

United Nations Development Programme
Liberia
[National Adaptation Plans - Liberia] (NAPs)
[1st] Annual Project Progress Report – [2018]



[Group Photo- Launching of the National Climate Change Policy & Response Strategy- Monrovia]

Project ID: 00105422
Duration: 2 years
AfT Pillar:
UN One programme KRA:
CPD Outcome:
Total Budget: USD 2,057,697.00
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Partners: EPA, NCCS, NDMA, NPA, UL, NPHIL, FDA, MOA, MoGCSP, LISGIS, NFAA, MLME

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Executive Summary	3
Context.....	4
Implementation Progress	5
Gender.....	7
Capacity Development.....	8
Challenges.....	9
Risks.....	9
Issues.....	9
Lessons Learned.....	10
Future Plans	10
Annex.....	11
Annex II List of Acronyms	11
Annex II Risk Log	12
Annex III Media Reports-NAP	16
Annex III Photos from key events	18

Executive Summary

The National Adaptation Plans (NAP) is a Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded project **"To advance the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) process for medium-term investment planning in climate-sensitive sectors (i.e. agriculture, energy, waste management, forestry and health) and coastal areas in Liberia"**. The project has duration of two years, valued at 2.3 million. The project has four components:

1. Strengthening institutional frameworks and coordination for the implementation of the NAP process,
2. Expanding the knowledge base for scaling up adaptation,
3. Building capacity for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into planning, and budgeting processes and systems, and
4. Formulating financing mechanisms for scaling-up adaptation, including public, private, national and international.

The project inception workshop was convened from 12-14 March 2018 in Monrovia and Buchanan. The inception meeting brought together more than 80 participants. Notable attendees at the project launch included Hon Tanneh Geraldine Brunson, Deputy Minister for Budget and Development Planning, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; Mr. Nathaniel Blama, Executive Director- Environmental Protection Agency; Hon. George Tengbe- Senate-Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Energy, Environment and Natural Resources; Pa Lamin Beyai-Country Director, UNDP; and Dr. Ophelia Inez Weeks, President, University of Liberia.

During the technical session of the inception meeting that followed in Buchanan, participants reviewed and revised the project work plan, strategy and M&E plan. The list of project partners was also updated. This was followed by the setting up of the NAPs coordination mechanism that was held on Saturday, April 14, 2018 in Tubmanburg, Bomi County

The main achievements realized under the project during the year 2018 are as follows:

Objective/Outcome	Achievement
Outcome 1: Liberia has enhanced institutional frameworks and coordination capacity to advance medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategy and budgets (led by UNDP).	<p>Launch of the National Policy & Response Strategy on Climate Change, which aligns to the government's pro-poor agenda and efforts to safeguarding long-term development in critical sectors that are vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p>Ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Liberian legislature.</p> <p>Evaluation of adaptation strategies and action plans for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector</p>
Outcome 2: The knowledge base for scaling up adaptation is expanded in Liberia	<p>Assessment on the gender and social impact of climate change on Liberia, with focus on the key sectors; conduct of national disaster risks assessment to assist stakeholders in integrating appropriate DRR measures (preparedness, mitigation and prevention); and climate vulnerability and risks assessment for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector combined</p> <p>Climate change information gap assessment completed with Terms of Reference developed for the setting up of a knowledge sharing platform</p>
Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity for mainstreaming CCA into planning, and budgeting	<p>Supported the Executive Director of the EPA for a short term executive certificate training course title "Climate Change and</p>

