

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Liberia

## Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

Liberia is gradually emerging from multiple crises ranging from the civil conflict which spanned over 14 years, rising global food and fuel prices in 2010 and Ebola virus disease outbreak in 2014. In 2018, the country inaugurated its second consecutive democratically elected government since the end of the civil war in 2003.

The new Government completed and launched a development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development to succeed the previous plan, the Agenda for Transformation. Albeit government efforts to maintain the pace of infrastructure development and stability, the economy continued to experience a downward performance.

Despite increased strong advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts to improve the funding outlook, WFP programmes in the country strategic plan (CSP) remained grossly underfunded for most of 2019. WFP carried out numerous activities to maintain a strategic partnership with the Government. These included participating in relevant government and donors coordination group meetings and events. Additionally, WFP signed a letter of understanding with the Government represented by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning for the implementation of the CSP. Sub-national meetings and events were also facilitated by WFP to orientate the Government and stakeholders on the CSP activities. WFP facilitated the participation of the Government represented by the Minister of Education to attend the WFP Executive Board session during the presentation and approval of the CSP. This initiative was a way of ensuring national participation and ownership of the interventions right from the start.

WFP, in the first half of 2019, received funding amounting to 47.7 percent of the resource requirement across all strategic outcomes for the initial six months of the CSP. This amount - which also comprised in-kind resource transfer - was not adequate to cover all activities of the CSP including the cash-based transfer (CBT) component of the girls take-home rations (GTHR) earmarked for 1,000 adolescent girls out of the 4,000 girls planned for GTHR. Hence, WFP opted for food transfer in lieu of the planned CBT to the 1,000 adolescent girls targeted for take-home rations.

Notwithstanding these challenges, with funding the UN joint Programme mechanisms granted through the Rural Women Economic Empowerment project and the Liberia Multi-Partners Trust Funds, WFP provided support to smallholder farmers thus contributing to strengthening the capacities of the national and sub-national institutions and improved food and nutrition security in the counties targeted. Interestingly, WFP also reached out to around 98 people with disabilities comprising 40 men and 58 women.

As a key partner for the coordination of UN support to the nutrition sector, WFP participated in the planning and implementation of nutrition coordination activities through the UN/REACH initiatives. WFP and partners supported the National scaling up nutrition Secretariat of Liberia and the Ministry of Health to strengthen advocacy for increased government support for nutrition activities in the country. Events targeting the executive and legislative branches of the Government were held to increase visibility and awareness about nutrition to help elevated it to the highest level on the list of government priorities.

WFP provided direct emergency food support to the people living with HIV (PLHIV) following an assessment to determine their nutritional and livelihoods condition. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Aids Control Programme, WFP assisted 12,037 PLHIVs (8,849 women and 3,188 men) receiving antiretroviral therapy in Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrat, and Nimba Counties.

WFP forged partnerships with UN agencies and Government ministries and agencies (Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Gender, Children and Social Protection and the National Disaster Management Agency) to ensure the successful implementation of the CSP. FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS and UN Women were WFP's main UN partners in 2019.

Despite the numerous challenges in 2019, WFP succeeded in improving risk management through the implementation of an emergency preparedness and response package, a business continuity plan (BCP) and developing close monitoring of envisaged risks. Informed by the results of the close monitoring of the risk register, WFP conducted a simulation of the BCP in the last quarter of 2019. The simulation was triggered by the increase in the number of protests organized by opposition political parties and aggrieved population groups.

# 92,843



62% female

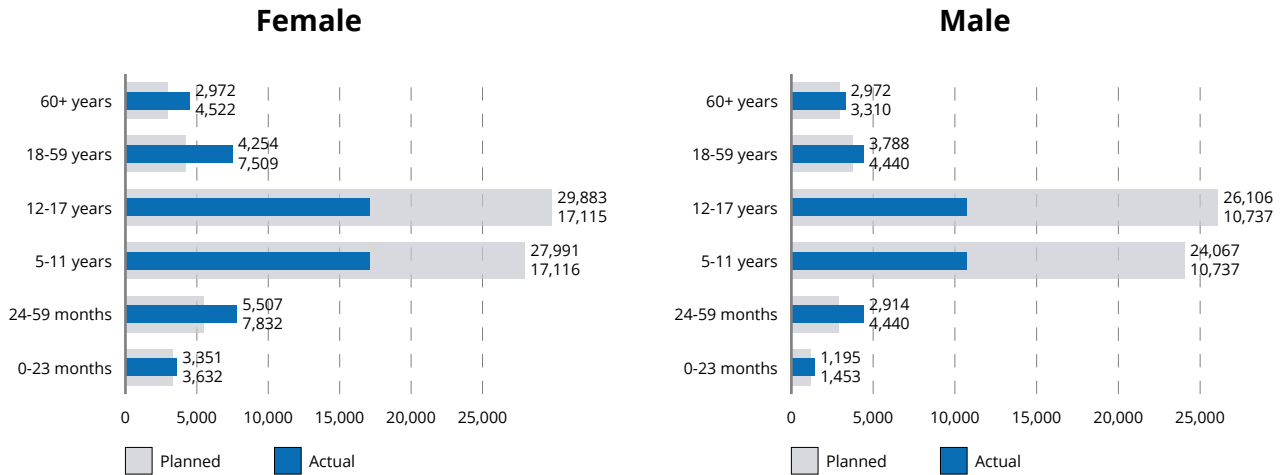


38% male

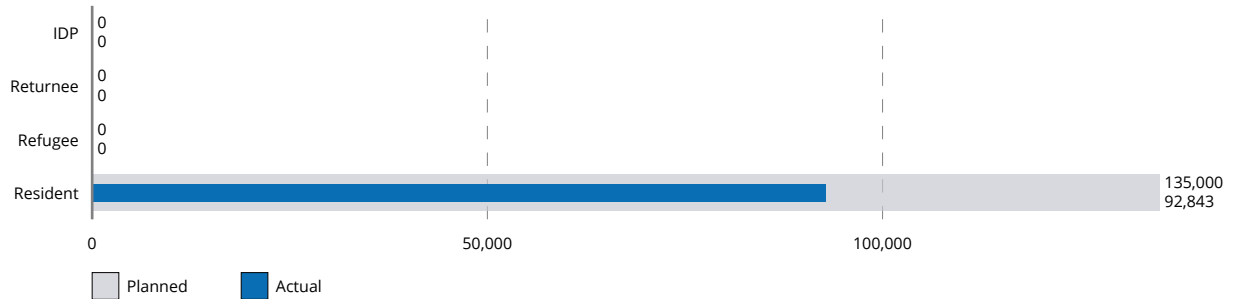
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 98 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (58 Female, 40 Male)

