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**Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable Host Populations**  
**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Liberia, Republic of (LR)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

Through the Country Programme and PRRO, WFP has continued to support the fight against hunger in Liberia by strengthening social and productive safety nets and increasing capacities of national institutions for effective management and coordination of the food security and nutrition sectors. WFP is doing so by improving agricultural infrastructures, strengthening the capacity of targeted smallholders, and boosting production, productivity and marketing in order to increase smallholders' income thereby enhancing food security systems.

Key achievements in 2017 included the improved marketing of local production and purchase of food commodities for home-grown school meals and the nutrition programme for HIV and tuberculosis patients on anti-retroviral therapy and directly observed treatments, shortcourse (DOTS); strengthened capacity of farmers; improved food security through support to smallholder farmers; and strengthened capacity of national institutions in food security monitoring and knowledge management through regular food security data collection and analysis and market price monitoring.

WFP has used its extensive food security and vulnerability analysis and mapping expertise to ensure gender responsive hunger solutions, having partnered with the Government of Liberia and other stakeholders to develop evidence-based policies in this regard, including the Disaster Management Policy, the Nutrition Policy and the School Feeding Policy. The Gender Team Group of which WFP is a member, participated actively in the development and reviews of the above national policy instruments and strongly advocated for and ensured that gender issues were adequately addressed in the documents. WFP's leadership in food emergency response is acknowledged among humanitarian agencies and donors as are the implementation of human capital development

schemes such as school meals and other social protection safety net interventions.

Through the school meals programme, WFP helped to improve enrolment and attendance rates and reduce drop-out rates in assisted schools although results in 2017 show a slight under performance compared to 2016 largely due to the frequent interruption in providing school meals as a result of funding shortfalls. Through the PRRO, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided food assistance to refugees from Cote d'Ivoire residing in government-designated camps.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Liberia is a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country. The Global Hunger Index 2017 ranks Liberia 112 out of 119 countries and among 7 countries suffering from hunger levels considered alarming. Poverty levels are high, with 54 percent of the population living below the income poverty line (USD 1.25 per day) and at least 18 percent of the population considered food insecure. Over half (51 percent) of Liberia's 4.5 million population, which is growing at a rate of 2.6 percent per year, resides in rural areas, with 42 percent of people under the age of 15 and 70 percent depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods [1]. According the 2016 World Bank Economic Review, widespread unemployment (between 80 and 85 percent), particularly among youth, remains a matter of serious concern.

Following the inauguration of a democratically-elected administration in 2006, the nation began a decade-long period of recovery and stabilization after 14 years of conflict that devastated human, institutional and productive capacities. The spur in economic activities led to an average annual rate of gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 7.8 percent between 2006 and 2013 [2]. This growth was stimulated by institutional and policy reforms, enormous inflows of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and significant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) [3].

Although the prevalence of chronic malnutrition has decreased in Liberia during the past decade, remaining at 32 percent while the prevalence of underweight in children aged 24-59 months is estimated to be 14.7 percent, it is still high by the World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds. An estimated 44 percent of childhood deaths are attributed to malnutrition, making it the single most common cause of death of Liberian children. The national nutrition policy indicates that iron deficiency and vitamin A deficiency remain a public health concerns in Liberia largely due to the poor consumption of protein and micronutrient.

The nation's health care system is still struggling to recover from the impact of the civil war and the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) epidemic. According to the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, life expectancy is 61.2 years, the mortality rate in children aged 24-59 months is 69.9 per 1,000 live births and the maternal mortality rate is 725 per 100,000 live births. The burden of disease remains very high; malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS were among the top five causes of death in 2012, together accounting for 19.6 percent of deaths, surpassed only by lower respiratory infections at 12.2 percent (WHO, 2015).

The country's education sector continues to lag behind those of other Sub-Saharan African and low- and middle-income countries. Net primary and secondary enrolment rates stand at 25.29 percent and 10.17 percent respectively. The primary school completion rate in WFP-assisted primary schools is 92.2 percent (92.18 for girls and 92.15 for boys) [4], while 58 percent of 15-24 year old have not completed primary education. Liberia's literacy rate, at 47.6 percent, ranks the country 156 in the world, with women (65 percent) more likely to be illiterate than men (41 percent). Gender disparity remains an issue of concern as girls continue to face greater challenges regarding school enrolment and are more likely not to complete basic education [5].