<p>processes and systems</p>	<p>energy: Policymaking for the long term” at Harvard Kennedy School. “The training has been inspiring and critical for decision making and innovation and can be very useful for sustaining environment and climate actions at the highest level” The Director has held discussions with senior EPA staff and shared materials from the training.</p> <p>Training of 12 staff (5 females and 7 males) from government entities, at the Galilee International Management Institute-Center for Agriculture, Environment and Water in Israel. The trainees have returned and started providing training for other staff of government agencies and providing support to other climate and environment projects.</p> <p>Mobilization of environmental focal points in key sectoral government agencies (waste, forestry, energy, agriculture, planning and development etc) in keeping with the Environmental Protection & Management Law, to perform environmental compliance reporting. Participants have started to submit report based on template developed.</p> <p>Developed training tools and conducted training for more than 40 staff in key sectoral government agencies on integrating gender using sex disaggregated data and gender analysis in programme formulation and monitoring.</p> <p>Community-based training manual developed by local NGO on climate change and natural disasters, supported by awareness activities.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Mechanisms support scaling up of prioritized adaptation investments and addressing of financial gaps</p>	<p>Prioritization of adaptation strategies and action plans for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector conducted through the use of multicriteria analysis with broad stakeholder’s participation</p>

The project operated on a AWP output of USD 1,097,297. Out of this amount, USD976,000.00 was budgeted in the AWP post-inception. The amount of USD731,531.00 was made available as the first trench for implementation, all of which was utilized but there was no time left within the year to request the second trench of USD365,766.00. An overall delivery achieved in the project based on post-inception AWP is put at 78.1%. The main contributing factors to the scale of implementation relates to delay in project commencement following the ushering of a new government in Liberia and challenges with recruiting consultants required to perform critical functions. The progress attained thus far presents a solid foundation for making significant gains in the coming year owing to the level of political will generated, capacity built, existing coordination mechanism and stakeholders awareness generated using various communication media (The project was recognized for the most earned media coverage out of any NAP project for 2018).

Context

Liberia is endowed with significant forest and biodiversity of conservation concern. It has recently become increasingly susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change. The main contributing factors include shifting cultivation, unsustainable logging practices, unregulated coastal mining, high levels of biomass consumption (charcoal and fire wood) and decreasing river flows due to high evaporation.

Amidst the current and future threats of climate change to national development, the government of Liberia has embarked on initiatives aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change. In 2008 Liberia developed its National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) with a focus on the urgent and immediate adaptation priorities of the country. The vulnerability assessment report revealed that climate variability and extreme climatic events were significantly impacting sustainable development priorities. At the policy level, the NAPA called for capacity building to integrate climate change in development planning; raising awareness by dissemination climate change and adaptation information, particularly to vulnerable communities; and mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into policies through programs in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, health, gender and meteorology/hydrology. The NAPA identified three (3) pilot climate change adaptation projects: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agriculture Sector Development in Liberia; the Coastal Defense Project; and an Early Warning System Project.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) epitomizes a means of identifying Liberia's medium-term adaptation needs. The project was developed during the period of the Agenda for Transformation (AfT) but remains very much aligned with the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity & Development (PAPD). It also taps into other national policy instruments for the key sectors.

Implementation Progress

The section below describes the status of implementation for each of the outcomes as well as next steps:

Outcome 1: Strengthening institutional frameworks and coordination for implementation of the NAPs process

In support of this outcome, the project supported the Environmental Protection Agency for the finalization and launch of the Policy & Response Strategy on Climate Change, which aligns to the government's pro-poor agenda and National efforts to safeguarding long-term development in critical sectors that are vulnerable to climate change.

In addition, the project supported a 9-member delegation from the EPA, Ministry of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of the national legislature on a south-south study tour to Accra coupled with other initiatives which culminated in the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Liberian legislature. The ratification of the agreement was stalled for 3 years for its signing in 2015

The project set up a mechanism for coordination of the NAP project under the leadership of the National Climate Change Secretariat and other key stakeholders including the UNFCCC Climate Change Focal Point, Coordination Unit for Energy & Environment Project UNDP/EPA, EPA Intersectoral Coordination Department and Environmental Focal Points.

In the coming year, the project looks forward to supporting the EPA toward capacity building support for national GCF readiness in areas of financial management, project management and procurement etc. This capacity is intended to enable the EPA access GCF readiness fund.