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

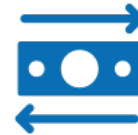


## Total Food and CBT



1,172 mt

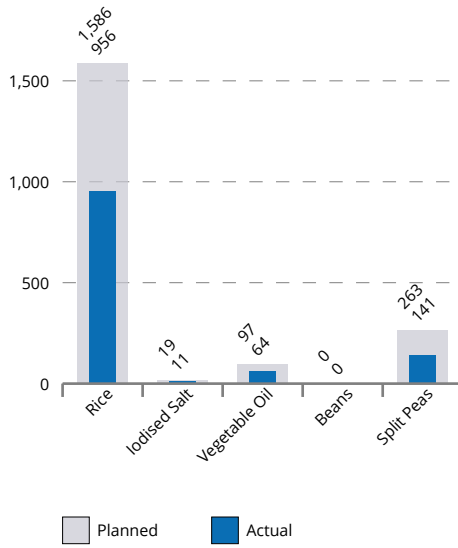
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 1,965 mt total planned



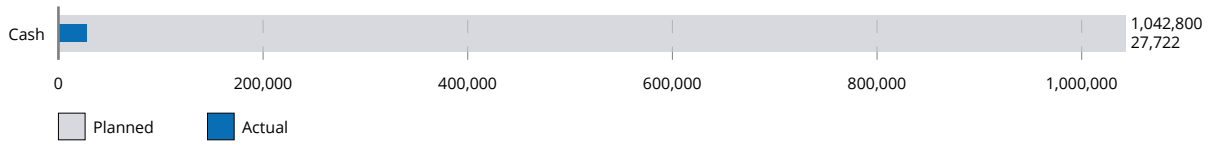
US\$ 27,722

total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 1,042,800 total planned

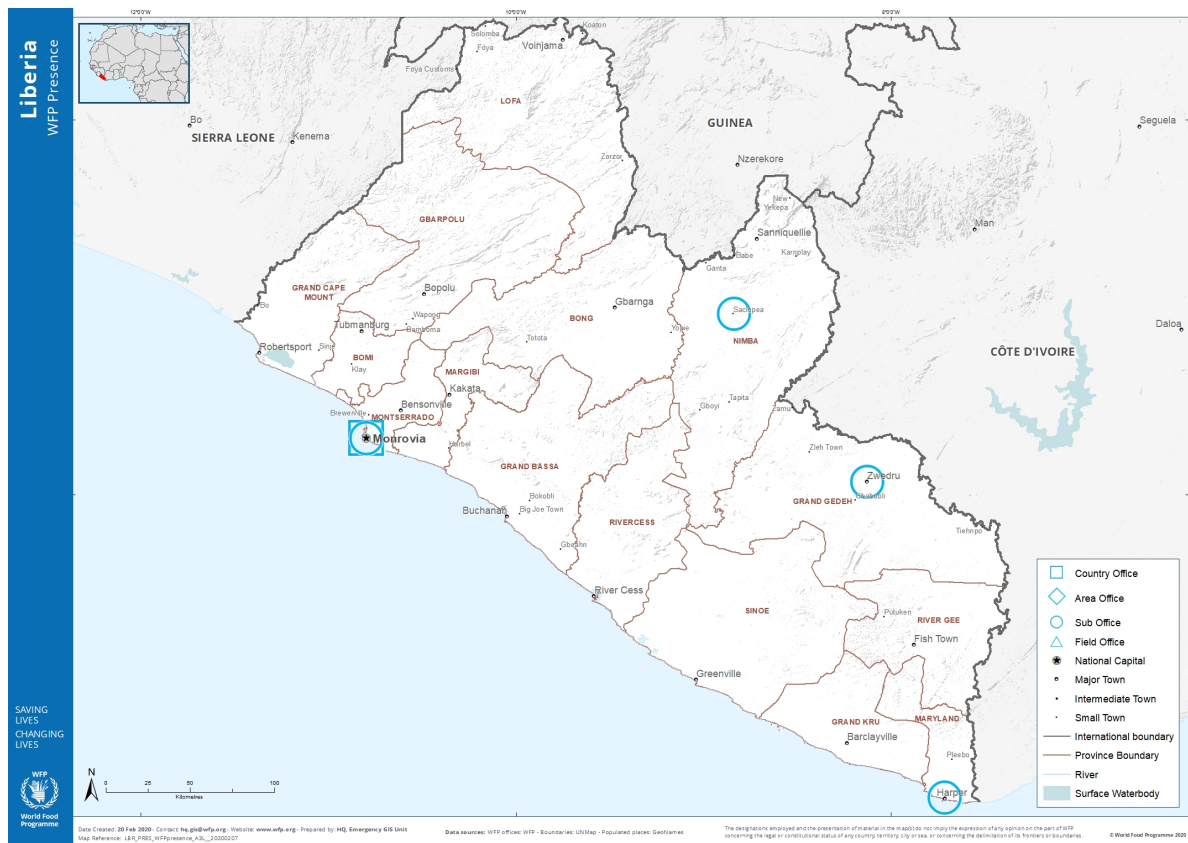
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



With a population of 5 million (51 percent women), Liberia gained political independence in July 1847 and enjoyed an era of relative prosperity that was halted by a military coup staged in 1980. Following a 15-year civil war and 12 years of peace consolidation, there was a historic political transition in 2018 that saw Former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's leadership giving way to former football maestro George Weah's administration in the first democratic transfer of power since 1944.

The depreciation of the Liberia dollar and the weakening economy that began spiralling out of hand early in 2019 began a decline that continued well into October (the currency's value falling to LRD 205 and LRD 212 to 1 USD). By early November, the LRD began to strengthen, and then stabilized at around LRD 190 to 1 USD in December 2019. To galvanize the resources required for development needs, in late 2018 the Government of Liberia unveiled its national development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD). The PAPD clocked one year without any discernible progress in social-service delivery.

Liberia's food insecurity situation remained unchanged in the second half of 2019. The agriculture sector did not enjoy increased investment in the 2019/2020 fiscal budget of nearly USD 530 million. To augment local production, the country spent an estimated USD 200 million annually on rice importation. Local production of rice was estimated at only 148,800 mt (2016) against a national requirement of about 503,692 mt.[1]

Poverty affects more women than men as women, in some instances, tend to experience lower income earnings. Fifty-three percent of women (compared to 74 percent of men) are involved in gainful employment. While over 68 percent of Liberians work in the informal sector, 80 to 85 percent of the population is unemployed, with women accounting for 94 percent (Central Bank of Liberia 2017). According to UNDP 2019 Human Development report, 62.9 percent of the population are multidimensional poor while an additional 21.4 percent are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.

The political outlook remained largely unpredictable as concerns mounted in various civil and political quarters over a weak economy and poor government infrastructure. A local pressure group, the Council of Patriots, staged two anti-government protests involving thousands of aggrieved citizens to pressure the Government to improve the economy and social services.