Liberia's current agricultural output is low in comparison to the period before the civil crisis when agriculture contributed up to 58 percent of GDP. This output fell as low as 38 percent in 2015, partly due to the Ebola crisis of 2014 which severely disrupted agricultural production (Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 2015), but also because of other structural factors. Food production has been very low in Liberia with the country producing only around a third of its estimated annual staple requirement of 490,000 mt of rice. The main challenges to Liberia's farmers, including rural women smallholder farmers, are: poor road infrastructure, limited storage facilities, low market access, limited access to inputs, insufficient agricultural processing capacity, and poor crop quality and yields.

Liberia's Agenda for Transformation (AfT) is the road map for driving the country towards the achievement of its long-term goal of becoming a middle-income country by the year 2030. Under the AfT, the goal for the agriculture and food security sector is to "promote a robust, competitive and modernised agriculture sector, supportive of sustainable economic growth and development". WFP's Country Strategy 2013–2017 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013–2017 were aligned with the Government's priorities as outlined in the AfT. Through the Country Programme, WFP supported government safety nets using a twofold approach: i) strengthening food and nutrition security through school meals, livelihoods promotion (supporting smallholder

farmers to produce more and sell the surplus for income generation) and social protection measures; and ii) strengthening national capacity to implement hunger solutions.

During the first half of 2017, as part of capacity strengthening initiatives, WFP and other partners supported the government-led Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) – a first step towards domestic implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The primary objective of this review was to assess the country's food and nutrition sector and identify challenges that, if not addressed, could impede the attainment of the SDG 2. The ZHSR process was highly gender responsive and considered equal men and women participation at every stage of the process, thus allowing for the identification and targeting of gender issues linked to food security and nutrition. The review report was launched by Her Excellency, Madam Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, President of Liberia on 16 May 2017.

WFP's activities in Liberia account for a significant share (over 60 percent) of total government and partners' investments in the social protection sector, being the lead provider of social and productive safety net interventions through the school meals, livelihood and direct nutrition support interventions. In terms of coordination and the United Nations (UN) One UN Programme structures, WFP is the convener for pillar II (Sustainable Economic Transformation) and the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group. In addition, WFP leads the Social Protection Outcome Working Group under Pillar III (Human Development) and is the UN lead for the National Social Protection Steering Committee which is chaired by the Government.

[1] WFP, 2016. "Liberia: What the World Food Programme is doing in Liberia". <<https://www.wfp.org/countries/liberia>>

[2] United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 2016. Liberian Businesses: the Engines of Economic Recovery and Growth.

[3] Paczynska 2016.

[4] WFP School Feeding Outcome Monitoring, 2017.

[5] Education Policy and Data Centre, Liberia National Education Profile 2014 Update.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP continues to support efforts aimed at improving coordination and strengthening national capacities for the management of food security and nutrition related interventions and programmes in Liberia. Support is also provided to strengthen national capacity in supply chain management and establishing systems and frameworks for emergency preparedness and response. WFP achieved planned programme objectives through forging strategic partnerships with key national institutions, including the ministries of Health, Agriculture, Education, Internal Affairs, and Gender, Children and Social Protection. Beyond government ministries, WFP has aligned itself with development partners and emerging small and medium-sized enterprises along the agricultural value chain within Liberia.

The activities implemented under the Country Programme, PRRO and the United Nations Joint Programmes on Human Security Trust Fund and Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) are summarised below.

Country Programme 200395 (2013–2017), with an approved budget of USD 85,515,900, supported social safety nets through school meals and nutrition interventions, developed government capacity for sustainable management of social safety net programmes and reduced food insecurity in vulnerable rural communities. Through the second budget revision of the Country Programme, the Government requested WFP's support to implement food assistance and nutritional support targeting people living with HIV undergoing anti-retroviral treatment and women under prevention of mother-to-child transmission programmes. The school meals programme is implemented through the provision of food to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren under two modalities: daily in-school meal for all students; and monthly take-home rations for girls in grades 4, 5 and 6. The take-home rations encouraged more girls to enrol and attend with corresponding result in retention. The project includes a contingency activity to allow WFP to rapidly respond to needs for food assistance for 11,000 beneficiaries, comprising 50 percent women, in the event of a renewed Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak. Through the Country Programme, and in collaboration with other development actors, WFP invested in strengthening national disaster risk management capacities with focus on emergency preparedness, response and early warning. This investment led to the Government establishing the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) in 2017.

