dependent on large scale commercial rubber and oil plantations. Food security continues to be a challenge. Liberia imports 60% of its food requirements and is vulnerable to food price volatility. 63.8% of the population lives of less than

US\$1 per day and 36% of under-fives are chronically malnourished. Approximately 70% of the country population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. It is a significant net contributor to the economy in terms of employment and foreign exchange earnings and a primary determinant of nutrition, education, poverty reduction, and rural transformation.

Public financing of agriculture has fallen significantly short of Government's stated commitment to developing the sector (e.g. level of funding envisaged in the PRS document is yet to be received by the sector) and the Maputo Declaration is yet to be fully implemented. Between 2003 and 2005, the share of the national budget allocated to agriculture hardly reached one percent. The low budgetary share is also confirmed by a review of government allocations to the sector since 2005. In 2005/06, the total national budget was US\$80m; and allocation to agriculture was US\$0.74m (slightly less than 1% of the total budget). In 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 fiscal years, allocation to agriculture were US\$3.1 Million (2.0% of national budget), US\$3.8 Million, (1.8% of national budget) and US\$7.0 million (2.3% of national budget) respectively.

Government's agricultural investment priorities in the last six or more years were first articulated in the Draft National Medium Term Investment Programme (NMTIP) - in early 2006 to commence a programme approach to achieving the policy objectives of the NEPAD – CAADP as well as those of the government's Agriculture Policy Intent Statement (2006), its 150-Day Action Plan and the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy. Similar effort was made during development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS-1) when interventions were identified early in the formulation process and related financial estimates obtained.

### 2.3.2 PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTOR AND KEY CHALLENGES

Liberian agriculture comprises food and tree crops, fisheries, and livestock. Rice and cassava remain the main staple food crops while rubber, oil palm and cocoa are the dominant export tree crops. Rubber currently accounts for almost 90% of total export earnings because timber, which was responsible for between 50% and 60% of total exports before 2000, is yet to resume full operations. Women are major players in the sector, producing over 60% of agricultural products and constituting the majority of smallholder producers and labor; yet the constraints they face in accessing land, productive inputs, credit, training as well as their lack of participation in decision – making processes mean that their productive potential is not optimized.

The Agriculture sector in Liberia provided and will continue to provide meaningful source of livelihood to a wide range of the population. It made significant contributions to the GDP during and after the war; (about 58% in 2003 about 54.2% in 2004 and 52% by 2006). The sector accounts for nearly 70% of the economically active population, and, together with Forestry sector for over 90% of total exports. The value addition of the sector's commodities possesses tremendous potential for improved access to food, remunerative employment, and improved livelihoods of the population. The sector provides over 50% of the country's requirements of its staple food rice, over 100% of tubers and about 80% of local vegetables. The available growth indices for two years indicate a sustained 4% or US\$213.8 million in 2008 to US\$221.3M in 2009.

The food and agriculture sector is confronted with several challenges, mainly structural in nature, (capacities, institutions and infrastructure), chief among them:

- Increasing productivity and incomes of Liberia's subsistence farmers, transforming them to commercial farmers, diversifying their enterprises and linking them to markets
- Increasing and sustaining the investment and all-round participation of the private sector
- Ensuring access to food by all Liberians (reduced cost of locally produced foods)
- Reforming the MoA for efficient leadership and services in planning, coordination and regulation
- Carrying out land reforms that will allow for longer term planning, use and investment
- Restructuring public institutions from previous roles and responsibilities to those relevant to the present needs and requirements of the sector
- The MoA ensuring access by farmers to available improved seeds, trained personnel and outlet markets of livestock and fish coupled with the provision and adoption of improved management and technology; taking advantage of Liberia's apparent comparative advantage for processing and marketing meat and fish products
- Providing the requisite capacity for surveillance and control of existing coastline toward curtailing illegal fishing
- Reducing gender gaps in access to productive inputs and ensuring that women farmers enjoy equal opportunities to contribute to the development of the sector and share in the rewards

Food production is gradually increasing in post-conflict Liberia, but crop yields are low, value chains

are undeveloped, and institutions providing support services are very weak. Contributing factors include lack of improved planting materials, absence of integrated nutrient and pest management, lack of credits, human inadequacies, high post-harvest losses caused by storage, processing and other marketing infrastructure inadequacies and poor market access.

## Rice

Rice is the staple food with annual per capita consumption of 112 kilograms or more. According to estimates, 71% of farm families are involved in the cultivation of rice. The resumption of agricultural activities in post-conflict Liberia resulted in a sharp increase in rice production from 85,000 tons in 2005 to 144,000 tons in 2007, and 200,000 tons in 2009, a 39% increase over the figure for 2007. Notwithstanding the significant increase in domestic production, Liberia remains a net importer of rice. Imports accounted for 60% of the 322,000 tons consumed in 2007, and the import bill doubled from about US\$100 million in 2007 to approximately US\$200 million in 2008 due largely to global food price increases.

## Tree Crops

The country's traditional tree crops in particular rubber, oil palm and cocoa offer the best opportunity for strong and shared growth and poverty reduction in the medium and long term. The importance of tree crop is evident from their contribution to GDP, export earnings and employment and the prospect for increased international prices.

Widely grown on a range of production systems, it is estimated that more than half of the agriculture household (i.e. 20% of the country's total population) may currently be directly or indirectly involved in tree crop production and in related or down – stream activities.

Unleashing the sector's full potential would require dealing with the supply side and structural issues such as: the old age of farms/plantations, requiring immediate and massive replanting programme, improvement of transport infrastructure, credit provision to induce the availability independent supply chains and provision of seedlings, fertilizer and insecticide and the improvement of on-farm-productivity among others

## Rubber

Rubber, one of the main economic pillars of the country, contributes significantly to GDP, export earnings and employment.

Over US\$57 million is contributed annually to export earnings. Production rose to 102.412 metric tons (valued at US\$53.2 million, representing) 63.3% increase over 1999. In 2005, alongside a grounded mining and forestry and crawling subsistence agriculture, the rubber sector accounted for more than 20% of Liberia's total GDP and 90% of its total exports.

The industry generated approximately US\$218 million in revenues in 2007. Rubber exports for 2008 accounted for 86.1% of total exports and the industry's contribution to total employment was over 14,000, contributing to the economy more than US\$40 million in wages; in addition to spending US\$10 million on education, health, housing, and road maintenance, minimally.

The main supply side issues of the rubber sub-sector must be addressed. (i) the old age of existing plantations/farms, requiring an immediate and massive replanting program (ii) the need for an effective mechanism for the provision of agricultural services to the smallholders (iii)

the need for strengthening producers' and marketing organizations and associations (iv) improvement of road and other infrastructure (v) the mitigation of social and environment issues and (vi) the need to establish clear and enforceable rules for the management of the sector.

## Cocoa

Cocoa is Liberia's second most important export crop, with about 40,000 households engaged in its production. Although official exports were 3285 tons in 2008 and about 2000 to 3000 tons/year in earlier years, total production is estimated at about 10,000 tons from about 30,000 hectares. Most of the production is informally exported to international markets via neighboring countries. Average yields of 400 kg/ha experienced in the 1980s have declined to between 100 and 200 kilograms per hectare; those within West Africa are 400 kg/ha but these can be increased to 1.0 to 1.5 ton/ha, using the new hybrid varieties grown in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.



For the development of the cocoa sector there are several constraints along the value chain (i) a very small starting production base ( 6-10,000 tons) that limits the initial supply response and prevent economic of scales and competition within the value chain (ii) stiff competition from both rubber and mining for labor in the main cocoa producing areas (iii) lack of access to planting materials and advisory services (iv) very low quality of produce (US\$300/ton discount on the international market and (v) very high transaction costs and extremely low farm-gate prices due to high transport costs linked to a degraded transport infrastructure, scattered production and lack of producer association for upstream bulking of produce but mostly to a highly inefficiently monopolistic marketing system\*. As a result, farm-gate prices are (25 to 35% of fob), which are among the lowest in the world and provides farmer with no incentives.

The cocoa sub-sector, as with the tree crop sector (rubber, oil palm and coffee) in general, is a priority of GoL. Hence, a short and long term plan for the sector has been in the works for some period with FAO's critical technical participation in its design.

The Smallholder Tree Crops Revitalization and Support Project (STCRASP) has the expressed development objective of increasing finance, inputs, technologies

and markets for smallholder tree crop farmers and developing a long term development program for the tree crops sector. Its components which respond adequately to the challenges and opportunities in the tree crop sector are (i) Smallholder Tree Crops Revitalization (ii) Institution Building and Preparation of a Future Large-scale Tree Crop Development Programme and (iii) Project Coordination and Management.

