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# Liberia

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP supported the Government of Liberia in the framework of its Country Strategic Plan (July 2019 – December 2023). WFP's activities contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In Liberia, WFP is assisting national authorities to provide access to nutritious and sufficient food for all people, life-saving food assistance to food insecure populations, build sustainable food systems and resilience to shocks, strengthen national capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition interventions, and provide common services to humanitarian and development partners to timely and effectively respond to emergencies. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, WFP scaled up its emergency food assistance in the country[1], reporting an increased number of beneficiaries covered by WFP interventions and making a significant contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development goals in Liberia.

The school feeding programme continues to be the cornerstone of WFP's activities (strategic outcome 1) in Liberia, promoting access to basic education and longer-term human capital development. In 2020, **WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education provided food assistance to 92,000 pre-primary and primary school children in 397 schools** in the counties of Maryland and Nimba. Due to the suspension of on-campus academic activities by the Government of Liberia in March 2020 to prevent the spread of COVID-19, WFP shifted from daily on-site school meals to alternative take-home rations to help students concentrate on their learnings while staying at home.[2] The continued school feeding support was largely possible thanks to flexible funding from Mastercard. WFP and partners also provided livelihood and capacity strengthening support through its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects to 4,300 smallholder farmers, stimulating local food production and aiming to meet the requirements of the home-grown school feeding programme.[3]

WFP implemented the Government of Liberia's countrywide COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme assisting the most vulnerable households affected by COVID-19 prevention measures in Liberia. These included COVID-19 affected households and institutional beneficiaries (healthcare workers, frontline emergency workers, and at risk groups such as people with disabilities, orphans, the elderly, disadvantaged youth and homeless persons). At the beginning of 2020, WFP also provided food assistance to 10,000 people living with HIV/AIDS on antiretroviral therapy and their families.[4] **In total, more than 1 million crisis affected people were assisted with a total of 12,450 mt of food commodities across the country in 2020.**

WFP provided capacity strengthening support to the Government of Liberia, contributing to national platforms and inter-agency efforts on food security, nutrition and disaster risk management in coordination with various line ministries and governmental agencies. In this framework, **WFP developed a country capacity strengthening strategy to enhance the capacity of national institutions to effectively design and manage food assistance and social protection programmes.** To inform and coordinate food security interventions in Liberia, WFP, the Government and other partners jointly carried out the Liberia Food Security Assessment in 2020. Results showed a severe deterioration of the food security situation in the country with 32 percent of the population being moderately food insecure, and six percent severely food insecure, representing a level of food insecurity twice as high than previously reported in 2018. WFP also conducted a market functionality index (MFI) assessment to assess the market situation for the appropriateness of using cash and/or vouchers as a modality of food assistance to beneficiaries. Under the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund, WFP and other participating UN agencies implemented social cohesion and land governance activities in collaboration with the Government of Liberia.

Following a budget revision in May 2020, WFP provided commodity handling and storage services to humanitarian and development partners under a dedicated operational component (strategic outcome 4) to allow prepositioning in the country's less accessible areas, ensuring uninterrupted delivery of assistance.

WFP also continued **mainstreaming gender across its activities to advance towards gender equality** in the country, and contributed to women empowerment through joint projects with other UN agencies and in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. Special attention was given to integrate the needs of people living with disabilities into the design and implementation of WFP's programmes.



# 1,545,902

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 26,764 (60% Female, 40% Male)

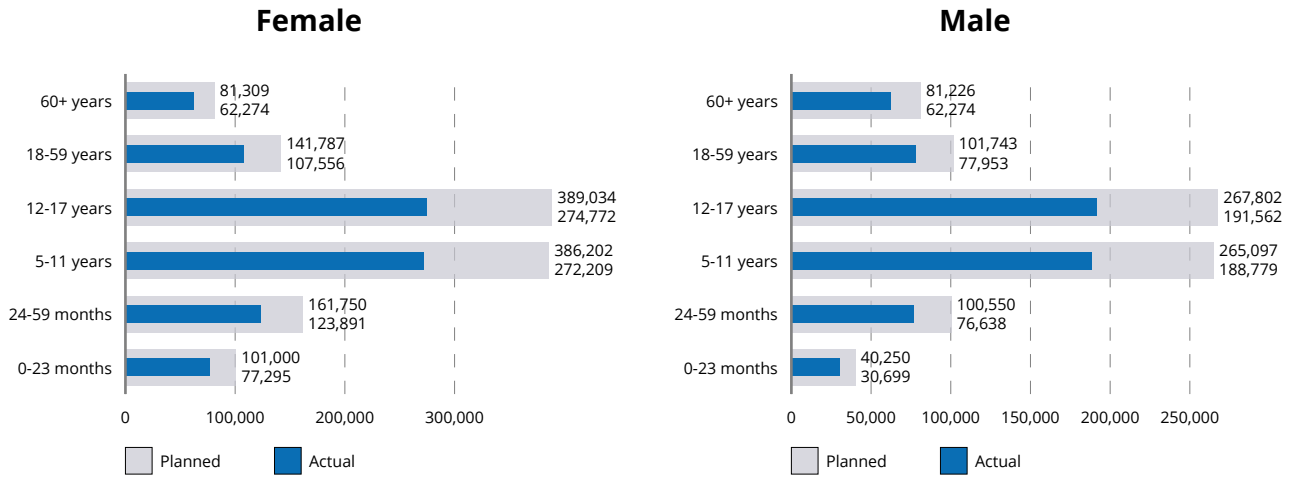


59% female

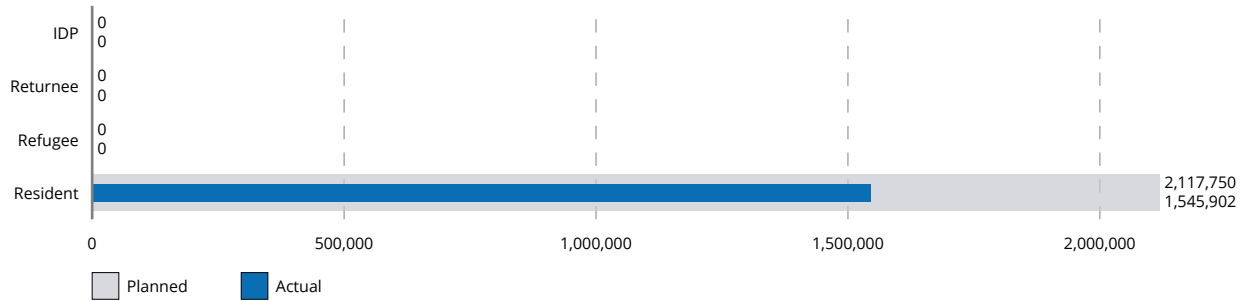


41% male

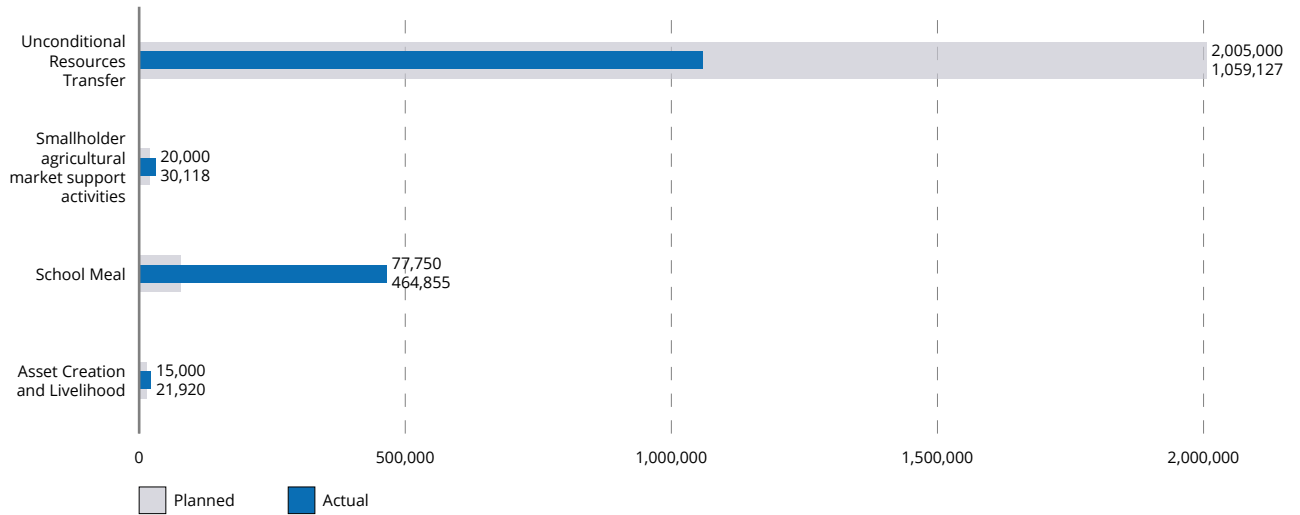
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

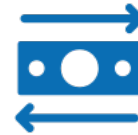


## Total Food and CBT



16,096 mt

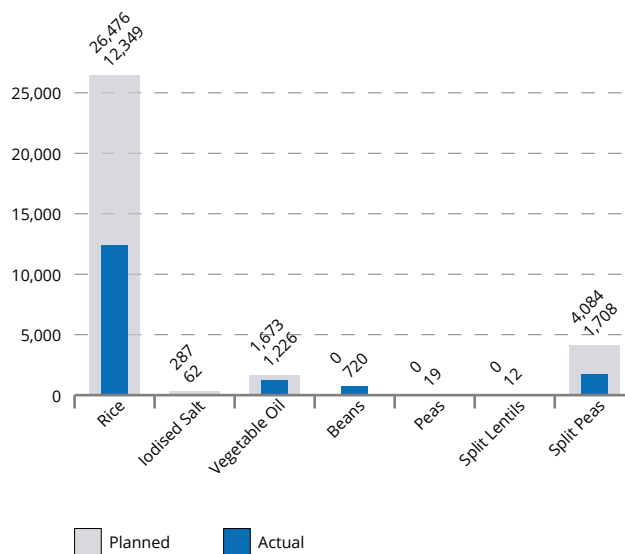
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 32,520 mt total planned



