



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

LIBERIA

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Liberia signed the CAADP Compact on 5 - 6 October 2009.

Capacity Building: On 4 – 9 June 2010, NEPAD supported Liberia in conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR).

Business: From 14 – 17 June 2010, the NEPAD Agency facilitated Liberia's first Business Meeting.

Funding: The country received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), a multilateral mechanism by the G20 to address funding of country and regional agriculture, amounting to USD 47 million.

Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

An Agricultural Risk Assessment study is to be undertaken in Liberia during the second semester of 2016. Results from the study will enable the country to develop a national risk management strategy including a Capacity Development component that will be integrated into the second generation of CAADP National Investment Plans. Based on the outcomes of the assessment, AFIRM tools and policy instruments will be designed and implemented in the country.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the

African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

West Africa Power Transmission Corridor: This programme involves 2,000 km line along the coast connecting with the existing Ghana– Nigeria line with a capacity of 1,000 MW

Praia-Dakar-Abidjan Multimodal Corridor: This programme would improve marine transport and the connection between island and mainland countries by creating a new maritime service between regional ports and facilitating this with a modern information system that links the maritime service with ports and road corridor in the Dakar-Abidjan Corridor. This programme would also modernize one of the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, OSBPs, capacity enhancement possibly through PPP).

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in **Liberia:**
SE4All Action Agenda and SE4All Investment Plan are under development.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Liberia.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Liberia participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTI has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Access to financing schemes and the establishment of rural micro-credit schemes: The Ministry of Gender of Liberia used the micro-finance facility to provide financial assistance to 300 rural women from 30 communities as well women victims of Gender based violence in the 5 safe houses in 5 counties built with the support of the NEPAD Spanish Fund.

Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for

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both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