Together with its components, the STCRASP constitutes a pilot; Learning phase of a longer term and large-scale tree crop development programme

## Oil Palm

Oil palm is an essential tree crop for smallholders. Liberia's pre-war output of 135,000 to 170,000 metric tons of crude palm oil (CPO) has fallen to about 35,000 tons. A net exporter of palm oil until the late 1980s, the country now imports about 7,000 tons of edible oils, i.e. about 20% of a total estimated domestic demand. A significant volume of CPO, perhaps 2,000 to 3,000 tons, is exported to neighboring countries through informal border trade. It is estimated that there may be about 25,000 hectares of medium-to-large oil palm plantations of which about 17,000 hectares are state-owned plantations; smallholder farms represent another



75,000 hectares. It is also projected that the annual production of existing plantations is about 20,000 tons of crude palm oil, with about half of the country's total production coming from wild groves.

In spite of the considerable opportunities for smallholders' development, the oil palm sector is plagued by the same supply side issues as the rubber: (i) the lack of access by smallholder farmers to improved planting materials, inputs, credit and technical advice

## Coffee

Coffee experienced a large expansion in production between the 1960s and the 1980s, going from 8,670 ha and 4410 tons to 21,310 ha and 8,250 tons, respectively. While export quantities averaged 7,600 tons in the 1980s, perhaps due to cross-border trading, only 124 tons were reported to have been exported in 2008. In spite of extension programmes under various agricultural development projects in the past, yields remain low.

## Livestock

Although Liberia has an estimated 2 million hectares of pastureland, the livestock sector accounts for only 14% of agricultural GDP. Estimates suggest there is slow growth in aggregate livestock numbers comprising mainly goats, sheep, cattle, poultry and swine. Traditional livestock farmers dominate, as was the case before the war. According to CAAS-Lib, traditional systems accounted for 100% of the holdings of cattle, goats and sheep, 58% of pigs, and 100% of guinea fowl. A few modern peri-urban livestock farmers produced rabbits, guinea pigs, poultry and ducks.

According to data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), imports of meat and meat products in 2005/06 amounted to US\$6 million. In addition, an estimated 26,000 heads of live cattle and 15,000–16,000 heads of live sheep and goats were imported from neighboring countries. The Central Bank of Liberia Report indicates that the cost of imports for food and live animals grew by 56.8% in 2008 to US\$205.3 million, driven mainly by rice imports which accounted for 61.3% of expenditures in this category. For the viability of the sector the constraints below must be addressed:

- Undeveloped Pastureland to facilitate and enhance the development and growth of the sector
- Difficulty in readily accessing good breeds of selected small ruminants, poultry, swine and cattle

- Lack of livestock sector development policy
- Lack of requisite trained personnel to coordinate and effectively manage existing and planned programs and projects
- Lack of appropriate infrastructure to facilitate the development and growth of the sector
- Lack of capacity to readily fulfill the existing market demand for meat and meat products as well as quality of these products
- Lack of capacity (trained personnel and infrastructure) to provide surveillance and control of diseases and pests; and to fully exploit the potential of the sub-sector

## Fisheries

Liberia's fisheries sector – which includes an established marine fishery involving industrial and artisanal fishing activities, inland fisheries which is exclusively artisanal, and aquaculture practiced in rural areas through fishpond culture. The sub-sector contributes about 3% of GDP, and Artisanal fisheries provide livelihoods for 33,120 full-time fishers and processors in both marine and inland waters, about 61% of whom are Liberians and particularly 60% female.

Liberia's coastlines of 560 km and extensive continental shelf which averages 34 km in width and extends 200 nautical miles offshore provide about 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> of fishing grounds. These hold considerable maritime fish resources including the main oceanic pelagic resources such as tuna and tuna-like species. Crustaceans such as shrimps and lobsters are less abundant but of much higher value than finfish species. Approximately 1,810 km of rivers traverse the country, and countless perennial swamps and inland water bodies with enormous potential for increased production from inland fisheries and aquaculture. Estimated Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of Inland fisheries is 40,000mt per annum. The main constraints affecting fisheries and aquaculture development are as follows:

- Lack of adequate requisite trained personnel to effectively carry out the functions of the sub-sector
- Poorly developed infrastructure for fish smoking and storage facilities for preservation
- Incapacity to provide surveillance and control of an estimated 350 miles coastline, results in massive theft and destruction of immature species by foreign vessels usually involved in illegal fishing and the use of inappropriate mesh sizes of fishing nets in Liberian waters
- Illegal fishing costs an estimate US\$12m annually to government

- Lack of access to improved technology, business development service and credit for artisanal fishermen, fisher folks, fish mongers, etc.

## 2.4 GOVERNMENT VISION, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Government's overall vision and major strategies for continuation of progress towards rapid, equitable, and inclusive national growth and development during the period 2012-2015 focuses on Five Pillars, namely:

- Peace, Security and Rule of Law
- Sustainable Economic Transformation
- Human Development
- Governance and Public Institutions
- Cross-Cutting Issues (Gender Equality, Child Protection, The Disabled, Youth Empowerment, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights, Labor and Employment)

The current Government's central economic goal is to establish firmly a stable and secure environment that will enable the country to be on an irreversible path towards sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth and development. The Government's strategy for accelerating economic growth has three basic prongs:

- rebuild basic infrastructure, especially roads;
- restore production in the leading natural resource sectors, particularly agriculture, and more specifically rubber, timber and cash crops while ensuring the benefits are widely shared; the Government is taking bold actions to revitalise agriculture as the bedrock of the economy, as the sector provides livelihoods for the majority of the population, and it is central to reducing poverty through self-reliant food security, employment and income;
- reduce production costs to strengthen the foundation for diversification of the economy into competitive production of downstream products, manufactures and services.

After the successful implementation of the Government Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRS) of 2006-2008, the government has also completed the implementation of a multi-year reconstruction and development platform, the full-fledged Lift Liberia Poverty Reduction Strategy (2008 – 2011), and is now developing the second Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012 – 2015). The transition has been critical as Liberia shifts from post-conflict stabilization to laying the foundation for national development and progress toward achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Currently, the Government's goal for Agriculture is to revitalize the food and agricultural sector to contribute to shared inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development, to ensure food and nutrition security, to increase employment and income, and to measurably reduce poverty. Food security and nutrition is expected to improve by providing strategic farm inputs, development of existing lowlands, restocking small ruminants, rehabilitating fish ponds and establishing a food security monitoring system. Agricultural competitiveness will be enhanced and market linkages reestablished by replanting smallholder tree crop farms, constructing essential market infrastructure, and providing credit and investment incentives to the private sector, as well as strengthening human and institutional capacities by supporting the MOA and revitalization of the Central Agricultural Research institute (CARI), restructuring agricultural parastatals and making farm-based organisations functional.

The Country requires large amounts of external financing in the form of grants and private capital inflows to achieve its rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth within its central economic goal over the coming years. Emphasis will be placed on high levels of grants to supplement its capacity to mobilize domestic resources, and promote an environment conducive to increased private capital inflows to meet the external financing needs necessary for economic growth.

### 2.4.1 THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Government's Vision for the agriculture sector is to have a nation with food and nutritional adequacy and security enabling a nourished population, thus contributing to optimal health, education and training, economic growth and development, and improved and sustained quality of life of the people.

In order to actualize the vision, the Ministry of Agriculture with support from partners has finalized several policy documents since 2006. These include Statement of Policy Intent for the Agricultural Sector, a National Medium Term Investment Program (NMTIP), a National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, a Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy, and a Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme - LASIP. In all these documents priorities are identified to serve as guidance to Liberia's agriculture development, as elaborated in the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP).



## 2.4.2 GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Following stakeholder consultations, and a review of available policy documents, the Government has identified four (4) key priorities in the Agriculture sector consistent with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (FAPS), and the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP). The priorities are as follows:

### Priority 1:

**Improving food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under five**

Priority 1 focuses on increasing availability, access and affordability to food supplies, especially for vulnerable groups and the key strategic interventions include among others:

- Food crops production and productivity enhancement
- Smallholder tree crops and agro-forestry development
- Sustainable fisheries subsector development
- Livestock development and promotion

- Special programme for women and youth initiative
- Providing essential farm inputs (high yielding crop varieties and short-cycle livestock breeds, fertilizer and equipment for land preparation, irrigation, and processing), at affordable price to smallholders
- Establishing targeted social safety nets programme
- Ensuring country-wide availability of essential inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer, agro-chemicals, animal drugs and vaccines) and agricultural processing equipment, especially to smallholders and vulnerable groups
- Establishing a food security monitoring system
- Establishing strategic rice reserves
- Rehabilitating aquaculture structures and disseminating best practices

### Priority 2:

**Ensuring more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains of both food and cash crops and their linkages to markets**

This priority focuses increasing smallholder productivity and competitiveness, with priority interventions on food crops (rice, tubers, and vegetables); cash crops (rubber, oil palm, cocoa); livestock and fisheries.