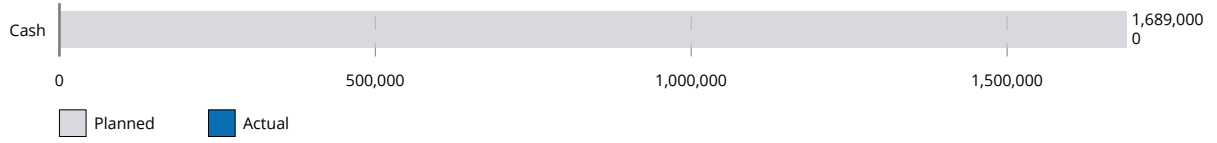
US\$ 0

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 1,689,000 total planned

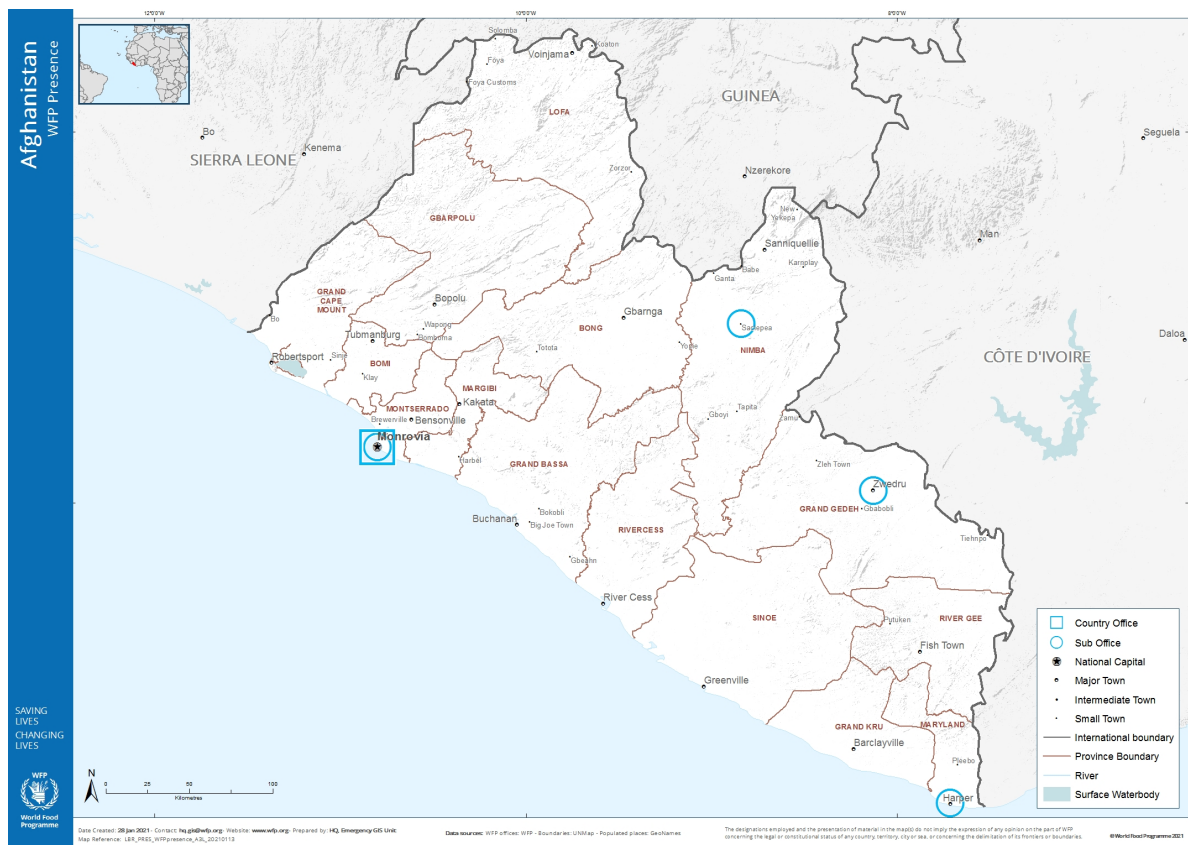
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Following a devastating civil war (1989-2003), 12 years of peace consolidation and a historic democratic transfer of power in 2018, the political outlook in Liberia remains largely unpredictable. In 2020, Liberia witnessed an increase in the number of political opposition sympathizers, and the number of anti-Government street protests with some resulting in violence. The December 2020 mid-term senatorial elections and a controversial referendum further contributed to the political divide.

To galvanize the required resources for development and social service needs, the Government of Liberia unveiled its national development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) in late 2018. However, there is little discernible progress in social service delivery. Public infrastructure such as roads, schools, hospitals, electricity, and provision of safe drinking water remain out of reach of the ordinary people.

According to the UNDP 2020 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. Women experience lower income earnings and are more affected by poverty. Primary school enrolment and education completion rates are low: net enrolment in primary schools is 48 percent and in early childhood education only 29 percent.[1] Primary education completion rates are 33 percent for girls and 36 percent for boys.[2] In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, gender inequality and the marginalization of girls and women increased. Domestic and sexual violence against women, especially of girls under 18, was reported more frequently by non-governmental organizations.[3]

When the global COVID-19 pandemic emerged in early 2020, Liberia was already facing a challenging domestic and external environment. Weak consumption and declining output had caused the economy to contract by an estimated 2.3 percent in 2019.[4] The economic shock of COVID-19 adversely impacted both the service sector in the capital of Monrovia and remittance inflows that sustain a significant share of households across the country. WFP's real-time monitoring in Liberia showed 42 percent of households reported reduced coping capacity. The prices of food and other essential commodities continued to increase in the domestic markets due to high inflation and the depreciation of the local currency.[5] From January 2019 until December 2020, the Liberian dollar's value fluctuated between LRD 212 and LRD 160 against the United States dollar. The currency's instability also exerted upward pressure on the price of rice, the main staple food in Liberia, and impacted an already precarious food security situation.

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain critical challenges in Liberia: Food insecurity is widespread, with an estimated 1.6 million people moderately or severely food insecure.[6] Eighty-five percent of the population cannot afford a nutrient adequate diet as it costs almost four times more than the average food expenditure.[7] The cost of a healthy



diet is seven times higher than average food expenditures and merely 2.2 percent of Liberians can afford one.[8] Child malnutrition is a persistent problem with 30 percent of children 0 to 59 months chronically malnourished (stunted), 3 percent acutely malnourished, and 11 percent underweight. Micronutrient deficiencies are high among the population with women and young children particularly affected by the lack of dietary diversity; the prevalence of anaemia is 71 percent among children age 6-59 months, and 45 percent among women.[9]

Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 – 2023, WFP supports the Government of Liberia to improve food security, respond to emergencies and build resilience to shocks contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In this framework, WFP's operations aim at achieving strategic outcomes 1 (access to food), 2 (emergency food assistance), 3 (country capacity strengthening) and 4 (service provision for humanitarian and development partners).

As its flagship activity in Liberia, **WFP provides access to nutritious meals for school children to help promote access to basic education, and longer-term human capital development.** To ensure sustainability and promote national ownership, WFP fosters a strong partnership with the Ministry of Education that is guided by joint plans of actions, and capacity strengthening efforts to support effective implementation of school feeding activities, especially at the county level. WFP advocates for increased government investment for the implementation of a national school feeding programme.[10] In 2020, WFP and the Government of Liberia re-designed the home-grown school feeding programme that aims to link school feeding to agricultural development.

To strategically assist the Government of Liberia in responding to the COVID-19 crisis, **WFP undertook a budget revision of its CSP in May 2020 that increased the number of people targeted for assistance from 175,000 to 2.2 million** and introduced strategic outcome 4 with the related service delivery activity. Through this budget revision, WFP supported the Government of Liberia's COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme to assist 1 million vulnerable persons affected by COVID-19 prevention measures in 2020, and supported humanitarian and development partners with access to common services. The CSP budget revision outlined a cost increase from USD 50 million to USD 89 million over the originally approved budget for the duration of the CSP (2019-2023).

To mitigate risks to achieving its objectives amidst COVID-19, **WFP played a key role in the COVID-19 inter-agency response coordination and strengthened existing partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and other partners.** As a result of the COVID-19 emergency, WFP adapted to movement restrictions in the country to sustain operations while mitigating the spread of COVID-19. From March to November 2020, 1.5 million children in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Liberia were affected by COVID-19 related school closures. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP temporarily adjusted the school feeding programme from on-site school meals to alternative take-home rations. Amidst country-wide movement restrictions, community engagement sessions and trainings under WFP's resilience building activities could not be carried out as planned. Due to the targeted communities' limited access to phone and internet networks, the preparatory activities could not be carried out remotely and the implementation of several resilience building activities were postponed to 2021.

## Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic compounded existing risks as well as newer ones. WFP continued facing significant risks including food price volatilities, limited partner capacity, reduced funding and heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. Mitigation measures included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, and increased advocacy for sufficient financing.

In anticipation of the risk of a spill-over of the Ivorian post-electoral crisis leading to cross-border movement of refugees seeking refuge in Liberia's bordering counties, WFP developed a concept of operations to leverage corporate funding for a possible refugee response. At the end of December 2020, 23,000 Ivorian refugees who had crossed into Liberia were reported and WFP was preparing to provide emergency food assistance.

