

Project Number: 200395 | Project Category: **Country Programme**

Project Approval Date: November 13, 2012 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2013

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2013 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme – Liberia (2013–2017)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Liberia, Republic of (LR)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Republic of Liberia is a low-income and food-deficit country with a population of over 4 million. According to the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, Liberia was ranked 177 out of 188 countries, falling within the category of countries scoring lower Human Development Index.

The effects of the second civil war (1999–2003) in Liberia were catastrophic. UNDP estimates the conflict left 250,000 people dead and saw a third of the population flee to neighbouring countries. The country's economy was left in ruins, and basic infrastructure and services that existed before the civil wars are lacking at present. The development needs of Liberia are therefore tremendous. While improving the health and education systems are urgent priorities, further challenges have also developed after the war. In 2014, an outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Guinea quickly spread into Liberia. With almost 4,000 deaths to date, Liberia had the highest Ebola death toll in West Africa. Liberia's weak, post-conflict medical infrastructure has been stretched to breaking point, and basic healthcare is now scarce.

A World Bank study revealed that low global commodity prices and post-Ebola decline in official aid inflows significantly affected the Liberian economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015 was stagnant, compared to 0.7 percent in 2014, due to the continued decline in the extractive industry, iron ore and rubber, which have been the main drivers of economic growth in recent years. The average inflation rate decreased from 9.9 percent in 2014 to 7.7 percent in 2015.

The majority of Liberians, mainly women, depend on agriculture-related activities for livelihoods. Trade, commerce, household care and professional areas like health care and education required the involvement of women. Women

were disproportionately affected by both the civil war and the Ebola outbreak.

An estimated 16 percent of Liberians are food insecure; with about 52,000 households being severely food insecure. Malnutrition remains a serious public health and a socio-economic problem affecting mostly children and women (Demographic and Health Survey, 2013). According to the 2016 National Nutrition and Mortality Survey, the national prevalence of stunting is 32.1 percent, considered "serious" by World Health Organization (WHO) standards. The national prevalence of underweight among children under five is 14.7 percent, considered "precarious" according to the WHO classification.

Primary school net enrolment rates are still very low, despite an increase from 20 percent in 2013 to 27 percent in 2014. The increase in the annual enrolment rate is slightly higher for girls (8 percent) as compared to boys (7 percent) (2014). Despite this positive trend, girls face greater obstacles to enrol and are at a greater risk of not completing basic education. Especially girls in grades 4-6 are at risk to drop out of school due to early marriage, pregnancy and economic reasons.

HIV prevalence is 2.1 percent according to the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The HIV prevalence in women is higher – 2.4 percent versus 1.8 percent registered for men – revealing women's higher vulnerability. The difference in HIV prevalence between women and men is particularly strong in the younger age groups (15-24 years), with HIV prevalence among women nearly three times higher than in men.

According to the 2016 National Morbidity and Mortality survey, the national prevalence of acute malnutrition (global, moderate and severe) is 3.9 percent with 3.1 percent of moderate acute malnutrition and 0.8 percent of severe acute malnutrition [1].

[1] UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children and Women, 2016.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Through its Country Strategy (2013–2017), WFP continued to support the Government's vision of a hunger free Liberia as indicated in national planning documents such as the 2013 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Agenda for Transformation, known as the Liberia's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2012–2017). WFP aims to enhance safety nets with a two-fold approach: i) strengthening food and nutrition security through school meals, livelihoods promotion (support smallholder farmers produce more and sell the surplus for income generation) and social protection measures; and ii) strengthening Liberia's capacity to implement hunger solutions. Key to this approach is WFP's support to the strengthening of government's capacity in undertaking a diagnostic assessment through the Liberia Zero Hunger Strategic Review. The main focus lies on Liberia's food and nutrition needs and on the upcoming challenges to attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero-Hunger, by 2030.

WFP's strategy in Liberia is in accordance with the Agenda for Transformation 2012–2017 that was formulated in 2012 and in line with the objectives of the 2016 Zero Hunger Strategic Review. WFP's activities account for 60 percent of investments in the social protection sector, being the leading provider of productive safety net interventions. WFP is the Convener (Chair) for pillar II (Sustainable Economic Development) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In addition, WFP is the Lead in the Social Protection Outcome Working Group under Pillar III (Human Development) of the United Nations One Programme.

WFP projects are geared towards improving food security, competitive value chains and market linkages and land and water resource development. All WFP projects are aligned to the Government of Liberia agenda in order to strengthen social safety nets and transformation to Zero Hunger through the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP). The investment focuses on mitigating the impact of domestic price rises, ensuring consistent supply of food commodities, maintaining access to food and improving nutritional well-being of vulnerable populations through provision of safety nets. Furthermore, LASIP promotes rapid domestic food production through the use of technology and innovation.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued to support the fight against hunger by strengthening social and productive safety nets and increasing the capacities for effective coordination of the food security, nutrition sector and supply chain management. Moreover, strategic partnerships with key institutions and smallholder farmers were strengthened and expanded, including partnership with the Ministry of Health in order to support the nutritional needs of people.

WFP's support to refugees from Cote d'Ivoire was re-designed to encourage voluntary repatriation or local integration wherever feasible.

The objectives of the activities implemented under the Country Programme 200395, PRRO 200550, Special Operation 200926 and the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund 200858 are summarised below:

Country Programme 200395 (2013–2017), approved budget of USD 85,515,900, supported the production and consolidation of social safety nets through school meals and nutrition support, developed government capacity for sustainable management of social safety net programmes and reduced food insecurity in vulnerable rural communities.

