



# In Numbers

**Funding resources remained critically low** for the implementation of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan – 23 %.

**USD 11 m** six months (July-December 2018) net funding requirements.

## WFP Liberia Country Brief

JUNE 2018

### Operational Context

Liberia suffered violent conflicts spanning almost three decades, from 1979 to 2003: a military coup d'état in 1980, widespread violence during military rule (1980–1990), and two civil wars (1989–1996 and 1999–2003). Because of these conflicts, national GDP fell by 90 percent between 1987 and 1995, one of the biggest economic collapses ever recorded in the world (Liberia PRS 2008). In addition, an Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak from mid-2014 to end-2015, caused significant socio-economic disruptions. The World Bank estimates that the outbreak could have cost Liberia as much as USD 234 million or 12 percent of the GDP. Although Liberia has reduced chronic malnutrition rates among children aged 6-59 months from "critical" to "serious", according to WHO classification, 6 of Liberia's 15 counties still have critical levels of chronic malnutrition. To improve infrastructure and social service delivery, the Government has embarked on a national plan to make Liberia a middle-income country by 2030. Liberia country office made the shift to a transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) beginning in January 2018. Activities under the T-ICSP focus on school meals, livelihood/resilience, nutrition intervention, capacity strengthening of national institutions, and supply chain services for development and humanitarian actors. WFP has been present in Liberia since 1968.



Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **32% of children between 6-59 months**

### Operational Updates

**Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** - The country office began preparatory works for scale up of Home Grown School Feeding programme (HGSF). Addendum to the Joint Plan of Action between WFP and the Government through Ministry of Education (MoE) was signed by both parties to integrate HGSF through cash-based transfers. The financial service provider (Ecobank) was engaged to facilitate the funds transfer to schools. Checking accounts have been opened for the sixty-two (62) schools participating in this phase of the programme. A total of 20,000 schoolchildren in four districts in Nimba County are expected to benefit. WFP and the MoE also developed a Standard Operating Procedure for managing the programme. Additionally, an orientation workshop was conducted for 268 participants from benefiting schools, Education offices, farmers' organizations and community based organizations.

**Nutrition** - As a member of the technical working group, WFP participated in the first Review meeting of the National Nutrition Policy on 19 June. The current policy was drafted in 2008 as a five-year policy. The purpose of this review was to align and reflect current changes in nutrition developments. Also, to create an enabling environment that facilitates the implementation of nutrition interventions in Liberia, it is linked to the country office Nutrition Intervention Plans in both interim country strategic plan (ICSP) and country strategic plan (CSP) which focused on well-nourished and healthy population that is common to both strategic plans.

**Main Photo**

Credit: John Monibah/WFP Liberia  
Caption: Beneficiary of WFP supported Village Savings & Loan Association and Community Grain Reserves in Bassa County

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# WFP Country Strategy

Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Liberia Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (01 Jan.-31 Dec. 2018)		
29.4 m	7.9 m	11 m
<b>Strategic Result 1:</b> Everyone has access to food		
<b>Strategic Outcome 1:</b> Refugees and other crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises across the country. Focus area: Crisis Response <b>Strategic Outcome 2:</b> School-aged children and populations affected by HIV/TB in targeted areas have Access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year. <b>Focus area:</b> Root Causes		
15.1 m	3.2 m	5.9 m
<b>Strategic Result 2:</b> No one suffers from malnutrition		
<b>Strategic Outcome 3:</b> Targeted populations (pregnant and lactating women as well as and children) have reduced malnutrition, including reduced stunting rates in line with national targets by 2025. <b>Focus area:</b> Root Causes		
1.1 m	0.02 m	0.5 m
<b>Strategic Result 3:</b> – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)		
<b>Strategic Outcome 4:</b> Food -insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030. <b>Focus area:</b> Resilience Building		
5.8 m	4.6 m	0.6 m
<b>Strategic Result 5:</b> Countries strengthened capacities		
<b>Strategic Outcome 5:</b> National and Sub-national institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2025. <b>Focus area:</b> Root Causes		
0.9 m	0.04 m	0.4 m
<b>Strategic Result 8:</b> Enhance global partnerships		
<b>Strategic Outcome 6:</b> Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year. <b>Focus area:</b> Root causes		
6.5 m	0	3.3 m

## WFP Country Activities

SO 1	1. Provide general food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruption
	2. Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted school age children and monthly take-home rations to adolescent girls
SO 2	3. Provide food and nutritional support to targeted groups (PLHIV, TB patients) and their affected households
SO 3	4. Provide nutritious foods to households with PLW and children aged 6-23 months in counties with highest prevalence of stunting, and provide nutrition education and sensitization to different groups and stakeholders

5. Build, rehabilitate and maintain productive assets including climate adaptation measures for targeted smallholders
6. Provide communications and education promoting the agricultural sector to community members, including women, youth and schoolchildren
7. Provide agricultural market support (including HGSF) to smallholder farmers
8. Support development and management of Community Food Reserves (CFRs) and other forms of insurance for rural women groups and smallholders

SO 4

SO 5

SO 6

9. Provide support to strengthen coordination mechanisms and information management systems for the Government and its partners, and provide support for the implementation of the disaster management policy with focus on early warning system

10. Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners

## Monitoring

- For the first half of 2018, the country office has reached 131,915 beneficiaries with 1,193 mt. under activity 2 of the Transitional-ICSP (T-ICSP), implementing only GTHR distribution.
- Provided Village Savings and Loans Association training to 200 rural women under the RWEI Joint United Nations Project in Margibi and Grand Bassa Counties.
- Beneficiaries Feedback Mechanism phone calls received by WFP reported low treatment adherence by antiretroviral therapy clients across the country due to the lack of WFP food assistance.

## Challenges

- The country office received additional funding confirmations, but the funding outlook for the implementation of the T-ICSP remains critically low. As at the end of June, the overall outlook has a deficit of 77 percent. WFP is facing a critical lack of funding to provide food assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children suffering from malnutrition and stunting. In addition, WFP has no funds to help refugees and other crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Only the school meals programme, activities aiming to improve the livelihoods of smallholders and food-insecure communities, and those aiming to strengthen capacities for managing food security and nutrition policies and programmes have received minimum funding.

## Partnerships

### Meeting on School Feeding

- The country office met with a visiting delegation from the China Development Research Foundation (CDRF) on a mission to assess possibility to Partner with WFP in the future. The country office provided an overview of the school feeding programme in country including Home Grown School Feeding. The country office stressed the need for partnership with WFP as lead coordinator of School feeding designated by the Government. The CDRF mission was a result of the government's letter seeking development partners' support to HGSF and subsequent follow-ups by WFP.

## Donors

Japan, Germany, Multilateral, Private Donors, and UN-Common Fund