Outcome 2: Expansion of the knowledge base for scaling up adaptation

The project conducted assessment on the gender and social impact of climate change on Liberia, with focus on the key sector. It also initiated the conduct of national disaster risks assessment to undertake a study in Liberia to assist stakeholders in integrating appropriate DRR measures (preparedness, mitigation and prevention) and strategies in on-going and future programmes. Additionally, the project-initiated climate vulnerability and risks assessment for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector combined

In an effort to set up the cross-sectoral web-based climate data and information knowledge sharing platform, the project conducted gap assessment and developed the Terms of Reference developed for the setting up of the platform. The TOR has been reviewed and endorsed at a broad stakeholders meeting.

During the 2019 implementation period, the final reports will be presented and validated for the following risks-based assessment: gender and social impact of climate change, disaster risks assessment and climate vulnerability assessment. These reports will play a critical role in national adaptation planning and serve as the basis for developing future projects for GCF funding. Additionally, the knowledge sharing platform will be developed and training provided to staff of government agencies and other users. This platform will expand the knowledge base for adaptation and enhance access to climate change information, which is critical for adaptation planning.

Outcome 3: Building capacity for mainstreaming CCA into planning, and budgeting processes and systems

During the reporting period, the project provided training for 12 trainees (5 females and 7 males) from government entities, universities and research institutions in Liberia (EPA, FDA,MOA, MME, UL, CU and CARI) capacity building training at the Galilee International Management Institute-Center for Agriculture, Environment and Water in Israel from October 16 until October 31, 2018.. The priority areas of training are: Climate-resilient agriculture, Coastal and flood defense engineering and environmental management. The trainees have returned and started providing training for other staff of government agencies and providing support to other climate and environment projects

The project supported the reactivation of environmental focal points in key sectoral government agencies (waste, forestry, energy, agriculture, planning and development etc). More than 40 staff participated in climate change adaptation planning training. Reporting templates were developed for the staff to engage in periodic monitoring and reporting. Staff have started to use the templates to produce and submit report on environmental issues within their agencies

Developed training tools and conducted training for more than 40 staff in key sectoral government agencies (waste, forestry, energy, agriculture, planning and development etc) on integrating gender through the use of sex disaggregated data and gender analysis in programme formulation and monitoring.

Outcome 4: Formulation of mechanisms for scaling up of prioritised adaptation investments and addressing financial gaps

Most of the activities under this outcome are scheduled for implementation in 2019. However, the project succeeded in conducting prioritization of adaptation strategies and action plans for the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector conducted through the use of multicriteria analysis with broad

stakeholder's participation. This activity sets the foundation for developing costed adaptation plans in the key sectors during 2019. Other major activities to be implemented include policy analysis for future financing instruments/options for adaptation including identification of alternative funding sources (private, local, etc.), sensitizing planners and project developers engaged with designing adaptation projects from government, civil society and private sector on sources of domestic and external public and private financing options for scaling up adaptation and supporting private sector, particularly micro, small and medium enterprises to integrate adaptation into their investment planning.

Gender

It is recognized that climate has also a very crucial role in relations to gender and social patterns with Liberia being no exception. In many parts of the country, climate extremes devastate many social systems. Recurrent extreme climate events such as floods, sea erosion, and thunderstorms affect negatively social systems and practices. Climate hazards usually have led to the destruction of the local economy i.e. agriculture, property, infrastructure, settlements, to loss of life, to environmental degradation, to migration of animals and people and to outbreaks of diseases such as malaria and waterborne illnesses.

On the other hand, it has been noticed that the impact of climate change affect men and women differently. However, the severity of climate change impact is often felt mostly by women because of their triple reproductive, social and economic roles, limited access to resources, limited education, cultural barriers, patriarchal practices keep them away from participation and representation in the debate on how to cope with climate change. Gender norms, roles, relations and differences in their social roles and responsibilities are important factors in determining vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change: for example, in time of extreme climate events, women suffer extra burden in the domestic activities and men as economic providers suffer a lot.