PRRO 200550 (2011–2015), approved budget of USD 35,867,715, assisted food-insecure refugees from Cote d'Ivoire living in three camps through provision of general food distributions.

Special Operation 200926, approved budget of USD 4,935,160, provided logistics and capacity development support for the humanitarian community's response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in Liberia.

The United Nations Human Security Trust Fund, with a total approved budget of USD 425,637, supported the implementation of innovative approaches for the development of agricultural value chains and focused on enhancing the capacity of vulnerable smallholder farmers with strong emphasis on women empowerment.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The constrained funding landscape in Liberia remained one of the biggest challenges in 2016. Of the three projects (Country Programme 200395, PRRO 2005500 and Special Operation 200926), only the Special Operation 200926 as well as the nutrition and the Livelihood Assets and Market Promotion (LAMP) activities of the Country Programme received contributions. Overall, PRRO was 54.7 percent resourced against its USD 35.9 million requirement. Against the 2016 requirement, PRRO received no contribution and had to rely on resources carried over from 2015, and on a 2016 multilateral allocation of USD 0.4 million equivalent to 8.2 percent of the 2016 needs.

Contributions received in 2016 for the Country Programme were equivalent to only 30.45 percent of the 2016 requirement. Apart from contributions earmarked to nutrition intervention and LAMP activities, there were no directed contributions for school meals programme in 2016.

The special operation, formulated for the six months covering January to June 2016, was 93.1 percent funded.

Social Safety nets through school meals remained the largest activity of the Country Programme over the last three years with funding from a McGovern-Dole Food for Education multi-year grant which comes to an end in July 2017. However, the innovative multi-sectorial (United Nations inter-agency) Home Grown School Meals Programme remained entirely unfunded. The second key activity under the social safety nets was the nutrition intervention. Until October 2016, when WFP entered into partnership with the Ministry of Health to implement a Global Fund-financed project on HIV and tuberculosis (TB), the nutrition intervention was entirely unfunded. The new fund received from the Global Fund will aim to improve nutritional status of people affected by HIV and TB, and to promote treatment adherence and increase voluntary counselling and testing coverage. The target groups will be food insecure HIV clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), TB patients on directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS), treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) clients including their affected households.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP interventions contributed to meeting the overall objectives of strengthening safety nets, by improving agricultural infrastructures, developing capacity of targeted households, and boosting production and marketing in order to increase income and enhance food security. Achievements included improved marketing of local production and purchase of food commodities for home-grown school meals; increased income for farmers and improved food security through support to smallholder farmers.

The school meals programme improved enrolment and attendance, and reduced drop-out rates in 2016 compared to the pre-Ebola period, as is evident from the November 2016 outcome monitoring conducted by WFP. Girls' take-home rations encouraged parents to send girls to school. As a result, the school enrolment gap between girls and boys narrowed considerably, with girls' enrolment surpassing that of boys in a number of schools.

Under the PRRO, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly continued to assist refugees from Cote d'Ivoire residing in government-designated camps while durable solutions were sought for the repatriation of the refugees. However, the funding shortage led to reduction of rations during project implementation.

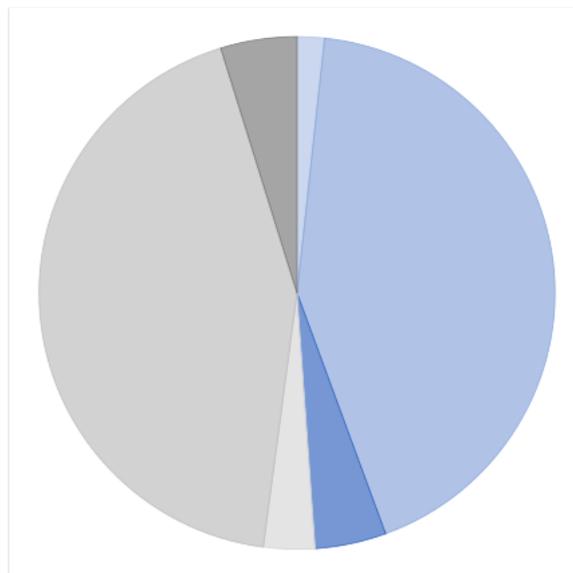
The Special Operation facilitated the provision of transportation and storage of cargo; storage facilities were constructed in various locations in Liberia to provide storage for humanitarian supplies and to build government storage capacity; heavy duty and light trucks and power generators for logistics bases were handed over to Government; government staff was trained in supply chain best practices; and the Logistics Hub at the Roberts International Airport was handed over to the Liberia Revenue Authority.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	5,816	10,952	16,768
Children (5-18 years)	145,335	146,763	292,098
Adults (18 years plus)	15,167	16,255	31,422
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	166,318	173,970	340,288

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)
-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,582	503	1,477	210	168	7,939
Single Country PRRO	909	105	238	179	17	1,448
Total Food Distributed in 2016	6,491	608	1,715	388	185	9,387

Supply Chain

The logistics infrastructure of WFP Liberia has existed for over 25 years in the country as set up to respond to emergencies. The Logistics Base situated inside the Port of Monrovia is the main hub that supports all operations in the country, complemented by logistics assets in three sub-offices located in the central and southeastern parts of the country.

In 2016, the Liberia country office merged two units, the Procurement and Logistics, into the Supply Chain Unit in alignment with corporate architecture in order to improve efficiency in decision making. The Unit promoted internal, external and cross functional training sessions for six local processing experts to employ the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS). Five of these experts provided technical support to other country offices during emergencies.