**WFP conducted reviews and assessments of risks faced, clearly articulating its risk appetite and embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities.** Risk mitigation actions were incorporated into the annual performance plan and the progress of implementation was monitored bi-annually. WFP updated and activated its Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and conducted simulation exercises to ensure that staff members were fully aware of the BCP and prepared to implement relevant actions.

To coordinate risk management activities effectively, WFP maintained a Risk Management Committee, that was responsible for periodic reviews of the risk register, ensuring a strategic and pro-active approach to risk management.





A 2019 internal audit recommended improvements in WFP internal controls systems and risk management. By December 2020, all recommended actions were implemented to provide reasonable assurance in the areas of staff gender parity, field monitoring, beneficiary data management, cooperating partner management, and procurement of commodities and services.



# Partnerships

In 2020, WFP repositioned itself as an enabler to the Government of Liberia to address both the immediate humanitarian needs and socio-economic recovery efforts amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government-led COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme financed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank illustrates how **WFP's capacity as a partner of choice in delivering a social safety net to half of the country's population, seizing its whole-of-society approach in strengthening the government capacity in saving lives and providing food assistance to those most in need.** Relationship-building coupled with strategic engagement and policy dialogue have resulted in WFP concluding an agreement with the Government and international financial institutions to implement the main component of the national COVID-19 response.

Despite school closures, **WFP continued to deliver on its 'changing lives' agenda by providing alternative take-home rations to 92,000 school children** under the school feeding programme with the support of private sector and bilateral government partners, thereby directly contributing to the Government's national development agenda, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (2019-2023). The continued school feeding support was largely possible due to flexible funding from one of WFP's main private sector partners, the Mastercard Corporation. This strategic partnership also allowed WFP to prepare the launch of a cash-based transfer pilot, which will provide 1,000 school children and their families with a monthly commodity voucher or a mobile money transfer that will support access to nutritious foods.

In line with its Partnerships Action Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy, **WFP continued to strategically engage with a variety of development partners, particularly emphasizing the link between conflict and hunger,** and highlighted WFP's unique value proposition in different fora. WFP was able to leverage its previous involvement in the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020-2024), having led the sector discussions on nutrition and participated in working groups on health, gender, education and other sectors. WFP prioritized engagement with traditional resource partners, organizing regular meetings and field visits to keep them abreast of the latest developments around WFP's interventions and their contributions to the national development agenda.

The dual approach embedded within WFP's country strategic plan allowed to create the basis for building back better in response to COVID-19 by strengthening food security, nutrition, and logistics systems, which are key to achieving Zero Hunger by 2030. WFP engaged with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in a range of areas, including data collection and provision of technical assistance that will be vital in defining and implementing social protection programmes in 2021. **The cooperation between WFP and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection aimed at strengthening the role of women in the labour market, particularly in the agricultural sector,** by stimulating agricultural production among female smallholder farmers in rural areas in support of the home-grown school feeding programme. With multilateral funding, WFP carried out a countrywide food security assessment in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and other food security actors.

As part of the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund and in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, **WFP continued to sustain peacebuilding activities through joint programmes with FAO, UNDP, UN Women and ILO that aimed at initiating dialogue among local youth communities by engaging them in community-driven, youth-managed and growth-oriented enterprises.** Under the UN joint programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment, which WFP implements in collaboration with FAO, IFAD and UN Women, WFP supported food assistance for assets activities to secure rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development.

To achieve 2020 targets, WFP coordinated implementation with ten cooperating partners, including local non-governmental organizations. WFP conducted a comprehensive needs-based assessment of partners' capacity both with cooperating partners and government ministries leading to strengthened and complementary partnerships. As part of its country capacity strengthening strategy for 2021, WFP will continue enhancing the capacity of national partners drawing from resources from the 2030 Fund.



# CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, **WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) received funding amounting to USD 35 million which represents 77 percent of the 2020 total requirements**, and 85 percent of the implementation plan requirements. Most contributions were directed towards COVID-19 response activities, while merely one percent (USD 0.3 million) consisted of multilateral funding. As a result, WFP's ability to implement resilience building and capacity strengthening activities was limited. Overall, the Liberia CSP benefited from favourable resourcing in 2020 compared to 2019 where only 48 percent of the requirements were mobilized. The 2020 funding increased the resources mobilized against the 4.5-year CSP requirements (USD 89.3 million) by 39 percent. Most contributions were allocated during the first half of 2020 or were part of a multi-year allocation, allowing WFP to strategically plan its programmes throughout the year.





















Following the closure of schools in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, **WFP adjusted its school feeding programme from on-site meals for school children in kindergarten through grade six and take-home rations to upper primary girls and their families, to alternative take-home rations for all school children and their families that attended the WFP supported schools in the two most food insecure counties.** The continued school feeding support was largely possible due to a contribution from Mastercard that was earmarked for strategic outcome 1 focusing on meeting the food and nutrition needs of food insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas.

In 2020, **85 percent of the funding that WFP received was allocated by the host government through the support of international financing institutions, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.** The funding was provided in May 2020 to ameliorate the food security impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures. WFP implemented the Government of Liberia's COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme, under the CSP strategic outcome 2, to ensure crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.

Under strategic outcome 3, funding from an inter-agency trust fund and a joint funding mechanism availed resources for WFP to continue national capacity strengthening activities related to food and nutrition, and resilience building, albeit at reduced levels due to COVID-19 prevention measures.

Overall, strategic outcome 2 obtained the highest levels of the CSP funding in 2020. Under strategic outcome 2, 90 percent of the annual requirements were received compared to strategic outcome 1 and strategic outcome 3 that received 51 and 43 percent of resources, respectively, against their total annual requirements. Strategic outcome 4 obtained the least proportion of resources at four percent.

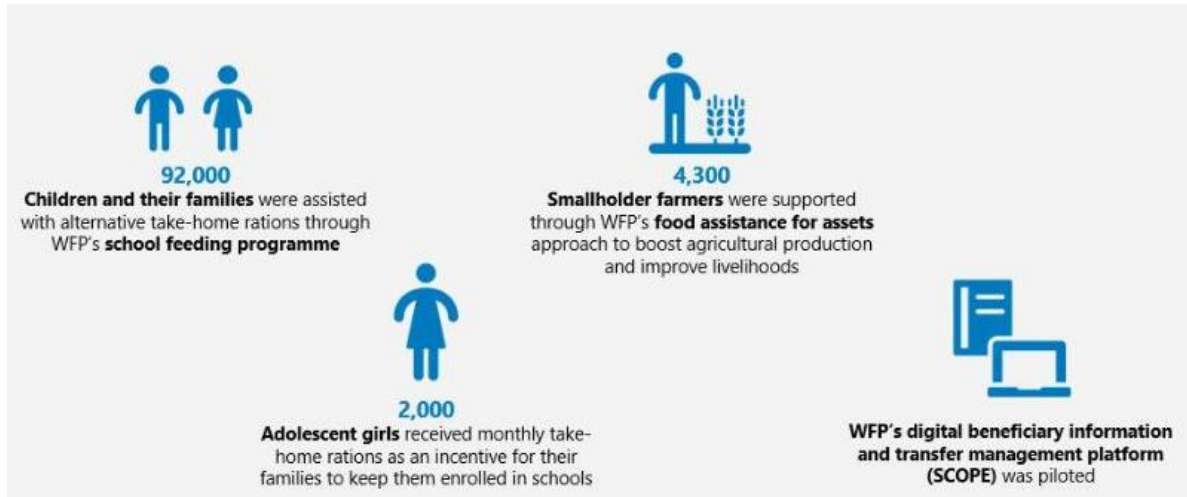
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	 6,965,060	 4,574,920	 3,582,707	 1,700,234
02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	 34,474,084	 764,208	 31,175,980	 17,977,468
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	 557,936	 188,999	 241,158	 159,622
04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 3,541,711	 0	 159,203	 89,558
Total:	 45,538,791	 5,528,127	 35,159,048	 19,926,882

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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**



In line with the Government of Liberia's development plan, strategic outcome 1 under WFP's Country Strategic Plan focuses on contributing to safety nets that increase food and nutrition security of school children, as well as strengthening national capacity to own and implement hunger solutions, mainly by enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers. Under the school feeding programme, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education provides nutritious meals for school children through three types of modalities – on-site school meals, home-grown school feeding and take-home rations. The school feeding programme is the cornerstone of WFP's activities in Liberia and serves as a vital mechanism for improving school enrolment rates and children's abilities to retain knowledge, reducing dropout rates, and narrowing existing gender inequalities, while enhancing the food security of children.

In 2020, strategic outcome 1 was underfunded at 51 percent of the needs based plan. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the suspension of on-campus academic activities led to delays in activity implementation. As a result, WFP only utilized 47 percent of funds available for activities under strategic outcome 1. Despite these challenges, **WFP reached 92,000 children (45,000 girls; 47,000 boys) in kindergarten through grade six in 397 schools in the counties of Maryland and Nimba, which represents 108 percent of targeted school children in 2020.** While the 2020 target of more than 5 percent increase in enrolment in schools supported by WFP could not be achieved, there was an increase of 1.18 percent in student enrolment compared to 2019. Enrolment of girls increased by 0.55 percent while enrolment of boys grew at 1.76 percent.[1] WFP also provided livelihood and capacity strengthening support to 4,300 smallholder farmers (2,700 women; 1,600 men) through its food assistance for assets (FFA) projects aiming to meet the requirements of the home-grown school feeding programme. In addition, 3,646 mt of assorted nutritious food commodities were distributed to food insecure children and FFA participants of which **11 percent (420 mt) was purchased from local suppliers to support the local economy.**[2]

To increase the impact and efficiency of the school feeding programme, WFP focused its implementation on two counties in 2020. Maryland and Nimba counties were shown to have the highest proportions of food insecurity with 47 percent and 59 percent respectively of their households being food insecure.[3] Moreover, the two counties have serious levels of chronic malnutrition affecting 36 percent of children under five years in Maryland, and 31 percent in Nimba.[4]

From January to March 2020, **62,000 school children in Maryland and Nimba counties received daily on-site school meals.** WFP supports school feeding in Liberia through in-kind assistance wherein a set of staple food commodities (rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt) are procured from local or international markets by WFP and used to provide daily hot and nutritious school meals to students in targeted schools. The meals provided an estimated daily intake of 655 kilocalories (kcal).