PRRO 200550 (2011–2017), with an approved budget of USD 35,867,715, was extended through to 30 June 2017 and assisted food-insecure refugees from Cote d'Ivoire living in three camps through the provision of general distributions. The voluntary repatriation of refugees, which was suspended during the EVD outbreak, resumed in December 2016 with the plan that any remaining refugees will be integrated locally by mid-2017. WFP will continue

supporting the reintegration of remaining Ivorian refugees under the Country Programme through ongoing resilience activities in their communities.

The United Nations Human Security Trust Fund 200858, 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 6,000 vulnerable smallholder farmers with strong emphasis on women's empowerment (80 percent women).

WFP Liberia's Supply Chain Unit provides support to programme implementation through the receipt of food and non-food items, both imported and locally purchased, ensuring their safe storage, quality maintenance and, eventually, transporting them for final delivery to beneficiaries. In addition to the support to the programme implementation, the Supply Chain Unit was very instrumental during the Ebola emergency after the activation of the cluster operation. As a lead organization for the Logistics Cluster, WFP has maintained in-country supply chain capacity for support to humanitarian actors including service delivery.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Overall, the PRRO was 54 percent resourced against its USD 36.6 million requirement at the time the project closed on 30 June 2017. Against the 2017 requirement, the PRRO received no new contributions and utilised resources carried over from the previous year, as well as a Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) refund.

The Country Programme was also underfunded particularly for the school meals, nutrition and capacity development activities. The project was 59 percent resourced against its total budget of USD 85.5 million. Assistance to schoolchildren was suspended at the beginning March and resumption was only made possible through a Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) provision of USD 2.2 million received in September 2017. Multilateral contributions allowed the country office flexibility in resource allocations guaranteeing the continuity of operations with critical funding gaps. The nutrition intervention was partially funded only for the implementation of nutrition support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients through the Global Fund. Activities planned to address stunting prevention were not funded in 2017. As in previous years, the capacity development activities planned under the Country Programme were largely underfunded except for those activities related to school meals. The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) did not also achieve the intended expansion in 2017 due to the lack of funding. The funding shortfalls negatively affected the achievement of planned results, particularly for school meals where outcome monitoring reported a 35 percent drop in school attendance in WFP-assisted schools when school meals activities were suspended in second semester of the school year.

Despite the funding challenges, WFP ensured that some of the mobilized resources specifically targeted gender sensitive activities such as the monthly take-home rations for 4,000 girls within the Country Programme and strengthening local structures in Sexual and Gender Based Violence prevention through the two United Nations joint programmes (Human Security Trust Fund and Rural Women Economic Empowerment). Women and children were the primary beneficiary targets for the assistance provided under the nutrition intervention activities, contributing to the overall improvement of the family's food and nutrition security and health status. The operations thus address WFP's Enhanced Commitment to Women. Furthermore, WFP and partners invested resources for the establishment of Community Food Reserves (CFRs) and the training of 40 rural women farmers in the proper management, benefits and operations of CFRs.

In 2017, WFP placed strong emphasis on ensuring cost efficiency in the delivery of programmes. This entailed making sure corporate procurement standards and procedures were followed in the procurement of food and non-food commodities. International food procurement processes were first checked with the GCMF stocks to ensure commodities were procured at right season, in the best quality and at the quantity offering the best value for money. Contracts for food delivery were negotiated through a competitive bidding process to ensure that the lowest bidders with appropriate capacity to achieve intended results were selected. A number of actions were instituted to ensure regular monitoring of budget and expenditure and recommendations were made to Senior Management to take in the event of unforeseen risks or actions that undermine efforts towards cost effective programme delivery. The actions included:

- A budget review committee put in place to periodically review budget and expenditure;
- Bulk procurement of fast-moving vehicle spare parts;
- Upgrading vehicles to improve fleet performance;
- Streamlining internal travels to optimise use of vehicles;
- Replacing individual office printers with shared printers and encouraging electronic filing as part of measure to reduce the use of stationery;
- In locations where facility exist, switching of office power supply from generator to national electricity power grid to reduce expenditure on generator running cost;
- Introducing the SCOPE platform for beneficiaries management; and
- Establishing the Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism to complement and improve performance monitoring.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,542	5,478	8,020
Children (5-18 years)	78,948	80,535	159,483
Adults (18 years plus)	166,837	145,889	312,726
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>248,327</b>	<b>231,902</b>	<b>480,229</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,727	454	1,311	664	67	8,223
Single Country PRRO	178	18	33	6	2	238
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8,461</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP's Supply Chain Unit is responsible for supporting implementation of activities through procurement, receipt of food and non-food items (imported and locally purchased), ensuring their safe storage, providing quality maintenance and ensuring the final delivery to beneficiaries.