Considering the seasonal rainfall patterns in the country, the Unit launched an extensive commodity pre-positioning initiative that covered the supply requirement for vulnerable and inaccessible locations. Buffer stocks cover, on average, six months to secure distributions during the rainy season. The Unit also ensured that commodity post-delivery losses remained below 1 percent, in accordance with the acceptable corporate target of 2 percent.

The special operation was set up to ensure that the knowledge gains of the Ebola response were sustained, particularly after the Logistics Cluster was deactivated. Through the Special Operation, 25 government staff were trained for 10 months in supply chain operations management, working alongside WFP staff during this period. All the Forward Logistic Bases set up for the Ebola response were handed over to the government and are being managed by the WFP-trained staff located around the country. The transfer of responsibilities was accompanied with physical hand-over of assets like DAF trucks and light vehicles to the Government.

The operation experienced a number of challenges including: poor road network, coupled with massive flooding which at one time blocked access to the international airport. The primary route connecting larger parts of the country is not paved or maintained and as such, this resulted into one of the worst road inaccessibility in over seven years with significant portion of population being cut off.

Following the draw-down of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the challenge of securing fuel in remote locations is arising.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	104	301	405
Iodised Salt	70	-	70
Rice	2,306	3,790	6,097

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Vegetable Oil	198	-	198
Total	2,678	4,091	6,769
Percentage	39.6%	60.4%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	321
Rice	300
Split Peas	144
Vegetable Oil	118
Total	884

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, two centralised evaluations were carried out by the Office of Evaluation: one for PRRO 200550 in March and another for Regional EMOP 200761 in April. Moreover, four outcome monitoring exercises were carried out for the PRRO 200550, and the school meals component of the Country Programme in June, July, August and December.

Recommendations from the evaluation and the outcome monitoring exercises across all projects were implemented by the country office. Notably, eight recommendations from the centralised PRRO evaluation, five from the centralised EMOP evaluation and 97 from routine process and outcome monitoring evaluations performed by field offices.

The key implementation action points from the PRRO evaluation included the in-depth vulnerability assessment for refugees that was conducted in August 2016. This assessment further recommended the formulation of an “Operational Plan” for a smooth phasing out of the refugee operation which was immediately implemented in the same month. Furthermore, the same assessment recommended “targeting of most vulnerable refugees and lobbying for Government, donors and other humanitarian partners support for improving refugees’ livelihoods”. The re-targeting was implemented in September 2016 and the awareness raising was ongoing up to December 2016.

One overall recommendation emerged was the need to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system at country level. As a result, the country office recruited an international United Nations Volunteer with expertise in M&E to lead the strengthening of the M&E system. Supported by the WFP regional bureau in Dakar and Headquarters, the M&E system was re-organised and now provides timely and good quality information. Additionally, many useful M&E data analysis packages have been introduced.

Limited accountability and transparency to beneficiaries was identified in one of the evaluation recommendations. An action plan for rectifying this gap was swiftly implemented with support from the regional bureau in Dakar by establishing a mobile phone-based complaints/feedback system in October 2016. A similar system introduced in 2014 worked efficiently during the Ebola virus disease emergency operation and resulted in addressing effectively beneficiaries’ complaints.

Process monitoring of the pilot Home Grown School Meals activity in 2016 found that aggregation and delivery of food commodities to programme schools was a challenge to farmers and farmer organizations. This encouraged the cooperating partner to commit additional resources to facilitate aggregation and transport of commodities. To mitigate this, it was recommended to profile all farmers and farmers’ organizations participating in the pilot Home Grown School Meals as a way of identifying those with the capacity to aggregate and transport commodities to final distribution sites.

It is worth noting that the Government of Liberia, particularly the ministries of education and agriculture, registered a highly positive feedback for the Home Grown School Meals activity because it increased the demand for locally produced food commodities, thereby boosting local production and increasing income of smallholder farmers. Monitoring reports also found that schoolchildren in the pilot Home Grown School Meals schools are happy to consume the locally produced food commodities as it offers them the choice to diversify their diet.

Trust Fund and Bilateral Project activities empowering local communities

WFP Liberia implemented two extra-budgetary projects in 2016: United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNHSTF) and Japanese Bilateral Project.

UNHSTF is a 36-month joint project "UN Human Security Initiative in the Most Neglected Communities" ending October 2017. Valued at USD 425,673 and targeting 6,000 beneficiaries, the goal of the project is to enhance the human security of some of the most vulnerable populations in the southeastern region of Liberia. This pilot initiative identified key actions in order to address the challenges faced by the affected populations. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the primary objective was to enhance food security and strengthen the internal governance structures of targeted local communities and women farmer groups. The project implemented two activities: food assistance for assets (FFA) and Community Grain Reserves (CGR) in four counties (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee).

Achievements include: established all 40 planned CGRs; trained women in organizational development and CGR management; supported (with FAO) cultivation of 90 ha of lowland farmland; conducted vulnerability and food security assessment in the target communities; and linked targeted farmers to WFP local food procurement initiative, with local farmers earning USD 17,500 from 25 mt sold to WFP.

However, there were some constraints, challenges and lessons learned. The involvement of the key partners at local level was the main input for the success of the project along with the sense of ownership that the communities demonstrated by rehabilitating plots despite the delays in food distribution.