In support of the Government's aim to improve the education status of adolescent girls, WFP provided monthly take-home rations to 2,000 adolescent girls in grades four, five and six as an incentive for families to keep the girls in schools.[5]

From March to November 2020, the Government of Liberia suspended on-campus academic activities to contain the spread of COVID-19. As a result, **WFP adjusted its school feeding modality and introduced alternative take-home rations**. Through two distribution cycles carried out in April and June 2020, WFP reached 92,000 school children (45,000 girls; 47,000 boys) and their families with monthly alternative take-home rations in Maryland and Nimba counties.[6] The food assistance supported school children to continue studying and concentrate on their learnings while staying at home. In addition, the rations assisted food insecure families to meet their short-term food needs during the Government-imposed COVID-19 movement restrictions.

The home-grown school feeding approach was temporarily put on hold in 2020 to allow WFP and the Government of Liberia to conduct a comprehensive review of the modalities. A redesigning process was undertaken, and the modality will be reintroduced in 2021. Prior to the suspension, WFP and partners provided capacity strengthening support to smallholder farmers, stimulating local food production, promoting diet diversification and consumption of locally grown food items. During 2020, WFP provided food assistance to 4,300 lowland rice and vegetable farmers (2,700 women; 1,600 men) [7] using its FFA approach to boost agricultural production as well as support for smallholder farmers to create more sustainable livelihood assets in their communities.[8] **WFP also provided training to farmers to establish linkages with markets, improve post-harvest management, and form village savings and loan associations**. In three communities, WFP piloted its digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) registering 300 smallholder farmers supported through resilience building activities. Under the joint UN programme for Rural Women Economic Empowerment, WFP supported female-led smallholder farmer groups with food assistance and trainings to support the development of community lowland farm assets for staple food crop production.

Furthermore, WFP provided various agricultural machinery and technical equipment to the Ministry of Agriculture which was made available for smallholder farmers in locations throughout the country to support them to enhance their food production. To improve information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition and disaster risk management, WFP provided ICT equipment and technical assistance for video conferencing system at the Ministry of Agriculture.

To strengthen national ownership and sustainability of the school feeding programme, **WFP maintained strong partnership with the Ministry of Education through a joint plan of actions, and other formal agreements that increased the role of the ministry in programme management and implementation**. Building on Liberia's first Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise [9] conducted in 2019, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education in 2020 to implement recommendations. During 2020, discussions on the revision of the national school feeding policy were held with the Government, the final draft of the home-grown school feeding operation manual was prepared, and the national school health and nutrition survey was conducted.

Furthermore, WFP supported training for national and sub-national education actors, and provided technical equipment (generators, computers, vehicles, and motorbikes) worth USD 75,000 to the Ministry of Education at central and county levels. **The equipment enhanced the capacity of the Ministry of Education to monitor and supervise the school feeding operations in remote areas**. WFP developed a country capacity strengthening strategy that includes addressing the capacity needs of the Ministry of Education to ensure school-age children have access to adequate and nutritious food through a national home-grown school feeding programme, and that is fully financed and effectively implemented by national entities.

Through its strategic outcome 1 activities, **WFP complemented the efforts of UNICEF and FAO in the areas of nutrition and small-scale agriculture development, respectively**. WFP collaborated with local community-based organisations to implement the school feeding activities and strengthen synergies with international NGOs such as ZOA, Save the Children and Mary's Meal in supporting school feeding activities.

Following months of COVID-19- related school closures, school classes resumed in December 2020. WFP and the Ministry of Education prepared an agreement to support the resumption of daily on-site school feeding activities in 2021 that plans to assist 90,000 school children in Maryland and Nimba counties. To sustain the provision of school meals through 2021, WFP will require additional funding.

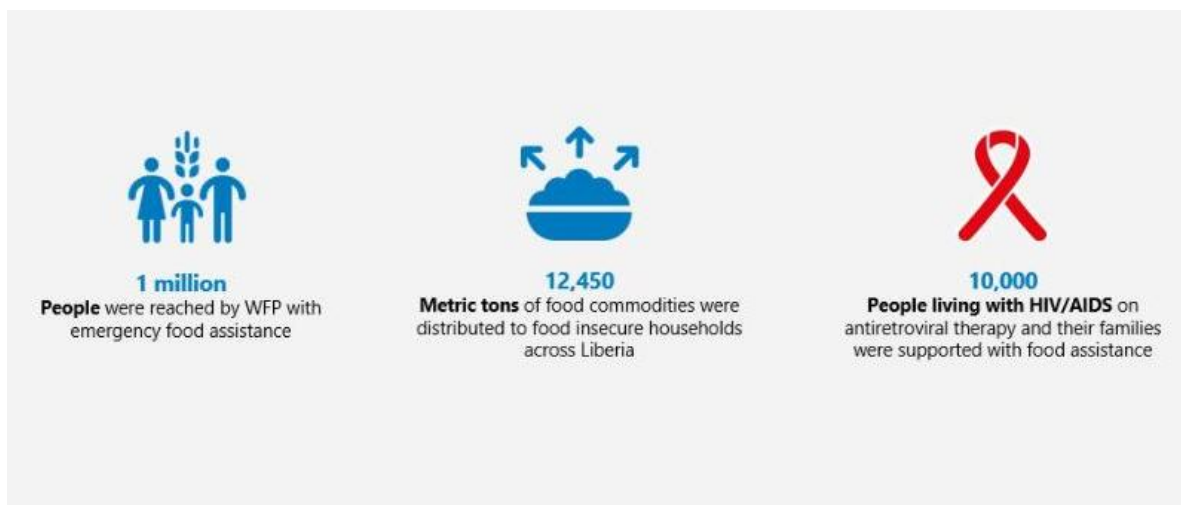
**Gender considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of activity 1, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3**. The school feeding activities were guided by WFP's commitment to gender equality. The needs of girls and boys were considered during the planning and implementation of activities. Gender was further considered through the provision of take-home rations targeted at adolescent girls to increase school



enrolment, and support to female smallholder farmers.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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



Under strategic outcome 2 of its Country Strategic Plan, WFP supports the Government of Liberia to provide immediate humanitarian support and relief assistance to populations affected by crises and shocks resulting from sudden or slow onset emergencies to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. On the basis of a Government request, WFP delivers nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and immediately after the crisis. In 2020, Liberia faced a series of endogenous shocks, further exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19, and that were largely driven by currency depreciation, declining external assistance, weak domestic revenue generation, and limited expenditure adjustments which impacted the food security situation in the country.

The contributions allocated for the implementation of crisis response activities enabled WFP to scale up the scope of its interventions under strategic outcome 2, and to timely respond to the COVID-19 emergency. While 95 percent of the funds needed for strategic outcome 2 activities were available by end December, WFP only spent 52 percent of resources due to delays in the beneficiary registration process, commodity procurement and delivery. Overall, **WFP's emergency food assistance activities reached more than 1 million women, men, girls, and boys** in Liberia with a total of 12,450 mt of food commodities in 2020.[1] This represented approximately half of the planned beneficiaries in 2020, but exceeded previous years' beneficiary numbers.

At the beginning of 2020, WFP continued to provide food assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), which began in December 2019. From January to February 2020, **WFP distributed 700 mt of food to 10,000 PLHIV on antiretroviral therapy, and their families, representing a total of 30,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.** The response was carried out in collaboration with the National Aids Control Programme, the Government agency responsible for the coordination of support to PLHIV. The PLHIV assistance was suspended in March 2020 due to a lack of resources to support the intervention.

Following the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Liberia in mid-March 2020, the Government declared a state of emergency and implemented a series of measures to prevent the spread of the virus. To support its citizens in adhering to COVID-19 movement restrictions and prevention measures, the Government announced the distribution of a one-month food ration through a **countrywide COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme (COHFSP)** to assist half of the country's population (2.5 million people) that included vulnerable households affected by COVID-19, healthcare and frontline emergency workers, and at-risk groups such as people with disabilities, orphans, the elderly, disadvantaged youth and homeless persons in welfare institutions.

Under the supervision of a Government national steering committee [2], **WFP was requested to implement the COHFSP with an overall budget of USD 30 million.** To accommodate the Government request to support the response to the COVID-19 crisis and address increasing humanitarian needs in the country, WFP undertook a budget revision in May 2020 to incorporate the additional beneficiaries under strategic outcome 2.



**WFP worked closely with the Government of Liberia and partners to accelerate the COHFSP food distribution across the country** and organized regular meetings with national and local authorities to ensure that the most vulnerable persons received the much-needed food assistance. The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services, the National Food Assistance Agency and local community leaders were key partners in identifying and registering vulnerable households based on a set of predefined criteria and tools endorsed by the COHFSP steering committee. WFP and partners carried out community engagement exercises to inform community leaders and beneficiaries on the COHFSP objectives and targeting. In cooperation with the community leaders, WFP identified clusters of communities to ease potential logistical bottlenecks during the dispatch and delivery of the food assistance. Civil society and community-based organizations were also engaged to support the food distributions.