The logistics infrastructure of WFP Liberia has existed for 25 years, set up to respond to emergencies within the country. 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. Twenty-five facilities each with a capacity of 14,000 mt are used to store the food and non-food items. To move the food and non-food items, WFP contracted transporter companies and used its own trucks on roads inaccessible to commercial vehicles due to bad road conditions. A total of 8,631.434 mt of food was transported in 2017.

In 2016, WFP merged the Procurement and Logistics units into one Supply Chain Unit aligning with the corporate architecture in order to improve efficiency in decision-making. The Unit carried out the local purchase of 1,276.74 mt of food which allowed the school meals activities to resume in November 2017. The Supply Chain Unit promoted internal, external and cross functional training sessions for six local processing experts to employ the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS). Due to this expertise, most of the staff have been solicited for temporary duty assignments (TDY) to support emergency operations in other countries especially in Nigeria. The Unit also ensured that post-delivery losses remained below 1 percent, in accordance with the acceptable corporate target of 2 percent.



During 2017, the Unit experienced a number of challenges including poor road network and this resulted in delayed delivery of food to the beneficiaries in counties prone to heavy downpours of rain. This situation was exacerbated by delays in the pipeline for the delivery of food to the warehouses which meant food arrived during periods in which pre-positioning was a challenge, i.e. during the raining season. Nonetheless, the Supply Chain Unit initiated other methods such as early pre-positioning and increasing the use of 4x4 vehicle fleet to ensure food arrive at the required destinations.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	116	-	116
Iodised Salt	4	-	4
Rice	1,119	519	1,638
Vegetable Oil	52	-	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1,810</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	335
Rice	350
Split Peas	118
Vegetable Oil	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>890</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A centralised evaluation of PRRO 200550 was carried out by the Office of Evaluation in March 2016. Eight recommendations emanated from the evaluation and gave rise to 28 action points in the management response to the evaluation. As of December 2017, the action points were in various stages of implementation.

In line with the first recommendation, an in-depth livelihood assessment was conducted in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), but gender analysis remains pending. The second recommendation to implement an operational plan to ensure a smooth phase out of the PRRO based on a livelihoods assessment could not be fully implemented as the PRRO ended in June 2017 before the release of the livelihood assessment. Action points related to Recommendation 3, support to vulnerable groups during the phase out of the PRRO by supporting the establishment of synergies with other government and partners' programmes, is mostly implemented or in progress. Joint advocacy with UNHCR and the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) to prioritise and address protection needs of refugee girls and women living in host communities is currently pending. The action points for Recommendation 4, improving the monitoring and evaluation system to meet WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements, have been implemented.

A Protection Focal Point has been appointed in line with Recommendation 5 although the development and implementation of a Protection Work Plan was not completed in 2017. Nutrition sensitisation and education have been incorporated in most applicable activities in the Liberia Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) in compliance with Recommendation 6 of the evaluation. The country office is largely compliant with Recommendation 7, improve accountability to affected populations, with plans underway to implement an accountability self-assessment. In relation to Recommendation 8, address gender sensitivity gaps within the country programme, a gender assessment at the national level (inclusive of refugee populations) is pending due to the 2017 presidential and legislative elections and the ongoing transitional process in the country. Issues highlighted related to gender equality and women empowerment have been identified and resources solicited under the Liberia T-ICSP which will be implemented from January to December 2018. Furthermore, WFP actively participated in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Gender Team Group which has significantly improved networking among the members and enhanced the gender sensitivity of WFP's interventions in Liberia. Additionally, the observance of a monthly "Orange Day" on the 25th of each month has increased staff awareness and participation in gender related activities in the country office.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

In 2017, PRRO 200550 continued to assist refugee populations who sought refuge in Liberia in 2011 following post-election violence in Cote d'Ivoire. The peaceful elections held in Cote d'Ivoire in November 2015, coinciding with the end of the Ebola Virus Disease (EBV) in Liberia, paved the way for the inauguration of a new government and allowed for the resumption of the voluntary repatriation of the remaining 19,426 Ivorian refugees in Liberia, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The seventh budget revision (BR7) for the PRRO was approved in January 2017, extending the duration of the operation until June 2017. It further aligned activities with the recommendations of an operational evaluation, concluded in early 2016, which called for WFP to undertake an in-depth livelihood options assessment of the refugees and host communities receiving WFP assistance as a first step towards phasing out the PRRO.