According to the comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS 2018) report, malnutrition of children aged 0-59 months was a persistent problem as 35.5 percent were stunted, 4.8 percent were thin for their weight (global acute malnutrition), 15 percent were underweight and 3.7 percent were overweight. WFP applied every effort to support these crisis-affected people, but no 0-59-month beneficiary category was covered with specialised nutritious food as available funding could only allow WFP to procure other food items. WFP provided technical support to the review of the national nutrition policy as well as to the review of the national integrated management of acute malnutrition guidelines to reflect World Health Organization updates. Sensitisation on nutrition and proper hygiene



practices was provided to students and school food management committees including cooks on the benefits of nutrition and proper hygiene.

The WFP strategic plan (2019 – 2023) serves as the framework of action to support the Government of Liberia and other development partners in saving and changing the lives of the most vulnerable persons in the country. The CSP has three strategic outcomes: (1) Access to adequate nutritious food by 2030; (2) crisis-affected people meet their food needs; (3) National/sub-national institutions capacities strengthened by 2030. The WFP CSP is directly aligned with the government's PAPD's Pillars 1 and 2 priorities which goal is to reduce development inequalities so the people prosper, thereby leaving no one behind. WFP - through its CSP - intends to support government's PAPD priorities by contributing to outcomes related to food security, education, nutrition, and social protection services. WFP has been implementing two types of school feeding programme in 9 of the 15 counties: Traditional school feeding and home-grown school feeding. Also, girls take-home rations were provided to 4,000 adolescent girl students and their families in districts with the highest gender disparity in enrolment between boys and girls. Net enrolment in primary school was 48 percent and 29 percent in early childhood education. According to the 2019 State of the World Children Report (by UNICEF), primary education completion rate is 33 percent for women and 36 percent men in Liberia compared to 64 percent for both women and men in Sub-Saharan Africa. WFP intends to implement a robust home-grown school feeding programme as a multifaceted driver to enhance the Government's new development plan to improve reduce poverty.



# CSP financial overview

WFP continued responding to the most urgent needs, preventing further deterioration in food security and nutrition, while closely working towards strengthening the capacities of the Government of Liberia to achieve its national development agenda and contribute to the overall ambitions as set out under Agenda 2063. However, WFP Liberia continued to experience severe funding deficit in 2019, resulting in WFP's inability to achieve the same levels of outcomes and breadth of programmes as envisaged in the country strategic plan (CSP). In total, WFP received USD 3.1 million, amounting at 47.7 percent against its needs-based plan overall requirements of USD 6.5 million for the programme from July to December 2019. Among the resources mobilised in 2019, USD 1.4 million was received in multilateral funding, whereas the remainder USD 1.7 million was retrieved from directed contributions, most of which were carried over from the T-ICSP. These were complemented with direct support to food security interventions to sustain peace in Liberia through joint programming with UN agencies partners thanks to the contributions from the Peacebuilding Fund and the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Fund.

Through increased collaborations with development partners and the national Government, such strive was informed by WFP's constant monitoring of food and nutrition insecurity levels to leave no one behind and reach the most vulnerable in the country.

To counter the resource constraints, WFP continued to advocate for increased support to its food and nutrition security programmes, in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia, whilst seizing opportunities for increased partnerships with the private sector, international finance institutions and non-traditional development partners. These actions were built on the efforts conducted throughout the implementation of the transitional interim CSP, including the national stakeholders conference on home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) co-organised with the national Government and the donor community to enhance investment in the national HGFSF programme. Hence, WFP continued to contribute to good progress towards an exit strategy but at a slower pace than originally planned. Broadening its resourcing base and ensuring the sustainability of programmes remained at the core of WFP's strategic contribution to changing lives of the peoples of Liberia.

In 2019, thanks to multilateral and private sector contributions, WFP was able to provide school meals under its flagship school feeding programme in the last quarter of 2019. However, persistent lack of resources albeit increased advocacy efforts prevented WFP to contribute to the national efforts to strengthen national early warning systems as envisaged under strategic outcome 3.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,919,768	\$2,172,741	\$4,047,466	\$2,644,861

WFP Liberia's country strategic plan that began 1 July 2019 was designed around three strategic outcomes wherein outcome 1 espoused home-grown school feeding (HGSF) as an innovative, multi-sectorial and a community-driven platform for tackling chronic issues in education, agriculture, nutrition, and social protection. The strategic outcome fixated on providing food-insecure populations - including school-aged children, in targeted areas - access to adequate and nutritious food, including food produced locally. WFP implemented school feeding programme comprising daily school meals and girls monthly take-home rations. Equally so, the promotion of agriculture and nutrition through support to smallholder agriculture, knowledge sharing and awareness-raising as well as social and behaviour change communication are core activities under this strategic outcome. WFP reached a combined beneficiaries of 98,920 (63,677 traditional school feeding and 35,243 HGSF) for the initial six months of the CSP implementation. Four thousand (4,000) adolescent girls take-home rations (GTHR) beneficiaries received monthly support of rice and cooking oil.

With the CSP in full swing, WFP intensified the gradual scale up of the model home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to promote local procurement, stimulate local production, enhance diet diversification and consumption of locally grown nutritious food items (rice, beans, local palm oil, sweet potatoes, eddoes, cassava and plantain). Hence, the HGSF experienced a gradual scale up from 62 schools during the erstwhile T-ICSP to the current 126 schools. Through this activity, WFP created a viable avenue, including training, that enabled over 2,600 producers (individual and group farmers), comprising 62 percent women, to sell their produce (cassava, eddoes, plantain, potatoes, vegetables, palm oil etc - amounting to 336.117 mt) to schools as buyers, thus ensuring the availability of a reliable source of income for farmers and a dependable means of supply of nutritious food items for schools.

In order to continue assisting the Government to improve the education status of 4,000 adolescent girl children, monthly take-home rations were given to girls in grades 4, 5 and 6 in targeted schools. The food items - aimed at encouraging more girls enrolment, attendance, and retention - were earmarked as family rations for a household size of five. The rations were conditioned on girls' attendance of up to 80 percent for the instructional period in each month and targeted districts with lower rates of girls' enrolment as compared to boys.

Under the original plan for the monthly 4,000 adolescent GTHR beneficiaries, 3,000 girls were to receive food items while the remaining 1,000 were earmarked for cash transfer. Due to resource constraints, WFP could not implement the planned cash transfer to the 1,000 beneficiaries. Instead, the cash beneficiaries were added to the 3,000 food beneficiaries to make the total of 4,000 girls on the GTHR. To enhance accountability and reporting, WFP introduced monthly coordination meetings in the school feeding districts to improve the quality of cooperating partners reporting.

For the distribution of food items, WFP planned a total of 1,481 mt and 735,000 cash-based transfers (CBT). Food items distributed amounted to 1,285 mt. For CBT, only USD 27,721 of the planned USD 735,000 was distributed due to WFP's decision to temporarily suspend CBT activities pending the full implementation of audit observations on CBT operations. Funding from the suspended CBT activities was subsequently reprogrammed as locally generated income in line with the procedure for receiving funds returned from a closed project/activity.

