

Talking Agribusiness in Liberia Project

Output 6: Event Report

*Reflections on Liberia's Agri-Business And Food
System Projects*



CERATH Development Organisation

June, 2025

This publication is available electronically at:

www.cerathdev.org

For more information on the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia project, contact:

CERATH Development Organisation

7 Baiden Ave 2nd St, Accra.

Tel: 030 294 9725

Email: info@cerathdev.org

Disclaimer

This work was implemented under the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia project as part of the West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP). WACOMP is financed under the 11th European Development Funds (EDF). The views expressed herein are not to be taken to reflect the official position of European Union (EU) or Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP) aims to support a number of selected value chains at national and regional level to promote structural transformation and better access to regional and international markets, while taking into account social and environmental concerns. Its overall objective is to strengthen competitiveness of West African countries and enhance their integration into the regional and international trading system. Specifically, the programme will work to: (i) improve the performance, growth and contribution to industry, regional trade and exports of selected value chains, and (ii) improve the business climate at national and regional levels.

The WACOMP consists of one regional component and sixteen national components (15 ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania)

www.wacomp.ecowas.int

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	iii
ACRONYM.....	iv
BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION.....	I
PROCEEDINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP.....	2
Program Opening, Welcome Address, and Purpose of Gathering.....	2
Opening Remarks from the EU and the Ministry of Agriculture.....	3
Remarks from the European Union.....	3
Remarks from Ministry of Agriculture	4
PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS.....	5
QUESTIONS, ANSWERS AND DISCUSSIONS	8
APPENDIX A: PROGRAMME OUTLINE.....	i
APPENDIX B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	ii

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

CERATH Development Organisation extends profound gratitude to the Almighty for His divine guidance and wisdom in the successful implementation of the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia (TaAL) project. We also extend our heartfelt gratitude to the European Union (EU) for its ongoing funding of the TaAL project under the West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP). Your unwavering support and dedication have been instrumental in advancing our shared vision of transforming Liberia's agricultural sector.

We gratefully acknowledge the Government of Liberia, particularly the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce and Industry, for their essential contributions, support, and attendance at the communication event. We are also grateful to all of the participants of the TaAL 6 communication event for their participation and essential contributions.

We thank all participants who provided valuable information for this research (government institutions, project implementing partners and project beneficiaries). Finally, we want to express our heartfelt appreciation to the research team for their dedicated services. Your collaboration and commitment are the driving forces behind the progress we celebrate today, thank you all.

ACRONYM

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CASTRAP	Cassava Transformation Project
CDA _s	County Development Agendas
CDO	CERATH Development Organisation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LASIP	Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme
NADP	National Agricultural Development Plan
PAPD	Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Plan
TaAL	Talking Agribusiness in Liberia
VC _s	Value Chains
WACOMP	West Africa Competitiveness Programme

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The European Union (EU) through the West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP) has committed funds for the implementation of the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia (TaAL) project. WACOMP aims to strengthen the competitiveness of West African countries and enhance their integration into the regional and international trading system. It consists of one regional and sixteen national components including Liberia. The Liberia national component, the Cassava Transformation Project (CASTRAP), began in 2021.

The Talking Agribusiness in Liberia project is complementary to and implemented along with CASTRAP. The project is focused on the agri-/food business value chain and seeks to disseminate information and raise awareness in Liberia on:

- i. opportunities for business performance and growth (competitiveness),
- ii. regional (trade) integration of Liberia's agri-/food value chains, and
- iii. an improved environment for agri-/food businesses to thrive in accordance with the objective of the WACOMP.

The implementation team is expected to organise six (6) communication events preceded by respective thematic background research on agribusiness topics validated among stakeholders in Liberia. The events are to create platforms for (1) deliberations by stakeholders on the requirements for the competitiveness of agribusinesses in Liberia, regional (trade) integration of Liberia's agribusinesses, and the role of policies and different actors; and (2) participatory forums for key conversations among vital stakeholders and wider audiences toward raising awareness of the opportunities for growing Liberia's agribusiness sector.

The Talking Agribusiness in Liberia (TaAL) project's 6th Communications Event which was hosted online served as a pivotal platform for dialogue, knowledge-sharing, and strategic engagement among key stakeholders in Liberia's agribusiness sector. The 6th and Final Communication event sought to i) provide the platform for disseminating TaAL research findings on the "Contributions of the recently concluded agribusiness and food systems - related projects to the competitiveness of Liberia's agri-/food business value chain" ii) highlight the contributions of projects to the competitiveness and integration of Liberia's agri-/food business value chain within regional and global markets and iii) foster multi-stakeholder collaboration, policy discussions, and actionable recommendations to accelerate agricultural transformation in Liberia.