The results of a 2016 joint WFP and UNHCR food security and vulnerability assessment of Ivorian refugees in Liberia revealed the need to shift the focus of the refugee response from unconditional to targeted food assistance and improved sustainable livelihood options. In consultation with the Government and UNHCR, BR7 made this shift, transitioning the operation's activities from general distribution to targeted food assistance for 5,423 refugees classified as extremely and highly vulnerable to food insecurity.

Limited funding and delays in the arrival of commodities constrained WFP's ability to deliver complete food baskets to the refugees every month. In April, for example, food distribution to the refugees did not include Super Cereal. There were also disruptions for 2,000 refugees identified to receive cash based transfers (CBT) for livelihoods activities due to the late completion of a UNHCR assessment. Although the assessment was subsequently conducted, the final report was issued after WFP's PRRO ended in June 2017. As such, WFP did not distribute the planned CBT to these beneficiaries. WFP's partners were also reluctant to proceed with this CBT exercise to reduce any potential disincentives to voluntary repatriation.

The PRRO was implemented in 2017 in partnership with the in-country United Nations (UN) organizations, the Government and the people of Liberia, including the Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), cooperating partners and host communities. The partnership with LRRRC dates back to 2011 when Ivorians fleeing the crisis were hosted by the Government of Liberia in the northern and southern regions of the country.

WFP, as part of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), ensured proper collaborative implementation of activities in alignment with WFP strategic objectives and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). WFP aligned its programmes with and in complement to the Government's development plans, including the Agenda for Transformation.

For the direct implementation of the PRRO, and through Memorandums of Understandings (MOUs), WFP maintained its partnership with UNHCR and the Government, represented by the LRRRC, for food distribution in three refugee camps. WFP's partnership with UNHCR was based on the operational mandates of both organizations due to the scope and nature of the operation, namely assisting refugees in cooperation with the Government and the LRRRC. The inter-agency partnership extended beyond food distribution to livelihood, self-reliance, and vulnerability assessments, sensitization and awareness-raising. Sensitization and awareness-raising took place through meetings, discussions, and information sharing. In particular, discussions with refugee beneficiaries promoted the benefits of voluntary repatriation, discussed the contents of the food basket and provided timely communication regarding food distributions coming to an end in December 2016.

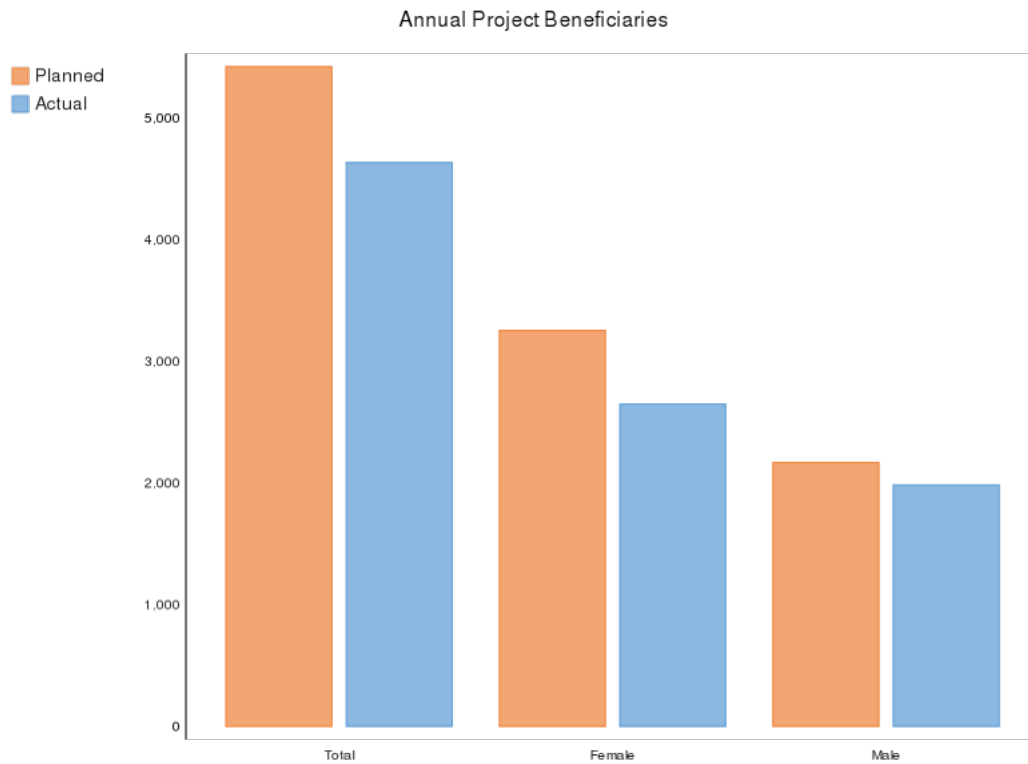
In addition, WFP maintained partnerships through MOUs with other government line ministries (Health, Agriculture, Internal Affairs and Education) and UN agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). Through these MOUs, WFP implemented health, food security and market price monitoring and assessments as well as host community, emergency preparedness and school meals programmes.