Liberia faced huge manpower capacity deficit issues within the Ministries of Education and Agriculture as well as among partners and community-based organizations. To enhance national capacities for quality delivery of school feeding, WFP facilitated capacity strengthening sessions of staff for government and school communities. Tailored school-level training were conducted for school/community Principals, record keepers or feeding managers, parents and teachers associations representatives, cooks, and other actors. School-level training was especially important for newcomers (staff) in the additional schools that were included in the HGSF component during the gradual scale up. Mobility capacities were also enhanced. WFP maintained on loan, vehicles and motorbikes to the Ministry of Education for programme monitoring and supervision purposes. Following the endorsement of the school feeding Systems Approach for Education Results (SABER) report by the Government in the last quarter of 2019, WFP in conjunction with the Ministry of Education prepared a capacity strengthening plan for the Government and partners. The outcome of the SABER assessment will also inform WFP's country capacity strengthening strategy which will lead to the gradual handover of WFP interventions on school feeding to the government. The first school feeding SABER exercise was conducted during the T-ICSP period as support to the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Finance and Development Planning, Health, Gender, Children and Social Protection and the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information Services.

Beneficiaries digital registration in SCOPE commenced under the T-ICSP. To improve beneficiary and transfer verification and management, WFP continued the roll-out of its corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) for GTHR.

Through assistance to smallholder agriculture production, using food assistance for assets creation (FFA), WFP working closely with the Government of Liberia, supported the establishment of decentralized agro-equipment pools in three counties (Bong, Bomi, Montserrado) as part of measures to reduce intensive manual labour associated with smallholder farmer production. Agro-equipment provided for the decentralized pools included tractors, power tillers, rice dryer, and water pumps, and rice threshers among others. There are plans to put in place mechanisms for the effective management of the agro pools.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	3

### Strategic outcome 02

Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$955,260	\$354,350	\$788,609	\$743,182

Contingency interventions to reach crisis-affected populations was core to strategic outcome 2 and aimed at addressing their short-term food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crisis.

WFP commenced the distribution of two months emergency food rations to people living with HIV (PLHIVs) in December 2019. The provision of emergency food assistance to PLHIVs was triggered by an assessment conducted by WFP in July and August 2019 to examine the nutritional status, livelihoods activities, food security and vulnerability gaps of PLHIV/Tuberculosis (TB) in the country.

The assessment, which interviewed 2,329 PLHIVs/TB clients (1,687 women and 642 men) out of 2,441, sampled nationwide, found out that over 50 percent of households of PLHIVs interviewed were food insecure. The assessment recommended the implementation of direct nutrition intervention combined with complementary activities to help address the short-term food and nutritional needs while improving treatment adherence of PLHIVs under anti retroviral therapy (ART).

The emergency food assistance reached 13,299 PLHIVs (7,979 women, 5,320 men). These beneficiaries were assisted across seven counties of Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, and Nimba of Liberia's fifteen subdivisions. The seven counties were targeted due to their high HIV prevalence and resource constraints that did not allow WFP to cover all PLHIVs on ART in the 15 counties. According to data received from the National Aids Control Program (NACP), Liberia had a total of 13,900 PLHIVs receiving ART services. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health through the NACP to implement food distribution. The intervention was also supported by various PLHIV support groups in the counties.

The overarching challenges to the distribution of rations to beneficiaries in 2019 were related to the supply chain implications for delivering food items in remote and difficult-to-reach locations because of poor road conditions and the associated high cost of delivery. Confidentiality issues also impeded the provision of timely and adequate awareness to beneficiaries. In most cases, clinicians and members of the support group were the only ones providing awareness and sensitization to beneficiaries on the programme regarding their entitlement, duration of assistance and selection criteria. There were also communication challenges between the national office of the NACP and the various health facilities where distributions took place. To address these challenges, WFP provided on-site refresher training for clinicians and increased the frequency of distribution monitoring in order to provide support and clarify questions related to distribution.

### WFP Gender and Age Marker



CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions.	3

### Strategic outcome 03

National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$364,574	\$98,955	\$87,992	\$27,211

The strategic outcome 3 of the country strategic plan (CSP) strove to strengthen national capacities in food security and nutrition monitoring and to ensure that national institutions can provide early warning on food and nutrition security, and track progress toward zero hunger on a timely and regular basis. This outcome supports WFP strategic result 5 – Enhanced capacity and partnership towards zero hunger (SDG Target 17.9).

WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations agencies and NGO partners continued to support the government's effort to put in place a robust food security monitoring system (FSMS) identified by the national food security and nutrition strategy. The FSMS consists of three components: (1) market price monitoring, (2) food security and nutrition surveillance and (3) comprehensive food security and nutrition survey.

Working in partnership with the National Food Security Stakeholders Technical Committee, WFP formed a key part of updating the food and nutrition security information system. WFP, based on the request from the Ministry of Health, National AIDS Control Programme and National Aids Commission provided financial and technical support to conduct the first nutrition, food security, livelihoods, social and economic vulnerability, assessment of people living with HIV/Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB) in Liberia. The findings of the assessment are essential for future programming around planning, advocacy, programming of resources and targeting of interventions for PLHIV and TB in 2020. The analysis showed that only 2.4 percent of the households were food secure, while 54.4 percent were marginally food secure, 40.6 percent moderately food insecure, and 2.5 percent severely food insecure. Among those co-infected with TB/HIV, 2.7 percent of the households were food secure while 51.4 percent marginally food secure, 42.9 percent moderately food insecure, and 3 percent severely food insecure. In addition, limited food production across the country led to food insecurity for the general population and especially for the PLHIV/TB clients.

WFP organized and funded an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) consultation workshop, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services, National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Health, UNICEF and FAO, where technical and programmatic consultations were held on ICA results. Findings from ICA trends in food insecurity and shocks (ICA categories) were overlaid with findings on land degradation, to help identify areas where people were most affected by recurrent food insecurity and what were the main shocks and which areas were affected by land degradation. The ICA results will assist the Government and partners strengthen programme design, planning and implementation of resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

The Liberia school feeding unit in the Ministry of Education, in conjunction with WFP and Mastercard, conducted a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the school feeding programme with the main objective of using the findings for advocacy and policy dialogue. WFP Liberia provided both financial and technical support. The CBA results revealed that every USD 1 invested in the national school feeding programme yields a USD 3.5 return along the life cycle of the child. This marked the starting point for advocacy work in support of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and national home-grown school feeding programme under the CSP.