The key strategic interventions include:

- Rural infrastructure development
- Establishment of new or improvement of existing rural financial services
- Provision of Labor-saving intermediate devices and technologies
- Market and enterprise development
- Rebuilding roads, especially farm to market, increasing decent employment opportunities income generation, competitiveness and market efficiency
- Rehabilitating/constructing essential infrastructure (e.g. drying and storage facilities, local market buildings, fish landing sites, farm to market roads)
- Encouraging and facilitating private large-scale commercial investments in the sector, with smallholder linkages supporting rehabilitation and replanting of existing plantations of cash crops;
- Promoting out-growers schemes involving smallholders in agricultural concession agreements and other large scale commercial agricultural enterprises; linking the small holders

to markets

- Ensuring that agricultural programmes-supported do not conflict with existing land tenure strategies and land planning processes, in particular that forest sector laws are respected and stakeholders are effectively and equitably represented in agriculture and concession planning
- Strengthening farmer-based organisations including cooperatives and women's active participation in these.

### Priority 3:

**Strengthening human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong and enabling environment, and reduce vulnerability**

The key strategic interventions include:

- Strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI)
- Reviewing and developing sector/sub-sector (crop, livestock, forestry, fisheries, natural resources) specific policies
- Liaising with partners to fill required human

resources

- Technology dissemination and adoption
- Renewing agricultural education and training, prioritizing areas with critical human resource deficits e.g. livestock , including life skills and entrepreneurship development;
- Promoting and strengthening farm-based organisations or Farmer Field Schools
- Increasing access to extension services for livestock and veterinary care
- Coordination and Management
- Strengthening agricultural research, statistics and extension services
- Reviewing the mandates of existing agriculture-related institutions to restructure and make them relevant to the current needs and requirements of the sector
- Strengthening the participatory development of a sector monitoring framework
- Assisting in rehabilitating and promoting Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) and Cooperatives or Farmer Field Schools
- Strengthening/establishing national forums and database, and focusing FBOs and Cooperatives in value chain development projects
- Expanding the role of women and youths in the agricultural sector value chain

#### Priority 4:

##### Land and Water Development

The key interventions include:

- Enhanced Land Husbandry
- Improved Wet and Degraded Land Management
- Revise and adopt laws regarding property rights including access to land, security of tenure and utilization of land Strengthen land administration to facilitate improved land management and to promote private sector involvement in agriculture
- Resolve pervasive land conflicts
- Conduct land evaluation and suitability assessments to determine the location and farm-specificity of crops considering physiological requirements Establish a national agricultural land resource database to facilitate information exchange
- Increase the total area protected against soil degradation through diverse schemes including agro-forestry.
- Conduct a nationwide inventory of viable inland valley swamps
- Develop a strategic irrigation investment plan; and expand irrigable land
- Construct and promote diverse irrigation systems,

including small-scale schemes utilizing water-collection techniques, to support sustainable production The Technical department of the MoA needs to be reconstituted. Liberia is moving from emergency to rebuilding so infrastructure in water and land management needs to be rebuilt.

- Develop and implement guidelines, including mandatory environmental impact assessment, for the adoption of environmentally-friendly practices for wet land cultivation Increasingly promote community participation and encourage the private sector to invest in the development and management of wet and degradable lands; and
- Increase public sector investment in wet and degraded land development.

#### 2.4.3 GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR:

The Government's Vision for the Forestry sector is adequate protection, sustainable management and use of the nation's forest resources for national growth and development that would benefit current and future generations.

In support of its vision, the Government has identified two key priorities.

##### Priority 1:

##### Strengthening human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong and enabling environment

The Forestry Development Authority (FDA) 2010 study of capacity need in the forestry sector revealed a weak institutional framework and capacity. Key interventions needed include:

- Rehabilitate and equip the FDA main office in Wehn Town, devastated by the civil war
- Strengthen human capacity in the the four departments (Commercial, Conservation, Community, Research and Development) at the FDA
- Establish short-duration courses at in-country institutions (University of Liberia, Forestry Training Institute, and the Liberia Institute for Public Administration) and support training of forestry staff
- Develop forestry information system and dissemination framework
- Rehabilitate and equip the regional forestry offices devastated by the civil war
- Decentralize the forestry office, ensuring

functional regional offices

- Support integration of NGOs and communities stakeholders into the forest sector planning process, support an enabling environment for marginalised populations to participate in the planning process

## Priority 2:

**Sustainable forest resource management practices that would ensure sustainable forest productivity, ecological stability, and promotion of national growth and stability.**

Key interventions needed include:

- FAO should increasingly support opportunities to convene stakeholders to participate in forest sector dialogue at the regional and national level and assure a seat at the table for stakeholders and assure dialogue on challenging topics
- Supporting increased communication and coordination between donors, stakeholders and the GoL represented most often by FDA, but to include the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Ministry of Planning, and the Land Commission
- Continue to support the National Forest Programme (NFP) of the Forest Development Authority, which resulted in the NFP Platform, the National Forest Forum and County Forest Forums
- Participatory development of a sector monitoring framework
- Review current national forest management programme and develop strategic forest management policy and strategies for FDA
- Create public awareness, establish forest forums and support workshops and forestry meetings at national and county levels
- Regular monitoring of forestry activities within the framework of the FLEGT / VPA process
- Promote multistakeholder participation in forest law enforcement and compliance with all forestry regulations and laws and participatory dispute resolution
- Support alternative livelihoods activities for communities in and around productive forest zones
- Support forest based small and medium enterprises through entrepreneurial, financial and technical capacity building effortsSupport forest producer associations that unite SMFEs for economy of scale, greater bargaining power among others
- Reinforce the Forest Connect Liberia Initiative (hosted by SAMFU), which aim is to connect SMFEs and have them informed and communicating

among themselves, with service providers and with policy makersEnsure the enabling environment for SMFE development: clear tenure rules, simple business registration and export procedures and accesible tax and financial incentive schemes

- Facilitate information flows along forest supply chains for timber and key non timber forest products.
- Develop and support forest land reclamation programmes, and tree planting
- Develop and support community forestry in collaboration with partner institutions
- Support fair and equitable forest management with respect to land tenure issues and community empowerment
- Support action that build on current initiatives including FLEGT, REDD and community and conservation forestry programmes.

## 2.4.4 GOVERNMENT STRATEGY - PARTNERS, MAIN ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE SECTOR

The main actors and institutions involved in rehabilitation, recovery, development and growth of the agriculture, forestry, and rural development sectors in Liberia include the Government, UN agencies and Programmes and Donors , namely FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, WHO, EU, USAID, World Bank, IFAD, Embassies, International and National NGOs

The Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) provides leadership in setting out the Government's intentions, priorities and objectives for the sector, and advocates for involvement of various interests in the sector, and mobilizes support and resources from various sources of such support. Presently, it is yet to have adequate capacities and resources to carry out major functions and roles of sensitization, analysis, coordination, regulation and monitoring. This inadequacy is understandable given the widespread destruction to the Ministry's services, systems and human resources by the 15 - year civil war in the country. Nonetheless, the Ministry is currently very active and making serious efforts in establishing leadership in major activities in the sector, especially setting the priority activities of the sector in the PRS, mobilizing support and resources from all possible sources – Multi- and bi-lateral agencies, donors, individuals and the Liberian people themselves.

A number of the UN Agencies - FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and UNHCR - maintained their presence in the country, and acted in the place of the government during

the civil war and after, until the present Government was inaugurated in 2006. They largely determined the priority activities to be carried out in the sector, reflecting their respective areas of competence and mandates, and providing the assistance they could afford, including funds and materials they could mobilize, and to some extent technical services by the Technical Agencies of FAO, WHO, ILO. The Agencies have retained their physical and technical presence in the country with a few like FAO and WHO having regional and sub-regional offices for advice and technical backstopping. Currently, they are consulting with the government, particularly the MoA on all matters relating to food security and agricultural development, essentially to ensure coordination and complementarity of efforts. Their ongoing and planned activities are very largely responses to the priorities of the Government's PRS, and where necessary, provisions are made for support to the food and agriculture sector.

International and Liberian NGOs were very active in the sector during the war and immediately after, largely involved with humanitarian relief assistance, focusing on the distribution of farm tools and inputs. With the emergency period now officially at a close, the activities of the NGOs are now gradually being directed to cover

more of development activities such as support to community-based agriculture development, advocacy, policy dialogues, and resource mobilization. A few are implementing agents for key donor agencies, and are involved in more detailed development cum investment activities, particularly in post harvest interventions such as value added.

### **SECTION 3: FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE**

Several international actors are engaged in varying support in agricultural activities and at differing levels, including the FAO, the UNDP, the WFP and National and International NGOs. Over the years, FAO has provided policy and technical production, value addition and marketing support (upland and lowland rice, vegetable gardening, root and tuber, fisheries a livestock). FAO has over the years also provided humanitarian support to strengthen local agricultural production in refugee and displaced persons-affected areas.

Agriculture sector stakeholders in Liberia recognize the important role of FAO in providing leadership and



coordination to the sector. FAO's coordination role has many different aspects, ranging from field coordination to leadership in sectoral analysis, needs assessments and policy dialogue. Through its training programmes, FAO contributes significantly to improving crop cultivation and cultivation methods, as well as post-harvest crop management. FAO is also distributing high quality seeds and tools, to improve access of vulnerable farmers to key agricultural inputs. Agriculture sector partners also see a key role for FAO in capacity building for local institutions, as well as advocacy and fund-raising for the agriculture sector.