## Results

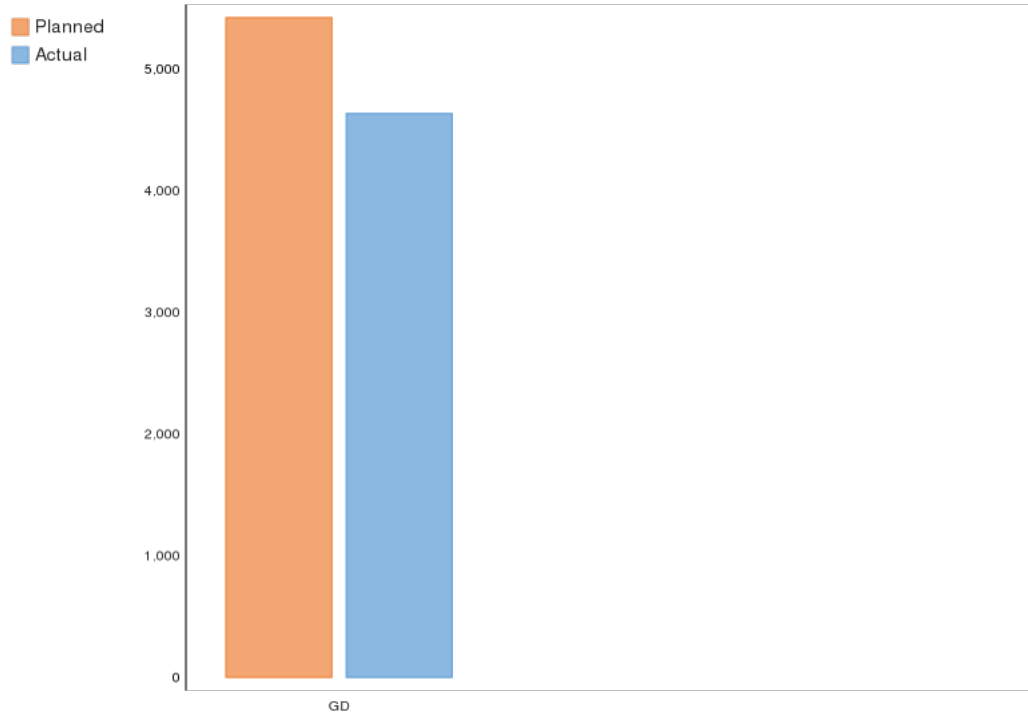
Of the total of 7,423 beneficiaries planned in 2017, 5,423 were targeted with in-kind food assistance and 2,000 with cash-based transfers (CBT). In total, 71 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached, with WFP

assisting 97 percent of those targeted with in-kind and 0 percent of those earmarked for CBT. The CBT assistance did not materialise due to a shift in consensus among key stakeholders concerned.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) conducted a Livelihood and Self-Reliance survey in July 2017 for Cote d'Ivoire refugees in Liberia, including the refugees WFP targets in the three government-designated camps. From this assessment, the share of households with acceptable food consumption scores (FCS), which was 30.9 in 2015 and 61 percent in 2016, was found to be 36.7 percent in 2017 (30.8 percent in Little Wlebo Camp, 33.1 percent in PTP Camp and 50.9 percent in Bahn Camp). Comparatively, the share of households with acceptable FCS among the refugees residing in communities was 50.8 percent. The gap in FCSs between refugees in camps and in communities was likely due to community-based refugees having greater access to land and agricultural inputs towards their own production. The drop in the share of households with acceptable FCS from 2016 to 2017 may have been due to the decision by stakeholders to prioritize only the highly and the extremely vulnerable refugees.