To respond to the risks posed by climate change to gender in Liberia, the project hired a full-time gender and social impact expert to conduct and update relevant differentiated climate vulnerability risk and disaster risks assessments in the key climate sensitive sectors identified for Liberia's NAP and to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the entirety of the NAP project activities. The gender support to the project has delivered the following results:

- Developed tools and methods to incorporate gender dimensions into national and sectoral planning and conducted training for more than 40 staff at the sectoral and national level,
- Worked with other experts including those conducting assessments on disaster and climate change to mainstream in their work gender-based data to inform the impact of Climate change on each sector,
- Identified opportunities for gender mainstreaming that partners could take advantage of to strengthen relevant institutions,
- Worked with the NAP project team to encourage participation from relevant ministries to ensure that the needs and challenges of women, youth, and other marginalized population groups are represented in the Liberia NAPs national team (e.g. inclusion of relevant ministries, women's group, etc).

- Conducted field consultation with local community groups, including vulnerable populations in different agro-ecological zones on existing gender and social vulnerabilities as their knowledge and experience in bridging these gaps,

The Climate Change Gender & Social Impact Assessment Report is being finalized for presentation and validation in the first quarter of 2019.

Capacity Development

In order to ensure that the project is able to sustain the capacity built for adaptation planning, the project identified and selected on merit select 12 technical staff with gender balanced representation across sectors to pursue short term courses in climate resilient agriculture, climate change adaptation, coastal and flood engineering and disaster risk management for technical skills development related to the advancement of the NAP process.

Following the completion of these courses, the NAPs trainees have returned to their institutions of work and are currently providing mentorship and training to colleagues in the relevant disciplines. Additionally, the trainees have started to support other environment and climate project implemented by INDP and EPA by offering training and knowledge sharing.

It is envisioned that these NAPs trainees – and those they mentor – will become the next generation of climate change adaptation champions in their institutions of work, and in their capacity support the development of sector plans and activities for the purpose of increasing resilience to climate change. In this way, the training provided through *the NAPs project* will have an exponential multiplier effect for capacity building.

In order to ensure that there exists a national capacity to conduct climate and disaster risks assessment as well as providing technical support for these activities, a multidisciplinary integrated assessment team was set up comprising of 21 national experts from the key sector ministries and agencies. Members of the team were trained by 3 international consultants. The knowledge and experience gained by these experts in addition to the coaching and mentoring is critical to future adaptation planning with evidence-based assessments. The multidisciplinary integrated assessment team is currently serving as the backbone for data collection and research for the ongoing risks-based assessments for the NAP project.

At the highest level, the project supported the Executive Director of the EPA to undertake a short term executive certificate training course title “Climate Change and energy: Policymaking for the long term” at Harvard Kennedy School. The program brought together policymakers and corporate leaders from around the world to consider: the facts about climate change and its impacts; potential policies to address climate change; why some governments might choose to address climate change more or less vigorously; and how sub-national governments and non-governmental actors might complement action by national governments. Upon return the training brochures and materials have been shared and discussed with senior staff of the EPA. Such a capacity building at the highest level has been critical in driving inspiration, decision making and innovation at the Agency and can be very useful for sustaining environment and climate actions being implemented.

Challenges

Risks

The key risks identified during year 1 of the project implementation relates to the following:

- Managing relationship with partners is important for project implementation. However, internal politics within some of the agencies tends to impose constraints on project implementation. The project team maintains a regular contact with heads of agencies and continues to explore modalities to enhance cooperation and collaboration on key issues through awareness and consultations
- Misunderstanding among key stakeholders with regard to roles in the project-The project communication and engagement plan provided for clarity and understanding of the various roles and responsibilities to avoid conflicts amongst partners
- Limited political will to support the project-High level political actors both at the level of the executive and legislature were actively engaged beginning with the inception meeting. These engagements need to be sustained during the remaining period of the project implementation
- Poor coordination- A coordination mechanism to steer the NAPs project during implementation was developed. This along with clear project management arrangement has fostered coordination between the project and the various partners.

