

National Indicative Programme

Liberia

1. The overall lines for the EU response

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country (max. 1 page)

Liberia is one of the most fragile states in Western Africa which for years exported violence and conflicts. Since the end of the war, ten years ago, Liberia has made substantial progress in terms of setting up a functioning administration. Additional Public Finance Management reforms, a continued commitment to democracy, reconciliation, sustainable management of its vast natural resources and good economic prospects, could significantly change the situation in the next 10 to 20 years, particularly if the economic growth is translated in political, social and economic progress for all Liberians. Unfortunately, the contrary could also become true. Liberia's fragile stability could degrade if the economic and democratic reforms fail to build inclusive development. Liberia also faces a number of key challenges during the period including Presidential elections in 2017 and the gradual drawdown of the United Nations Missions in Liberia (UNMIL).

The Government of Liberia's (GoL) second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the Agenda for Transformation 2013-2017 (Aft), tackles the main challenges for economic and social development establishing two key objectives: (i) to create wealth and (ii) to increase inclusiveness for a more equal and just society. The priorities that the Aft identifies are the following: (1) peace, security and rule of law, (2) infrastructure and economic transformation, (3) human development and (4) governance and public institutions.

Before the Liberian conflict there were substantial European investments in mining, forestry, shipping, fishery, construction, banking, agro-industry, and tourism. Now few EU companies are present in Liberia (fuel distribution, shipping and logistical services, mining, logging and rubber). As the country continues to develop and conditions for foreign investment improve, there could be increased investment interest in the near future. The conclusion of the West Africa-EU Economic Partnership Agreement, the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement on wood products and a potential Liberia-EU Fisheries Agreement could further open new opportunities for Liberia's growth, job creation, EU and other foreign investments and improved management of natural resources.

A prosperous, peaceful, sustainably reconciled, unified and economically stable Liberia is therefore in the interest of all Liberians, the region, the continent and the European Union. Helping Liberia to achieve this by supporting the Agenda for Transformation should be the prime objective of the EU and its Member States. This can be achieved through development cooperation accompanied by a thorough political and policy dialogue as well as trade and sectorial agreements focusing on poverty eradication and job creation, universal values, principles, ethics, reconciliation and impunity, unification and state building, good governance, sustainable management of natural resources, regional economic integration, regional security threats etc., which are key to Liberia's past, present and future.

The EU and Member States conducted a joint assessment of the Agenda for Transformation 2013-2017, and committed to align all future assistance to it. The EU and Member States will further elaborate a EU (possibly also including Norway and Switzerland) joint response to the Aft and will start working on joint programming for the post Aft in 2017.

Furthermore, the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, to which Liberia has adhered to, has been integrated in the programming notably concerning the alignment with Peace-building and State-building Goals (PSG) as well as the choice of focal sectors, indicators and TRUST principles.

Regarding possible joint programmes, the EU and Sweden will continue to work closely on governance issues, particularly on electoral support, decentralisation, PFM reform and support to the justice sector. The EU will closely work with Norway, Germany and the European Investment Bank on energy issues. Concerning the education sector, the vocational training programme will be designed seeking complementary with on-going or future EU Member State programmes, for example in the construction and transport sector.

1.2. Choice of sectors

The choice of three sectors of concentration is guided by the Government of Liberia's development priorities, as expressed in the Agenda for Transformation (2013-2017), which integrates the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. Efforts to promote a better division of labour among donors, current and anticipated capacity of the EU Delegation to Liberia, as well as preliminary conclusions from the draft Sweden/EU Desk Study – Political Economy Analysis of Liberia and the Liberia draft Fragility Assessment - have been also considered. The choice of sectors represents also a further step forward in accompanying and supporting Liberia in its transition from relief and rehabilitation to development. Cross cutting issues and possible synergies between sectors will be incorporated in all sectors and interventions.

Sector 1: Good Governance

Despite good progress during the implementation of the PRS-I, the vital functions and basic services delivery of the Liberian state remain weak. Many root causes of the conflict still remain unaddressed and pose a threat to the sustainability of peace. Security is stable but gains are fragile and largely dependent on UNMIL presence. The capacity of national security forces, particularly the police, to replace UNMIL after its drawdown is of serious concern. Governance, justice and public institutions remain weak. There is limited progress in the reform of the civil service, the decentralisation process has been delayed and, although there has been good progress on PFM reform, much still needs to be achieved in the fight against corruption and to improve transparency and accountability, in particular in the management of natural resources. Liberia's economy continues to grow and medium-term economic prospects are good but the country remains vulnerable to external shocks. Extreme poverty is still a serious problem.

The GoL' AfT has identified these as priorities, notably under pillar (1) peace, security and rule of law, (2) Economic Transformation and (4) governance and public institutions.

Building on positive results achieved by institutional building programmes supported by the 9th and the 10th EDF, and considering the Peace and State building goals from the New Deal, it is proposed to support transparent, accountable and responsive public institutions, at national and local level, in order to efficiently contribute to Liberian efforts towards economic and social development, inclusive and participatory governance systems, strengthened rule of law and progress in the democratic process in view of the Presidential elections in 2017.

Sector 2: Energy

Most of Liberia's infrastructure was destroyed or fell into disrepair during the years of conflict. Before its civil war (1989–2003), Liberia had a total installed capacity of 182 MW, 98% of which was located around Monrovia. The electricity sector had around 35,000 customers at that time. The hydropower plant at Mount Coffee supplied 64 MW during the wet season and about 10 MW during the dry season. Outside Monrovia there were ten small isolated power systems supplying rural areas. By the end of the civil war, the power sector infrastructure, including the Mount Coffee hydropower plant, had been largely destroyed. The entire infrastructure for distribution of electricity was also destroyed. The Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC), the national electricity utility, ceased operations at that time and has only restarted its activities in 2010. A small grid has since been rebuilt in Monrovia, with EU support, and is supplied with electricity produced by diesel generators. Installed generation capacity has steadily increased to 22.6 MW of which about 16 MW

are effectively available.

For the time being Liberia does not have the capacity to supply electricity to most of the economic operators, which is essential to reach the goal of middle-income status. Inadequate electricity remains a crippling constraint for private sector and particularly for industrial development. The high cost of energy to the consumer (53.5 USc/kWh) is recognized as the most critical problem of the sector. The AfT states that investment in energy, to unlock the urban economy, has the greatest return on investment and should be prioritized. The estimated cost of the GoL investments plan totals more than USD \$500 million.