There were 54 participants who registered for the online communication event from government ministries and agencies, development partners, agricultural associations, agribusiness enterprises, and the media (See Appendix B for the list of participants who registered).

PROCEEDINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP

Program Opening, Welcome Address, and Purpose of Gathering

The welcome address was presented by Leroy N. S. Kanmoh, Country Director for CERATH Development Organisation (CDO) Liberia, who also outlined the purpose of the communication event. He welcomed all participants on behalf of CDO. Leroy N. S. Kanmoh gave a brief overview of the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia (TaAL) project, which is a communication-based initiative aimed at raising public awareness of the potential for business performance and growth, regional trade integration of Liberia's agri-value chain, and a better agribusiness environment. Mr. Kanmoh recognized that throughout the course of the last three years, TaAL project aimed to advance discussion and data regarding the necessary steps to establish a competitive, integrated, and prosperous agribusiness sector in Liberia. According to him, the final product signified not just the end of a project but also the result of a purposeful collaboration centered on six important themes. He added that every theme was chosen based on how well it addressed the structural regulations and difficulties that Liberia's agri-food value chain faced.

Leroy N. S. Kanmoh stated that output one laid the foundation at the beginning of the project by focusing on the potential and reality of youth engagement in agri-business. He added that the study asked the audacious question, "Can youth drive the competitiveness of Liberia's agri-business sector and document the hopes, struggles, and experiences of young people in the country's agri-food systems?" In many respects, the answer was yes, he said, but only if investments, training, and regulations addressed their needs and allowed them to contribute. Additionally, he stated that with output two, the initiative focused on regional integration as seen through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). He hinted that although the agreement had a great deal of potential to increase Liberia's agribusinesses' access to markets, the analysis found a lack of national ratification and low local actor knowledge. He continued by saying that the project work provided vital information about Liberia's engagement level and the need of ratifying the instrument. He recalled that the Liberian government had finally ratified AfCFTA, and that the next step would be to deposit that so that Liberia could be regarded as a full member of the AfCFTA.

With output four, he said, the project took a creative but impactful turn, amplifying the voices of children to reimagine Liberia's food system. He restated that children from certain schools had a vision of what an agribusiness school system would look like if it were sustainable, nourishing, and equitable. According to him, their observations served as a reminder that children were more than just the beneficiaries of food systems; they were also observers, participants, and future leaders whose opinions needed to be considered when plans and policies were made.

He added that output five concentrated on agricultural mechanisation, which is the foundation of productivity. He continued by saying that, using insights from Nimba and Lofa counties, the study

examined how entrepreneurs and private sector players were influencing the adoption of mechanisation in Liberia's rice value chain. He emphasised that to make mechanisation accessible, sustainable, and profitable for smallholders, it needed more than simply equipment; it also needed a workable business plan, service providers, and supporting legislative settings. He reiterated that the last research evaluating the impact of recent agribusiness and food systems-related projects carried out in Liberia, Output Six, brought the project to a close. He stated that the research critically examined the accomplishments of some earlier programs or frameworks, such as the LASIP II, and how investments fitted into the National Agricultural Development Plan's current policies (NADP 2024-2030). He also inquired about the remaining gaps and the steps that were needed to be taken to guarantee that upcoming initiatives have quantifiable effects stressing that output six was a map and a mirror. He mentioned that while output six reflected on lessons learned; it also provided a roadmap for the future, calling for the development of stronger value chains, the strengthening of market ties, and the use of evidence rather than conjecture to direct reform and investment.

On behalf of CERATH Development Organisation, Mr. Kanmoh expressed his sincere gratitude to all those involved in the project including researchers, policymakers, community leaders, entrepreneurs, and development partners. He also expressed gratitude to the European Union for the opportunity. He ended by encouraging everyone to participate with an open mind and contribute all necessary suggestions to be included in the final report.

Opening Remarks from the EU and the Ministry of Agriculture

Remarks from the European Union

Mr. Dimitri de Pues, Private sector development, Attaché EU delegation to Liberia, gave remarks on behalf of the European Union. Mr. Dimitri de Pues began by expressing gratitude to everyone for the opportunity to participate in the fascinating event. He acknowledged that he inherited the initiative from his predecessor and that he was still relatively new to Liberia. He did admit, though, that he was lucky to be able to attend both a virtual session and a physical presentations. He said that the project had been very helpful and fascinating, particularly since agriculture is high on the European Union's agenda and is a component of the global gateway strategy.