The Japanese Bilateral Project 200541 is a community-based regional project covering Liberia gearing towards sustainable food security of smallholder rice producers in recovery and development phase in West Africa. It runs from April 2013 to June 2017 and is valued at USD 1,385,109, targeting 450 beneficiaries. It involves mainly FFA activities in support of lowland rice cultivation. The long-term objective is to support national programmes fighting poverty and food insecurity. The short-term objectives are to improve physical infrastructures for rice production and food security, increase beneficiary households' incomes and reinforce the capacity of target groups, especially women's groups.

Key achievements were as follows: developed/rehabilitated 106 ha of lowlands out of which 92 percent was cultivated due to late completion after the regular planting season. The project reached 90 percent of planned beneficiaries during the reporting period, provided targeted communities with assorted tools, seeds and fertiliser/chemicals and linked farmers to markets enabling them to sell surplus food, thereby boosting their income.

The main challenges faced in the implementation of the Trust Fund and Bilateral project were: lack of clarity among stakeholders about project implementation methodologies; low community ownership of assets created; low level of coordination by the Ministry of Agriculture; and land tenure and labour issues.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The Country Programme is aligned with the Government's Medium-Term Development plan, "The Agenda for Transformation 2012–2017" and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the objectives are to:

- Strengthening social safety nets through school meals and nutrition support;
- Promote productive safety nets and reduce food insecurity in vulnerable rural communities through sustainable livelihood options; and
- Develop national capacity for sustainable management of social safety net programmes.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,593,564
Direct Support Costs	29,185,877
Food and Related Costs	37,835,452
Indirect Support Costs	5,594,498
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	9,306,509
Total	85,515,900

Project Activities

The WFP school meals programme is the largest social safety net in Liberia. In early 2016, WFP and the Government of Liberia expanded the daily meals programme from 127,000 to 300,000 children in nine counties. WFP also provided take-home rations of food items including oil and rice for over 4,000 girl students around Liberia. WFP and partners in June 2016 launched the pilot phase of the Home-Grown School Meals Programme in the country with the aim of gradually replacing the traditional school meals programme.

- **Daily hot meals**

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In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP provided daily nutritious meals to primary school students to reduce short-term hunger and improve attention span in class. WFP supported more than 1,000 primary schools in nine food-insecure counties that have the lowest enrolment, highest drop-out and repetition rates, widest gender disparities and high stunting levels. WFP worked with partners such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the home grown school feeding to source the food items in Liberia as part of a combined drive to make it sustainable;

- **Take-home rations**

: WFP provided take-home rations of rice and vegetable oil to girls in upper primary grades in counties where gender disparities are highest. The rations represented an extra incentive to improve attendance and reduce drop-out among girl students in grades 4-6 in WFP-supported schools;

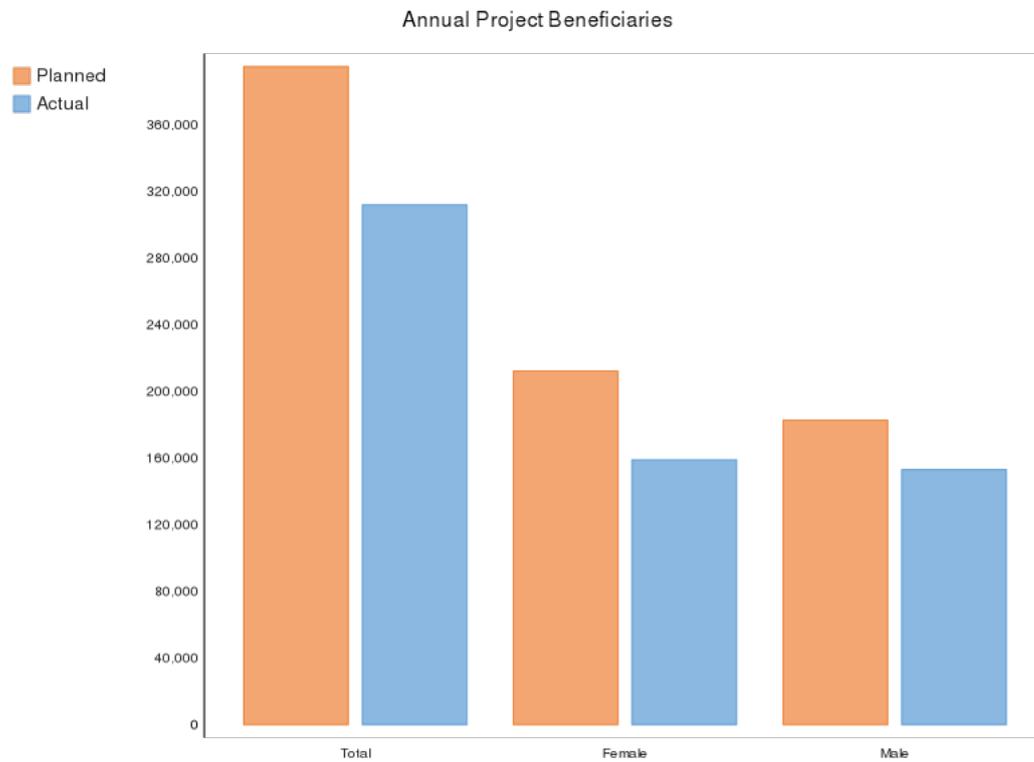
- **Capacity development**

: WFP invested in capacity development to assist the Government in designing and managing nationally owned hunger solutions. In 2016, WFP and the Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Education, trained around 1,700 government staff, parents-teacher association (PTA) members, school meals managers and cooks, on school meals management, monitoring and evaluation, nutrition and gender; and