The overall objective of the GoL is to increase access to renewable energy services and provision of affordable power supply for community and economic transformation. The strategic objectives are to supply affordable power from the grid to MSMEs, industries and households in urban areas, while supporting alternative modes of generation that can extend electricity to off-grid areas using small-scale thermal-, solar- and hydro-technologies. It is also foreseen to secure agreement from mining companies to invest in (or support) power generation and transmission from which other users can also buy power. The energy sector will also look to increase its environmental sustainability, including reduced use of charcoal and wood for fuel.

The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME) has developed a transmission & distribution-driven Plan, called the Energy Access Plan (2013 – 2030). The Plan is expected to cover the expansion of electricity to all Counties in the country. Specifically, the objectives of the Plan are, by the year 2030, i) to extend electricity to at least 70% of residents in Monrovia; ii) to extend electricity supply to at least 35% of the population outside Monrovia.

In terms of production, the country presents a high level of potential hydroelectric production, with six major rivers which drain the country in a north-south pattern. All of these rivers, with abundant quantities of precipitation, present high discharges during the wet season, but low available runoffs in dry season.

Sector 3: Education

The AfT defines improved access to quality education as a key priority for economic growth and transformation and also, from a rights-based perspective, as part of the process of social inclusion and nation building. The 2009 Education Sector Plan calls for a free and compulsory nine-year basic education, comprising six years of primary and three years of junior secondary education. In addition, the Education Reform Act of 2011 and the draft Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy of 2011 provide a framework that includes pre-primary/early childhood education as well as post-basic education and skills development.

Due to the war almost a whole generation missed the opportunity of having some form of formal education. Only 19 per cent of people older than 15 years old have attained some level of primary education, while 15 per cent has attained some level of secondary education.

Although there has been considerable progress since the end of the war, the education system continues to be broken in critical areas and is far from fully functioning.

During the implementation of the first PRS the GoL, with support from the development partners, addressed the main challenges of rebuilding the primary education subsector, but with mixed results. A continued support to the education system, with special focus on the founding block constituted by the primary education, is required in order to consolidate and make sustainable the progress achieved so far.

Youth employment is a priority for the GoL and key for conflict prevention. Liberia's population growth is 4 per cent per annum. 75% of the population is under 35 years old and most of them are unemployed or underemployed. According to the 2010 Liberia Labour Force Survey, 68 per cent of employed Liberians work in the informal sector without regular wages and benefits. More than half of those employed are uneducated, which leads to low productivity and low wages. Overall, Liberia

faces the dual challenge of improving the quality and productivity of work for those with vulnerable employment and of creating work for young people who will enter the labour force in the coming years.

The poor quality of current TVET and Skills Development education does not meet the demands from the labour market and graduates have little chance of finding employment. The GoL intends to trial innovative programmes closely linked to labour market needs, which can then be mainstreamed as the secondary level expands.

It is proposed to support the AfT strategic objectives of improving quality, relevance, and accessibility of basic education and vocational/technical education programs, thereby increasing employment options for the youth.

Sector 4: Agriculture and Forestry

The agriculture sector is enshrined on the AFT, Pillar II – Economic Transformation. The AFT stresses that agriculture is the largest source of employment and a source of food for its people. Moreover, agriculture is central to Liberia’s vision of economic transformation and wealth creation that leads to poverty reduction.

The agriculture sector grew around 6 percent annually in 2008–09 but less than 4 percent annually in 2010–11, not as rapidly as expected or as in the initial post-2003 years. In this sense, approximately half of the population is either food insecure or highly vulnerable to food shortages due in part to low agricultural productivity that in turn is caused by structural impediments, inadequate policies, utilization of archaic agriculture techniques and diminished productive capacities such as assets and skilled personnel. Specific constraints include weak land management and water control systems, lack of soil analysis, poor nutrition practices and restricted market access due to poor food value chains. In addition, the small operations generally have lower efficiency and quality of tree care. Fisheries and animal husbandry are also lagging behind.

Consequently, there is a need to build various agriculture products value chains, improve policies for effective promotion of agriculture production, access to information on demand and supply of agriculture products and improve the knowledge on agriculture practices in order to address a number of food insecurity issues at family/individual level in terms of availability, access and utilization of food.

To inform the future growth and development of the agriculture sector, the GoL adopted the Cooperative Development Act 2010 and an accompanying Liberia Cooperative Development Regulations of 2010. These documents have provided the enabling institutional and legal environment for the development of autonomous, viable and demand driven cooperative organizations in order to promote a robust, competitive and modernized agriculture sector supportive of sustainable economic growth and development.

In line with these efforts, it is foreseen to support the AfT process to increase agricultural productivity, value-added, especially for small-holders, to increase integration of small-holder agriculture with domestic and international markets. Moreover, the support is also in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) post-Compact investment plan, and the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP) objectives on smallholders with a focus on food crops, productivity enhancement, value chains development, and capacity strengthening.

Forestry is also recognized on the AFT under the Pillar II – Economic Transformation. It is highlighted in the document that Liberia’s forests are of global importance to conservation—the country possesses over 40 percent of the Upper Guinea rainforests in coastal West Africa—and they are also a vital source of food, medicines, building materials and ecosystem services. Main challenges of the sector include the lack of infrastructures and governance challenges. In this context the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the UE constitutes an important mechanism to ensure proper governance and promote legal timber exports. Integrating the

community, conservation and commercial aspects (3-C strategy) of forestry will contribute sustainably to reduce poverty and to improve livelihoods.

2. Financial overview (max. 1/2 page)

11th EDF 2014-2020: 279 million €

A - Allocation	
Good Governance	<i>100 million € (36% of NIP)</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>100 million € (36% of NIP)</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>32 million € (11% of NIP)</i>
<i>Agriculture and Forestry</i>	<i>40 million € (14% of NIP)</i>
<i>Measures in favour of civil society</i>	<i>2 M (1% of NIP)</i>
<i>Support measures</i>	<i>5 million € (2% of NIP)</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>279 million €</i>
B - Allocation	0

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Good Governance (indicative amount 100 million €)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall Objective

To contribute to Liberia's Agenda for Transformation objectives of wealth creation and increased inclusiveness for a more equal and just society.