In July 2019, the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat was launched and became functional. For the first time, SUN multi-sectoral platform (MSP) meetings took place on a regular basis involving membership of over 20 stakeholders and development partners. The national nutrition policy 2019 - 2023 was launched alongside the SUN Secretariat event, making it a huge milestone achievement in the history of nutrition governance and coordination. The National Public Health Law was also finalized and submitted to the office of the President of Liberia for onward submission to the Houses of Representatives and Senate for review and action. In addition, the SUN Secretariat through the SUN Civil Society Organization Alliance of Liberia embarked on a decentralized SUN MSP in September 2019 in four counties: Grand Bassa which has stunting as high as 42 percent, Margibi, Bomi, and Grand Cape Mount. The decentralized SUN MSP activity engaged stakeholders representing sectors in the counties thus galvanizing the full participation of county

authorities: county superintendent, county development superintendent, county health officers, local civil society organizations and partners. Follow up reports indicated that these counties initiated coordination meetings bringing key stakeholders together for monthly coordination meetings.

WFP will continue to provide technical assistance on early warning system and lead in food security and vulnerability analysis in the country while enhancing the capacities of national institutions and personnel.

WFP experienced a delay in the implementation of activities planned under the UN Joint Programmes for Rural Women Economic Empowerment and the Liberia multi-partners Trust Fund. In both programmes, WFP activities were to directly support activities of collaborating partners of the Joint Programmes whose activities were preconditions for activities supported by WFP. As these joint programmes were multi-year activities, WFP activities were scheduled to be implemented in 2020.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms, information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management.	3

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

WFP continued efforts to strengthen gender equality in 2019 and created the Gender Results Network (GRN) to ensure that gender was adequately embedded in all aspects and processes of WFP's work. The GRN supported the inclusion of gender perspectives into all functions and to increase staff knowledge and capacities about gender equality.

The 2017 national gender policy underscored that gender inequality and the marginalization of women in Liberia were perpetuated by socio-cultural perceptions, practices, and stereotypes that support male dominance and the subordination of women. The goal of the policy was to reduce and eliminate gender inequality, discrimination, exclusion, and marginalization, by addressing the needs and concerns of women, girls, men and boys. This policy looked at gender equality and women's empowerment through i) specific interventions that target women/girls or men/boys through 'stand-alone' initiatives or special measures, such as affirmative action; and ii) mainstreaming gender-responsive considerations into policies and programmes.

WFP initiated discussions with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection on the development of a memorandum of understanding for the implementation of gender equality, women empowerment and social protection activities as outlined in the CSP. WFP collaborated with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Health, Internal Affairs and Finance Development Planning, UN agencies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on resilience building and crisis response, school feeding programme, and capacity strengthening for promoting gender equality and women empowerment.

WFP and the Ministry of Education provided school feeding to both girls and boys in public pre-primary and primary and girls take-home rations (GTHR) to adolescent girls in grades 4 to 6 as a way of boosting girl child education. Under the GTHR, 4,000 girls in pre-primary and primary schools got rice and oil assistance for use by them and their households.

Traditionally in Liberia, women undertake preparation of household meals. Women usually cook on open fires in rural areas and schools during which smoke could be inhaled in large quantities. To mitigate the effect of smoke inhalation by school cooks, WFP encouraged school authorities to engage in peer-to-peer learning and skills transfer to enable other schools produce eco-stoves using local materials.

Also, WFP incorporated women groups in the implementation of school feeding and resilience (food for assets creation) programmes. The women groups provided food to the home-grown school feeding programme thereby enhancing the avenue to a more guaranteed income generation.

For capacity strengthening, WFP provided training on data collection and analysis to women and men from National Disaster Management Agency and Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services. Also, WFP provided equipment and training to two women farmer groups operating Community Grain Reserves to improve their harvest and post-harvest practices. In addition, WFP built a regional grain storage hub for the central region for a safer storage.

WFP, along with UN agencies and the Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Education and Agriculture, conducted joint awareness-raising activities for students during Africa School Feeding Day, World Food Day and 16 Days of Activism events mainly focusing on promotion of gender equality.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

In 2019, WFP undertook considerable measures to ensure the protection of its beneficiaries. As an initial step, WFP appointed a country office staff specifically responsible for managing the complaints and feedback mechanism platform. This platform served as the main medium through which beneficiaries and stakeholders reported to WFP about issues of protection concerns related to WFP programme activities. WFP also worked closely with its government counterparts and partners to ensure that beneficiaries of interventions were adequately informed about the programmes and due caution was routinely exercised to ensure beneficiaries safety and protection. During various activities including awareness-raising sessions, beneficiaries training and stakeholders meeting both at national and sub-national levels, participants were asked on how the programme implementation could be improved with respect to protection issues. Monitoring tools were also reviewed to ensure that the views of participants, beneficiaries and those involved in the implementation of activities in the field were adequately captured during monitoring exercises.

Under strategic outcome 1, which covered support to school feeding beneficiaries and smallholder farmers, WFP partnered with the appropriate government institutions to ensure beneficiaries and other stakeholders received adequate information on the prevention and reporting of protection concerns. Special topics covering protection issues including human rights concerns were included in the agenda for training and awareness-raising. In particular, the distribution of monthly take-home rations for adolescent girls and monthly rations for food assistance for



assets participants were periodically monitored to ensure that proper measures were put in place to ensure that issues that could lead to protection concerns were adequately mitigated against. This included ensuring that distributions were properly organized, adequate and timely information provided to beneficiaries and distributions were planned to take into consideration that beneficiaries receiving rations had enough time to reach their various home destinations before dark.

Under strategic outcome 2 through which general food distribution assistance was provided to people affected by crisis, WFP ensured that beneficiaries received adequate information about WFP assistance including their entitlement, the duration of assistance and the method of selecting beneficiaries. WFP conducted an assessment to examine the nutritional status, livelihoods activities, food security and vulnerability gaps of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and TB clients on Directly observed treatment short courses (DOTs). The assessment, which covered 2,329 out of 2,445 PLHIVs/TB clients sampled country-wide revealed that over 50 percent of PLHIVs households interviewed were food insecure. The assessment recommended the implementation of direct nutrition intervention combined with complementary activities to help address the short-term food and nutritional needs of vulnerable food insecure while at the same time helping to improve treatment adherence.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP has a corporate commitment to be accountable to the people it serves. This accountability to affected populations entails that affected people are involved in the programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes, and decisions are informed by and reflect the views of affected populations.

Despite many challenges in 2019, WFP Liberia ensured that information about its programmes and activities was provided to beneficiaries and other stakeholders. WFP signed a letter of understanding with the Government through the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to kick-start the implementation of the Liberia country strategic plan (CSP). WFP then held a two-day stakeholder meeting to present the CSP to stakeholders and provide orientation on its activities and implementation arrangements. The Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Education was represented at the WFP Executive Board meeting in June 2019, when the CSP was approved. This was part of efforts aimed at ensuring national participation and ownership of the interventions proposed by the CSP.

The complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) which was in place since 2016, was expanded to include an additional telephone service provider. The CFM coverage was extended to all WFP intervention areas in Liberia using the country two major GSM carriers. In the second half of 2019, the CFM platform recorded 107 calls from beneficiaries across the country constituting 70 percent of the overall calls received in 2019. Women callers constituted 46 percent. About 60 percent of all calls received was related to request for information about WFP programme activities in Liberia.