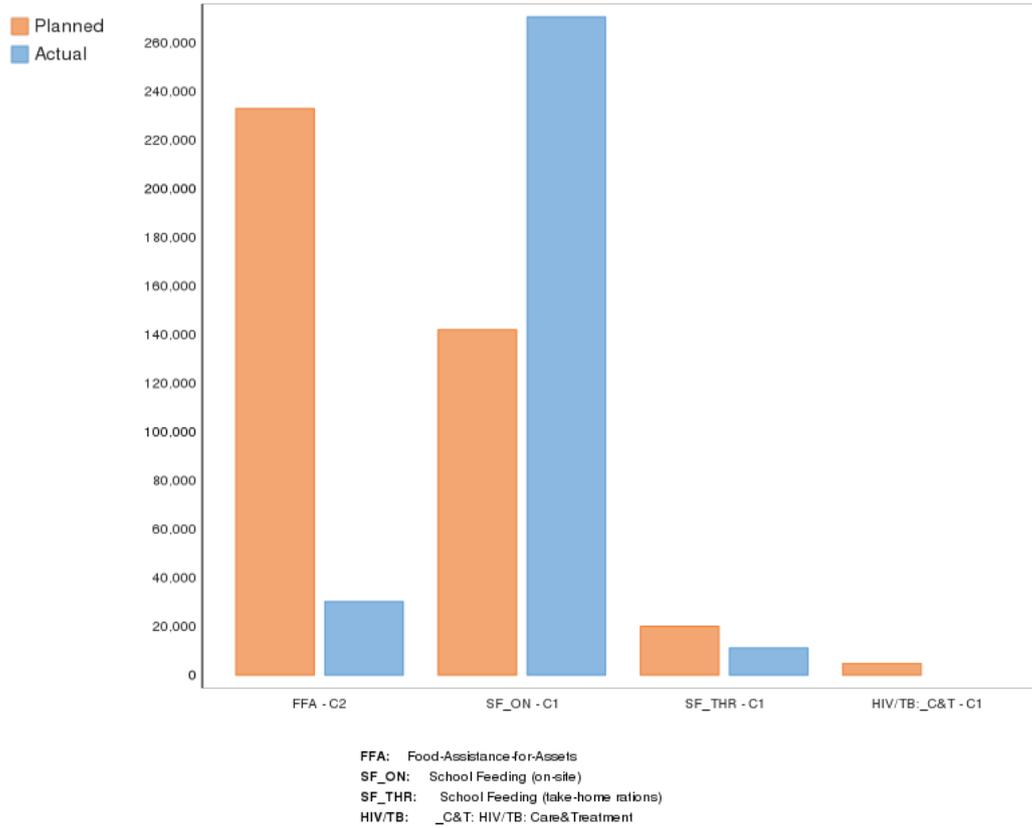
• **Complementary interventions**

: WFP partnerships ensured an essential package of complementary activities that are also provided through the school meals platform. These included: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), HIV/AIDS awareness-raising, school gardens and environmental conservation. By collaborating with relevant partners, including the ministries of education, agriculture, health and the environmental protection agency, UNICEF and FAO, WFP can achieve better outcomes for the children.

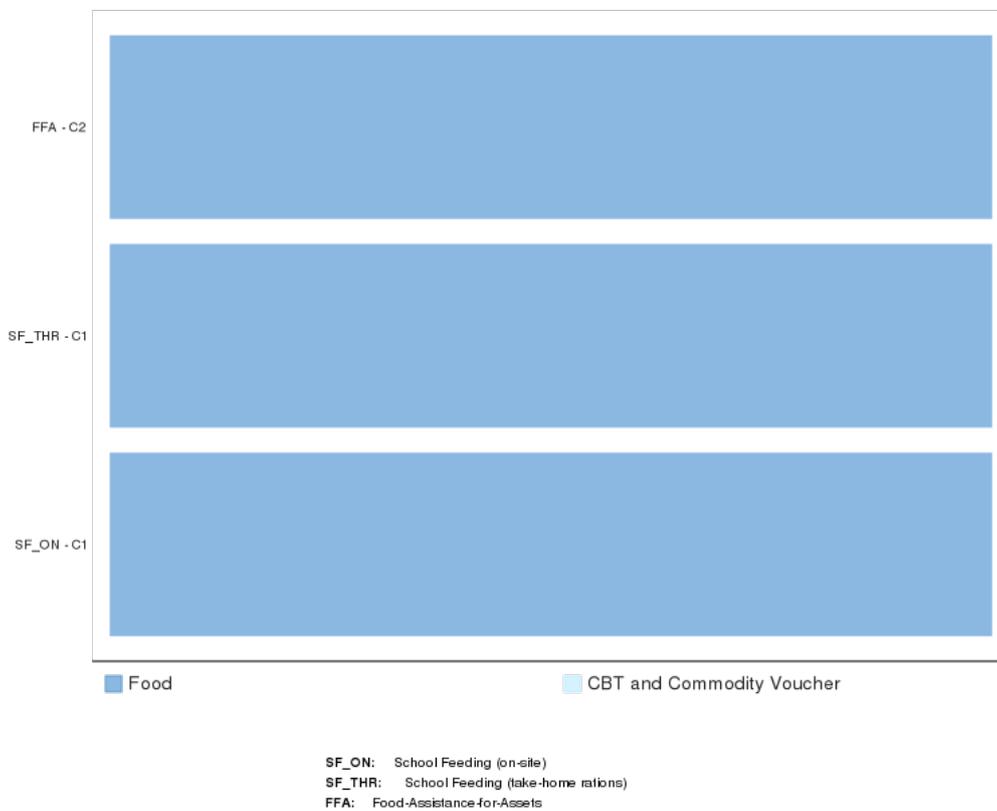
To promote productive safety nets and sustainable livelihoods, WFP interventions focused on Livelihood Assets and Market Promotion (LAMP) to enhance resilience of rural communities to economic shocks such as by establishing community grain reserves (CGRs), and stimulating agricultural production through development and rehabilitation of productive assets such as farm-to-market roads, bridges and lowland rice fields. Activities also included linking farmers' organizations to markets under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) model. LAMP activities were implemented in four counties with high food insecurity during the lean season (Bong, Gbarpolu, Lofa and Nimba) and four with chronic food insecurity (Bomi, Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee).