A detail analysis of the various risks, rating, response measures and status is provided in the Risk Log (Annex I).

Issues

The key issues of concern during the project implementation for 2018 are as follows:

- The project experience significant delays during the first quarter due to the delays in the formation of the new government and appointment of heads of key government agencies such as the EPA that has a critical role to play in the project implementation
- Delays in procurement of consultants. The procurement process was however resolved during the 2nd quarter, which enabled the project to make significant gains in the 3rd quarter of implementation
- The project operated without an M&E Officer due to failure to recruit a competent M&E staff on two separate recruitment processes. This imposed additional burden on the Project Manager who conducted most of the project tasks including managerial and support functions in the absence of the recruitment of the M&E. It is however expected that the recruitment of

the M&E Analyst will be addressed in the coming year to reduce the burden of responsibility on the Project Manager.

- The limited guidance available for NAP project, especially in relations to illegible expense activities posed constraints/delays in implementing certain activities revised in the work plan approved by the board. With more clear guidance and understanding in the coming year, this issue can be resolved.

Lessons Learned

Robust stakeholder's engagement and communication is essential for the project implementation. The current level of momentum in this regard needs to be sustained. The EPA is playing a key role in driving the project and this speaks to national ownership which is important of the project success.

The recruitment of consultants is often challenging due to the short supply of professionals needed for the project. With this experience, the project needs to launch all procurement processes for consultants far in advance to ensure that these exercises can be completed in time to meet deliverable.

During the interim period ahead of the project start, there was agreement between the EPA and UNDP to exercise flexibility in the implementation modality that ensures project activities are not hindered. It is important to ensure that both entities continue to demonstrate cooperation and understanding that can allow for the harmonization of bottlenecks to project implementation.

Future Plans

There is now very clear understanding of the project document as well as allowable expenditures which the NAPs project can cover. The project team will keep track of all project activities with the view of achieving the set end of project targets, which have been clearly articulated with all the project partners. The ongoing collaboration and cooperation will need to be foster to ensure that all partners remained focused on achieving the project results.

Annex

Annex II List of Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOL	Government of Liberia
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
LMA	Liberia Maritime Authority
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Geo-Information Services
MACs	Ministries, Agencies, Commissions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFDP	Ministry of Finance & Development Planning
MLME	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan Action
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NCCCS	National Climate Change Secretariat
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NFAA	National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UL	University of Liberia
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
GCF	Green Climate Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	vulnerability and adaptation assessment

Annex II Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type (equivalent to GCF risk category)	Impact & Probability (equivalent to GCF level of impact + probability of risk occurring)	Countermeasures / Mngt response (equivalent to GCF mitigation measures)	Owner	Status
1	<i>Problems related to involvement and cooperation of stakeholders providing the project team with data</i>	29/5/17	<i>Political and organizational</i>	<i>P = 3 I = 5</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A stakeholder involvement plan will be developed, with clear roles and responsibilities; Clear commitment will be obtained from across government agencies to contribute to data collection and dissemination of data 	<i>Project manager</i>	<i>A draft stakeholder communication and engagement plan has been developed to be reviewed at the coordination meeting. Focal points have been designated from partner MACs</i>
2	Government of Liberia will not have funds to sustain the national arrangements, once the project ends	29/5/17	Financial	<i>P = 1 I = 5</i>	<p>Output 2 under the project will involve formulating mechanisms for scaling up investments and addressing financial gaps. This will guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> awareness raising among decision-makers; outreach to potential donors and private sector investors; securing Ministry of finance as a key government partner; strong partnerships with bi-laterals, private sector, and other entities. 	<i>Project manager</i>	
3	Conflicts among stakeholders with regard to roles in the project	29/5/17	Political and organizational	<i>P = 2 I = 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder involvement will be detailed clearly in stakeholder involvement plan and stakeholders will be held to their roles; lessons learned throughout the project and from similar initiatives supported by UNDP's expanded NAP GSP will be used to adapt the project's approach to stakeholder involvement and consultations; 	<i>Project manager</i>	<p>Stakeholders engagement plan has defined roles for the different actors</p> <p>The communication plan will ensure that stakeholders are adequately informed about project activities</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a timeline will be developed for the Liberia NAP process and updates communicated to stakeholders; • a monitoring process will contribute evidence to report and respond to challenges identified during implementation monitoring the progress of implementation. 		
4	Lack of political will to support the project	29/5/17	Political and strategic	$P = 1$ $I = 4$	<p>The project team will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct awareness raising among key decision-makers; • build on lessons learned during existing adaptation initiatives in the country and the wider NAP GSP country support network; • develop leadership/ champions for change at country-level. • The stakeholder involvement plan, which will be developed, will set out measures to maintain support at the highest-level; and support will be given to the Government of Liberia to organise consultations on project progress at key stages in order to maintain government ownership and interest in the project. Collaboration with other cooperation projects will also help to maintain political visibility at country-level. 	<i>Project manager</i>	At the inception stage of the project, significant awareness has been built amongst stakeholders. The awareness will be enhanced during all project stages while fostering collaboration and partnership amongst project partners and stakeholders
5	Poor coordination	29/5/17	Organizational	$P = 3$ $I = 3$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear Project Management arrangements finalized in the inception phase, including a comprehensive budget and work plan with clear roles, responsibilities, tasks and timeframes for implementation. 	<i>Project manager</i>	A mechanism to steer the NAP project during implementation will be set up at the Tubmanburg meeting on April 14. This will foster coordination amongst the partners
6	Limited capacity within relevant ministries/ insufficient qualified human capacity	29/5/17	Organizational	$P = 3$ $I = 2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus of the project is to strengthen institutional capacity, building on existing initiatives in Liberia. For example: • Output 1 will strengthen institutional frameworks and coordination; • Output 2 will expand the knowledge base 	<i>Project manager</i>	The capacity building component of the project will be launched at the beginning of the next quarter. This will allow for enhancing capacity at the national level

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3 will build capacity for mainstreaming adaptation into planning and budgetary systems 		
7	Excluding any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	29/5/17		P = 2 I = 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project implementing team will conduct real-time monitoring and evaluation of each stakeholder engagement activity to ensure that these processes are fully inclusive. Management processes (e.g. budgets and work plans) will be adjusted should country circumstances prevent any affected stakeholder groups from engaging in the process. 	Project manager	All stakeholders will be involved in project to allow them impact decision making.
8	<i>Secondary activities arising out of this project could lead to unintended social and environmental effects</i>	29/5/17		P = 2 I = 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks from secondary activities will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to mitigate any adverse impacts from this project over the medium-to-long term. Secondary activities will have independent risks but since projects will focus on adaptation and sustainable development, it is not likely that they will have adverse risks and the expected impacts of such projects are currently anticipated to be minor. 	Project manager	Secondary activities are yet to commence

Annex II Financial Section

[Note: All financial data presented in this report are provisional. From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December will be submitted every year no later than 30 June of the following year.]

Table 1: Programme Funding Overview

Core Funding				
Donor	Core Fund			
UNDP				
Non Core Funding				
Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (USD)	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
GCF	USD 1,097,297	USD731,531.00		USD 365,766
Total	USD 1,097,297	USD731,531.00		USD 365,766

Table 2 : Programme Delivery

AWP Output	Budget	Expenditure	% Variance
USD 1,097,297	USD976,000.00	762,180.00	21.9

Table 3: 2014 Financial Performance (Cumulative)

Budget	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
<i>Instruction</i> Show the annual budget here	<i>Instruction</i> Show the expenditure (YTQ)	<i>Instruction</i> Indicate in percentage
USD976,000.00	762,180.00	78.1%

Annex III Media Reports-NAP

<https://medium.com/@UNDP/environment-chief-why-were-prioritizing-climate-governance-in-liberia-25c34b7aa152>

<https://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/liberia-launches-national-policy-and-response-strategy-on-climate-change/>

<https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/need-for-collective-partnership-to-avoid-natural-hazards-stressed/>

<https://frontpageafricaonline.com/environment/liberia-faces-natural-hazards-threat-epa-undp-warn/>

<https://frontpageafricaonline.com/uncategorized/university-of-liberia-to-commence-environmental-studies-soon/>

<https://frontpageafricaonline.com/uncategorized/liberia-51-vulnerable-youth-and-women-trained-in-production-of-energy-efficient-cook-stoves/>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/liberia/integrating-gender-mitigation-climate-change>

<https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/epa-undp-hold-sdgs-training-in-nimba/>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/undp-and-partners-sign-agreement-on-graduate-programme-for-envir.html>

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/liberia-set-launch-national-policy-and-response-strategy-climate-change>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/liberia/liberia-ratifies-paris-agreement-climate-change-milestone-achievement-foster-low>

<https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/undp-equips-epa-monitoring-system/>

<https://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/national-disaster-management-agency-undp-liberia-conduct-training-on-national-disaster-readiness/>

<https://medium.com/@UNDP/environment-chief-why-were-prioritizing-climate-governance-in-liberia-25c34b7aa152>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/epa--undp-launch-a-climate-change-vulnerability-and-risk-assessm.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/liberia-commits-to-ensuring-low-carbon--climate-resilient-develo.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/-we-ve-come-to-teach-othersteam-leader-of-nap-trainees-says.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/collective-actions-needed-to-avert-disasters-in-liberia.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/12-liberians-to-benefit-from-intensive-climate-change-training-i.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/integrating-gender-in-the-mitigation-of-climate-change-.html>

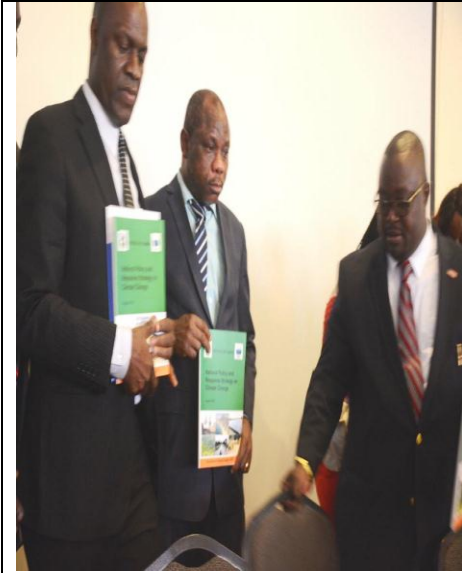
<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/sdgs-climate-change-training-goes-to-nimba.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/undp-and-partners-sign-agreement-on-graduate-programme-for-envir.html>

<http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/liberia-set-to-launch-national-policy---response-strategy-on-cli.html>

Annex III Photos from key events

Left : Climate Change Policy Launch, /**Middle:** Inception Workshop-Cross section of high table guest / **Right:** Inception Workshop Group Photo



Left: University of Liberia High Level Dialogue for setting up graduate program in environmental science; **Middle:** Daisater preparedness training held in partnership with National Disaster Management Agency / **Right:** South-South tour of EPA and members of the legislature-support to the ratification of the Paris Agreement



Left: University of Liberia Curriculum Development Technical Workshop / **Middle:** Gender integration into programme activities training phase I. / **Right:** NAP Capacity building trainees group photo



Training to identify priorities in the agriculture, costal, fisheries, health, from a gender perspective. **Left:** Group Photo/ **Right:** technical session