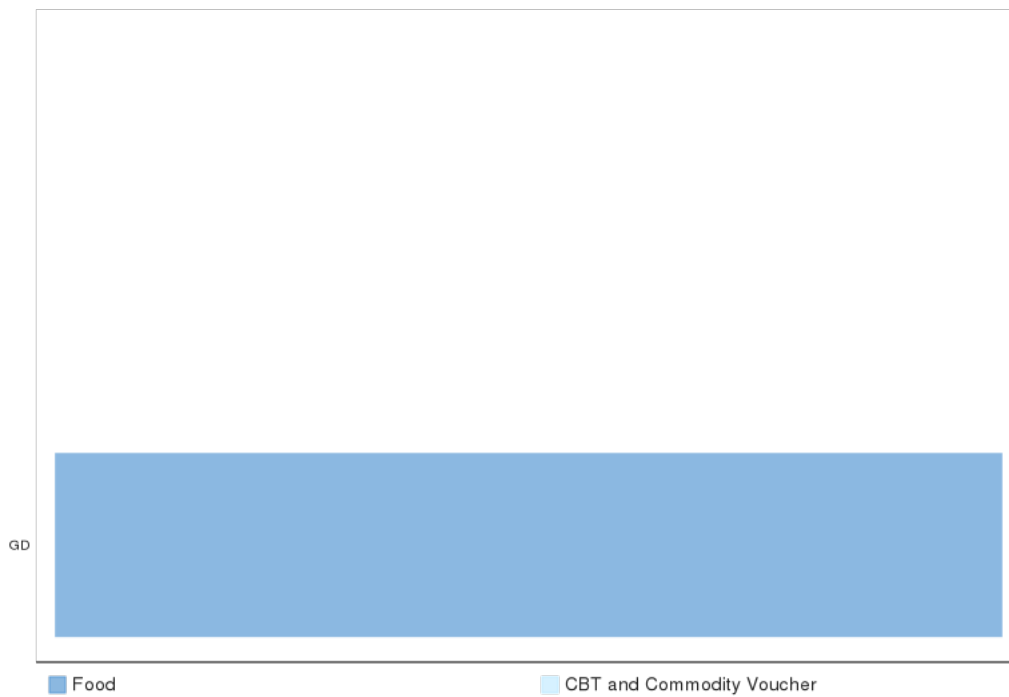


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	34	33	95.9%
Corn Soya Blend	40	6	14.2%
Iodised Salt	4	2	67.7%
Rice	251	178	71.2%
Split Peas	12	-	-
Vegetable Oil	25	18	72.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>65.0%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	108,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Performance Monitoring

Programme monitoring activities were carried out to ensure accountability to all stakeholders, gather evidence and lessons learned as well as to secure timely, accurate and reliable data to inform programmatic decision-making. Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET), the corporate platform for managing programme performance, was used to capture all output data from the field. The system was managed in the country office where, upon receipt of information, the data was verified and entered into the system. This information included planned and actual beneficiary figures, rations, commodities and feeding days per final distribution point.

Monitoring activities were guided by WFP Liberia's Monitoring Strategy (2015–2017) and the annual monitoring plan developed at the beginning of the year which lists output and outcome indicators as well as the frequency of data collection, processing and analysis. Since 2016, WFP has decentralised monitoring activities with the allocation of some level of monitoring responsibilities to field offices. This role in the field compliments the monitoring activities of the country office which periodically undertake project monitoring missions in the field for post-distribution monitoring, process monitoring, and annual or semi-annual outcome measurement. WFP trained and worked along with government staff from the ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture, and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners for outcome and output data collection exercises. In 2017, WFP collaborated with government counterparts and NGO partners to collect and analyse outcome data to inform the Standard Project Report preparation.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with recommendations of the PRRO evaluation which took place in the second quarter of 2016, the focus of the assistance during 2017 shifted from the provision of general distribution to targeted food assistance for refugees considered extremely and highly vulnerable to food insecurity. To ensure that retargeting was accurate, transparent and evidence-based, an in-depth assessment of the food security situation of refugees residing in the three camps was conducted by WFP in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) and the Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC).

The assessment took into consideration gender issues raised by the 2016 evaluation to ensure equal participation and chance for women and men in the retargeting exercise. Women represented at least 50 percent of the members of the Distribution Management Committee appointed by the refugees to handle food and non-food items distribution in 2017. Women were also adequately represented on various teams for the physical distribution and scooping of commodities to ensure transparency and fair distribution of assistance package. As part of the strategies to increase women's participation in the decision-making role for controlling food and non-food items distributed to refugee households, WFP and partners sensitized and encouraged beneficiaries to ensure that women constituted at least 50 percent of the refugee household heads in whose names family entitlements were issued.