Specific Objectives

New Deal PSG	AFT	Specific Objective
AfT Pillar I : Peace, Security & Rule of Law		
PSG II: Security	Security	Maintain a secure and safe environment to enable sustainable socio-economic growth and development during and after the process of UNMIL withdrawal.
PSG III: Justice	Justice & Rule of Law	Public confidence in the justice system and fair rule of law will be increased by strengthening accountability and reducing incidences of misconduct, corruption and unprofessionalism. The government will increase equitable access to justice, particularly for remote or marginalized populations.
AfT Pillar II : Economic Transformation		
PSG IV: Economic foundations PSG V: Revenues and services	Forestry – Development and Protection	To integrate the community, conservation and commercial aspects of forestry to contribute sustainably to reducing poverty, improving livelihoods and the quality of rural life and increasing the ecological services provided by Liberia’s forests.
AfT Pillar IV : Governance & Public Sector Modernization		

PSG I: Legitimate politics	Political Governance	Ensure equitable, peaceful, transparent and inclusive democratic institutions and enhanced political governance at all levels.
PSG V: Revenues and services	Public Sector Reform and Modernization	To professionalize and modernize the public sector. This strategy aims to create an independent, accountable, merit-based and performance oriented, well-structured public sector with improved service delivery.
PSG IV: Economic foundations PSG V: Revenues and services	Economic Governance	Strengthen public institutions to ensure revenues and government assets are well managed, free from corruption and monitored and increase transparency and accountability of public and private institutions.

EU assistance will allow the GoL to support the institutional capacity of security institutions; the progress on PFM and anti-corruption reforms among revenue-generating institutions; the strengthening of domestic revenue mobilization and administration and the improvement of the PFM oversight, at the national and county levels and by civil society:

The EU support will also support the GoL's reform processes on strengthening the rule of law, including equitable access to justice. The EU will continue supporting the democratisation process, with a particular focus on the legislature and the electoral institutions. Through these interventions the EU will also contribute to the fight against corruption and impunity and the on-going reconciliation process.

The indicative aid modality would be a state building contract combined with programmes/projects when specific technical assistance or other institutional support is required (e.g. elections, budgetary oversight).

3.1.2 For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

	Expected results
Security	a) Improved security conditions
Justice & Rule of Law	b) Improved performance and independence of the justice institutions
Political Governance	c) Credible electoral cycles and improved democratic performance
Public Sector Reform and Modernization	d) Increased public satisfaction with service delivery
Economic Transformation	e) Increased sustainable forestry management
Economic Governance	f) Strengthened public institutions to ensure revenues and government assets are well managed. Improved revenue management. Increased transparency and accountability of public and private institutions

3.1.3 For each result the main indicators are:

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Sources / Means of Verification
Security			
• Percentage of the population who feel safe	34%	70%	- Afrobarometer (every 4 years) - Perception and stakeholder surveys Liberia
• Number of individuals benefitting from Justice, Rule of Law and	TBD	TBD	- Development Alliance M&E - Project monitoring and evaluation reports

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Sources / Means of Verification
Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes			
Justice & Rule of Law			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of public perception regarding transparency and fairness of the justice system including bribery, the quality of justice services (prison, adjudicatory, and prosecutorial) delivered 	x% (current situation)	70% (LDA -PRS M&E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge & perception surveys, focus group discussion. Victimization Survey. World Governance Indicators Liberia Development Alliance M&E Liberia Ministry of Justice Reports (bi-annually) Quarterly report from Dept of Documentation of the Judiciary under responsibility of MoJ
Political Governance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of voters supported by the EU in democratic elections Perception of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. 	TBD -0.36 (2012)	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB's World Wide Governance sub-indicator on voice and accountability International Community EOM Project monitoring and evaluation reports
Public Sector Reform and Modernization			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public satisfaction with service delivery 	-1.18 (2012)	≥ -1.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Governance Indicator on 'Government effectiveness' Public perception of local government according to agreed performance indicators' (to be developed under the Liberia Decentralisation Support Programme)
Economic Transformation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hectares of protected areas conserved with EU support 	Current area	30% of the Forest region representing about 1.5 million hectares.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDA Annual conservation report LISGIS report
Economic Governance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget credibility: Reduced variance between M&As appropriations and actual expenditures Improved comprehensiveness and transparency of the public budget 	10% (2010/11) TBD	5% (update expected 2013) TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Finance Management Reform Strategy (2011) National budget PEFA Reports

3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

Donor coordination and policy dialogue on budget support have been strengthened in 2013: quarterly meetings of the Budget Support Working Group (BSWG) chaired by the Minister of Finance were agreed and began to take place, a GoL focal point / Secretariat for the BSWG was instituted, a Technical Working Group to prepare the high-level meetings was established and met 4 times, a joint assessment is planned, Terms of Reference for the Group, a Memorandum of Understanding, a Common Assessment Framework are being finalized.

The work of and dialogue conducted at the BSWG also rely on and are complementary to the sector working groups under the Liberia Development Alliance, which is the M&E framework established under the Agenda for Transformation. The EU co-chairs the Pillar IV Working Group on Governance and Public Sector Modernization. Donor working groups exist in most result areas.

3.1.5 The Government's financial and policy commitments are:

On the basis of the 2009 Public Finance Management Act the Government of Liberia has adopted a PFM Reform Strategy and Action Plan in 2009, which is undergoing a mid-term review in 2013. Recognizing that progress in PFM reform is the basis for increased use of country systems by donors the Government has ensured that the sector is well funded of the AFT period.

The Government of Liberia shall commit itself to the process of drafting and adopting a comprehensive SSR national security strategy and policy reform plan.

The GoL shall engage to encourage efforts to improve the legal framework, the administration of justice, including capacity building in policing, forensic investigation and prosecution.

Since social protection and inclusion play an important role in peace and social cohesion, the GoL shall commits itself i) to make available funding (0.5M€) to build the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Gender & Development (MoGD) in order to improve its ability to mainstream gender and children issues; and ii) to earmarked funding (2-3M€) in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, over the 2014-2017 period, to support MoPEA in building capacity and leadership, at national and local level, for the design and the setting-up of a social protection system that tackles extreme poverty and vulnerability, whilst contributing to economic growth, peace and security.