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS			
Bulgur Wheat	2,819	2,070	73.4%
Corn Soya Blend	230	210	91.3%
Iodised Salt	107	168	156.5%
Olive Oil	33	-	-
Rice	1,118	3,330	297.9%
Split Lentils	24	24	100.5%
Split Peas	919	1,405	152.8%
Sugar	23	-	-
Vegetable Oil	302	488	161.4%
Subtotal	5,575	7,694	138.0%
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS			
Rice	3,941	182	4.6%
Split Peas	451	48	10.6%
Vegetable Oil	36	15	41.4%
Subtotal	4,428	245	5.5%
Total	10,003	7,939	79.4%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS			
Cash	600,000	-	-
Total	600,000	-	-

Operational Partnerships

WFP collaborated with the United Nations (UN) system, the Government, cooperating partners and donors. Partnership was defined by the scope and nature of WFP activities in reference to the partner's own area of work. WFP worked with the UN system at the level of the UN Country Team and other inter-agency coordination sub-groups in ensuring proper collaborative implementation of activities in alignment with WFP strategic objectives and pillars 2, 3 and 4 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). WFP delivered its programmes in support of the Government of Liberia's development plans as embedded in the Agenda for Transformation. WFP worked with three cooperating partners at field level ensuring the day-to-day implementation

of activities, directly relating to farmers, school meals, capacity development and local authorities. The donor community supported WFP interventions with the provision of financial resources in the enhancement of the country's socio-economic and physical institutions and infrastructure.

In 2016, the country office maintained partnerships through Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with key government line ministries such as health, agriculture, internal affairs and education, and also with UN agencies – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – for the implementation of nutrition, food security, market price monitoring, emergency preparedness, school meals and two joint programmes such as rural women's economic empowerment and Human Security Trust Fund supported project.

The Government of Liberia has identified school meals programme as one of the activities for strengthening safety nets in the country. The MOU between WFP and the Government of Liberia, represented by the Ministry of Education, covered the implementation of school meals in nine of the 15 counties. It also intended to improve systems, enhance resilience and strengthen the Ministry's capacity both at national and local levels for a transitional takeover of the implementation of a government-own school meals programme as a basis for sustainability. A Joint work/action plan is developed at the beginning of each year between WFP and the Government to operationalize the MOU.

The partnership, which designed the school meals policy in past years, involved the participation of key government ministries – health, agriculture, internal affairs, gender – on how school meals programme can be used as a platform to improve access to markets, increase and improve local production, especially for local women farmers, and integration of livelihood activities.

In 2016, the partnership led to the launching of the pilot phase of the Home Grown School Meals Programme in six schools in Nimba county. In November, the number of pilot schools was increased to 12, by adding six additional schools. WFP built a partnership with a local women's organization, the Centre for Women Agriculture Programme, to monitor and supervise the implementation of Home Grown School Meals Programme in the 12 schools.

WFP is also in partnership with two non-governmental organization (NGOs), CATALYST and Emma Smith Foundation, for the implementation of livelihood activities. These partnerships are supporting capacity development (human and materials) for local farming groups that include women organizations involved in lowland development and rehabilitation of rice and other vegetables production.

Performance Monitoring

In 2016, WFP Liberia country office monitored the school meals programme, and achieve 90 percent of the planned visits.

Monitoring Plans and tools were developed, implemented and reviewed periodically and issues arising from the monitoring findings were addressed effectively. In 2016, WFP Liberia rolled out the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) in all the sub-offices. COMET fostered the quality of reporting and proper handling of the output data. COMET offered WFP the single platform for combining operational data in order to support streamline of operational plans, design and reporting of the project output and outcome data.

A Beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism was also put in place to provide means for beneficiaries to call in and request for information about the project or provide complaints about the project at field level.

There were monthly process and output monitoring for all the activities. Two outcome post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were conducted during the year. As compared to previous years, there was a significant increase in the number of monitoring visits to final distribution points.

Open Data Kit (ODK), a mobile technology that is used to facilitate the collection of real time data, was used for the outcome data collection. A random selection of 30 percent of the schools in each county was targeted for the 2016 school meals outcome monitoring. Analysis of the school outcome monitoring revealed an increase in attendance and enrolment rate by 89 percent.

Results/Outcomes

In 2016, the Country Programme activities comprised of school meals, take-home rations for girls, Livelihood Assets and Market Promotion (LAMP) and capacity strengthening for national and sub-national institutions.

There was an increase in number of targeted schools in 2016 by more than 100 percent with an increase to 89 percent in overall enrolment rate compared to 85 percent in 2015. Drop-out rate decreased to 15 percent from 18 percent in 2015. Average attendance rate of student who benefited from hot meal was over 97 percent in 2016 as compared to 86 percent in 2015. Nearly 99 percent of the targeted girls benefited from the take-home rations. One hundred percent of planned 300 energy efficient stoves were provided to targeted schools.