Efforts were made at every level of programme implementation to increase awareness raising and advocacy against gender-based violence. In the office and at project sites, WFP continued monthly activities to step up awareness among beneficiaries. A monthly "Orange Day" was observed in all WFP offices in the country on the last Friday of each month. On this day, WFP staff were encouraged to wear orange coloured attire as part of the advocacy and awareness raising strategies. Moreover, addressing the critical issue of sexual and gender-based violence has been elevated to the top of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Government's agenda. WFP is an active participant in the UNCT Gender Team Group which meets regularly to review and discuss gender mainstreaming in all United Nations programmes in the country. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection ensures that gender issues are fully covered in all major government policy and programme developments.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

While Liberia has enjoyed relative peace and security since the first post-conflict democratically elected government took office 12 years ago, there remains widespread concern about violence, particularly against women. Unlike during the conflict period when violence was collective on tribal and ethnic basis and often politically motivated, incidents of crime and violence are now largely characterised by community-level night armed robberies, burglary, mob violence and petty theft committed for economic gain. Gender-based violence, perpetrated mainly by men, is rife for control of household assets and assertion of male authority.

In 2017, WFP took all of the above into consideration while implementing planned activities. Basic beneficiary protection principles and procedures for conducting safe and dignified food distribution were followed. This included providing information to beneficiaries in a timely manner about the food distribution schedule and their entitlements and ration sizes per distribution cycle. Where there was need for adjustment in food basket or ration size, such information was promptly communicated to all stakeholders including beneficiaries.

To ensure WFP accountability to refugee beneficiaries, since 2016 a refugee camp beneficiary feedback mechanism has been in place allowing for beneficiaries to register complaints and feedback to the camp management team, usually a non-government organization (NGO) partner contracted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The camp management team reviews the issues and forwards its findings to the appropriate partners, including WFP, to address the issues.

In the first half of 2017, WFP launched a toll-free telephone line to capture feedback from beneficiaries in all programme activities. Flyers with sensitization messages about the toll-free telephone line and how to use it were distributed to all WFP final delivery points. The toll-free telephone line complemented regular monitoring and supervision missions to project sites, and enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels of project implementation.

Through the various feedback mechanisms, WFP established dialogue with targeted communities and beneficiaries to exchange information on the project, and to ensure timely actions were taken to address risks and adjust programme implementation where applicable.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Food distribution for refugees in PTP Camp, Grand Gedeh County, Liberia.

## 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	2,169	3,254	5,423	1,985	2,649	4,634	91.5%	81.4%	85.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	542	1,085	1,627	354	476	830	65.3%	43.9%	51.0%
Children (5-18 years)	1,085	1,356	2,441	541	679	1,220	49.9%	50.1%	50.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	542	813	1,355	1,090	1,494	2,584	201.1%	183.8%	190.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	2,169	3,254	5,423	1,884	2,750	4,634	86.9%	84.5%	85.5%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	5,423	2,000	5,423	4,634	-	4,634	85.5%	-	85.5%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	5,423	2,000	5,423	4,634	-	4,634	85.5%	-	85.5%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	2,169	3,254	5,423	1,985	2,649	4,634	91.5%	81.4%	85.5%
Total participants	2,169	3,254	5,423	1,985	2,649	4,634	91.5%	81.4%	85.5%
Total beneficiaries	2,169	3,254	5,423	1,985	2,649	4,634	91.5%	81.4%	85.5%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<5.20	26.10	5.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<5.26	26.30	5.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.22	26.10	5.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	=80.00	4.08	5.10	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	>4.06	4.06	5.02	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	>4.10	4.10	5.11	-
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.22	26.10	5.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<8.78	43.90	34.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.26	26.30	5.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.22	26.10	5.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<8.90	44.40	33.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<8.76	43.80	34.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interview, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	>4.08	4.08	5.10	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	>4.06	4.06	5.02	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	>4.10	4.10	5.11	-
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>FFA COMMUNITIES, Project End Target: 2015.06, Focus group discussion, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Focus group discussion</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>70.80	70.80	-	-
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2012.12, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>70.60	70.60	-	-
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>0.92	0.92	-	-
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>0.87	0.87	-	-
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	>81.60	81.60	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	<0.40	0.40	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	<14.20	14.20	-	-
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	<3.80	3.80	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Desk Calculation, Base value: 2012.02, Secondary data, Desk Calculation</i>	>90.00	45.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household survey, Base value: 2012.10, Joint survey, Household survey</i>	<40.00	45.00	-	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	19.50	24.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=30.00	59.00	45.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=20.00	21.50	31.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	-	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	32.70	58.20	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	88.20	96.60	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	=600,000.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	=6.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	=100.00	-

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	19
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>19</b>