3.1.6. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

Providing budget support to a fragile country implies high risks, due to the limited capacity, insufficient structures, persistence of unaccountable economic and natural resources governance systems and political constrains to implement difficult decisions. However, the risk of non-intervention is also high, as the country may not be prepared for the end of the 'grace period' provided by the presence of a large peace keeping force (UNMIL), if structural reforms and capacity development are neglected at the expense of quick fix approaches. Further, the assistance that Liberia receives from the international community is to a great extent off budget, and that risk to undermine the Government's limited capacity to plan and manage the implementation of their development strategy, as well as to sideline the domestic accountability circle. Budget support aims at strengthening country systems, in particular in terms of domestic accountability and management of public funds. Budget support allows the Government to start addressing some of the underlying state fragility problems and stabilizing vital state-building functions and the delivery of social services.

3.2 Energy (indicative amount 100 million €)

3.2.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall Objective:

PSG IV: Economic foundations	AFT Pillar II Economic Transformation	To increase access to renewable energy services and affordable power for communities and economic transformation.
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Specific Objectives:

- Increase access to significantly more affordable electricity for the general population and productive activities, including for women.
- Improve energy policy with the involvement of the government, private sector, CSOs and donors.

3.2.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific objective	Expected results
➤ Increase access to significantly more affordable electricity for the general population and productive activities, including for women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households and enterprises served by the energy grid have increased access to electric power • Electricity price (prevailing tariff) reduced
Improve energy policy with the involvement of the government, private sector, CSOs and donors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and managerial capacities at the Department of Energy (DOE) strengthened • Improved investment framework in the energy sector

The purpose of the EU intervention, in line with the GoL's overall objective, is to increase access to energy services and to reduce the cost of electricity. The energy sector should focus on the best way possible to reduce the average electricity selling price and increase the number of connected customers. Hydropower provides for a renewable and relatively cheap source of energy given the abundance of watercourses in Liberia, also minimizing negative impacts on the environment in comparison with other forms of power production. The rehabilitation of the Mt. Coffee hydropower plant commenced at the end of 2012 and has a crucial role towards the electrification of Monrovia and the surrounding areas. To maximize its impact the project needs to be compounded with the consolidation and the expansion of the grid in the urban and peri-urban areas where a big swathe of Liberian population live.

But in order to grant access to energy to the Liberian population in the rural areas too renewable and diversified sources able to feed local grids need to be developed and exploited within a comprehensive rural electrification master plan that foresees the expansion and strengthening of a private sector able to multiply the impact of the donors contributions.

3.2.3 The main indicators are:

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Sources / Means of Verification
• Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy with EU support	0	60 000	- MLME surveys and reports - RREA surveys and reports
• Electricity production from renewable sources supported by the EU	0	15 MW	- MLME surveys and reports - RREA surveys and reports
• Improved Institutional capacity at MLME Department of Energy and at Rural and Renewable Energy Agency	N/A	TBD	- Administrative data / expert review
• Adequate legislative/administrative acts defining an investment friendly environment in the energy sector enacted	0	TBD	-

An indicative amount of 100 Million Euros will be allocated to this sector, facilitating the blending of grants and loans, but also for complementary capacity building activities to the relevant institutions.

3.2.4 Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

The Energy Donor Coordination is the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands Mines and Energy (MLME) but only three coordination meetings were held in the past two years. An Energy Donors Dialogue has been instituted as a joint initiative by Norway and the EU and the EU Delegation is

chairing it. Meetings are held quarterly. The Energy Donors agree to share the same priorities but no Energy Master Plan, action plan, development plan exists yet.

The main donors in the sector are Norway followed by KfW. The EU has been very active in the Energy sector under the 9th EDF (48% of the assets of the Liberia Electricity Corporation – LEC have been funded by the EU) and is presently active through the Energy Facility pre-feasibility studies. JICA, USAID are also present and US Power Africa and MCC are exploring possible interventions. On the loan-donors i.e. Banks side, there is strong competition for the few good projects and the limited amount of debt (3%) the country has decided to incur. The EIB, World Bank, African Development Bank have loans running or under preparation, and have also provided grants for technical studies. China and India have made proposals of energy investments in support of their mining concessions with limited contributions to wider access to energy so far.

3.2.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments are:

The GOL commits to make available sufficient funding to complete EU funding for selected projects and to cover the costs of the Resettlement Action Plans of the investment project(s), including grants and loans from the international community. The GOL commits to complete the implementation of both the Mt. Coffee hydropower plant rehabilitation/upgrading works, the Monrovia consolidation project (inclusive of the Three-Corridor Transmission & Distribution network) and to proceed in the Energy sector reform.

3.2.6. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

The risk for the interventions is considered medium. There are a reduced number of cost-effective energy interventions during the period, in a sector with several potential partners and possible time constrains. In order to mitigate risks all possible interventions will be carefully identified and selected.

3.3 Education (indicative amount 32 million €)

3.3.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall objective:

PSG IV: Economic foundations PSG V: Revenues and Services	<u>AFT Pillar III</u> Human Development	To ensure equal access to a high-quality free and compulsory basic education and to a variety of TVET and Skill Development opportunities that lead to an improved livelihood.
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Specific Objectives:

- Improve quality, equity and accessibility of basic education
- Improve quality, equity and accessibility of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

3.3.2 For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific Objective	Expected results
➤ Improve quality, equity and accessibility of basic education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of basic education including good school management • Increased equitable access to basic education including targeted population (girls, rural population, disabled population)
➤ Improve quality, equity and accessibility of TVET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of TVET including good school management • Increased equitable access to TVET including targeted population (girls, rural population, disabled population)

3.3.3 The main indicators are:

Indicators	Baseline (*)	Target	Data Sources / Means of Verification
• Increased net and gross enrolment in basic education with EU support (including disaggregated indicators for targeted population)	0	TBD	- Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS - UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) -EMIS
• Number of teachers from basic education and school manager trained with EU support	0	TBD	- Annual Sector Reviews -EMIS
• Increased net and gross enrolment in TVET with EU support (including disaggregated indicators for targeted population)	0	TBD	- Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS - UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) -EMIS
• Number of teachers from TVET and school manager trained with EU support	0	TBD	- Annual Sector Reviews -EMIS

(*) New core sector for EU in Liberia

3.3.4 Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

The Education Sector Development Committee (ESDC) is the mechanism for sector coordination and policy dialogue in Liberia. A Memorandum of Understanding for the education sector is in preparation. Joint Education Sector Reviews are implemented annually. These existing mechanisms of coordination and policy dialogue need to be improved.