Nearly 97 percent of the food commodities planned for hot meal was distributed while take-home ration initiative achieved 127 percent of commodities planned. The over achievement in take-home rations was due to management's decision to increase the rations in this category in order to absorb excess commodities carried over from the EMOP.

The pilot Home Grown School Meals Programme attracted government interest because it stimulates local production, creates demand for locally produced food and boosts national pride for depending on its own produce to feed schoolchildren.

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and other development partners, WFP supported the Government to strengthen its capacity in Emergency Preparedness and Response at national and sub-national levels. A key achievement during this period was the Government endorsement of the National Disaster Management Policy and the enactment of a law establishing the National Disaster Management Agency in Liberia.

WFP also supported the Government of Liberia in strengthening the capacity of the 98 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) sites including site counsellors, ART/TB clinicians, ART/TB programme county coordinator, ART programme clinical mentors, county nutrition supervisors, and county monitoring and evaluation officers. The trainings provided practical guidance for the planning and implementation of the nutrition support as part of the treatment, care and support programmes for people living with HIV.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender disparity continues to pervade the wider Liberian society across the various political, social economic spheres. Women and girls have limited access to developmental opportunities due to historical social structures and sustained post-civil war effects. Although the national net enrolment rate for girls is 26.9 percent and 26.5 percent for boys, in several counties there is significant discrepancy between the numbers of boys and girls that attend school. In River Cess, Grand Kru, River Gee, Gbarpolu, Sinoe and Bong counties the discrepancy is over 55 percent in comparison with the boy students enrolment rate. The main barriers to education include poverty, low education levels of heads of households, the late age of children's entry into school, a high percentage of single-parent households (often headed by women) and low income opportunities. Gender disparity remains an issue of concern, with girls facing greater obstacles to enrol and at a greater risk of not completing basic education. Thirty (30) percent of the population never attended school, with almost three times more women (51.7 percent) than men (18.1 percent) having no formal education at all.

Through the school meals programme, WFP continued to provide the monthly take-home rations for adolescent girls thus directly contributing to improving gender parity in primary schools supported by WFP. Although WFP targeted 5,000 beneficiaries for the monthly take-home rations, only about 60 percent of the girls were provided with the rations due to the few number of schools and girls meeting the criteria (schools with higher than 15 percent gender parity).

Under the Livelihood Assets and Market Promotion (LAMP), resilience to seasonal shocks was strengthened for members of 13 women groups and their households (12,000 community members) through the establishment and self-management of Community Grain Reserves (CGRs) and other post-harvest loss prevention activities. Over 85 percent of CGR members (about 2,300 women) managed to access grain credit facility and successfully repaid with modest interest rates. All the members of CGRs, as a result of training and participation in the CGRs, developed capacities in agriculture value chains and trading.

It was not possible to achieve the 50 percent target set for women in leadership position on food management committees for both school meals and LAMP project sites. Although the number of women on these committees have increased compared to previous years, they still remain in lower level positions as most of them prefer their men counterparts occupying the higher decision-making positions which are usually associated with someone who is literate.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2016, WFP continued to apply a two-pronged approach in ensuring protection and accountability to affected populations, when providing food assistance including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

All programme activities required to inform assisted communities on their entitlements, and complaints and feedback mechanism. Beneficiaries were regularly consulted about their concerns and mechanisms to be put in place to ensure no harm is caused as a result of WFP assistance.

The country office did not collect outcome data on protection related concerns in livelihood activities, due to the short period of implementation (only two months). However, anecdotal information, collected through regular field monitoring at schools, revealed that most of the schoolchildren interviewed responded that they did not experience protection related issues during the period. In all WFP-supported schools, there are separate latrines for boys and girls. Since the supported schools are located within the same communities where the students live, no protection issues related to travelling long distance from home to school was reported.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Schoolchildren eat locally produced nutritious food under the home-grown school meals programme.