As part of the strategy to increase awareness about the CFM and its importance, WFP developed and rollout a CFM communication plan in 2019. The communication plan aimed to raise awareness about the CFM using community radio stations, town hall meetings, and the distribution of flyers and poster to all WFP programme activity sites. Additionally, as a result of the measures put in place by WFP to ensure accountability to affected populations, more than 96 percent of households interviewed indicated that they had unhindered access to information about WFP and its interventions.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Despite relatively lower trends of land use in comparison with its neighbouring coastal countries in West Africa, awareness raising on the importance of preserving the environment through sustainable land usage is at the core of green actions implemented by the Government of Liberia through its Environmental Protection Agency and development partners, including UNDP/GEF, Save My Future Liberia, Fauna and Flora of Liberia. Forests comprise of almost two-thirds of land surface, making it a key source of environmental concern for its preservation in Liberia, directly menaced by illicit artisanal mining of gold and diamond and unsustainable garbage disposal. These threats, together with urban river pollution and insufficient sensitization on the sector, resulted in the adoption of negative coping strategies by the most food insecure populations, especially in Nimba and Montserrado counties with highest levels of food insecurities (e.g. charcoal production).

Liberia is prone to seasonal flooding with heavy rains starting from late May each year, menacing the agriculture sector and enhancing constraints caused by an underdeveloped road infrastructure, directly contributing to impeding access to hard-to-reach areas and the most food insecure. To counteract such trend, WFP adopted environmental and social safeguards in its programming with the aim of avoiding causing unintended harm to the environment or populations whilst promoting proper agriculture-related practices, thereby investing in sustainable value chain activities at community level. In this context, WFP's livelihood and resilience activities enhanced overall understanding of smallholder farmers in prioritising farming in lowlands and inland valleys and disengage from upland farming practices,

thereby directly contributing to the reduction in deforestation in central and north-west counties in which slash and burn upland farming is commonly undertaken. In parallel, in those areas that record higher levels of illicit mining for minerals, particularly by unemployed youth in south-east counties, WFP promoted its food for asset creation activities as an alternative source of livelihood to attract youth participation. Lastly, albeit severe funding shortfalls, WFP continued to facilitate the introduction of fuel-efficient stoves in schools under its school feeding programme, directly contributing to less deforestation and less emissions in Liberia.



# Initiatives for lasting peace

Under the UN Peacebuilding Fund's Sustaining peace and improving social cohesion project, implemented by FAO, ILO, and WFP, WFP is utilising its expertise in resilience building approach "to support community-based livelihoods planning as a safeguard to conflict-related shocks". The approach used is the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) - a practical and an inclusive community-driven process aimed at building social cohesion to develop their own community action plan (CAP). This process supports local ownership and enables local city planners take the lead in development initiatives that seeks to address elements of peacebuilding".

Salayea, in northern Liberia's Lofa County, is one of the towns that was hit by the violent conflicts that rocked the West African country between 1989 and 2003. The scars are still healing in the town of 5,500 inhabitants despite the vibrant youth population.

"The war brought about untold destruction in lives, properties, and human behaviour," says Tokpa G. Gleh, an elderly resident of Salayea. "We no longer use the land in common. Disputes [over land] are widespread and the cost of living is higher."

The community is, however, keen to keep the demons of war and conflict in the past. Their focus is to build social cohesion that would translate into peaceful approaches of solving conflicts but more importantly how to improve livelihoods. Over 50 residents of Salayea attended a CBPP exercise to enable them think through what they want as viable development initiatives for their town and its people.

CBPP is conducted together by communities, partners and local government staff who discuss and agree on priority activities to significantly improve the poorest and most vulnerable households.

The participants, for instance, toured Salayea's nine residential neighbourhoods to identify natural resources, infrastructure, service provision centres, and community assets to harness and utilize them during the implementation of their community action plan. They identified farming, petty trade, transportation (motorbike riding), charcoal and teaching as key activities without which the community people would not survive.

Through the CBPP practical session, participants realised that conflicts would be avoided if they as a community relied more on undertaking communal, joint activities leaving no one behind, including government-funded projects. "I am here because we are trying to develop and pull together our action plan for this town, so we can uplift it tomorrow. This approach of involving us will improve our lives and the lives of our children," said Kizzelee Sulonteh, a farmer. Sam K. Darkolon, chairperson of the association of people with disabilities said: "In the past, when it came to the County Development Fund, no people with disability were included. We have not been counted and have lacked the right information. This time around, I think it will be different".

The community members then resolved to increase joint farming, trade, and work together to eliminate crime, increase food security and improve social services including health and education facilities. The inclusive process gave a voice to segments of the community who often felt alienated.

"WFP brought us together and involved us all, especially the disabled, widows, and youth; we are recognizing and respecting one another," says Clifford Moiwen, a youth leader. In future programming - for sustainability purposes - WFP and partners intend to involve Salayea residents together with line government ministries, in the design and implementation of resilience building activities.

The exercise in Salayea was conducted by WFP as part of a United Nations project on sustaining peace and improving social cohesion through the promotion of rural employment opportunities for youth in conflict-prone areas, funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) through the 2019 Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

## Summary

Number of people with disabilities is estimated from empirical figure generated through regular process monitoring.

## Context and operations

[1]Source: Analysis of Markets Functioning and Feasibility of Cash and Voucher, August 2017

### Strategic outcome 01

Follow-up values could not be collected as the actual implementation of the interventions started the last quarter of 2019. The indicators related to the quantity of non-food items distributed, capacity strengthening (C1,C4\*,C5\*,C7\*C8\*), and Social and Behaviours Communication Change - SBCC (E\*4) could not be collected in 2019 as the implementation of the CSP activity's interventions that are linked to these indicators did not commenced in 2019. They are planned to be reported in 2020.

### Strategic outcome 02


Follow-up values could not be collected as the implementation of interventions started late in 2019.