The implementation of the COHFSP experienced severe delays, which were largely attributable to challenges with identification and verification of the most vulnerable households and supply chain challenges such as the delayed arrival of commodities in-country, impassable road networks due to heavy seasonal rains, and difficulties sourcing vessels for sea transport of commodities from Monrovia to the southeast counties

To actualise the Government of Liberia’s vision to assist its food insecure population, WFP requested no-cost extensions of the COHFSP funding agreements with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture at the end of 2020. The no-cost extensions will facilitate the completion of the COHFSP distributions in all 15 counties in 2021.

Following contentious presidential elections in Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia experienced an increase of refugees from Côte d’Ivoire into the four bordering counties of Nimba, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland from October until December 2020. WFP participated in a joint UN assessment mission with UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDSS, IOM, WHO, the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in November 2020 to determine possible response actions. At the end of December 2020, 23,000 new arrivals were reported by UNHCR. Residing in host communities and camps, the initial food needs of the new arrivals were met by UNHCR, who requested WFP support with emergency food assistance. WFP mobilized resources to provide food assistance for two months to 15,500 new arrivals at the beginning of 2021. WFP internal funds were advanced to provide timely crisis response, while WFP continued to mobilize additional resources.

**WFP partnered with several organizations to provide the support required for the successful implementation of its emergency response operations.** At the national level, WFP partnered with several government ministries and agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society, and community-based organizations. At the sub-national level, local leaders including county superintendents, district commissioners, paramount and clan chiefs as well as community leaders were consulted at various stages of the WFP interventions.

WFP was well prepared to implement emergency food assistance in the context of COVID-19 due to its previous experience with the 2014-2015 Ebola virus disease emergency operation. At the onset of the pandemic, WFP provided critical support to the Government of Liberia to implement the response. WFP engaged through the Liberia National Response Plan’s coordination mechanisms, sharing food security, nutrition, and supply chain-related expertise with the wider humanitarian and development community to inform collective decision-making on the pandemic responses. WFP and the Ministry of Health collaborated on providing access to voluntary counselling and testing for COVID-19 through mobile testing centres in the proximity of urban COHFSP food distribution sites.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of activity 2, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3. **WFP’s community feedback mechanism helped to capture and address the different needs of the assisted women, men, girls, and boys.** Due to limited guidance during the creation of the local food management committees, the members were predominantly men, limiting the participation of women on the decision making at community level. However, to ensure women had a strengthened role in decision making on utilization of the COHFSP household rations, families were encouraged to register women to represent their households and to collect the household entitlements.[4]

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



The third strategic outcome under WFP's Country Strategic Plan endeavours to strengthen national capacities to implement food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management programmes. Capacity strengthening is a cornerstone of WFP operations in Liberia, representing the **strategic shift from direct delivery to enhancing national capacities to own and implement hunger solutions.**

Despite the limited level of funding available for activities under strategic outcome 3 (43 percent against the needs based plan), WFP was able to implement several activities to strengthen national capacities in Liberia. WFP exceeded the planned number of government partner staff receiving technical assistance and trainings, reaching a total of 254 government staff members.

In 2020, **WFP developed a country capacity strengthening strategy that focuses on four government institutions** that are crucial to improved food security and disaster risk management in Liberia, namely the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Food Assistance Agency (NFAA), and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). In 2021, the strategy will help to ensure that populations affected by natural disasters benefit from improved disaster management and response mechanisms to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent, and predictable assistance from the Government and its humanitarian partners. In particular, the capacities of NDMA will be enhanced to effectively coordinate disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response structures. To design an effective capacity strengthening plan for its partners, WFP undertook a capacity assessment exercise in June 2020 of 17 non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and community-based organizations that are currently on its roster of cooperating partners.

Responding to a request from the Government of Liberia to support the newly established NFAA, WFP in collaboration with FAO provided capacity strengthening support in the supply, storage and distribution of food commodities. In the third quarter of 2020, WFP collaborated with NFAA to identify and register targeted households under the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme, strengthening the data collection and analysis skills of NFAA staff.

WFP, in collaboration with other UN agencies and NGO partners continued to **support the Government to develop a robust food security monitoring system (FSMS) in line with the national food security and nutrition strategy.** The FSMS consists of three components: market price monitoring, food security and nutrition surveillance, and a comprehensive food security and nutrition survey. Despite constraints on activity implementation due to the Government-mandated COVID-19 movement restrictions, WFP supported Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services to conduct four market assessments in 2020. These assessments were the basis for a market bulletin that informed stakeholders on the availability and price developments of staple food and non-food items.

To inform and coordinate food security efforts in Liberia, WFP, the Government and other partners jointly carried out a nationwide food security assessment from August to September 2020. The Liberia Food Security Assessment [1]

showed that the food security situation in the country had significantly declined with 32 percent of the population moderately food insecure, and six percent severely food insecure, representing a level of food insecurity twice as high than previously reported in 2018. WFP also conducted a countrywide market functionality index assessment of 57 markets to assess the current market situation, including issues of access, availability and stability, and to determine the appropriateness of using mobile money or electronic vouchers as cash-based transfer modalities for food assistance to beneficiaries. The market functionality index assessment found that 18 markets were suitable for electronic vouchers and 7 markets were appropriate for mobile money.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, WFP in collaboration with the Government of Liberia, FAO, the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and other partners organized the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) consultative workshop to support the establishment of a food security and nutrition early warning system in Liberia intended to support efficient decision making at national and sub national levels. Twenty government officers and NGO staff members were trained on the updated CH methodology and manual.

WFP continued to host Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), a multi-agency country support mechanism for improving nutrition governance. In January 2020, WFP supported the UN Network (UNN) for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) in Liberia to validate multi-sectorial actions towards improving nutrition in the country. In May 2020, REACH, in collaboration with UNN-SUN and the Ministry of Health provided awareness-raising nutrition messages on infant and young child feeding in the context of COVID-19. In July 2020, REACH commissioned a study on the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on child and maternal nutrition outcomes in the country. The key findings indicated that the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to affect access to nutritious diets, access to essential health services, and exacerbate gender inequalities. Further, that there is a risk of a generation of lost potential in the absence of increased investment in maternal and child nutrition, and that the country's fragile peace is being threatened by the increasing levels of food insecurity and malnutrition as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP's support to national safety nets and social protection measures has mainly taken place through capacity strengthening activities related to the home-grown school feeding programme under strategic outcome 1. In 2020, WFP engaged closely with the Ministry of Education holding discussions on the **revision of the national school feeding policy, developing the home-grown school feeding operation manual, conducting the national school health and nutrition survey**. Furthermore, WFP supported training for national and sub-national education actors, and provided technical equipment to the Ministry of Education to improve the monitoring and supervision of the school feeding operations across the country.

To prepare for the implementation of two programmes under the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Funds, **WFP engaged a local NGO partner to support the implementation of social cohesion and land governance activities in collaboration with government partners**. The LMPTF conducted two community-based participatory planning sessions to support communities to develop community action plans. The activities were positively perceived by project participants and the inclusive approach to community-based planning was appreciated by related interest groups including disabled people's associations.

WFP's activities were implemented in collaboration with UNDP, UNWOMEN, FAO and ILO, and government counterparts (Ministry of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, National Bureau of Concessions, Liberia Land Authority, NFAA and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection).

Despite the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions that slowed down activity progress in 2020, **WFP capacity strengthening activities contributed to the strengthening of national capacities and national coordination mechanisms**. In 2021, WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of government institutions to increase national ownership of interventions in Liberia by rolling out a food systems assessment and continuing to provide technical assistance to improve early warning systems, food security and vulnerability analysis. To address challenges and delays in the implementation of joint programmes, acceleration plans for 2021 were developed and shared with participating UN agencies.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of activity 1, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3. While gender equality and women empowerment cuts across all activities under this strategic outcome, a significant amount of the overall available funding was allocated to empower rural women by improving their skills in income generating activities.



<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

## Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year



In May 2020, WFP undertook a budget revision to introduce a new strategic outcome and activity in the Country Strategic Plan. Strategic outcome 4 focused on service delivery to support the COVID-19 emergency response, and WFP commenced the provision of common services to the humanitarian community and development partners. Through this activity, WFP provided common services through service-level agreements on a full cost-recovery basis to the Government of Liberia, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes and non-governmental organisations.

While strategic outcome 4 obtained only 4 percent of resources against the needs based plan, **WFP was able to successfully provide transport and storage services requested by two strategic partners.**[1] The service provision activities are expected to increase during the course of the CSP, further contributing to strategic outcome 4 results.

In 2020, **WFP provided warehousing and associated services to Save The Children to store food commodities at its Zwedru Field Office, for the partner's school feeding programme.** Under a service level agreement, WFP supported Save the Children by providing three mobile storage units, casual workers, security guards, utilities, and office space. Save the Children's food commodities were lifted from the WFP warehouses to support 20,000 school children with school meals.

During November 2020, WFP provided commodity handling and storage services to UNICEF at its Zwedru Field Office to store medical supplies and equipment, which were subsequently distributed to health facilities under the Ministry of Health, and to local partners constructing water wells for Ivorian refugees escaping the political situation in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire. The collaboration enhanced the partnership between the two UN agencies.