The establishment, via Legislation of the National TVET Council will assist in bringing about a well-functioning organizational set-up for policy dialogue forum. The proposed Council will be led by the Ministries of Education and involve Youth and Sports, private sector, and the Industrial Council to promote a national agenda for TVET that is consistent with the Aft. This forum, among other activities will help pave the way for assigning and defining the role of the lead donor and

increased donor harmonization in keeping with the Paris Accord. The landscape of Donor activity in TVET is not well known and will require further mapping.

3.3.5 The Government's financial and policy commitments are:

In the current budget the GoL has increased the funding level to TVET by over 100%; compared to previous years. The GOL is committed to providing counterpart matching funds up to \$3,000,000 USD per year for the next three years. This renewed level of funding is consistent with GOL commitment and stated policy priority of youth employment.

3.3.6. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

Risk	Level of Risk	Mitigation measures
Lack of implementation capacities of the beneficiaries	High	Assessment of institutional capacities and elaboration of a plan of risk mitigation Technical Assistant to support the implementation and to build institutional capacities
Lack of coordination of the intervention	Moderate	Reactivation of the National Council of TVET Technical assistant to contribute to the strengthening of the existing sector coordination mechanisms

3.4 Agriculture and Forestry (indicative amount 40 million €)

3.3.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall objective:

PSG IV: Economic foundations	<u>AFT Pillar II</u> Economic Transformation	To promote a robust, competitive and modernized agriculture sector supportive of sustainable economic growth and development
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Specific Objectives:

- Increase agricultural productivity and improve nutrition situation.
- Improve agriculture services and markets.
- Minimize illegal harvesting of forest resources and assimilate and strengthen the informal forestry sector.

3.3.2 For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific Objective	Expected results
➤ Increase agricultural productivity and improve	• Increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability, especially for small-

nutrition situation.	holders, including women and youth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve nutrition of Liberians.
➤ Improve agriculture services and markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to i.a. machinery, fertilizer, storage, financial services, training, technical assistance, market information and improved technologies, and related services, including through farmer groups and nuclear farms. • Increase integration of small-holder agriculture with domestic and international markets.
➤ Minimize illegal harvesting of forest resources and assimilate and strengthen the informal forestry sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the EU-Liberia Voluntary Partnership Agreement on timber products

The purpose of the EU intervention, in line with the GoL's overall objective, is to promote a robust, competitive and modernized agriculture sector supportive of sustainable economic growth and development.

The agriculture sector should focus on the best way possible to increase agriculture productivity and improved agriculture services and market. An agriculture development programme focused on increasing agriculture productivity and/or added value of one or several basic products amongst those indicated by the Government (e.g. rice, livestock, horticulture, cassava, fisheries) and improving the nutrition situation of the Liberian population would play an important role to achieve the purpose. Additionally, private sector oriented development could aim to improving. i.a. access to credit, agriculture services and markets.

The Forestry sector has to generate jobs and revenues, facilitated by adequate infrastructure, a sound fiscal regime and a firm enforcement of the forestry legal framework. The sound implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) is crucial to ensure these goals as well as to guarantee that timber exportations from Liberia meet national legal requirements..

3.3.3 The main indicators are:

Indicators	Baseline (2011)	Target (2018)	Data Sources / Means of Verification (*)
Increased productivity, output, domestic sales and exports of agricultural products	Rice production 290 M Kg Cassava production 489 M Kg Cocoa sales 3,508,350 USD Coffee sales 3,248,430 USD (*)	878, 750 M Kg 734 M Kg 5,262,525 USD 4,872,645 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS- Annual Crop survey - LNRDS (Liberia Rice Strategy) - Annual Crop survey - MoCI data - NCDS (National cassava strategy) - LCDS (Liberia Cocoa Strategy)

Number of women and children benefiting from nutrition related programme with EU support	41.8%	76%	- Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS - Food security and nutrition surveys. - Food security and nutrition surveys - Food Balance sheet (MOH) (CFNS 2010) - WFP school feeding program
Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support	118,000	223,000 increase by 52.9 % by 2018	- Project monitoring and evaluation reports
Forest Law Enforcement Government and Trade (FLEGT) VPA implemented with EU support		FLEGT licenses in place	- Joint VPA Committee reports - Project monitoring and evaluation reports

(*) all selected crops are indicative

3.3.4 Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

In 2011, Liberia prepared a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) post-Compact investment plan, and subsequently obtained a CAADP technical review report. The Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP) presents the strategic choices that Liberia has made for agricultural growth and development from 2011-2015 in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner. It is within this pro-poor, conflict-sensitive context that the LASIP is concentrating its actions and efforts on smallholders with a focus on food crops (rice, cassava, and vegetables) productivity enhancement, value chains development (including market access), and capacity strengthening.

In order to provide an efficient monitoring of the LASIP implementation, an Agriculture Donor Working Group (ADWG) was created in 2011. The ADWG meets on a monthly basis providing the necessary policy dialogue and monitoring of LASIP.

Since the end of the war in 2003, the GoL has made significant efforts to contribute to forestry governance as supporting the Liberian Forest Initiative (LFI) or entering into a VPA agreement with the EU. Thanks to these endeavors, the UN lifted the timber sanctions on the Liberian timber exports in 2006. Subsequently, the FDA endorsed the 'Sanction Lifting + 6' process that aims at ensuring legal exports as well as to enhance the integration and coordination of the community, conservation and commercial aspects into the Liberian forest. Moreover, community rights are considered as fundamental.

The VPA Joint Implementation Committee provides a platform for sector policy dialogue. Furthermore the EU has led the creation of the Forestry Sector Working Group (FSWG) that has been meeting in a monthly basis since then. The FSWG is a platform where the FDA and the donors report on the main activities, programs and projects where they are involved and discuss all governance issues.