According to him, he had been studying several reports that Leroy Kanmoh had previously highlighted on the role of children in agriculture, mechanization in agriculture, access to financing, youth in agriculture, and the potential benefits of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. He emphasized his eagerness to study the final topic, which focused on previous interventions, the current state of agriculture, and its relationship to the overall agenda, to better understand how it might inform the planning of future projects.

Additionally, he mentioned that two days prior, he had signed a 25 million euro private sector development project with his ambassador and the Honourable Minister of Finance. The initiative would examine the value-added chain in the fields of forestry, fisheries, and cassava. He mentioned that his implementation team would be given access to the event's report by CERATH Development Organisation ensuring that, during the initial phase, they thoroughly evaluate the work already completed and the recommendations made in the report.

On behalf of the EU, he once more conveyed his gratitude to CERATH Development Organisation for their extremely important work and reiterated he looked forward to the presentation. Mr De Pues pleaded to be excused after his presentation for another urgent ambassadorial engagement where he needed to attend. He apologized for having to miss the fascinating Question & Answer session. Nonetheless, he expressed his reassurance that CERATH Development Organisation and Leroy will incorporate all feedback and conclusions of the session in the final report. In closing, he conveyed his gratitude and anticipated an engaging discussion and presentation.

Remarks from Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. David K. Akoi who is the Deputy Minister for Planning and Development at Ministry of Agriculture started by briefly introducing himself to the audience and mentioned that he was representing the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, Dr. J. Alexander Nyota. He then expressed his gratitude to the Country Director of CERATH, Mr. Leroy N. S. Kanmoh, for the invitation.

He was excited to learn about CDO's research and noted the impact of the Talking Agribusiness project on the competitiveness of Liberia's agrifood industry and value chains. Furthermore, Mr. Akoi stated that the ministry was very pleased and interested in the research findings. He also mentioned that the ministry looked forward to CERATH sharing a copy of this report. He added that he carefully listened to the day's presentation and was very interested in all the data and insights shared. He emphasized that the ministry was particularly interested because agriculture involves all value chain activities, from production to processing, transportation, and markets. He also mentioned that access to the reports would keep the ministry well informed. On a personal level, Mr. Akoi added that, in his role as Deputy Minister for Planning, the facts in the report would help him make informed decisions about expanding the agri-food system in the country. He further noted that the ministry was pleased with the report and needed a copy to analyze it further to identify areas where the agricultural system could be improved. In conclusion, he thanked everyone for the invitation.

PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey, Project Lead for the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia project, presented the event background research findings on the reflections on Liberia's agribusiness and food systems' projects – contributions to the competitiveness of the agri-/food business value chain. She explained the research's context in relation to the WACOMP and the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia project, which aims to raise awareness of opportunities for competitiveness and regional integration of trade in Liberia's agri-food value chain, as well as to create a better environment for businesses to thrive, in accordance with the WACOMP's goal. She emphasised that the primary objectives of the Talking Agribusiness in Liberia project is to conduct research on six (6) validated agribusiness issues and to plan events to inform stakeholders about study findings and enable stakeholder involvement. According to Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey, the first five event outputs, titled The Status of Youth Engagement in Agribusiness, Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in Liberia-Involvement of Agro MSMEs, Fisherfolk Access to Financial Services in Liberia: A Demand-Side Exploration of Liberia's Agri-/Food Value Chain Financing Space, Children's Perspective on the Liberian Food System and the Role of the Private Sector/Entrepreneurs in Agricultural Mechanisation in Liberia's Rice Value Chain, had already been completed. The Output 6 topic, Reflections on Liberia's Agribusiness and Food Systems' Projects – Contributions to the Competitiveness of the Agri-/Food Business Value Chain, was the topic of discussion.

Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey, mentioned that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector accounted for more than a third (35.78%) of the country's GDP in 2023 and served as the primary livelihood for over 75% of the population. She stressed that the sector is constrained by limited access to inputs (availability, quality, and cost) and extension services, inadequate finance for investments across the value chain, the absence and weak organisation of essential value chain actors and their linkages, restrictive private sector policies, and limited infrastructure. She stated that successive post-conflict governments have sought to develop the sector. Despite challenges and setbacks, she said that there was evidence of ongoing efforts in the agri-food business sector. She mentioned that the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID, 2025-2029), including a National Development Plan, Public Sector Investment Plan (PSIP) and 15 County Development Agendas (CDAs), as well as the National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP, 2024-2030), provided the framework for addressing the challenges of the sector following the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), 2018 – 2023, and LASIP II (2018 – 2022). The TaAL project perceived the end of the previous frameworks, chiefly LASIP II, as an opportunity to study how sector projects implemented under their guidance contributed to the strategic priorities set by the framework, especially in its alignment with the project goal, she stated.

Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stated that the research goal traced the contributions of implemented projects to the competitiveness of Liberia's agri-/food sector, emphasising the second pillar of LASIP II – the development of global value chains and market linkages – directly aligned with the project's goal. She specified three research objectives were namely to i) assess the relevance of implemented sector projects to LASIP II and Liberia's agri-/food business sector, ii) examine how implemented sector projects have addressed the development of global value chains and market linkages in Liberia's agri-/food business sector, and iii) identify potential focal areas for future projects/programmes to enhance the competitiveness and regional trade integration of Liberia's agri-/food value chains.

Under the methodology, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey specified that the study adopted a qualitative methodological approach and utilised primary and secondary data sources. She stated that the study incorporated secondary data sources obtained from online sources. The online sources were from the Liberia Project Dashboard and from google search, she said. She stated that the Liberia Project Dashboard website and Google search provided a list of ongoing and past agribusiness projects in Liberia. She stressed that the projects were chosen based on three main criteria which were that i) the projects were centred on agribusiness, ii) at least in 2018, projects were either completed or still ongoing and iii) projects were not duplicated on the list. She stated that there were 1184 projects on the Liberia Project Dashboard website and 10 on Google, for a total of 1194 projects. Using the criteria stated, she pointed out that 71 projects were selected for analysis. She stated that the 71 projects selected provided data variables on the relevance of projects based on the county distribution, agricultural commodities/value chains targeted, key stakeholders involved in the project and the thematic areas of agricultural transformation.

Aside the secondary data collected on the implemented projects, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stated that a desk review of literature on contemporary agricultural transformation in Africa and related programmes/ policies in Liberia was done. Also, a key informant interview of 8 key stakeholders of Liberia's agri-/food business value chain was conducted. The key informant interview provided data variables for the contributions of implemented projects to strategic priorities of agricultural development in Liberia, strategies for developing global value chains and market linkages in Liberia's agri-/food business value chain and potential focal areas for future projects in Liberia's agri-/food business sector. She mentioned that the key limitations of the study were that the study did not consider projects that ended before 2018 and that there were challenges in getting detailed information on projects online.

Presenting the results of the study, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey started with the county distribution of the projects. She stated that the projects were implemented in all 15 Liberian counties and that about one-fifth (14) of them did not specify their implementation counties. She pointed out that more than 60% of the projects were implemented in more than one county, with nearly one-third (22)

implemented in all 15 counties and that about 30% were executed in two to fourteen counties. After the county distribution of the projects, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey further detailed the relevance of target sector projects to LASIP II and Liberia's agri-/food business sector. She pointed out the agricultural value chains (VCs)/commodities targeted by projects; funding/donor partners and themes as component to be presented.

Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stressed that the VCs are valuable to agricultural households, food security, international trade, economic growth, and the priorities of LASIP II. She stated that the projects were more (70%) likely to target a single agricultural VC/commodity group, with only one (1) targeting all 5 VC groups. She pointed out that the projects targeted food crop (43), cash crop (27), fisheries and aquaculture (21), fruits (9) and livestock (3) VCs and that more than half (43) of the projects targeted food crops, mainly rice, cassava, & vegetables. She stressed that about 70% of the projects (30) that targeted food crops focused on more than one specific value chain, and rice was king, targeted by 40% of the projects in the food crops category. She stated that tree/cash crops, focused on rubber, cocoa, coffee and oil palm and that at least two projects targeting a cash crop were implemented in every county. She stressed that except for Margibi County, where no project focused on coffee was implemented, every county had projects focus on rubber, cocoa, coffee and oil palm crops. With Margibi County among "the most significant coffee regions" in Liberia, she asked what could have accounted for low coffee projects in Margibi, and what it meant for the county's coffee production. Under fisheries and aquaculture, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stated that nearly one-third of the projects targeted fisheries and aquaculture development. In the past, she said that Liberia was a regional centre and the highest-value exporter of fish products. Also, the fisheries sector remained vital for meeting national protein requirements, employment & incomes and contributed about 10% of the agricultural sector's production and 3% of the country's GDP, she said. Under livestock, she stated that only 3 projects targeted the livestock VC, indicating an underrepresentation of the value chain in the sampled projects. She stated that the specific livestock value chains targeted included poultry, piggery, sheep and goat. Under fruits, she stated that 9 projects targeted fruits.