WFP's service provision activities, particularly transport and storage services, **provided valuable support to humanitarian and development partners that allowed prepositioning in counties that are largely inaccessible during the rainy season, ensuring uninterrupted delivery of assistance.** With 80 percent user satisfaction rate at the end of 2020 that was reported on the basis of a user survey, WFP made a substantial improvement from the baseline of 60 percent.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A

# Cross-cutting Results

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

Liberia ranked 156 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index, with women and girls being discriminated against in health, education, political representation, the labour market and other areas. Unequal distribution of household and agricultural tasks [1] impedes on the access to education for girls and women, further contributing to the unequal access to employment opportunities. Eighty percent of agricultural workers are women, however their access to and control of land is limited, diminishing their empowerment as they depend on the land to earn money.[2] With the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020, domestic and sexual violence against women, especially of girls under 18, were more reported frequently by non-governmental organizations.[3]

In 2020, **WFP continued to implement activities that contributed to strengthened gender equality and women empowerment** under its collaborations with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, and through joint projects with other UN agencies. WFP paid special attention to ensure women's participation in its programmes, and in related decision-making at central, community and household levels. To ensure women participated in the decision making on the utilization of the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme rations, families were encouraged to have women represent their households in the registration process, and to collect the household entitlements. WFP's remote post distribution monitoring indicated that 70 percent of household decisions on the utilization of food assistance were jointly made by women and men; in 25 percent of households, the main decision makers were women.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP reached 45,000 girls in pre-primary and primary schools with food assistance. To improve the education status of adolescent girls, **WFP provided monthly take-home rations to 2,000 adolescent girls as an incentive for families to keep the girls in schools.**

In line with WFP's commitment to enhance women empowerment, WFP supported female-led farmer groups to enhance their food production and income generating activities through the Rural Women Economic Empowerment programme implemented jointly with other UN agencies.

WFP is a member of the United Nations Gender Thematic Group (UN GTG) and collaborates with the UN, NGOs, civil society organizations and the Government of Liberia on gender equality issues. In 2020, the UN GTG supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in the development of the second phase of Liberia's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019-2023). In coordination with other UN agencies, WFP undertook awareness-raising activities under the '16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence' campaign, calling for a collective response to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in Liberia.

To facilitate the integration of gender in all aspects of WFP's work, WFP revised the composition of its gender results network (GRN) team to include participants of all functional areas and field offices. The GRN comprises female and male staff members who are committed to increasing staff knowledge and capacities on gender equality by sharing good practices and contributing to discussions on gender issues.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 delivers its activities in a safe and dignified manner with the aim to minimize protection risks for all assisted people. Cooperating partners took measures to ensure beneficiaries were safe before, during and after food distribution by taking into consideration beneficiaries' safety and security concerns, easing access for all beneficiaries including people living with disabilities, selecting distribution sites that are located within reasonable distance from the beneficiaries' home, and scheduling distributions at hours that allowed beneficiaries to collect their ration and commute back home before dark.

**To protect beneficiaries and their personal data, WFP at all times adhered to its corporate data protection policy.** WFP and the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services entered into agreement to collect household data that was used for the COVID-19 emergency food distribution. All data sharing took into consideration the protection of beneficiary lists with passwords and only authorized project staff were provided access to the file. The data shared with cooperating partners to conduct the food distributions included relevant household heads' names, phone numbers, county, district, clan and community. These hard copy distribution logs were retrieved after completion of the respective distribution.

With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the safety, dignity and integrity of the people WFP served required additional attention. To protect the health and safety of its beneficiaries and partners, WFP initiated a series of actions in 2020. WFP provided training to staff and cooperating partners on food distribution in the context of COVID-19, and communication materials were used to sensitise beneficiaries on COVID-19 prevention protocols at the distribution sites.

To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP's operations and to achieve the desired outcomes for beneficiaries, **WFP improved its community feedback mechanism (CFM) in 2020.** The CFM establishes the channels through which beneficiaries and stakeholders can report protection concerns related to WFP programme activities. In 2020, WFP updated its CFM implementation strategy and prepared standard operating procedures that consider the needs and perspectives of all beneficiaries including women, men, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The CFM hotline coverage extended to all WFP intervention areas in Liberia using the two major mobile operators in the country. In 2020, WFP primarily received calls from beneficiaries on household entitlements and the targeting process of the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme (COHFSP). Where there were language barriers, WFP staff members from various local language groups provided assistance to interpret callers' messages. At WFP food distribution points, complaints and feedback desks were set up for immediate response to any issues during distributions. CFM flyers were worded in an easy-to-read way and designed in bold letters to enable visually impaired persons to read them. Further actions, such as the provision of information and investigation of complaints, were taken to address concerns raised by the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. For example, COHFSP beneficiaries pointed out that people living in distant communities found it difficult to access the distribution sites. WFP combined nearby villages into distribution clusters, and delivered distributions in central, easily accessible locations which were identified by communities with involvement of community leaders, women and youth groups.

In 2020, WFP revised its monitoring tools taking into consideration protection concerns, including COVID-19 protocol adherence indicators. **WFP paid special attention to include indicators on assistance to persons with special needs, including those living with disabilities.** Standard operating procedures for monitoring protection concerns were developed and staff and cooperating partners were trained on their implementation with regular follow-up undertaken to ensure adherence.

**WFP made efforts to consult with beneficiaries and provide necessary information despite constraints related to COVID-19 movement** restrictions and adapted working arrangements. WFP worked closely with the Government and partners to inform beneficiaries through public service announcements, press releases and community meetings on its programmes, such as the COHFSP. During WFP activities, including community awareness-raising sessions and stakeholder meetings both at national and sub-national levels with partners such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the COHFSP Steering Committee, the joint United Nations Peacebuilding Fund project (with UNWOMEN and FAO), and the cooperating partners and beneficiaries, participants provided insight to WFP on how its programme implementation could address potential protection issues.

**During beneficiary targeting and registration, special attention was given to ensure people living with disabilities and those with special needs were targeted for WFP assistance.** WFP consulted with representatives of people with disabilities to ensure their needs were considered during the activity design and that they were included in

the various activities. Through the COHFSP activities, WFP prioritised the targeting of people living with disabilities, disadvantaged youths and children, and the elderly living in welfare institutions. WFP arranged direct food delivery to the welfare institutions and the homes of people with special needs.





## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Liberia is dominated by lowland and wet evergreen forests. Activities undertaken by concession companies, such as the extraction of gold, diamonds and iron ore, and the production of palm oil and rubber, have severely impacted the environment and opened up areas of high-density forests. Inadequate drainage control and solid waste management are further driving environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. These drivers of environmental fragility have a direct impact on safe and sustainable access to natural resource and food security for the local populations.

Climate change is a serious concern for Liberia, as the country is highly exposed and has very low adaptive capacity. In the 2020 Global Adaption Index [1], Liberia ranks 171 out of 181 countries. In the same index, Liberia is the 6th most vulnerable country and the 30th least ready country. Liberia has both a great need for investment and innovations to improve readiness and a great urgency for action to enhance the country's adaptive capacity. With over 75 percent of the population depending on land for their livelihood and food, climate change poses a huge challenge to achieving Liberia's development priorities. In recent years, Liberia has experienced an increase in rainfall and flooding during critical moments in the agricultural season - April to November, leading to reduced crop yields and influencing the incomes and lives of the people. This particularly affects women who constitute 80 percent of agricultural workers, heavily impacting their financial independence. Climate shocks frequently force the most food insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as charcoal production and river sand mining, which further increase deforestation and environmental degradation.

To address the environmental challenges in Liberia, **WFP implemented climate smart agriculture projects in 2020, encouraging farmers to move away from upland to lowland farming.** Under these interventions, WFP partnered with the Environmental Protection Agency, UNDP/GEF, FAO, UNWOMEN, Volunteers for Sustainable Development in Africa and Conservation International. WFP also completed preparatory work with the Environmental Protection Agency for an assessment on environmental hazards and traditional water sources to be undertaken in 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, other activities on flood control and drainage management were postponed to 2021.

**WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to make sure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations.** All food assistance for asset activities in Liberia were designed following community consultations and in collaboration with the decentralized technical services of the government, in line with the provisions set by both the national law and the guidelines of resource partners. In 2021, WFP plans to roll out the use of its corporate tool to screen all its activities in Liberia for environmental and social risks.

The country office in Monrovia and the three field offices take various environmental aspects into consideration to ensure efficient use of office equipment and vehicles by adhering to the required maintenance schedules. At the end of 2020, WFP prepared an auction to dispose of equipment and vehicles that were no longer sustainable.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] WFP had planned to reintroduce its cash-based transfer (CBT) modality under activity 1 and activity 2 in 2020. Due to the 2019 audit recommendation to review the CBT implementation and delays in the preparation of redesigned activities, the resumption of CBT activities was postponed to 2021 and all the provided food assistance in 2020 was in-kind.

[2] Based on an average household size of five persons, the alternative take-home rations for school children and their families under activity 1 supported an estimated 460,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

[3] Based on an average household size of five persons, the trainings and food assistance for asset creation activities for smallholder farmers and their families under activity 1 assisted an estimated 21,500 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

[4] Based on an average household size of three persons, the monthly food assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS on antiretroviral therapy and their families under activity 2 supported an estimated 30,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UNICEF. 2019 State of the World's Children Report.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Gender-based violence on the rise in the COVID-19 era. Development Alternatives Incorporated, 9 March 2020. Retrieved from <https://dai-global-developments.com/articles/gender-based-violence-on-rise-in-covid-19-era> .

[4] World Bank. Liberia Economic Update, June 2020.

[5] WFP Liberia Market Price Monitor August 2020.

[6] GoL and WFP. Liberia Food Security Assessment, September 2020.

[7] FAO. 2020 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report.

[8] Ibid.

[9] CDC, USAID and GoL. Liberia Demographic and Health Survey 2019.

[10] Presently, there is no dedicated budget available for school feeding (Liberia Ministry of Education Performance Report, 2019).

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Due to the suspension of on-campus academic activities from March to November 2020 due to COVID-19 containment measures, WFP did not collect data on school attendance, drop-out and retention rate in 2020.