3.3.5 The Government's financial and policy commitments are:

Even though the Government of Liberia commitment stands below the Maputo Declaration commitments, Agriculture has been selected as a priority sector in the Agenda for Transformation with increased budgetary funding over the last years expected to continue. The Government is

further committed to the enactment of laws and the formulation policies in support of agricultural development and creating an enabling environment for increased private sector participation.

The Government is committed to the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the EU.

3.3.6. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

Risk	Level of Risk	Mitigation measures
Lack of coordination of the intervention with other donors in the sector	Moderate	Sustain/improve Agriculture Coordination groups Technical assistance to contribute to the strengthening of the existing sector coordination mechanisms
Government disengagement from the VPA	Moderate	Regular dialogue between the EU and GoL to maintain the high level political interest and solve governance issues. Capacity support provided through the VPA Support Program

4. Measures in favour of civil society

An indicative amount of maximum 2 million Euro may be set aside for support to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Support to CSOs is eligible for funding as defined in Article 6 of the Cotonou Agreement and Article 4 (1) (d) of Annex IV to the revised agreement. The specific objective is to foster good governance through the independent use of non-state actors/civil society in the focal sectors subject of support. The main activities will be to strengthen CSOs capacities and means to adequately monitor the implementation of the AfT in the NIP focal sectors and the indicators linked to the planned State Building Contract. In supporting Civil Society Organizations, the EC may make use of article 15 (4) which allow it to be the Contracting Authority.

5. B-allocation

A B-allocation is included in the MIP for unforeseen needs. This allocation is at €0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the NIP.

6. Support measures

6.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions

A support facility (i.e. the Technical Cooperation Facility - TCF) which aims to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions, is foreseen in the programming through a specific allocation of 1.5 M.

6.2. Support to the National Authorising Officer

An indicative amount of 3.5 € is foreseen for support to the National Authorising Officer.

Attachments

1. Country at a Glance (i.e. macro economic indicators and indicators derived from the MDGs) (max. 2 pages)
2. Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector (max. 1 page)
3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators (see template in annex)
4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds (see template in annex)

Attachment 1

LIBERIA AT GLANCE
Key MDG and development indicators

Key indicators	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015 Goals
1. % population below 82.8L\$ per day (appr.1 US\$) ¹			63.8			56.3			31.9
2. Prevalence of underweight children			19.2						9.6
3. Under 5 child mortality	227	169	110	119	114	103			36.66
4. % HIV prevalence in population aged 15-49			1.1						1.1
5. % births attended by skilled health personnel			46.3			22	44	68	80% (2021)
6. % 1 year old children immunised against measles			52.6			64			100%
7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education			0.33		0.42		0.44		100%
8. Ratio girls/boys									1:1
- in primary education			0.884	0.92	0.87		0.884		
- in secondary education			0.751	0.734	0.751		0.781		
- in tertiary education					0.524		0.588		
9. Primary school completion rate (gross)					83				
Primary school completion rate (net)					3.4				
10. % population with sustainable access to improved water source			66.1		76.5		73.9		83.05
11. Fixed lines and mobile telephone per 1000 inhabitants ²						390			
12. Formal cost required for business start up ³ (% of income per capita)							68.4	52.7	
13. Time required for business start up							6	6	
14. Real GDP per capita (in PPP, in USD)						330			
15. Access of rural population to an all season road ⁴			47.0			45.1			
16. Household electrification rate ⁵			0.6			2.8			
17. Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO def.)			26.9			37.2			
18. Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)			50.2			47.3			

¹ This indicator may be replaced by an equivalent indicator based on national poverty thresholds, in which case a comment will be required to permit consistent interpretation of data over time.

² Data on telephone lines and cellular subscribers can probably be collected from the national agencies, but are consolidated by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

³ Indicators 12-13 are considered as key variables of the WB Doing Business Report (www.doingbusiness.org).

⁴ Data collected through (a) household surveys that include information about access to transport; or (b) mapping data to determine how many people live within the specified catchments of the road network. The WB may have some information as well, notably on the IDA countries.

⁵ Data collected through national household surveys and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) surveys. The WB may also have some information for a number of countries.

Key macro-economic indicators

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁶	2012 ⁷	2013 ^f
Basic data								
1	Population (in 1000)	3800	3500	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
	- annual change in %							
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions USD)			1,155	1,292	1,545	1,735	1,984
2b	Nominal non-mining per capita GDP (USD)				341.2	384.3	389.0	429.8
2c	- annual change in %			4.6	5.5	6.9	9.5	
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	9.50	7.10	5.3	6.1	8.2	8.3	8.1
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)			16.6	24.7	24.3	20.8	23.2
Balance of payments								
5	Exports of goods (in % of GDP)			13.3	16.7	24.6	27.6	29.1
	- of which: rubber (in % of exports)			60.8	72.6	65.6	37	40
	- of which: iron ore (in % of exports)			0	0	6.8	24.4	21.8
	- of which share of regional trade (in % of exports) ⁸							
5a	Trade balance (in % of GDP)			-36.4	-35.5	-40.7	-35.6	-42.5
	- of which share of EU imports (in % of imports)							
6	Export of services (in % of GDP)							
	- of which the most important: ... (in % of exports)							
6a	Current account balance (in % of GDP)			-28.8	-32.8	-34.1	-36.7	-50.7
7	Net inflow of remittances (in % of GDP)						7.7	
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment in USD millions			153	286	295	280	329
9	External debt (in % of GDP)			145.4	8.8	10.7	12.3	12
10	Service of external debt (in % exports goods+services)							
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)			3.2	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.9
Trade capacity								
12	Average cost to export ⁹ (USD per container)		1,032	1,032	1,232	1,232	1,220	
13	Global competitiveness index ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government budget								
14	Revenues (in % of GDP)			20.7	23.5	26.4	28	29.3
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)			2.1	1	3.2	1.7	1.8
	- of which: external tariff income (in % of GDP)				7.5	7.4	9.1	7.7
15	Expenditure (in % of GDP)			21.9	23.1	27	31.4	32
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)			3	2.6	5.2	4.7	6.6
16a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants			-1.2	0.5	-0.6	-3.4	-2.8
16b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants			-3.3	-0.6	-3.4	-5.1	-4.6
17	Total (domestic + external) debt (in % of GDP)			145.4	8.8	10.7	12.3	12
Monetary policy								
18	Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	14.70	9.40	7.4	7.3	8.5	8	6
19	Interest rate (annual average lending rate in %)	14.3	14.3	14.24	14.17	13.85	13.84	
20	Exchange rate: annual average national currency / 1\$			68.3	71.4	72.2	73.5	

⁶ e = estimate

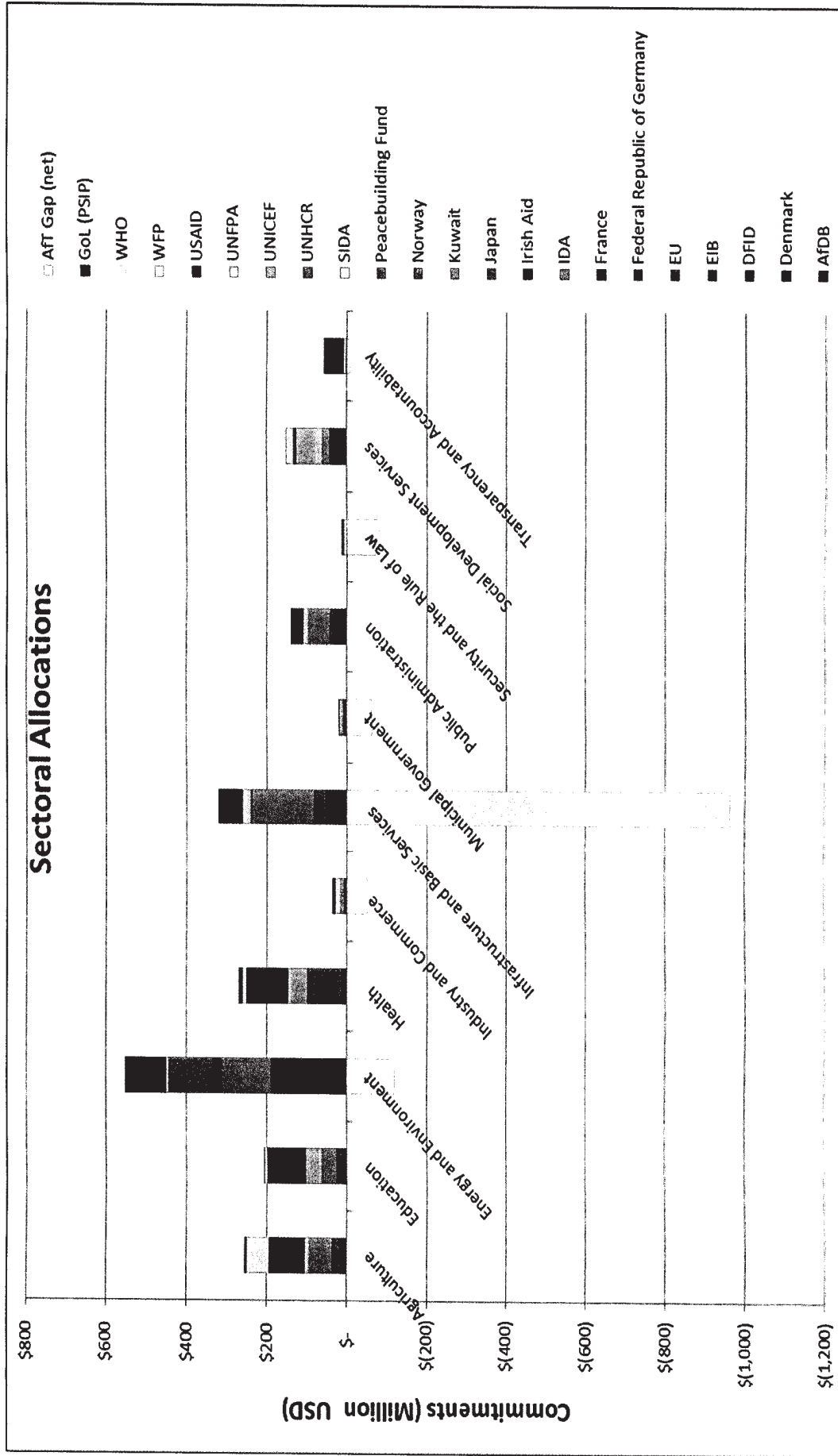
⁷ f = forecast

⁸ Possible sources of information: WTO Trade policy reviews; UNCTAD Handbook of statistics (<http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>).

⁹ Part of the of the WB Doing Business Report, (www.doingbusiness.org).

¹⁰ If available: WEF's Global Competitiveness Report.

Attachment 3 - Liberia Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector



Attachment 3. Sector intervention framework

Sector 1: STATE BUILDING				
Specific objective 1: Maintain a secure and safe environment to enable sustainable socio-economic growth and development during and after the process of UNMIL withdrawal.				
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) Improved security conditions	a1) Percentage of the population who feel safe	34%	70%	- Afrobarometer (every 4 years)
	a2) Number of individuals benefitting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes	TBD	TBD	- Perception and stakeholder surveys Liberia Development Alliance M&E
Specific objective 2: Public confidence in the justice system and fair rule of law will be increased by strengthening accountability and reducing incidences of misconduct, corruption and unprofessionalism. The government will increase equitable access to justice, particularly for remote or marginalized populations.				
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
b) Improved performance and independence of the justice institutions	b1) % of public perception regarding transparency and fairness of the justice system including bribery and the quality of justice services (prison, adjudicatory and prosecutorial) delivered	x% (current situation)	70% (LDA-PRS M&E)	- Knowledge & perception surveys, focus group discussion. Victimization Survey. - World Governance Indicators - Liberia Development Alliance M&E - Liberia Ministry of Justice Reports (bi-annually) - Quarterly report from Dept of Documentation of the Judiciary under responsibility of MoJ

Specific objective 3: To integrate the community, conservation and commercial aspects of forestry to contribute sustainably to reducing poverty, improving livelihoods and the quality of rural life and increasing the ecological services provided by Liberia's forests.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
e) Increased sustainable forestry management	e1) Number of hectares of protected areas conserved with EU support.	Current Area	30% of the Forest region representing about 1.5 million hectares	- FDA Annual conservation report - LISGIS report