### Strategic outcome 03

The indicator, Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index, was not collected in 2019. The baseline and target could not be set in 2019 due to limited resources to carry out this exercise. However, WFP plans to set these values plus the follow-up values through the country capacity strengthening process planned for 2020. The output indicator link to this strategic outcome was not collected in 2019 as no activity that could have led to the provision of the values associated with these indicators was implemented.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	2,443	1,874	4,317	21,762
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	4,084	3,177	7,261	23,160
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	1,536	659	2,195	
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			200	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	61,042	35,117	58%
	female	73,958	57,726	78%
	total	135,000	92,843	69%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,195	1,453	122%
	female	3,351	3,632	108%
	total	4,546	5,085	112%
24-59 months	male	2,914	4,440	152%
	female	5,507	7,832	142%
	total	8,421	12,272	146%
5-11 years	male	24,067	10,737	45%
	female	27,991	17,116	61%
	total	52,058	27,853	54%
12-17 years	male	26,106	10,737	41%
	female	29,883	17,115	57%
	total	55,989	27,852	50%
18-59 years	male	3,788	4,440	117%
	female	4,254	7,509	177%
	total	8,042	11,949	149%
60+ years	male	2,972	3,310	111%
	female	2,972	4,522	152%
	total	5,944	7,832	132%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	135,000	92,843	69%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	1,190	867	73%
Iodised Salt	15	10	66%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	73	58	80%
Beans	0	0	-
Split Peas	203	126	62%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	396	89	22%
Iodised Salt	4	1	27%
Vegetable Oil	25	6	25%
Split Peas	59	15	26%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	735,000	27,722	4%
Cash	307,800	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, N*	Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals including take-home rations for adolescent girls linked to local purchase in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements, support school attendance and retention and improve gender parity							
Output C, D	Smallholder farmers – equitably women and men – and their communities benefit from improved capacities and restored productive assets in order to sustainably improve their productivity, resilience and access to local markets including through home-grown school feeding							
Output E*	School children and their communities receive communication and trainings on small-scale agriculture in order to increase their awareness and knowledge on the agricultural value chain							
Output E*, F	Adolescent girls and boys attending school and their communities receive social and behavior change communication (SBCC) in order to support school retention, improve nutrition-related practices and essential life-skills to help break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	24,500 25,500 50,000	26,794 17,863 44,657		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,450 5,550 15,000	14,145 6,062 20,207		
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,000 6,000 15,000	932 623 1,555		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,800 10,200 20,000	7,875 5,250 13,125		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,450 5,550 15,000			
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,000 2,000 5,000			

A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	1,482	1,061	
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	735,000	27,721	
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>						
	Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	10		
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>non-food item</b>	500		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	400	400	
			School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>school</b>	150	145	
A.8	<b>Number of rations provided</b>						
	Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>ration</b>	3,750,000	2,385,187	
			School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>ration</b>	1,800,000	469,500	
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>						
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	100		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	150		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	50		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	<b>training session</b>	2		
C.7*	<b>Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>						
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	1		
C.8*	<b>USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>						



	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Food assistance for asset	US\$	10,000			
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	153		
	Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	19,734		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	30	25		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	45,050			
			Food assistance for asset	Number	15,000			
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	39,950			
F.2	<b>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>							
	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	300	336		
N*.1	<b>Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	31		
N*.2	<b>Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	80	15		
N*.6	<b>Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)</b>							
	Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	20,000	13,125		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>

Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration; Liberia; Food

**Food Consumption Score**

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	55.60 72.70 67.60	>55.60 >72.70 >67.60			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22.20 16.40 18.10	>22.20 >16.40 >18.10			
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22.20 10.90 14.30	<22.20 <10.90 <14.30			

**Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)**

	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	6.24 4.27 4.86	<4.27 <6.24 <4.86			
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**Food Expenditure Share**

	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64.80 45.30 51.10	<64.80 <45.30 <51.10			
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**Food Consumption Score – Nutrition**

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50 61.70 58.20	>50 >61.70 >58.20			
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	51.90 65.60 61.50	>51.90 >65.60 >61.50			
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27.80 39.80 36.30	>27.80 >39.80 >36.30			
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.40 7 7.10	<7.40 <7 <7.10			
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3.70 3.90 3.80	<3.70 <3.90 <3.80			
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.40 4.70 5.50	<7.40 <4.70 <5.50			

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	42.60 31.30 34.60	>42.60 >31.30 >34.60			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	44.40 30.50 34.60	>44.40 >30.50 >34.60			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64.80 55.50 58.20	>64.80 >55.50 >58.20			

Food assistance for asset beneficiaries; Montserrado; Food

#### Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50			
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Schoolchildren; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening

#### SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)

	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	1.80	≥2.50			
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Schoolchildren; Liberia; Cash, Food

#### Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)

Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1.31 3.37 2.42	<1.31 <3.37 <2.42			
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Retention rate	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	98.69 96.63 97.58	≥98.69 ≥96.63 ≥97.58			
Schoolchildren; Liberia; Food								
<b>Enrolment rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	>20 >20 >20			
<b>Attendance rate (new)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85.43 83.84 84.60	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
Smallholder farmer; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems</b>								
Value (USD)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	60.07	>60.07			
Volume (MT)	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	52,363.52	>52,363.52			
Smallholder farmers; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥10			
Smallholder Farmers; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems</b>								

	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12 13 25	≥12 ≥13 ≥25			
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<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises</b>	<b>- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive</b>						
Activity 02	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements							
Output C	Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced government's capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, coordination of humanitarian assistance in order to receive timely food and nutrition assistance.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	13,200 8,800 22,000	7,979 5,320 13,299		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,200 4,800 12,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	484	111		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	307,800			
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	<b>Number</b>	12	1		
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>							
	Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed		General Distribution	<b>non-food item</b>	200	124		
A.8	<b>Number of rations provided</b>							
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	<b>ration</b>	990,000	390,000		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	85			
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	15			

C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		General Distribution	<b>individual</b>		30		
			Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	25			
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	1			
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
adolescent girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Food								
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64.80 45.30 51.10	<64.80 <45.30 <51.10			
Adolescent girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Food								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	6.24 4.27 4.86	<6.24 <4.27 <4.86			
Governemnt Counterparts; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	0	=5			
PLHIV beneficiaries; Liberia; Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50 61.70 58.20	>50 >61.70 >58.20			



Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	51.90 65.60 61.50	>51.90 >65.60 >61.50			
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27.80 39.80 36.30	>27.80 >39.80 >36.30			
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.40 7 7.10	<7.40 <7 <7.10			
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3.70 3.90 3.80	<3.70 <3.90 <3.80			
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.40 4.70 5.50	<7.40 <4.70 <5.50			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	42.60 31.30 34.60	<42.60 <31.30 <34.60			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	44.40 30.50 34.60	<44.40 <30.50 <34.60			

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64.80 55.50 58.20	<64.80 <55.50 <58.20			
PLHIV clients; Liberia; Cash, Food								
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	>66 >66 >66			
PLHIV Clients; Liberia; Cash, Food								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70			
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<4 <4 <4			
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<4 <4 <4			
PLHIV Clients; Liberia; Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	83.30 91.90 81.50	>83.30 >91.90 >81.50			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12.60 6.20 12.80	>12.60 >6.20 >12.80			

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.20 1.90 5.80	<4.20 <1.90 <5.80			
URT; Liberia; Food								
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	>50 >50 >50			
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<4 <4 <4			

<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 03	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from enhanced national and sub-national capacities to manage the Scaling Up Nutrition Initiative							
Output C	Populations affected by natural disasters benefit from improved disaster management and response mechanisms in order to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the Government, WFP and partners							
Output M	Targeted populations benefit from strengthened national coordination mechanisms and information management systems to track progress towards zero hunger							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	25			
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	2			
C.8*	<b>USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	US\$	200,000			
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2			
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Government counterparts; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews</b>								
	Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=80			
Government Institution; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=5			