[2] WFP had planned to reintroduce its cash-based transfer (CBT) modality under activity 1 and activity 2 in 2020 following the 2019 audit recommendation to review the CBT implementation. Delays in the finalization of redesigned activities in 2020, meant that all the provided food assistance in 2020 was in-kind. The CBT activities will resume in 2021.

[3] GoL and WFP. Liberia Food Security Assessment, September 2020.

[4] CDC, USAID and GoL. Liberia Demographic Health Survey, 2019-20.

[5] The food items were planned as family rations for a household size of five and conditional upon at least 80 percent school attendance in the previous month.

[6] Based on an average household size of five persons, the alternative take-home rations for school children and their families under activity 1 supported an estimated 460,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

[7] The food assistance for smallholder farmers and their families assisted an estimated 21,500 direct and indirect beneficiaries (based on an average household size of five persons).

[8] Due to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and related movement restrictions, data on the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base was not collected. Further, WFP did not implement specific activities to support farmer aggregation systems in 2020, hence outcome data smallholder farmers will not be reported for this year.

[9] The SABER assesses the quality of a country's school feeding policy, focusing on four main policy goals such as existing policy framework, financial capacity, institutional capacity, design and implementation. The 2019 SABER assessment in Liberia identified several areas for capacity strengthening of Ministry of Education staff to enhance their skills and knowledge in designing and managing a government-led school feeding programme as a multi-sectoral activity. The next update for the SABER School Feeding National Capacity outcome indicator is planned for 2021 as per WFP guidance that foresees a data collection every two years.

[10] 2019 follow-up values are not available as CSP started mid-2019 and data collections only started in 2020.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP had planned to reintroduce its cash-based transfer (CBT) modality under activity 1 and activity 2 in 2020. Due to the 2019 audit recommendation to review the CBT implementation, and delays in the preparation of redesigned activities, the resumption of CBT activities was postponed to 2021 and all the provided food assistance in 2020 was in-kind.

[2] The implementation of the emergency operation under the direction of the national steering committee and its five sub-committees meant that key decisions were made jointly with the national steering committee.

[3] The average Liberian household consists of five persons.

[4] The outcome results data was collected during the Liberia Food Security Assessment that was undertaken from August to September 2020; food distributions under the COHFSP, the main activity under strategic outcome 2, mainly took place in the last quarter of 2020.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The LFSA was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, LISGIS, NDMA, Concern and ZOA.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] While WFP did not provide ICT services for humanitarian and development partners in 2020 due to limited availability of funding under this strategic outcome, WFP provided ICT equipment and technical assistance to the Government of Liberia under the other strategic outcomes.



## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Women, men, girls, and boys face different gender equality issues depending on their location, status and the local traditions. In the southeast of the country, farming is predominantly carried out by women while men engage in hunting. In the north-central and north-west counties, farming is divided between both women and men, whereby men are responsible for the land preparation and women carry out the planting and maintenance of the farm.

[2] Land is power: How land rights can enfranchise Liberia's women. Reuters, 8 March 2019. Retrieved from <https://news.trust.org/item/20190308094008-tbfoc/#:~:text=The%20Act%20is%20one%20of,recognises%20women%27s%20rights%20to%20land.&text=In%20practice%2C%20this%20means%20that,to%20squat%20with%20their%20families> .

[3] Following increased incidents of rape during the first half of 2020, thousands of Liberians protested in August 2020 to draw attention to the alarming rate of sexual assault. In September 2020, the Government declared rape a 'national emergency', and outlined plans to improve the prosecution of rape cases. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection is mandated to provide safe spaces for victims, however facilities are limited and underfunded.

## Environment

[1] University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (2020). Retrieved from: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/> .

[2] 2019 follow-up values are not available as CSP started mid-2019 and data collections only started in 2020.

# 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	39	36	37.4	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	617,567	411,711	1,029,278	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			53	
						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	2,762	1,622	4,384	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	856,668	627,905	73%
	female	1,261,082	917,997	73%
	total	2,117,750	1,545,902	73%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	40,250	30,699	76%
	female	101,000	77,295	77%
	total	141,250	107,994	76%
24-59 months	male	100,550	76,638	76%
	female	161,750	123,891	77%
	total	262,300	200,529	76%
5-11 years	male	265,097	188,779	71%
	female	386,202	272,209	70%
	total	651,299	460,988	71%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	267,802	191,562	72%
	female	389,034	274,772	71%
	total	656,836	466,334	71%
18-59 years	male	101,743	77,953	77%
	female	141,787	107,556	76%
	total	243,530	185,509	76%
60+ years	male	81,226	62,274	77%
	female	81,309	62,274	77%
	total	162,535	124,548	77%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,117,750	1,545,902	73%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	15,000	21,920	146%
School Meal	77,750	464,855	597%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	20,000	30,118	150%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,005,000	1,059,127	52%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	2,428	2,679	110%
Iodised Salt	46	53	115%
Vegetable Oil	170	257	151%
Beans	0	111	-
Peas	0	2	-
Split Lentils	0	3	-
Split Peas	477	541	113%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	24,048	9,670	40%
Iodised Salt	240	9	4%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	1,503	969	65%
Beans	0	609	-
Peas	0	17	-
Split Lentils	0	9	-
Split Peas	3,607	1,167	32%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	307,800	0	0%
Cash	1,381,200	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					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
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)						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,450 5,550 15,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,500 1,500 5,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,800 10,200 20,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,450 5,550 15,000	13,810 8,110 21,920
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		278,912 185,943 464,855
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	31,850 33,150 65,000	30,685 31,937 62,622
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,350 7,650 15,000	6,209 4,141 10,350
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 0	14,758 15,360 30,118
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,121	3,646
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,381,200	0
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 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	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	500	29,507



A: 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	A.5.20: Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	10	15
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 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	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	400	397
A: 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	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (take-home rations)	school	150	263
	<b>A.8*: Number of rations provided</b>					
A: 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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	11,570,000	3,404,000
A: 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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (take-home rations)	ration	4,500,000	2,760,000
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	50	0

	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 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	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	training session	6	3
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 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	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	0
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 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	C.8*.1: 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\$	15,000	75,121
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
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	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	80
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	40	10

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	D.1.5: 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	43
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: 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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	47,000	0
E*: 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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	15,000	0
E*: 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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	53,000	0
	<b>F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>					
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	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	300	420
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
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	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	38

	<b>N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>								
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	N*.2.1: 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		19			18
	<b>N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)</b>								
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	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number		20,000			30,118

## Outcome Results

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)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration; Liberia; Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	6.24	<4.27	<6.24	5.4			Secondary data
		Male	4.27	<6.24	<4.27	5.39			
		<b>Overall</b>	4.86	<4.86	<4.86	4.2			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	50	>50	>50	35.48			Secondary data
		Male	61.7	>61.7	>61.7	43.78			
		<b>Overall</b>	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	41.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	53.53			Secondary data
		Male	39.8	>39.8	>39.8	76.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	69.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	51.9	>51.9	>51.9	51.9			Secondary data
		Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	65.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	65.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	33.8			Secondary data
		Male	7	<7	<7	35.73			
		<b>Overall</b>	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	33.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	3.7	<3.7	<3.7	20.93			Secondary data
		Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	22.16			
		<b>Overall</b>	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	21.5			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	26.5			Secondary data
		Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	16.8			
		<b>Overall</b>	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	19.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	42.6	>42.6	>42.6	29.14			Secondary data
		Male	31.3	>31.3	>31.3	22.53			
		<b>Overall</b>	34.6	>34.6	>34.6	24.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	44.4	>44.4	>44.4	17.19			Secondary data
		Male	30.5	>30.5	>30.5	11.81			
		<b>Overall</b>	34.6	>34.6	>34.6	13.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	64.8	>64.8	>64.8	11.57			Secondary data
		Male	55.5	>55.5	>55.5	9.9			
		<b>Overall</b>	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	10.4			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	55.6	>55.6	>55.6	43			Secondary data
		Male	72.7	>72.7	>72.7	57			
		<b>Overall</b>	67.6	>67.6	>67.6	53			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	22.2	>22.2	>22.2	44			Secondary data
		Male	16.4	>16.4	>16.4	32			
		<b>Overall</b>	18.1	>18.1	>18.1	36			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	17			Secondary data
		Male	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	8			
		<b>Overall</b>	14.3	<14.3	<14.3	11			
Food Expenditure Share	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	64.8	<64.8	<64.8	11.4			Secondary data
		Male	45.3	<45.3	<45.3	7.98			
		<b>Overall</b>	51.1	<51.1	<51.1	9			
<b>Food assistance for asset beneficiaries; Liberia; Food</b>									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥12.5				Secondary data
<b>Schoolchildren; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	1.8	≥2.5	≥1.8				Secondary data
<b>Schoolchildren; Liberia; Cash, Food</b>									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1.31	<1.31	≤3.37				Secondary data
		Male	3.37	<3.37	≤1.31				
		<b>Overall</b>	2.42	<2.42	≤2.42				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98.69	≥98.69	≥96.63				Secondary data
		Male	96.63	≥96.63	≥98.69				
		<b>Overall</b>	97.58	≥97.58	≥97.58				
<b>Schoolchildren; Liberia; Food</b>									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	85.43	≥90	≥90				Secondary data
		Male	83.84	≥90	≥90				
		<b>Overall</b>	84.6	≥90	≥90				
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	>20	>5	0.55			Secondary data
		Male	0	>20	>5	1.76			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>20	>5	1.18			
<b>Smallholder Farmers; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	12	≥12	≥12				Secondary data
		Male	13	≥13	≥13				
		<b>Overall</b>	25	≥25	≥25				
<b>Smallholder farmer; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	60.07	>60.07	≥60.07				Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	52,363.5 2	>52,363. 52	≥52,363. 52				Secondary data
<b>Smallholder farmers; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥10	≥6	2			Secondary data