On funding/donor partners, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stated that the EU was a major funding partner in developing Liberia's agri-food business sector during the period under review, based on the number of projects funded and that the EU funded about one-third (24) of the projects. She stressed that other significant funding partners included the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United States Agency for International Development, and the World Bank Group, including the International Development Association and that about 83% (59) of the projects were funded with 100% grants, while less than 3% (2) were financed with 100% loans. She stated that about 14% (10) of the projects were funded with grant and loan components.

On themes, Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stated that several key themes were relevant to agri-/food business development in Africa, and that the African Union's (AU) Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) captured those themes. She stated that the goals of the CAADP, which guided LASIP II (2018 – 2022), included contributing to eliminating extreme hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and increased prosperity in Africa, while LASIP II envisioned an inclusive and sustainable agricultural transformation for Liberia. She stressed that LASIP II aimed at (i) a food and nutrition secure and resilient population, (ii) a diversified economy through robust agricultural value chains, modern industrialisation, increased productivity and incomes, (iii) improved research and extension services support, and (iv) responsible and sustainable management of unique natural resources. She mentioned that the thematic areas in agri-/food business sector development in LASIP II which were support service provision, civil society strengthening, improved productivity, government institutions strengthening and enhanced employability and entrepreneurship had number of projects implemented as 34, 32, 28, 20 and 10 respectively. She ended by saying that the greatest number of projects focused on support services provision, while the fewest focused on employability and entrepreneurship in Liberia's agri-/food business value chain.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS AND DISCUSSIONS

Mohammed Kamara from Agricultural Investment Company appreciated the Ministry of Agriculture and EU for the initiative. He stated that Agricultural Investment Company is one of the major partners of government in the fight against poverty and increasing food availability in Liberia. He asked whether the research visited facilities that were involved in the production of food in Liberia and captured some areas in terms of mitigating to be result-orientated and environmentally friendly. He inquired whether some local institutions were part of the data collections and whether the research was carried on across all 15 counties in Liberia.

Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey stated that the research team took a list of projects implemented in Liberia from 2018 to 2024 on the Liberia project dashboard. She pointed out that the information was validated by key informant interview. She stated that the research team could not engage specific stakeholders or partners because of time constraints. She reiterated that the research was to do more of a documentary study of the projects that have been undertaken in the sector between 2018 and 2024. She stated that the study did not explore food loans.

Eric from Central Bank of Liberia thanked CERATH Development Organisation for the insightful presentation. He asked about the duration of the projects and what led to the implementation of the projects as per the percentages. He inquired why some counties had smaller percentages of projects

while others had larger percentages. He questioned why poor counties like Rivercess County had the least projects and also asked about how the impact of the projects were measured.

Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey reiterated that projects implemented from 2018 to 2024 on the Liberia project dashboard was selected for thematic analysis and that all those projects were not implemented by CERATH Development Organisation. She stated that the choice of projects implemented from 2018 to 2024 was based on the duration of the LASIP II and the Pro Poor Agenda for Development. She further mentioned that the new framework, National Agriculture Development Plan, was county specific and thus addresses the challenge of distribution of projects fairly among counties. She pointed out that the study did not look at the impacts of the various projects.

CLOSING REMARKS

Leroy N. S. Kanmoh, Country Director for CERATH Development Organisation (CDO) Liberia, offered the event's closing remarks. He thanked all of the participants for their valuable feedback and recommendations. He pointed out that their opinions would be used to further improve the research and communication initiative. He stated that the presentation and event report would be publicised and shared with all participants. He ended by saying that participants could reach out to CDO's email (info@cerathdev.org) if they had further questions and comments.