Measured against FAO's global framework as defined by its five cross-cutting strategic objectives, FAO's strength in Liberia clearly lies in a number of areas, including:

- Sustainable intensification of crop production
- Increased sustainable livestock production
- Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture
- Sustainable management of forests and trees
- Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved response to global environment challenges affecting food and agriculture
- Improved food security and nutrition

Building on existing expertise and experience, these are priority areas for FAO's collaboration with the Government of Liberia (GoL) in promoting food security; and in line with GoL priorities as defined in the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP), which sets out the GoL's five-year sector strategy on agriculture, highlighting four priority programmes, namely food and nutrition security, competitive value chains and market linkages, institutional development, land and water development as well as two cross-cutting issues gender, youth and environmental protection).

FAO can make a significant contribution to a number of LASIP priority programmes and sub-programmes:

- In the programme on food and nutrition security, FAO can contribute to the enhancement of productivity of food crops, improved nutritional status and management of food emergencies, fisheries development as well as livestock development and promotion.
- Tree crops and agro-forestry
- Value addition
- In the programme on competitive value chains



and market linkages, FAO can contribute to the rehabilitation and development of rural agricultural infrastructure and technology as well as market and enterprise development.

- In the programme on institutional development, FAO can provide capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture, help build extension services and enhance information knowledge and technologies, provide capacity building for farm-based organisations, support the revitalisation of agricultural research and help renew agricultural education and training.
- In the programme on land and water development, FAO can support enhanced land husbandry as well as the expansion of irrigable land.
- In the programme on forestry, FAO has a comparative advantage to organise and convene stakeholders with high level government authorities to ensure participatory planning processes and equitable management of the forest sector that will contribute to regional stability.

FAO's role in supporting the GoL is also 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.

## SECTION 4: PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS

### 4.1: FAO-GOL COLLABORATION FOR CPF PRIORITY AREAS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2012 -2015

The priority areas of FAO assistance in Liberia for the period 2012-2015 reflect the urgency for support to the Government, the gaps in on-going and planned activities in the sector, the competence of FAO and the level of resources available to the Organization to take pro-active actions or establish partnerships and cost-sharing mechanisms to meet the requests to it by the Government. The strategic areas are presented below with budgetary estimates provided in Table 1-A & 1-B.

- A. Sector and sub-sector policy assistance and advocacy
- B. Production, productivity and competitiveness,

and value addition, marketing, and diversification

- C. Sustainable national resources management and utilization
- D. Strengthening human and institutional capacities in the public and private sectors and civil society organizations for coordination, information management, planning, delivery and monitoring

## CPF PRIORITY AREAS A: SECTOR AND SUB-SECTOR POLICY ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY

### Main Issues and Challenges to be Addressed

- The CASS-LIB and FAPS notwithstanding, the lack of a situation analysis that will anchor policy measures, ensuring an environment for sustainable growth and development in the sector
- The lack of detailed and specific assessments, studies and reviews on mechanisation, sustainable use of fertilizer, lowland development, land use, financial services (credit and savings) at all levels, input and output markets, development communication, strategies for linkages between large scale commercial and small scale enterprises, among others
- The need for national and local institutions to be capacitated in strategic planning, harmonization and priority setting for comprehensive policy, legislation and regulation

### CPF Results

To address the above-mentioned issues and challenges, FAO will, in close collaboration with the Government and other relevant partners, contribute to, and achieve the following results.

**Impact:** Improved and sustainable availability and access to adequate food, and forest products to support national growth and development

**Outcome 1:** Functional sector and sub-sector policies, and advocacy

**Output 1.1:** capacity of national and local government authorities and institutions strengthened to review, monitor, identify policy gaps, develop and harmonize, prioritise, disseminate and implement policies, plans and strategies that increase production, processes, employment, food security and income

## Activity (ies):

- Conduct Situation Analyses to establish policy measures that will ensure the enabling environment for pro-poor development and growth in the sector, particularly carrying out detailed studies or Reviews on: inputs/outputs markets for small and medium agents; sustainable use of fertilizer and agro-chemicals; availability of Financial Services (credit and savings) at all levels; Taxation of the sector; special investment incentives (review of the Investment Code) for private sector involvement; strategies for large commercial and small scale enterprises
- Provide technical assistance to government and local institutions to build their capacity in strategic planning, harmonization and priority setting for comprehensive policy, legislative and regulation
- Encourage and support, through critical engagement and dialogue, with public institutions to develop agricultural sub-sector policies i.e. production, land use, mechanisation, livestock and fishery
- In collaboration with GoL and stakeholders encourage and facilitate the formulation of a pricing and marketing policy
- Establish sub-sector policies and strategies for: Rice (the most important staple food crop); Livestock (its potential for food security and growth); Tree Crops (the importance of their value chains for employment and growth); Land tenure and management (ensuring forward planning and investment in agriculture); Trade and exports (to enhance the competitiveness of the value chains of the sector, increase income and revenue)
- Define strategies and actions to support operationalisation of the Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Program (LASIP) and the CAADP COMPACT

**Output 1.2:** Farming communities, farmer organizations (cooperative and associations), traders and processors' participation in policy reviews, development and implementation is enhanced

## Activity (ies):

- GoL with relevant partner as well small to medium agents to develop strategies for the mechanization in order to advance the transformation from subsistence to commercial agriculture, thereby increasing their competitiveness
- GoL with relevant partners and stakeholders to develop strategy for irrigation and low land development

- Support mobilisation and sensitisation of farming communities, farmers' organisation, traders and processors on agricultural food security and natural resource policies
- Support training of value chain actors in policy formulation and reviews

## CPF PRIORITY AREA B: PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS (PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY, COMPETITIVELY, VALUE ADDITION, AND DIVERSIFICATION)

### Main Issues and Challenges to be Addressed

- The lack of a comprehensive analysis/assessment of value chain actors
- Need for a strengthened planting material supply programme in collaboration with partners
- Need to upgrade product quality and safety standards and assurances along the market chain
- Development and management of agriculture and marketing information
- Increasing support to mechanisation and commercialisation
- Addressing issues of equitable access to production inputs, land and machinery
- Support platform for informed dialogue to encourage private sector participation in the sector

### CPF Results

**Outcome 2:** Improved and Diversified Food Production and Distribution System

**Output 2.1:** Capacity of national institutions to support and enhance production and productivity (crops, livestock, and fishery), delivery sustainably strengthened

## Activity (ies):

- Strengthen CARI; assistance in developing and implementing a Planting Materials Supply Programme (PMSP) in collaboration with the private sector, NGOs and CBOs
- Undertake a study to inform the Government on appropriate incentives to promote the establishment of agro-industries in the rural areas
- Provide assistance to hold policy dialogues and workshops to identify and prepare strategies (measures and incentives) for sustainable



increased private sector involvement in the value chains of selected commodities; Agro-Business Development

- Provide technical assistance to public institutions to strengthen their capacity for research to generate knowledge, technologies, improve, regulate and certify and supply quality production inputs and stocking material
- Develop, update and disseminate reliable agricultural information for planning and use in early warning systems development
- Provide technical assistance for research, analysis and interpretation of long term changes due to climate and emerging issues that increase vulnerabilities and risks of communities to respond to disasters
- Support systems for management of agricultural and marketing information, data and knowledge including public-private partnerships, including the media for dissemination and use of critical agriculture and environment information
- Develop and disseminate tools for surveillance, monitoring, forecasting and control of pests and diseases of major crops, livestock, agro-forestry, forestry and fisheries.
- Provide assistance to prepare projects for investment (local and foreign) in specific segments of the value chains of selected high

value commodities; joint ventures, and public/private sector partnerships

**Output 2.2:** Capacity of farming communities, including those affected by civil wars and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity (crops, livestock & fishery) enhanced in a sustainable manner

#### Activity (ies):

- Support development of infrastructure and affordable agro-inputs for crop production and productivity enhancement and for mitigating the effects of climate change
- Support capacity of development of farmers and traders to access facilities and services for increased mechanisation and commercialisation
- Provide gender equitable access to production inputs, agro-processing technologies and markets
- Promote and support the value chain approach to agricultural commodity/agro-enterprise development in various agricultural zones in line with farmers' innovation approached
- Provide support for development of platforms for selected value chains for value addition, marketing and cross border tradeDevelop





partnerships for market information and linkages along the value chain through the rural knowledge network approach Provide technical assistance for capacity development to establish, strengthen and upgrade product of high quality and safety standards and assurance along the market chain for increased national, regional and international trade.