Notes on Outcomes Indicators table

- Component 2 (Promote Productive Safety Net)** - Under Component 2 of the Country Programme, which includes livelihood activities, there are no outcome values for follow-up and latest follow up against the indicators because the livelihood activities were only implemented for two months (November and December) in 2016. Thus, time was not adequate or appropriate for conducting outcome monitoring. The same applies to the cross cutting indicators for the livelihood activities under component 2.
- Component 1 (School Meals)** - National Capacity Index (NCI): No data was collected for this indicator due to staff turn-over in the CO M&E Unit resulting to prioritization of other critical tasks including food distribution monitoring, data reconciliation, capacity strengthening, the decentralized school feeding evaluation and compliance with newly launched corporate tools such as SPRING and COMET. However, management has put in place plans to have this and other cross-cutting indicators collected in 2017.
- Regarding the percentage of female or male making decision on the use of the Take Home Rations, no survey was carried out in 2016 to capture this data. In 2016, the priority of the M&E Unit, as per Management approval, was to measure the impact of the Girls Take Home Rations on girls enrolment. Management prioritized the collection of data relevant to these indicators in 2017.
- Component 1 (Nutrition)** - Outcomes indicator values, nor follow ups data, have been entered in COMET logframe since no food distribution activities took place under nutrition in 2016. The same applies to the cross-cutting indicators for nutrition intervention activities. These indicators will be tracked and reported in 2017 SPR.
- Partnership Indicators** - Although there were partnership agreements signed in 2016, none of the partnerships yielded complementary funding from partners to any of the projects. Therefore, all follow-up data on complementary funding indicators are reported as zero.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	182,721	212,168	394,889	153,001	158,906	311,907	83.7%	74.9%	79.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS)	92,127	69,873	162,000	141,254	140,458	281,712	153.3%	201.0%	173.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS)	90,594	142,295	232,889	11,747	18,448	30,195	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS									
By Age-group:									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (under 5 years)	1,924	4,520	6,444	878	2,065	2,943	45.6%	45.7%	45.7%
Children (5-18 years)	84,576	59,630	144,206	137,804	135,779	273,583	162.9%	227.7%	189.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	5,627	5,723	11,350	2,572	2,614	5,186	45.7%	45.7%	45.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	92,127	69,873	162,000	140,978	140,734	281,712	153.0%	201.4%	173.9%
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	18,631	43,783	62,414	2,416	5,677	8,093	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
Children (5-18 years)	17,467	43,084	60,551	2,265	5,586	7,851	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	54,496	55,428	109,924	7,066	7,185	14,251	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	90,594	142,295	232,889	11,747	18,448	30,195	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS									
School Feeding (on-site)	142,000	-	142,000	270,612	-	270,612	190.6%	-	190.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	20,000	-	20,000	11,100	-	11,100	55.5%	-	55.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,750	-	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	232,889	10,000	232,889	30,195	-	30,195	13.0%	-	13.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS									
School Feeding (on-site)	142,000	-	142,000	270,612	-	270,612	190.6%	-	190.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	4,000	-	4,000	2,775	-	2,775	69.4%	-	69.4%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	2,550	-	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	19,922	2,000	19,922	6,039	-	6,039	30.3%	-	30.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	85,200	56,800	142,000	137,639	132,973	270,612	161.5%	234.1%	190.6%
Total participants	85,200	56,800	142,000	137,639	132,973	270,612	161.5%	234.1%	190.6%
Total beneficiaries	85,200	56,800	142,000	137,639	132,973	270,612	161.5%	234.1%	190.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	1,556	2,444	4,000	-	2,775	2,775	-	113.5%	69.4%
Total participants	1,556	2,444	4,000	-	2,775	2,775	-	113.5%	69.4%
Total beneficiaries	7,780	12,220	20,000	3,598	7,502	11,100	46.2%	61.4%	55.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	778	1,222	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
PMTCT Clients receiving food assistance	-	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	778	1,772	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,848	2,902	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,969	11,953	19,922	3,302	2,737	6,039	41.4%	22.9%	30.3%
Total participants	7,969	11,953	19,922	3,302	2,737	6,039	41.4%	22.9%	30.3%
Total beneficiaries	90,594	142,295	232,889	11,747	18,448	30,195	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health centre register, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring, Health centre register</i>	>87.20	87.20	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health centre register, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring, Health centre register</i>	<0.30	0.30	-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health centre register, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring, Health centre register</i>	<14.30	14.30	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health centre register, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring, Health centre register</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk based coverage calculation, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Desk based coverage calculation</i>	>70.00	45.00	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	>93.60	93.60	90.00	96.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	>93.30	93.30	88.70	89.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical Count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical Count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	>93.80	93.80	90.10	91.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	>16.10	12.00	6.60	8.80
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical Count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical Count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	>17.40	13.00	7.80	7.30
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical Count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	>14.70	11.00	7.10	8.20
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	=90.00	83.00	86.10	98.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Physical count, Base value: 2011.10, Secondary data, Physical count, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey, Physical Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, WFP survey, Physical Headcount</i>	=1.00	0.88	0.89	0.47
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Consultative process with government partners, Base value: 2012.12, Joint survey, Consultative process with government partners</i>	>0.00	0.00	-	-
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>LAP ASSISTED COMMUNITIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Focus group discussions, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus group discussion</i>	>92.30	92.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, Joint survey, Household interviews</i>	<1.70	8.50	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, Joint survey, Household interviews</i>	<8.40	41.80	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	<1.87	9.35	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	<1.64	8.19	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	<8.40	41.96	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	<8.34	41.70	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	>4.70	4.70	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	>4.60	4.60	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household Interviews</i>	>4.70	4.70	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	<4.40	4.40	-	-
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>LIBERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, WINGS records and Food Procurement Tracking System, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, WINGS records and Food Procurement Tracking System</i>	>10.00	10.00	-	-
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>P4P ASSISTED COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Extraction from FPTs, Base value: 2013.01, Secondary data, Extraction from FPTs</i>	=10.00	0.00	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,400	1,000	71.4%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	4	80.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Base value: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Base value: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Base value: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	55.00	-	-
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIBERIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	0.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4,400,000.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	0.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>LIBERIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	0.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>LIBERIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	0.00
Comp.2-PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=1,963,000.00	-
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LIBERIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=2,100,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LIBERIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00359-01	Rice	-	1,790
Japan	JPN-C-00422-01	Rice	-	2,000
Japan	JPN-C-00486-01	Rice	-	220
Japan	JPN-C-00486-01	Split Peas	-	48
Japan	JPN-C-00486-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Japan	JPN-C-00508-01	Split Peas	-	96
Japan	JPN-C-00508-01	Vegetable Oil	-	35

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Liberia	LIR-C-00006-01	Beans	-	65
Liberia	LIR-C-00006-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	321
Liberia	LIR-C-00006-01	Rice	-	300
Liberia	LIR-C-00006-01	Vegetable Oil	-	135
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	230
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Beans	-	301
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Iodised Salt	-	50
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Rice	-	1,301
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Vegetable Oil	-	138
		Total	-	7,048