APPENDIX A: PROGRAMME OUTLINE

Time	Main Activity	Responsible Party
9:00 am	Arrival & Set-up	All participants
9:05 am	Opening Prayer	Florence Dzidzor Fleku
9:10 am	Welcome Address & Purpose of Gathering	Lucille Abruquah (On behalf of Leroy N. S. Kanmoh-Country Director, CERATH Liberia).
9:20 am	Opening remarks from the European Union Delegation	Dimitri DE PUES Attaché, Private Sector Development, Financial Instruments and Trade EU Delegation to Liberia
	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Hon. Jekeh Forkpa Koiyan, Asst. Minister for Small Business Administration, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
9:30 am	Statement by the Ministry of Agriculture	Dr. J. Alexander Nuetah Minister, Ministry of Agriculture
9:40	Presentation of findings from the research on “Contributions of Recently Concluded Agribusiness and Food Systems-Related Projects to the Competitiveness of Liberia’s Agri-/Food Business Value Chain”	Maame Kyerewaa Brobbey, Project Lead, Talking Agribusiness in Liberia Project
10:30 am	Questions & Answers	Jacqueline Ninson
11:00 am	Closing remarks (CERATH Development Organization)	Paa Kofi, Director for West Africa
11:10 am	Closing prayer	Portia Cofie

APPENDIX B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Organisation
1	Abdulai Massaquoi	CERATH Development Organisation
2	Agnes Fred	Women in Agriculture for Sustainable Development
3	Amos Twehway Sawmadal	
4	Andrew Tehmeh	Street Child of Liberia
5	Annette Brima-Davis	Ministry of Health
6	Arthur R.M. Becker	Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia
7	Asa David Chon	ForumCiv
8	Borwen Levi Sayon	The Nature Compact
9	Bunmi Jegede	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
10	Cecil S. Wilson	Universal Outreach Foundation
11	Christian Cleon	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
12	Deontee T King-Sackie	Niras/ Agence Française de Développement (AFD)/ European Union (EU)
13	Dimitri De Pues	European Union (EU) Delegation
14	Dorothy Dormenyo	AddowilcO
15	Ebenezer Saygba	Grand Gedeh University College
16	Emmanuel Kapee	Catholic Relief Services
17	Ezekiel Z Dolo	Forestry Training Institute (FTI)
18	Ezekiel Z Dolo	Forestry Training Institute (FTI)
19	Florence Dzidzor	CERATH Development Organisation
20	Gladys T. Gborie	CERATH Development Organization
21	Hega Gaye	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
22	Hubert Charles	Welthungerhilfe
23	Isaac Vah Tukpah, Jr.	Lake Piso Solutions
24	Jackson S. Nobeh	Partners in Development (PADEV)
25	Jaheim T. Tumu	FrontPageAfrica
26	James S. Dolo	Central Agricultural Research institute (CARI)
27	Jefferson Kambo	Central Bank of Liberia

No.	Name	Organisation
28	Jekeh forkpa Koiyan	Ministry of commerce & industry
29	Jethro Zawolo	Jhpiego
30	Joanna M	
31	John Solunta Smith	UN Women
32	Jonathan Yiah	Sustainable Development Institute
33	Joseph .orris	National Cassava Sector Coordinating Committee
34	Katelyn Runyan-Gles	
35	Laura Todescato	
36	Maria Winnubst	
37	Marita Stromsem	Mission Allinace
38	Matthew Williams	Society For the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL)
39	Mercy Gichuhi	savethechildren
40	Michael F. Garbo	Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia
41	Morne van der Linde	European forest institute
42	Mulbah Yorgbor	Grass Root VSLA Apex Organization
43	Nelson kanmoh	CERATH Development Organisation (CDO)
44	Octavius Quarbo	Palladium
45	Oliver Subah	Central Agricultural Research Institute
46	Paul L.S. Nabieu	Lofa County University
47	Prue Clarke	New Narratives
48	Ramon Garway	UN WOMEN
49	Saeed A. Bantie	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
50	Shadi Saleh	Caspian Holdings
51	Sylvester W Taylor	GREEN23 I
52	Tandiwe Mugombi	Welthungerhilfe
53	Williametta Jabbah	Liberia Broadcasting System
54	Zargou Elijah Whapoe	National Climate Change Secretariat/EPA



The West Africa Competitiveness Programme aims to support a number of selected value chains at national and regional level to promote structural transformation and better access to regional and international markets, while taking into account social and environmental concerns. The WACOMP consists of one regional component and sixteen national components (15 ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania)

www.wacomp.ecowas.int

Disclaimer

This work was developed by CERATH Development Organization as part of the West Africa Competitiveness programme (WACOMP). The West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP) is financed under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF). The views expressed herein are not to be taken to reflect the official position of the EU or ECOWAS