- Empower farming communities including those in cooperatives, with skills for improved post-harvest handling and agro-processing
- Support post harvest handling, agro-processing, and market infrastructure establishment and rehabilitation

- Support production diversification for identified and markets established along agriculture production
- Support to expanded storage and processing facilities and infrastructure for crops, livestock and fisheries
- Support to food safety, quality control and visible private capacity participation in value chains

## CPF PRIORITY AREA C. SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION

## Main Issues and Challenges to be Addressed

- The need for strengthening programme and plans for sustainable forest resources management and community based enterprise development
- The need to develop a comprehensive Rural Women Empowerment Programme
- The need for safety net programmes to support vulnerable groups
- The need for programme to revitalise agricultural cooperatives and farmer-based organizations

## CPF Results

### Outcome 3: Improved Natural Resources Management

**Output 3.1:** Capacity of national, local government authorities, and local partners, including NGOs to provide natural resource, food security and nutrition advice and, services reviewed and strengthened;

**Output 3.2:** Where applicable, the expertise of Teams and other technical specialists in forestry, crops, and livestock reviewed, strengthened and drawn on;

**Output 3.3:** In collaboration with GoL and other partners, the establishment of food safety and quality regulations, legislation and guidelines to monitor activities at national and international levels facilitated.

### Activity (ies):

- Contribute to the implementation of the UN Joint Programme for Food and Nutrition Security.
- Provide assistance to establish Safety Net Programmes; provide support to national institutions (LRRRC) for short term support to vulnerable groups (returnees and ex-combatants), for income generating and employment activities.
- Establish food safety and quality regulation, legislation and guidelines to monitor activities at national and international levels
- Develop an Umbrella Rural Women Empowerment Programme designed to enhance women's decision-making powers, access to credit, land, extension services, technology and market information, literacy and numeracy; prepare complementary inputs to on-going programmes for women in agriculture being managed by the Ministry of Gender and Development
- Developing and implementing a comprehensive Youth in Agriculture Programme

- Establish a strategy for revitalising aquaculture
- Assistance to restocking the livestock sub-sector
- Mobilise support to implement the validated Fisheries Action Plan
- Contribute to establishing a food security monitoring system
- Develop programmes and plans to ensure sustainable forest resources management, accelerating community-based forest enterprise development
- Establishment of forest information system
- Capacity building (training and equipment) in forestry

**Output 3.4** Capacity of farmers and the farming communities to sustainably manage and utilise natural resources to cope with effects of climate change strengthened.

### Activity (ies):

- Support mobilisation and sensitisation of vulnerable communities on the importance of agricultural, food security and natural resources management
- Implement programmes and plans to ensure sustainable forest resources management, accelerating community-based forest enterprise development
- Support to farmers and farming communities in improved and sustainable utilisation of land and water resources
- Provide assistance to mobilise resources for a Programme to revitalise Agricultural Cooperatives and Farmer-Based Organisations, and establish a forum and data base on these institutions

## CPF PRIORITY AREA D. STRENGTHENING HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS FOR COORDINATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, PLANNING, DELIVERY AND MONITORING

### Main Issues and Challenges to be Addressed

- To guide, direct and manage the sector the MoA desires a comprehensive capacities development initiatives
- The need to establish and strengthen various technical units and structures of MoA

- The need for a research strategy and information management system
- The need to strengthen capacities in specialised areas such as in policy formulation, analysis and implementation, project cycle management agricultural statistics

## CPF Results

**Outcome 4:** Increased human and Institutional Capacities of the public and private sectors and civil society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring

**Output 4.1:** Capacity of public and private sectors as well as civil society organisations for coordination, planning, monitoring, and delivery assessed

### Activity (ies):

- Strengthen the capacities of MoA for policy analysis, project cycle management, agricultural statistics and data collection (gender and age disaggregated), processing and management,

for situation analysis, coordination, planning, monitoring and programming; enforcing food, zoo-and phytosanitary standards

- Formulate an Agricultural Research Strategy and Programme, and strengthening CARI to meet the demands for seed and livestock multiplication and use
- Develop an Information Management System for production and marketing, natural resource base assessment and crop assessment programmes
- Provide assistance to establish within MoA or strengthen where in existence, a number of critical Units including:
  - i. Plant Protection Division or Bureau to handle, regulate, monitor, advise and transfer knowledge and skills on the use and application of improved technologies on plant protection in the country
  - ii. An Agricultural Engineering Unit (Mechanical and Civil)
  - iii. Agricultural Market Information Service (MoA and NGO) that uses local FM radios, mobile phones and the internet, and links the national system with sub-regional (ECOWAS) market information system



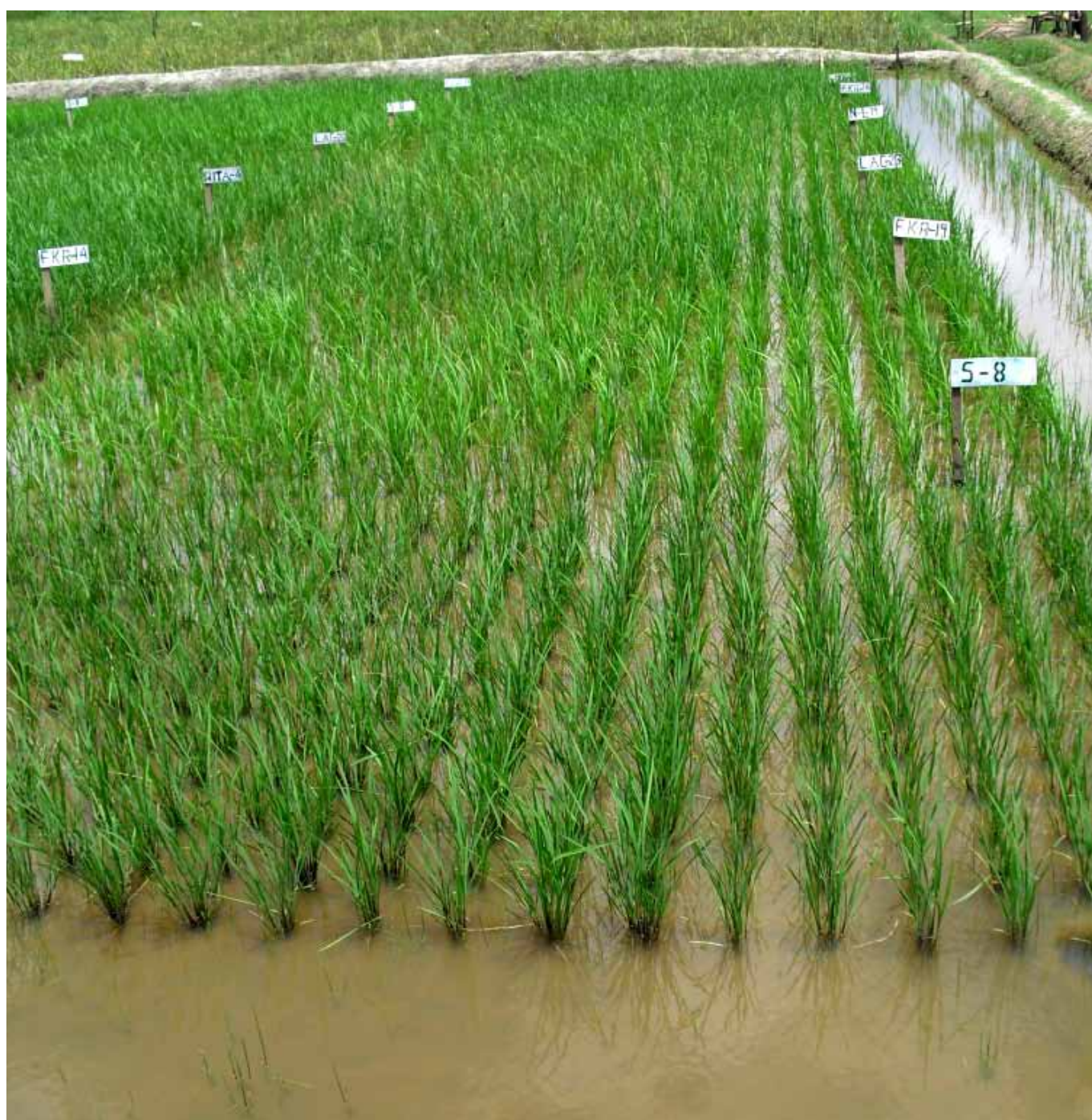
**TABLE-1: A. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND OUTPUT BUDGET PROJECTION 2012-2015**

CPF IMPACT IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO ADEQUATE FOOD AND FOREST PRODUCTS TO SUPPORT NATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT							
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS	PARTNERS	BUDGET PROJECTION (USD)			
				2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Sector and sub-sector policy investment assistance and advocacy	Output 1:1 Strengthened capacity of national and local government institutions to review, identify policy gaps, develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies, plans and strategies and formulate/execute investment projects that increase production, processing, decent employment, food security and income strengthened	Situation analysis and Policy Workshops for establishment of sub sector policies and Strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rice</li> <li>• Livestock</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Agricultural Trade &amp; Exports</li> <li>• Inputs/Outputs markets</li> </ul> Preparation of a strategy for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation</li> <li>• Mechanization for small holders</li> </ul> Establishment of a pricing and marketing policy	USAID, UNDP, World Bank	1,000,000	1,430,000	1,250,000	1,000,000
	Output 1.2 Capacity of farming communities, farmers' organizations (Cooperatives and associations), and traders, processors to participate in policy reviews, development and implementation enhanced	Policy Workshops on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable fertilizer and agro-chemicals use:</li> <li>• availability of Financial Services (credit and savings) at all levels</li> </ul> Policy Dialogues on Investment incentives for the private sector in agriculture		800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
2. Production, productivity, Competitively, Value Addition, and Diversification	Output 2:1 Capacity of public institutions to deliver increased sustainable production and productivity strengthened.	Enhancement of national capacity in monitoring food security and natural disaster risk management and mitigation  Support to A National Programme for Food Security  Enhancing the country's capacity for availability of high quality seeds and planting materials  Enhancing agricultural extension services  Strengthening Rural Infrastructure for competitively, enhancing the country's capacity for management and promotion of livestock production.  Enhancing modernization of the supply chains of the Agriculture sector	UNIDO, UNDP, WFP, UNIFEM	1,830,000	2,520,500	1,787,500	1,462,000
	Output 2.2 capacity of farming communities, including those affected by civil war and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity enhanced.	Enhancing Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture for income and agri-business  Promotion and Commercialization of High Yielding Crops (Chili Pepper and Banana  Support to enhancing Pest management in food and cash crops  Support to enhance livestock husbandry, health and management practices  Enhancing improvement in post harvest activities and agro processing  Enhancing the value chains and commercialization of agriculture  Enhancing commercialization of the agriculture sector  Support to strengthen market efficiency  Support to revitalization of Aquaculture  Support to Youths in Agriculture  Support to Women in Agriculture		3,000,000	4,000,000	4,250,000	3,000,000

CPF IMPACT		IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO ADEQUATE FOOD AND FOREST PRODUCTS TO SUPPORT NATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT					
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS	PARTNERS	BUDGET PROJECTION (USD)			
				2012	2013	2014	2015
3. Natural Resources Management	Output 3:1 Partnership and capacities of government, civil society and private sector to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources strengthened	Strengthening the FDA for Natural Resources Management  Support to MOA for natural resources management in agriculture  Capacity Building in Community Forestry (i.e. forest law enforcement, GIS, research, financial management, procurement, protected areas, personnel management)  Support Decentralization of the FDA  Training assistance to support FDA, Forestry Training Institute, and the college of Agriculture & Forestry, University of Liberia  Establishment of Forest statistics/ data base and forest information System	USAID, UNDP, WB	725,000	1,485,000	1,105,000	380,000
	Output 3:2 Capacity of farmers and the farming communities to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources to cope with effects of climate change strengthened.	Strengthening and provision of support to stallholder tree crops and agro-forestry development  Nursery Development for Timber & Non-Timber forest products  Organizing and supporting pit-sawyers into viable entities		1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
4. Strengthening human and institutional capacities of the public and private sectors and civil Society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring	Output 4:1 Capacity of public and private sectors as well as civil society organization for coordination, planning and delivery monitoring, strengthened	Support to strengthen the Planning Development Department of the MoA, including its Program Management Unit  Support to strengthen capacities for Food Safety and Quality  Support to Agricultural statistics and information system  Assistance to strengthen MOA for technical service delivery  Support to market and enterprise development  Support to strengthen Farmer-Based Organizations	USAID, UNDP, IFAD, GOL, EU, IITA, UCT, UNCTAD, WHO, MOA/ WFP-FSNS	1,400,000	2,240,000	2,000,000	1,360,000

## B. ESTIMATED BUDGET PROJECTION PER CPF OUTCOME

PRIORITY AREA A OUTCOMES	TOTAL COST FOR THE 4 YEARS	2012	2013	2014	2015
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
Sector and sub-sector policy assistance and advocacy	7,980,00	1,800,000	2,430,000	2,250,000	1,500,000
Production, productivity, competitiveness, value addition and diversification	21,850,000	4,830,000	6,520,500	6,037,500	4,462,000
Natural resources management	10,695,000	1,725,000	4,485,000	3,105,000	1,380,000
Strengthening human and institutional capacities of the public and private sectors and civil society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring	7,000,000	1,400,000	2,240,000	2,000,000	1,360,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,525,000</b>	<b>9,755,000</b>	<b>15,675,500</b>	<b>13,392,500</b>	<b>8,702,000</b>





## 4.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

The guiding principle applied in formulating FAO programmes hinges on:

- i. Supporting development of policies and building capacity for action in areas that can simulate sustainable development of food production
- ii. Security and pro-poor economic growth
- iii. Fostering progress in the global and regional conditions for developing through policy and regulatory coherence and the availability of information to
- iv. Underpin national development; and
- v. Addressing emerging issues.

The implementation of the CPF will result in a situation whereby “improving increase availability and access to food supplies, increase in smallholder productivity and competitiveness and improve adequate forest protection, sustainable management and use of the national forest resources for national growth and development that would benefit current and future generations.”

The FAO core objectives for the attainment of the CPF outcomes are as follows:

- a. To support enabling policy and regulatory framework and investment formulation, development, dissemination and implementation
- b. To support sustainable increase in household incomes and improved food and nutrition security and reduce vulnerability of the farming communities.
- c. To support generation and increase access to reliable appropriate information and knowledge on food and nutrition, crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry and share the good practices and lesson learned with the aim of attaining sustainable development.
- d. To support sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.

The attainment of the above objectives will involve collaboration and partnerships with ministries/agencies of GoL mandated with agriculture, fisheries, forestry, national resources management, and rural development sector donors, UN Organisations, Private sector and NGOs, in line with the priority areas as indicated herein.



## SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

FAO will, in as much as possible, adhere to its responsibility to promote action on all aspects of CPF and in this respect source and allocate resources to facilitate implementation leading to achievement of the stated objectives. However, considering that there are limitations on resources resulting from the effects of the financial crunch on potential donors, alternative sources of funding to complement FAO efforts will be explored jointly by the Liberian Government and FAO.

### 5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the CPF will be under the joint jurisdiction and ownership of both the GoL and FAO. The implementation of the programme will be carried out in direct partnership and consultation with the relevant ministries, agencies and stakeholders of the GoL. The FAO Representative in Liberia will be responsible for carrying out the implementation of the FAO side of the programme. He will be entitled to receive full authority and support of the inter-disciplinary Country Task Force of technical officers at FAO Head Quarters, Regional and Sub-Regional Offices. The Representative shall also initiate consultations and other actions that will lead to the establishment of partnerships between FAO and other Development Partners in the country to implement aspects of the programme. For the ease of monitoring and evaluation, FAO will keep MOA and GoL informed of

major agricultural, social and economic developments that FAO conducts in the country and at the same time conduct monitoring, assessment and reporting of its output on the agricultural sector countrywide.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) shall be the responsible agency on behalf of the Government for the implementation of the CPF. A Steering Committee involving the stakeholders will be established for policy decision, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the CPF. MoA will describe how the Ministry will conduct agricultural programmes defined by the CPF with FAO and present a Monitoring and Evaluation framework so as to ensure that the operational systems of the CPF remain fully functional and sustainable and are linked to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems.

### 5.2 IN-COUNTRY MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

Monitoring and evaluation of the CPF will be in accordance with a results matrix (annex 2, 3 & 4) and monitoring and evaluation framework agreed between FAO and the government. Implementing partners will provide periodic reports on progress, achievements and results of their activities in accordance with a format established by FAO and the Government. There will be an annual and mid-term review as well as final assessment of the programme as agreed between the Government and FAO.



## ANNEX 1: CPF PRIORITY MATRIX

CPF PRIORITIES	RELEVANT NATIONAL SECTOR PRIORITIES	REGIONAL & SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITIES	FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT UNDAF PRIORITIES AND OUTPUTS	OTHER NATIONAL REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS
<p><b>Priority 1:</b> Sector and sub-sector policies, and advocacy</p>	<p><b>Priority Area #1: Food and Nutrition Security</b> Food Crops Production and Productivity Enhancement, Improved Nutritional Status and Management of Food Emergency Smallholder tree crops and agro-forestry development, Sustainable fisheries subsector development, Livestock development and promotion, Special women and youth initiative)</p>	<p>(A) Increase agricultural productivity and diversification (B) Promote sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>(C) Sustainable intensification of crop production (D) Increased sustainable livestock production (E) Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources</p>	<p><b>Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Transformation</b> <b>Output 2.1.1</b> Agricultural production and productivity of small holder farmers increased and diversified</p>	<p>ECOWAS Agriculture and food security policy</p>
<p><b>Priority 2:</b> Production, productivity, competitiveness, value addition, marketing and diversification.</p>	<p><b>Priority Area #2: Competitive Value Chains and Market Linkages</b> Rehabilitation and Expansion of Rural Roads; Rural Ag. Infrastructure &amp; Labor Saving Technologies, Rural Agriculture Infrastructure &amp; Technology, Market and Enterprise Development; Rural Finance Services)</p>	<p>(A) Increase agricultural productivity and diversification (B) Support market access and sanitary measures for better trade</p>	<p>(F) Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development</p>	<p><b>Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Transformation</b> <b>Output 2.1.2</b> Value-added post-harvest and market linkages for small holder farmer organizations expanded</p>	
<p><b>Priority 3:</b> Sustainable natural resource management and utilization</p>	<p><b>Priority Area #3: Land and Water Management</b> (Land Reform and Capacity Building, Enhanced Land Husbandry, Expansion of Irrigated Land, Improved Land Management)</p>	<p>(A) Promote sustainable natural resources</p>	<p>(G) Improved food security and nutrition</p>	<p><b>Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Transformation</b> <b>Output 2.1.3</b> productive safety-nets with focus on smallholder youth and women farmers expanded in targeted areas</p>	
<p><b>Priority 4:</b> Strengthening human and institutional Capacities of the public and private Sectors and civil Society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring</p>	<p><b>Priority Area #4: Institutional Development</b> Rebuilding the MOA and Improved Coordination and Management, Reviewing and upgrading Selected Parastatals, Building Extension services and Enhancing Information, Knowledge and Technologies, Capacity Building of Farm based Organizations, Revitalizing Agriculture Research, Agriculture Education and Training)</p>		<p>(G) Sustainable management of forests and trees (H) Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved response to global environment challenges affecting food and agriculture</p>	<p><b>Pillar 2: Sustainable Economic Transformation</b></p>	
			<p><b>Output 2.1.4</b> Utilization of natural resources (land, water and forest) improved <b>Output 2.1.5</b> Capacities of public and community level institutions to coordinate, deliver and monitor food security programmes increased</p>		

## ANNEX 2: CPF RESULTS MATRIX CPF RESULTS MATRIX (PART A)

PRIORITY AREA A: STATEMENT			
CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS & SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Functional sector and sub-sector policies, and advocacy</p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Capacity of national and local government authorities and institutions to review, monitor, identify policy gaps, develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies, plans and strategies that increase production, processes, employment, food security and income strengthened</p>	<p>Number of national &amp; local government institutions capacity built to review, monitor and identify policy gaps as well as develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies;</p> <p>Baseline: 3 Target: 6</p>	<p>MoA, Ministry of Planning &amp; Economic Affairs annual reports</p> <p>FAO Baseline survey report</p> <p>LISGIS/MoA national food security survey report</p>	<p>National peace and security</p> <p>Sustainable food security remains key priority in the Government of Liberia's development strategies.</p> <p>National food security survey conducted by LISGIS and MOA</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Capacity of farming communities, farmer organizations (cooperatives &amp; associations), and traders, processors to participate in policy review, development and implementation enhanced</p>	<p>Number of farming organizations (cooperatives &amp; associations) participating in policy review, development and implementation</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 15</p>	<p>CDA and MoA Reports</p> <p>FAO Baseline survey report</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved and diversified food production and distribution system</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Capacity of national institutions to support and enhance production and productivity (crops, livestock, fishery), delivery sustainably strengthened</p>	<p>Number of national &amp; local government institutions capacity strengthened to plan and strategize for increased production, employment, food security and income generation</p> <p>Baseline: 3 Target: 6</p>	<p>CDA and MoA Reports</p> <p>FAO Baseline survey report</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Capacity of farming communities, including those affected by civil wars and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity (crops, livestock &amp; fishery) enhanced in a sustainable manner</p>	<p>Average Number of livestock per household in selected areas</p> <p>Baseline :Goat=3 pig =3 chicken =7 Target: Goat 6, Pig 6 Chicken 14</p> <p>Number of farming households receiving agricultural production inputs</p> <p>Baseline: 61,000 Target: 150,000</p> <p>Number of farmer-based organizations utilizing food processing technology in selected target areas,</p> <p>Baseline: 23 Target: 50</p> <p>Number of hectares (food crops) under cultivation for</p> <p>Rice Baseline: 222,670 Target: 20% increase of baseline</p>	<p>Annual Report, MoA Bureau of Livestock LISGIS, CFSNS, WFP and FAO</p> <p>FAO (JP FSN, Report) MoA</p> <p>MoA, FAO and LISGIS crop assessment report</p>	

PRIORITY AREA A: STATEMENT			
CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS & SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	<p>Cassava Baseline: 57,360 Target: 25 % increase of baseline</p> <p>Sweet Potato Baseline: TBD with MoA in 2013 Target: 1,500 ha</p> <p>Eddoes Baseline: TBD with MoA in 2013 Target: 1,500</p> <p>Vegetable Baseline: TBD Target: 4,500 ha</p> <p>Number of food processing facilities established by small holder organizations and functioning</p> <p>Baseline: Mixed coop: 9; Women group: 6; Youth: 5 Target: Mixed coop: 18; Women group: 12; Youth: 10</p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Improved natural resources utilization and private sector to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources strengthened</p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Partnership and capacities of government, civil society and private sector to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources strengthened</p>	<p>Number of national, local partners including NGOs with capacity to provide advisory service on national resources and food security expertise</p>	MOA annual report	
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacity of farmers and the farming communities to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources to cope with effects of climate change strengthened</p>	<p>Number of communities assisted to adopt sustainable forest resource management practices; Baseline: 10 Target: 30</p> <p>Number of communities assisted to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change Baseline: TBD Target: 25</p> <p>Number of fishponds established/constructed and functioning in selected target areas Baseline: 407 Target: 25 % increase of baseline</p> <p>Number of vulnerable communities collecting and utilizing agricultural, environmental and marketing information/ data including indigenous knowledge Baseline: TBD Target: 200</p>	<p>FAO report</p> <p>Bureau of National Fishery (BNF), MOA annual report</p> <p>FAO JPFNSN, report</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Adequate human and Institutional Capacities of the public and private sectors and civil Society organizations for coordination, information management planning, delivery and monitoring</p> <p><b>Output 4.1:</b> Capacity of public and private sectors as well as civil society organizations for coordination, planning, monitoring, and delivery reviewed and strengthened</p>	<p>Number of civil organizations trained and participating in coordination, planning, monitoring and delivery services Baseline: 10 Target: 40</p> <p>Number of small holder FBOs trained and participating in coordination, planning, monitoring and delivery services Baseline: TBD Target: 175</p>	<p>MOA annual report</p> <p>FAO JPFNSN, report</p>	

## CPF RESULTS MATRIX (PART B) – RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

CPF RESULTS	INDICATIVE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (US\$)				IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS		RESOURCE PARTNERS
	ESTIMATE OF TOTAL RESOURCE REQUIRED (US\$)	AVAILABLE FUNDING (US\$)	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TARGET	NATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL		
<b>Outcome 1: Functional sector and sub-sector policies, and advocacy</b>							
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Capacity of national and local government authorities and institutions to review, monitor, identify policy gaps, develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies, plans and strategies that increase production, processes, employment, food security and income strengthened	4,680,000	-0-	4,680,000	MOA MIA	USAID, WFP	USAID WB EU SIDA	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Enhanced Capacity of farming communities, farmer organizations (cooperatives & associations), and traders, processors to participate in policy review, development and implementation	3,300,000	-0-	3,300,000	MOA CDA MoCI			
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified food production and distribution system</b>							
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Capacity of national institutions to support and enhance production and productivity (crops, livestock, fishery), delivery sustainably strengthened	7,600,000	-0-	7,600,000	MOA			
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Capacity of farming communities, including those affected by civil wars and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity (crops, livestock & fishery) enhanced in a sustainable manner	14,250,000	1,000,000	13,250,000	MoA CDA			
<b>Outcome 3: Improved natural Resources Management</b>							
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Partnership and capacities of government, civil society and private sector to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources strengthened	3,695,000	-0-	3,695,000	MOA FDA FTI			
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacity of farmers and the farming communities to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources to cope with effects of climate change strengthened	7,000,000	-0-	7,000,000	MOA FDA			
<b>Outcome 4: Increased human and Institutional capacities of the public and private sectors and civil Society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring</b>							
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Capacity of public and private sectors as well as civil society organizations for coordination, planning, monitoring, and delivery reviewed and strengthened	7,000,000	500,000	6,500,000	MOA LISGIS			

## ANNEX 3: MONITORING FRAMEWORK

CPF RESULTS		INDICATORS/BASELINE/TARGETS			MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION		METHODS/FREQUENCY/RESPONSIBILITY		REPORTING		
									PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES TO DATE		
									G Y R		
<b>Outcome 1: Functional sector and sub-sector policies, and advocacy</b>											
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	Capacity of national and local government authorities and institutions to review, monitor, identify policy gaps, develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies, plans and strategies that increase production, processes, employment, food security and income strengthened	Number of national & local government institutions capacity built to review, monitor and identify policy gaps as well as develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies; Baseline: 3 Target: 6	Review of annual reports from MOA, FAO, Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs, local governments and implementing partners alike.	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting- quarterly/annually by FAO, MOA, LISGIS and also other implementing partners. Periodic field monitoring visits by FAO, MOA and other partners.	Currently there are inadequate and reliable national policy data from partners. This raises a Red Flag (R) as a considerable challenge for all partners.						R
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	Capacity of farming communities, farmer organizations (cooperatives & associations), and traders, processors to participate in policy review, development and implementation enhanced	Number of farming organizations (cooperatives and associations) participating in policy review, development and implementation Baseline: TBD Target: 15	CDA and MoA reports FAO baseline survey	Annually and constant field monitoring report to be conducted by FAO, MOA	Lack of crop production, income generation and adequate food security and nutritional data.						G
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified food production and distribution system</b>											
<b>Output 2.1:</b>	Capacity of national institutions MoA i.e Extension, Research, Technical Units farmers' organizations/ associations, private sector, Local Leaders to support and enhance production and productivity (crops, livestock, fishery) to deliver sustainably strengthened	Average Number of livestock per household in selected areas Baseline : Goat=3 pig=3 chicken =7 Target: Goat 6 Pig: 6 Chicken 14 Number of farming households receiving agricultural production inputs Baseline:61,000 Target: 150,000	MOA annual report, Bureau of Livestock, Crop, Food Security and Nutritional Survey (CFSNF), LISGIS, WFP and FAO  Field reports of MOA, Bureau of Livestock LISGIS, CFSNF, WFP, FAO and Agriculture Coordination Committee (ACC).	Annually and by FAO, MOA and other implementing partners.  Current field activities report from and by all stakeholders.	Periodic field activities reports are generated and submitted.						G

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS/BASELINE/TARGETS	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	METHODS/FREQUENCY/RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING			
				PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES TO DATE	G	Y	R
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified food production and distribution system (Cont.)</b>							
	<p>Number of small holder farmer-based organizations utilizing food processing technology in selected target areas</p> <p>Baseline 23 Target 50</p> <p>Number of hectares (food crops) under cultivation for</p> <p>Rice Baseline: 222,670 Target: 20% increase of baseline</p> <p>Cassava Baseline: 57,360 Target: 25% increase</p> <p>Sweet Potato Baseline: TBD with MoA in 2013 Target: 1,500 ha</p> <p>Eddoes Baseline: TBD with MoA in 2013 Target: 1,500</p> <p>Vegetable Baseline: TBD Target: 4,500 ha</p>	<p>Annual FAO, MOA and Food Security and Nutritional (FSN) and baseline survey reports.</p> <p>FAO, MOA and other partners' baseline survey reports on rice, cassava, sweet potato, eddoes and vegetable crop assessment reports.</p> <p>Baseline and field activity reports from partners- FDA, EPA, Lands, Mines &amp; Energy, University of Liberia, etc.</p> <p>Impact assessment and baseline survey reports from EPA, FDA, and Lands, Mines &amp; Energy</p>	<p>Periodic field monitoring visits by FAO, MOA and other partners including Food Security and Nutrition.</p> <p>FAO, MOA and implementing partners Community-based Enterprise Development monitoring and evaluation reports.</p> <p>Periodic field monitoring visits by FAO, MOA and other partners including Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Annually and by all partners including MOA and FAO</p> <p>Annually/quarterly and by all implementing partners including FAO, MOA.</p>	<p>Commitment and ability to mobilize resources to support programmes.</p> <p>Monthly/quarterly/mid-term/final crop cultivation assessment and monitoring reports.</p> <p>Sustainable forest resource management information is available for planning and programming.</p> <p>Commitment, resource mobilization and allocation for programmes.</p> <p>Strong and reliable Resource commitment from all parties to support programmes.</p> <p>Commitment by all partners to adhere to agricultural, environmental and market information</p>			

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS/BASELINE/TARGETS	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	METHODS/FREQUENCY/RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING		
				PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES TO DATE	G	Y
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified food production and distribution system (Cont.)</b>						
	<p>Number of food processing facilities established by small holder organizations and functioning</p> <p>Baseline: Mixed crop: 9 Women group 6 Target: Mixed, 18 Women group 12 Baseline: Youth 5 Target 10</p> <p>Number of communities assisted to adopt sustainable forest management practices</p> <p>Number of communities assisted to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change</p> <p>Number of vulnerable communities collecting and utilizing agricultural, environmental and marketing information/ data including indigenous knowledge</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 200</p>	<p>Baseline survey and annual reports from Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and other partners.</p> <p>Annual/quarterly reports from FAO, MOA, FDA, EPA and Ministry of Commerce as well as baseline survey reports.</p>	<p>Regular field visits to collect, analyze and report findings by partners</p>	G		



CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS/BASELINE/TARGETS	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	METHODS/FREQUENCY/RESPONSIBILITY	REPORTING		
				PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES TO DATE	G	Y
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified food production and distribution system (Cont.)</b>						
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Capacity of farming communities, including those affected by civil wars and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity (crops, livestock & fishery) in a sustainable manner	<p>Number of farming communities affected by the civil wars and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity (crops, livestock, and fishery) in a sustainable manner</p> <p>Number of farming communities with sustainable increased in crop, livestock and fishery enhanced in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Baseline survey, annual reports from FAO, MOA, Ministry of Internal Affairs and other civil societies.</p> <p>Baseline survey and annual reports from FAO, MOA, Bureau of National Fisheries</p>	<p>Annually with data collection, analysis and reporting by all stakeholders involved.</p> <p>Annually with data collection, analysis and reporting by all stakeholders involved in the implementation of programmes.</p>	<p>Resources are sought and committed by FAO with appropriate yet difficult on the part of some partners.</p> <p>Resources are sought and committed by partners with FAO taking a leading role.</p>		
<b>Outcome 3: Improved Capacity of Relevant Partners in natural Resources Management</b>						
<b>Output 3:1</b> Partnership and capacities of government, civil society and private sector to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources strengthened	Number of national, local partners including NGOs with capacity to provide advisory services on natural resources and food security expertise.	FAO, MOA/Food Security and Nutrition, FDA, Lands, Mines, Energy reports and baseline surveys.	Field visits on the quarterly/annually by implementing partners.	Currently, little information can be sought from relevant agencies for review and programming	Y	
<b>Output 3:2</b> Capacity of farmers and the farming communities to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources to cope with effects of climate change strengthened.	<b>Output 3.2</b> Capacity of farming communities to collect, analyze and use agricultural, environmental and marketing information/data including indigenous knowledge improved	Number of farming communities with the ability to collect, analyze and use agricultural environmental and marketing information for improved practices	Reports from baseline surveys and other reports from programme partners.	Currently FAO and MoA are empowering local partners with inputs and market information.	G	
<b>Outcome 4: Increased human and Institutional Capacities of the public and private sectors and civil Society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring</b>						
<b>Output 4:1</b> Capacity of public and private sectors as well as civil society organization for coordination, planning and delivery monitoring, strengthened	Number of civil society organizations with the capacity for coordination, planning, monitoring, and delivery reviewed and strengthened.	Baseline survey and other reports from key implementing partners.	Periodic field visits by partners, led by FAO and MoA	Currently FAO is giving maximum support to partners in programme implementation.	G	

## ANNEX 4: CPF ACTION PLAN

CPF RESULTS	RESPONSIBLE AND OTHER CONCERNED FAO UNITS	CPF PROGRAMME CIRCLE – CALENDAR			
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
<b>Outcome 1: Functional sector and sub-sector policies, and advocacy</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Capacity of national and local government authorities and institutions to review, monitor, identify policy gaps, develop and harmonize, prioritize, disseminate and implement policies, plans and strategies that increase production, processes, employment, food security and income strengthened	MoA, FDA, FAOLR, SFW, RAF, TCA, AG, OCE, ES	X	X	X	X
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Capacity of farming communities, farmer organizations (cooperatives & associations), and traders, processors to participate in policy review, development and implementation enhanced	MoA, CDA, FAOLR, SFW, RAF, AFH, ES, FO, FI				
<b>Outcome 2: Improved and diversified food production and distribution system</b>					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Capacity of national institutions to support and enhance production and productivity (crops, livestock, fishery), delivery sustainably strengthened	MoA, FAOLR, SFW, RAF,	X	X	X	X
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Capacity of farming communities, including those affected by civil wars and natural disaster, for increased and sustainable production and productivity (crops, livestock & fishery) enhanced in a sustainable manner	MoA, FAOLR, SFW, RAF, AGA, FII, TCE, AGP	X	X	X	X
<b>Outcome 3: Improved natural Resources Management</b>					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Partnership and capacities of government, civil society and private sector to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources strengthened	MoA, FAOLR, SFW, RAF, NR, ODGS, ESA	X	X	X	X
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacity of farmers and the farming communities to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources to cope with effects of climate change strengthened	MoA, FDA, FAOLR, SFW, RAF, NR, TCE	X	X	X	X
<b>Outcome 4: Increased human and Institutional Capacities of the public and private sectors and civil Society organizations for coordination, planning, delivery and monitoring</b>					
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Capacity of public and private sectors as well as civil society organization for coordination, planning and delivery monitoring, strengthened	MoA, FAOLR, SFW, AFHO, TCDP, ES	X	X	X	X





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