Specific objective 4: Ensure equitable, peaceful, transparent and inclusive democratic institutions and enhanced political governance at all levels.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
c) Credible electoral cycles and improved democratic performance	C1) Number of votes supported by the EU in democratic elections C2) Perception of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media	TBD -0.36 (2012)	TBD	- WB's World Wide Governance sub-indicator on voice and accountability - International Community EOM -Project monitoring and evaluation reports

Specific objective 5: To professionalize and modernize the public sector. This strategy aims to create an independent, accountable, merit-based and performance oriented, well-structured public sector with improved service delivery.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
d) Increased public satisfaction with service delivery	d1) Public satisfaction with service delivery	-1.18 (2012)	≥ -1.18	- World Governance Indicator on 'Government effectiveness' - Public perception of local government according to

				agreed performance indicators' (to be developed under the Liberia Decentralisation Support Programme)
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Specific objective 6: Strengthen public institutions to ensure revenues and government assets are well managed, free from corruption and monitored and increase transparency and accountability of public and private institutions.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
e) Strengthened public institutions to ensure revenues and government assets are well managed. Improved revenue management. Increased transparency and accountability of public and private institutions	f1) Budget credibility: Reduced variance between M&As appropriations and actual expenditures f2) Improved comprehensiveness and transparency of the public budget	10% (2010/2011) TBD	5% (update expected 2013) TBD	-Public Finance Management Reform Strategy (2011) -National budgets -PEFA Reports

Sector 2: ENERGY

Specific objective 1: Increase access to significantly more affordable electricity for the general population and productive activities, including for women.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) Households and enterprises served by the energy grid have increased access to electric power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy with EU support 	0	60 000	- LEC records and bills - MLME surveys and reports -RREA surveys and reports

b) Electricity price (prevailing tariff) reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity production from renewable sources supported by the EU 	0	TBD	- LEC tariff and bills
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Specific objective 2: Improve energy policy with the involvement of the government, private sector, CSOs and donors.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) Technical and managerial capacities at the Department of Energy (DOE) strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Institutional capacity at MLME Department of Energy and at Rural and Renewable Energy Agency 	N/A	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MLME and LEC approvals and Signed memorandum of collaboration - LEC organogram - Training records/certificates - Administrative data / expert review
b) Improved investment framework in the energy sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate legislative/administrative acts defining an investment friendly environment in the energy sector enacted 	0	TBD	

Sector 3: EDUCATION

Specific objective 1: Improve quality, equity and accessibility of basic education.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
a) Improved quality of basic education including good school management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of teachers from basic education TVET and school manager trained with EU support 	0	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Sector Reviews -EMIS
b) Increased equitable access to basic education including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased net and gross enrolment in basic education with EU support (including disaggregated indicators) 	0	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS - UIS (UNESCO Institute for

targeted population (girls, rural population, disabled population)	for targeted population)			Statistics) -EMIS
Specific objective 2: Improve quality, equity and accessibility of TVET.				
a) Improved quality of TVET including good school management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of teachers from TVET and school manager trained with EU support 	0	TBD	- Annual Sector Reviews -EMIS
b) Increased equitable access to TVET including targeted population (girls, rural population, disabled population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased net and gross enrolment in TVET with EU support (including disaggregated indicators for targeted population) 	0	TBD	- Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS - UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) -EMIS
Sector 4: Agriculture and Forestry				
Specific objective 1: Increase agricultural productivity and improve nutrition situation.				
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline (2011)</u>	<u>Target (2018)</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability, especially for small-holders, including women and youth. Improve nutrition of Liberians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased productivity, output, domestic sales and exports of agricultural products Number of women and children benefiting from nutrition related programme with EU support 	Rice production 290 M Kg Cassava production 489 M Kg Cocoa sales 3,508,350 USD Coffee sales 3,248,430 USD (*) 41.8%	878, 750 M Kg 734 M Kg 5,262,525 USD 4,872,645 USD 76%	- Annual Sector Reviews - LISGIS -LNRDS (Liberia Rice Strategy) -Annual Crop survey - MoCI data - Annual Sector Reviews -LISGIS -Food security and nutrition surveys -Food Balance sheet

				(MoH) (CFNS 2010) -WFP school feeding program
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Specific objective 2: Improve agriculture services and markets.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>Target</u> <u>(2018)</u>	<u>Means of</u> <u>verification</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to i.a. machinery, fertilizer, storage, financial services, training, technical assistance, market information and improved technologies, and related services, including through farmer groups and nuclear farms. • Increase integration of small-holder agriculture with domestic and international markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support 	18,000	23,000 increased by 52.9% by 2018	- Project monitoring and evaluation report

Specific objective 3: Minimize illegal harvesting of forest resources and assimilate and strengthen the informal forestry sector.

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>Target</u> <u>(2018)</u>	<u>Means of</u> <u>verification</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the EU- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Law Enforcement 	•	Flegt licenses in	-Joint Implementation

Liberia Voluntary Partnership Agreement on timber products	Government and Trade (FLEGT) VPA implemented with EU support		place	Committee (JIC) VPA reports -Project monitoring and evaluation reports
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Attachment 4. Liberia 11th EDF – I - Indicative timetable for commitments

	Indicative allocation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR – Good Governance	100 M €							
- Project 1-3 – State Building Contract	25/30/30 M €	x		x		x		
- Project 4 - Support to National elections	10 M €	x						
- Project 5 - Strengthening of the General Auditing Commission	5 M €			x				
SECTOR – Energy	100 M €							
- Project 1 – Increased access to reliable energy services	50 M €		x					
- Project 2 - Increased power generation capacity and access	50 M €					x		
SECTOR – Education	32 M €							
- Project 1 - Support to Education Sector policy and Planning	12 M €			x				
- Project 2 - Support to TVET	20 M €		x					
SECTOR – Agriculture	40 M €							
- Project 1 - Support to Agriculture	30 M €			x				
- Project 2- Support to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA)	10 M €				x			
Other measures - CSO	2 M €				x			
Support measures	5 M €							
- Project - 1 TCF	1.5 M €	x						
- Project 2 - Support to NAO	3.5 M €		x					
Total Commitments	279 M €	36,5	73,5	77	12	80		