<b>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</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,200 4,800 12,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,195,800 797,200 1,993,000	617,567 411,711 1,029,278
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	17,910 11,939 29,849
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	29,399	12,450
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	307,800	0
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	12	3
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed		General Distribution	non-food item	200	0
	<b>A.8*: Number of rations provided</b>					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	63,150,000	31,773,810
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate specialised nutritious food in order to prevent and treat malnutrition	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	55,000	0
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate specialised nutritious food in order to prevent and treat malnutrition	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	400	0

	<b>B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>					
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate specialised nutritious food in order to prevent and treat malnutrition	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	100	0
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	25	200
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	2
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
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.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		General Distribution	Number	4	0
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
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.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		General Distribution	US\$	100,000	50,000
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					



E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive adequate, gender responsive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in order to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	Number	1,000	0
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive adequate, gender responsive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in order to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	1,000	0

## Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Government 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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=5	=1	3			Secondary data
<b>Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	6.24	<6.24	<6.24	5.4			Secondary data
		Male	4.27	<4.27	<4.27	5.39			
		<b>Overall</b>	4.86	<4.86	<4.86	4.2			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	50	>50	>50	35.48			Secondary data
		Male	61.7	>61.7	>61.7	43.78			
		<b>Overall</b>	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	41.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	53.53			Secondary data
		Male	39.8	>39.8	>39.8	76.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	69.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	51.9	>51.9	>51.9	51.9			Secondary data
		Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	65.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	65.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	35.73			Secondary data
		Male	7	<7	<7	33.8			
		<b>Overall</b>	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	33.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	3.7	<3.7	<3.7	20.93			Secondary data
		Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	22.16			
		<b>Overall</b>	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	21.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	26.5			Secondary data
		Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	16.8			
		<b>Overall</b>	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	19.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	42.6	<42.6	<42.6	22.53			Secondary data
		Male	31.3	<31.3	<31.3	29.14			
		<b>Overall</b>	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	24.9			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	44.4	<44.4	<44.4	17.19		Secondary data
		Male	30.5	<30.5	<30.5	11.81		
		<b>Overall</b>	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	13.4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.8	<64.8	<64.8	11.57		Secondary data
		Male	55.5	<55.5	<55.5	9.9		
		<b>Overall</b>	58.2	<58.2	<58.2	10.4		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	83.3	>83.3	=83.3	43		Secondary data
		Male	91.9	>91.9	=91.9	57		
		<b>Overall</b>	81.5	>81.5	=81.5	53		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.6	>12.6	=12.6	44		Secondary data
		Male	6.2	>6.2	=6.2	32		
		<b>Overall</b>	12.8	>12.8	=12.8	36		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.2	<4.2	<4.2	17		Secondary data
		Male	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	8		
		<b>Overall</b>	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	11		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	64.8	<64.8	<64.8	11.4		Secondary data
		Male	45.3	<45.3	<45.3	7.98		
		<b>Overall</b>	51.1	<51.1	<51.1	9		

**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** - Resilience Building

**Output Results**

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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	25	254
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	1
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
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	C.8*.1: 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	144,144
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: Targeted populations benefit from strengthened national coordination mechanisms and information management systems to track progress towards zero hunger	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2

**Outcome Results**



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									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=5	=1	3			Secondary data
<b>Government counterparts; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=80	≥20	50			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04 : Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year							- Crisis Response		
Output Results									
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners									
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided									
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
	<b>H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type</b>								
H: Food insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from WFP ICT services to humanitarian and development partners (output category H) in order to promptly receive life-saving food assistance (SR8)	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Service Delivery General	system	5	0			
	<b>H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type</b>								
H: Food insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from WFP Supply Chain services to humanitarian and development partners (output category H) in order to promptly receive life-saving food assistance (SR8)	H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided		Service Delivery General	Number	5	2			

Outcome Results									
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian Partners; Liberia; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	60	=90	=90	80			Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

GENDER									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable Households affected by COVID-19; Liberia; Cash, Food	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>	47	=50	=50	25	
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	29	=50	=50	25	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	41	=50	=50	5	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	30	=50	=50	70	
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Cash, Food	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>	2	=3	=3	1	
				<b>Male</b>	2	=3	=3	1	
				<b>Overall</b>	2	=3	=3	1	

## Protection indicators

PROTECTION								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	95	=100	=100	25	
			Male	90	=100	=100	11	
			Overall	97	=100	=100	36	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Food	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	73	
			Male	99.20	≥90	≥90	25	
			Overall	99	≥90	≥90	98	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Food	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	98	>90	>90	48	
			Male	97	>90	>90	20	
			Overall	97.30	>100	>100	68	

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households.; Liberia; Food	Act 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	General Distribution	Female	3.70	>80	>80	32	
			Male	0.80	>80	>80	16	
			Overall	2	>80	>80	48	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 Vulnerable Households; Liberia; Food			Overall	67	=100	=100	50	

## Environment indicators

ENVIRONMENT								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All WFP beneficiaries; Liberia	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	=100	=100	0	

## **World Food Programme**

Cover page photo © WFP/Vannette Tolbert  
: A mother and her school-aged children receiving WFP food assistance in the form of a school feeding take-home ration in Saclepea, Liberia.

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



# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners
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 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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)	6,965,060	4,574,920	3,582,708	1,700,234
	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	34,474,085	764,208	30,311,331	17,977,468
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	864,649	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>41,439,145</b>	<b>5,339,128</b>	<b>34,758,688</b>	<b>19,677,702</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	557,937	189,000	241,159	159,623
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>557,937</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>241,159</b>	<b>159,623</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	3,541,712	0	159,204	89,558
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,541,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159,204</b>	<b>89,558</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	339,240	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>339,240</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>45,538,793</b>	<b>5,528,128</b>	<b>35,498,290</b>	<b>19,926,883</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,065,447</b>	<b>927,274</b>	<b>1,090,207</b>	<b>803,694</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>46,604,240</b>	<b>6,455,402</b>	<b>36,588,498</b>	<b>20,730,578</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,793,678</b>	<b>419,601</b>	<b>1,408,909</b>	<b>1,408,909</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>49,397,919</b>	<b>6,875,004</b>	<b>37,997,407</b>	<b>22,139,487</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

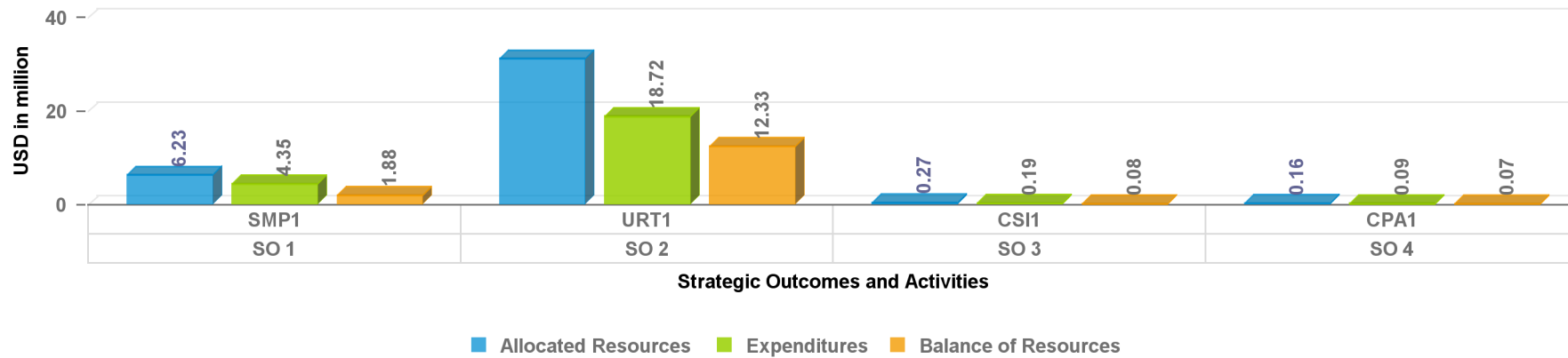
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners
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 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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)	10,884,828	6,227,569	0	6,227,569	4,345,095	1,882,474
		Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	35,429,345	30,556,296	498,217	31,054,513	18,720,650	12,333,863
	Non Activity Specific	0	864,649	0	864,649	0	864,649	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>46,314,173</b>	<b>37,648,514</b>	<b>498,217</b>	<b>38,146,731</b>	<b>23,065,746</b>	<b>15,080,986</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	922,510	268,370	0	268,370	186,834	81,536
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>922,510</b>	<b>268,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>268,370</b>	<b>186,834</b>	<b>81,536</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	3,541,712	159,204	0	159,204	89,558	69,646
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,541,712</b>	<b>159,204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159,204</b>	<b>89,558</b>	<b>69,646</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	339,240	0	339,240	0	339,240
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>339,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>339,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>339,240</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>50,778,395</b>	<b>38,415,328</b>	<b>498,217</b>	<b>38,913,545</b>	<b>23,342,138</b>	<b>15,571,407</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,934,974</b>	<b>1,501,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,501,468</b>	<b>1,214,955</b>	<b>286,513</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>52,713,369</b>	<b>39,916,797</b>	<b>498,217</b>	<b>40,415,014</b>	<b>24,557,093</b>	<b>15,857,920</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

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# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			3,190,772	1,622,785		1,622,785	1,622,785	0
			55,904,140	41,539,582	498,217	42,037,799	26,179,878	15,857,920



This donor financial report is interim  
Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## 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