## Cross-cutting Indicators

PROTECTION								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
adolescent girl benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Overall	<b>95</b> <b>90</b> <b>97</b>	=100 =100 =100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Adolescent girl benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>99.20</b> <b>99</b>	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
adolescent girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Overall	<b>98</b> <b>97</b> <b>97.30</b>	>90 >90 >100			

ENVIRONMENT								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

FFA beneficiaries.; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100				
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## GENDER

### Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Adolescent girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)		Overall		47	=50		

### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
adolescent girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Decisions made by women	Overall		29	=50		
			Decisions made by men	Overall		41	=50		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		30	=50		

### Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Adolescent girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b>	2	=3			
			<b>Male</b>	2	=3			
			<b>Overall</b>	2	=3			

## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Adolescent Girls benefitting from take home ration; Liberia; Food	Act 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Overall	<b>3.70</b> <b>0.80</b> <b>2</b>	>80 >80 >80			

**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

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SCOPE registration for school feeding

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/liberia>

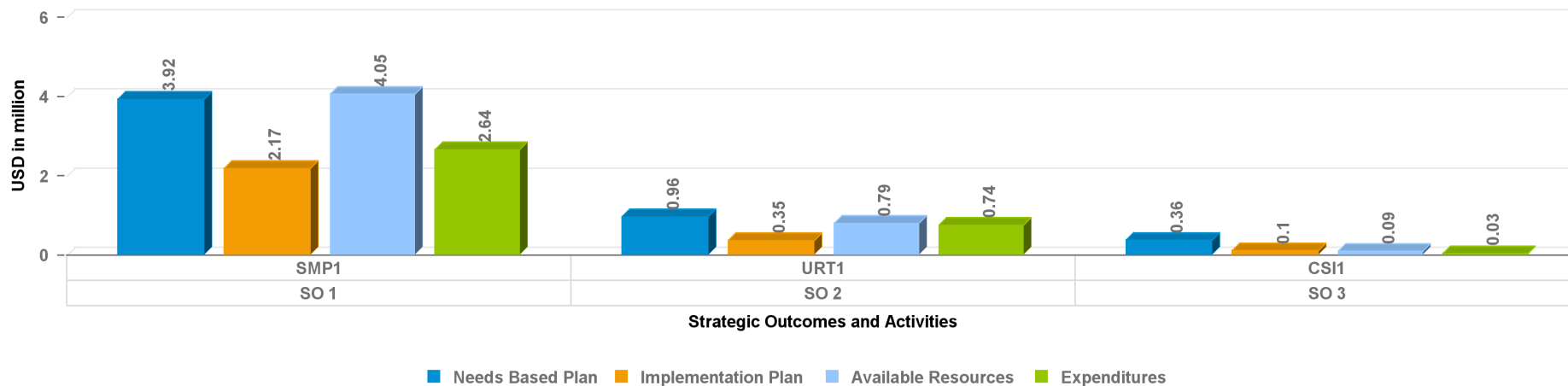


# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 3	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management
SMP1	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	955,260	354,350	788,609	743,182
	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	3,919,768	2,172,741	4,047,466	2,644,861
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,875,028</b>	<b>2,527,091</b>	<b>4,836,075</b>	<b>3,388,043</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	364,574	98,955	87,992	27,211
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>364,574</b>	<b>98,955</b>	<b>87,992</b>	<b>27,211</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,730	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,730</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>5,239,602</b>	<b>2,626,045</b>	<b>4,936,797</b>	<b>3,415,255</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>869,527</b>	<b>284,750</b>	<b>544,304</b>	<b>411,261</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>6,109,128</b>	<b>2,910,795</b>	<b>5,481,101</b>	<b>3,826,516</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>397,093</b>	<b>189,202</b>	<b>213,876</b>	<b>213,876</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>6,506,221</b>	<b>3,099,997</b>	<b>5,694,977</b>	<b>4,040,392</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

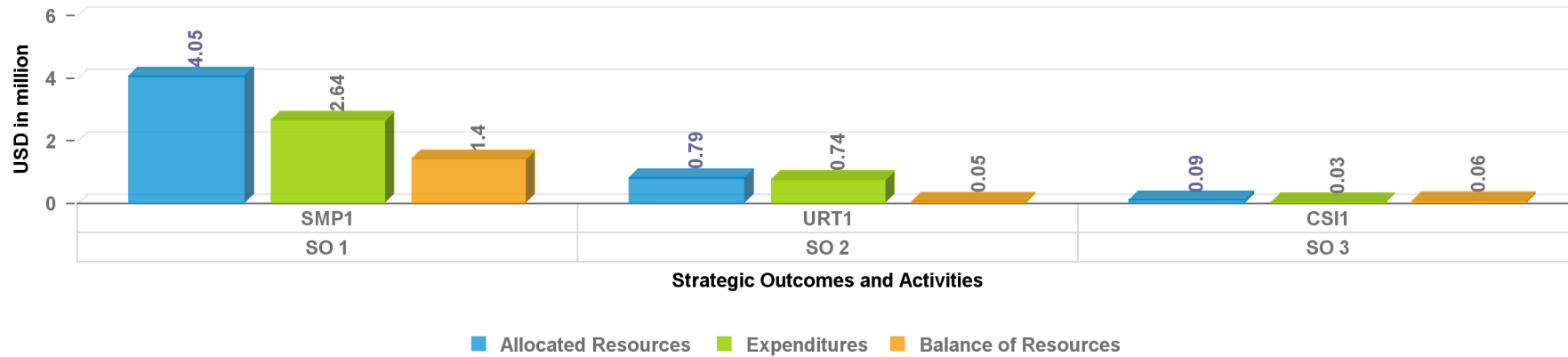
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 3	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CS11	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management
SMP1	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	955,260	788,609	0	788,609	743,182	45,427
	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	3,919,768	4,047,466	0	4,047,466	2,644,861	1,402,604
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,875,028</b>	<b>4,836,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,836,075</b>	<b>3,388,043</b>	<b>1,448,032</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	364,574	87,992	0	87,992	27,211	60,780
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>364,574</b>	<b>87,992</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87,992</b>	<b>27,211</b>	<b>60,780</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,730	0	12,730	0	12,730
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>12,730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,730</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>5,239,602</b>	<b>4,936,797</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,936,797</b>	<b>3,415,255</b>	<b>1,521,542</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>869,527</b>	<b>544,304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>544,304</b>	<b>411,261</b>	<b>133,043</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>6,109,128</b>	<b>5,481,101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,481,101</b>	<b>3,826,516</b>	<b>1,654,585</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>397,093</b>	<b>213,876</b>		<b>213,876</b>	<b>213,876</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>6,506,221</b>	<b>5,694,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,694,977</b>	<b>4,040,392</b>	<b>1,654,585</b>

This donor financial report is interim.



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting  
Branch

07/02/2020 16:34:45

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures