



World Food
Programme

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Liberia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

WFP Liberia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, supports the Government of Liberia in its efforts to end hunger (Sustainable Development Goal 2) and to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals through global partnership (Goal 17).

Throughout the year, WFP continued its support to the Government of Liberia to provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to build their resilience against other shocks. These interventions make a significant contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development goals in Liberia.

WFP is assisting national authorities to provide access to nutritious and sufficient food for all populations, through a range of activities. These include life-saving food assistance, building sustainable food systems and resilience to shocks, strengthening national capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition interventions, and providing common services to humanitarian and development partners to respond effectively to emergencies.

WFP's school feeding programme remains the cornerstone of the CSP, promoting access to basic education and longer-term human capital development. In 2021, collaboration with the Ministry of Education provided food assistance to 80,000 school children in 326 schools in Maryland and Nimba counties [1]. At the beginning of the year, alternative take-home rations were provided to school children and their families, while the provision of on-site school meals resumed in July 2021.

WFP and partners also provided livelihood and capacity strengthening support through its food assistance for assets programmes. The provision of training and agricultural equipment was integral to support up to 1,002 smallholder farmers [2], helping to stimulate local food production. [3] To support the Government in enhancing the efficiency of food value chains, WFP prepared to undertake an assessment of the value chains of rice and pulses in the country. Similarly, to assess the impact of concession activities on communities in the country, a livelihoods assessment identified alternative opportunities for sustainable livelihood creation, with the direct engagement of communities.

WFP continued to implement the Government of Liberia's countrywide COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme, assisting the most vulnerable households affected by COVID-19 prevention measures. [4] WFP also provided two months of food assistance to Ivorian new arrivals who fled to Liberia, following political instability in Côte d'Ivoire, and to severely food insecure people in the southeast of Liberia. In total, more than 1.67 million crisis affected people were assisted with a total of 22,156 mt of food commodities in 2021. [5]

WFP provided country capacity strengthening towards national platforms and inter-agency efforts on food security, nutrition, and disaster risk management, in coordination with various line ministries and governmental agencies.

To provide stronger evidence-based programming in Liberia, the Government, WFP, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and other partners jointly carried out the Liberia food security and post-harvest assessment. Results showed a severe deterioration of the food security situation, representing approximately 2.4 million people as food insecure in Liberia, doubling since the previous year. [6] The figures are however, yet to be endorsed by the Government. Further market functionality assessments were conducted to better understand impacts to markets, as well as the opportunity of using cash or vouchers as an alternative modality for food assistance to affected populations.

Common services provided to partners included commodity handling, storage, and transportation services, particularly to the Government of Liberia, humanitarian, and development partners. These services allowed for the repositioning of items in the least accessible areas of Liberia, in the east and southeast, and ensuring uninterrupted delivery of assistance. A total of 91 mt of health supplies were delivered by WFP and partners from Monrovia to county depots, hospitals, and clinics across Liberia.

Efforts were also made to mainstream gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations across activities. To advance towards gender equality in the country, WFP contributed to women's 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 integrating the needs of persons with disabilities into the design and implementation of WFP's programmes.

1,759,967

Total beneficiaries in 2021



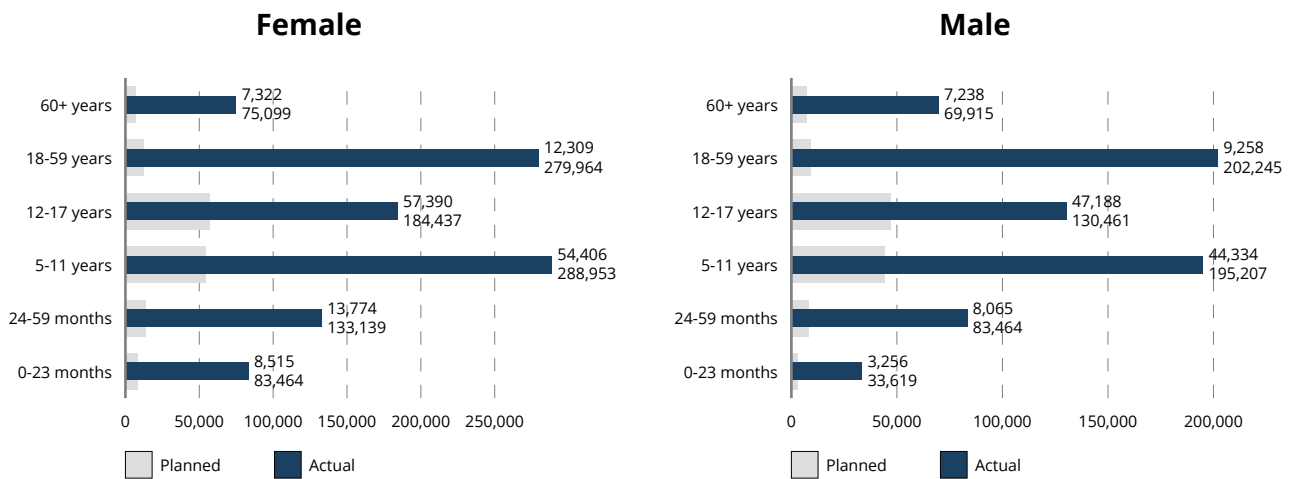
59% female



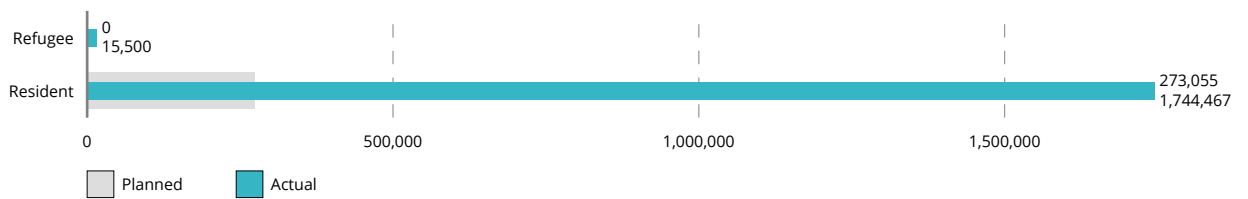
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 105,895 (52% Female, 48% Male)

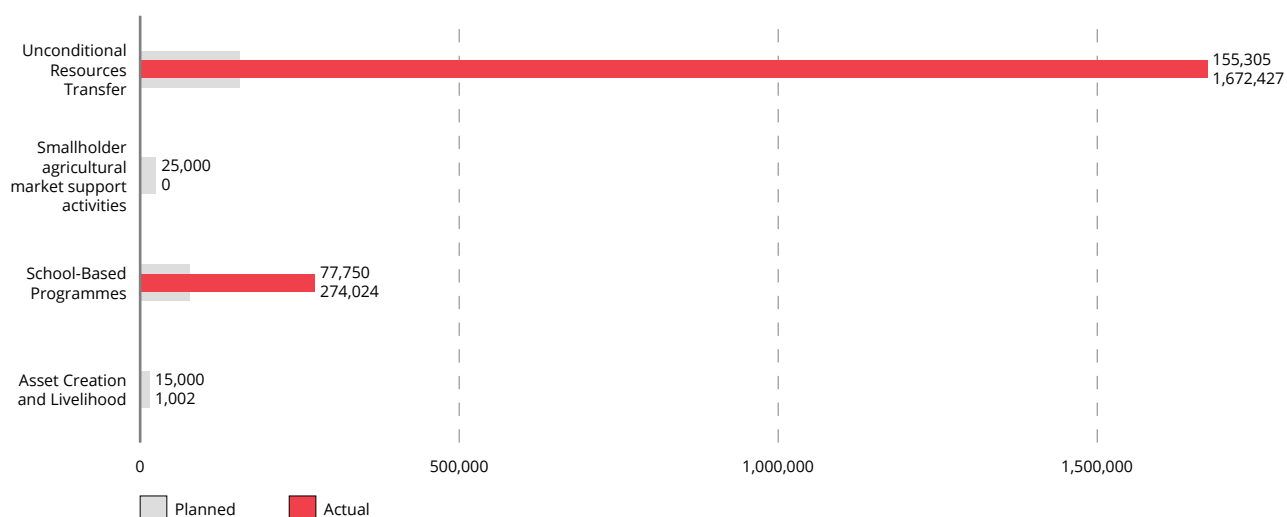
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



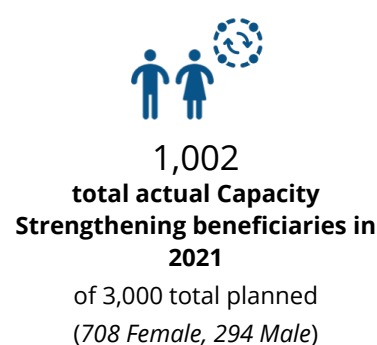
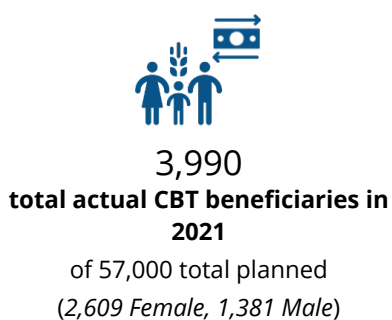
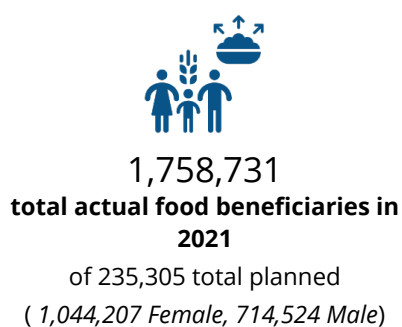
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



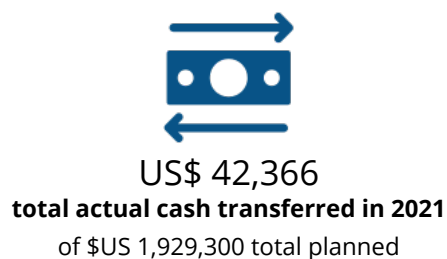
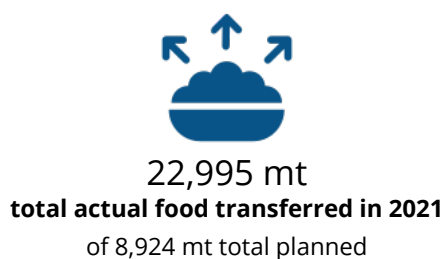
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



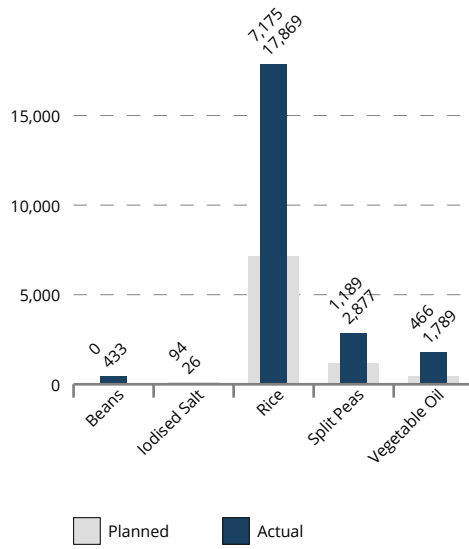
Beneficiaries by Modality



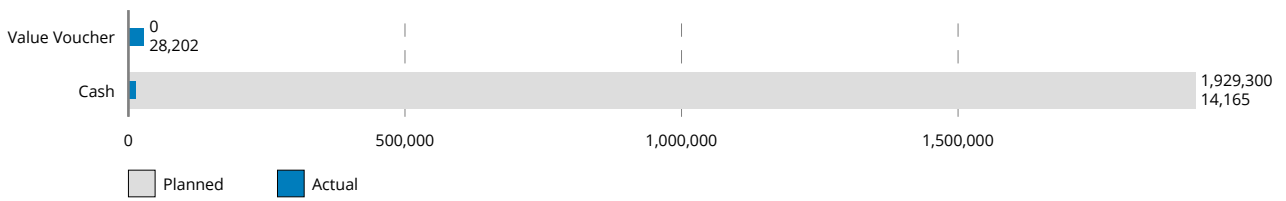
Total Food and CBT



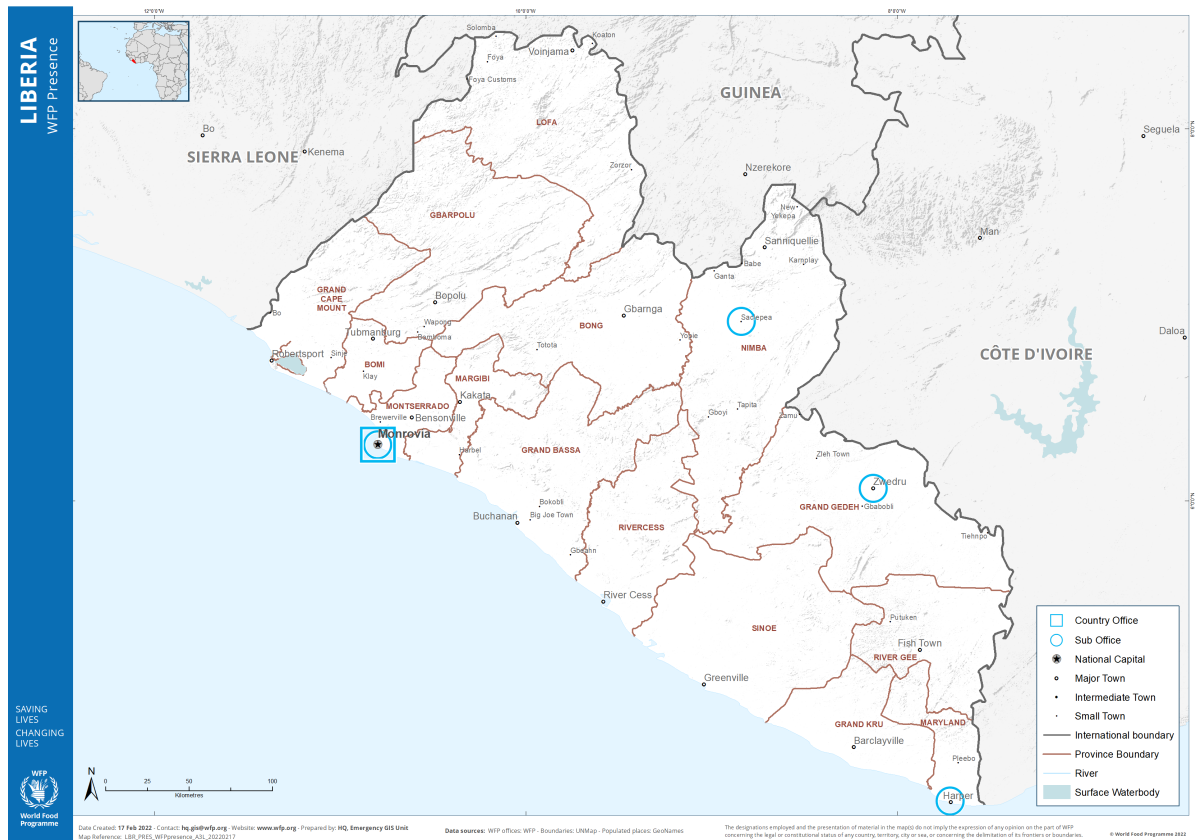
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Liberia has a population of 4.7 million people and is classified as a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country. [1] The country continues to rebuild infrastructure and basic social services following protracted events that have had lasting impacts, including the civil war, Ebola outbreak and the COVID-19 pandemic. Liberia ranks 175 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index, with nearly half of the population living on less than USD 2 per day, with 25 percent living in severe multidimensional poverty. [2] Women experience lower income earnings and are more affected by poverty, [3] evident in the 2020 Gender Inequality Index, ranking Liberia 156 out of 162 countries. [4]

Agriculture is the main industry, employing 70 percent of the population. The country is prone to natural risks and hazards, particularly floods and storms, and climate change is a serious concern, further exacerbated by land degradation and loss of biodiversity.

The Government of Liberia's national development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (2018-2023), aims to make Liberia a middle-income country by 2030, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). However, progress has stalled in improving basic social services and public infrastructure, which remain inaccessible to the majority of the population. WFP is supporting the Government through a range of programmes to improve access to basic needs such as food, safe drinking water, social protection services, emergency aid and health supplies.

In 2021, Liberia continued to face a series of endogenous shocks, largely driven by currency depreciation, other economic factors, and COVID-19. As a result, the price of basic commodities continued to remain high, including food, fuel and transport costs. [5]

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to substantial unemployment and loss of livelihoods, affecting one-third of households. Strict containment measures also impacted the price of food, due to disruptions in the domestic food supply. [6] During this period, gender inequality and the marginalization of girls and women increased, with non-governmental organizations reporting increased cases of domestic and sexual violence against women, particularly girls under 18. [7]

Food insecurity has significantly increased in Liberia. Up to 2.4 million people were estimated to be food insecure from September 2020 to March 2021, doubling since the previous assessment in 2020 [8]. The figures are however, yet to be endorsed by the Government. Child malnutrition is a persistent problem with 30 percent of children under five chronically malnourished (stunted), 3 percent acutely malnourished, and 11 percent underweight. Micronutrient

deficiencies are also highly prevalent among women and young children who are particularly affected by the lack of dietary diversity [9]. Liberia is one of the few countries in the world where a nutrient-adequate diet is unaffordable for most of the population [10].

Through WFP Liberia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, initiatives support the Government of Liberia to improve food security, respond to emergencies and build resilience to shocks, contributing to SDG2, zero hunger, and SDG17, partnerships for the goals. In this framework, WFP aims to achieve strategic outcome 1, access to food, strategic outcome 2, emergency food assistance, strategic outcome 3, country capacity strengthening and strategic outcome 4, service provision for humanitarian and development partners.

In Liberia, primary education completion rates are low, currently at 33 percent for girls and 36 percent for boys. [11] WFP provides access to nutritious meals for school children to help promote access to basic education and longer-term human capital development. Following school closures due to COVID-19, WFP and the Ministry of Education continued to deliver this vital service by providing alternative take-home rations to school children, to ensure basic food needs were met. On-site school meals resumed in the second half of 2021, providing some stability and support to school children and their families in meeting basic food needs.

To ensure sustainability and promote national ownership of school feeding, WFP continued to cultivate its partnership with the Ministry of Education. The partnership is guided by joint plans of action and capacity strengthening efforts, in order to support the effective implementation of school feeding activities. Furthermore, WFP advocates for increased government investment for the implementation of a national school feeding programme. [12]

Other livelihood support and capacity strengthening measures were also provided in 2021 to ensure access to nutritious and sufficient food for all people, build sustainable food systems and resilience to shocks, and strengthen national capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition interventions.

WFP continued to implement the Government's COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme to provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 prevention measures. Emergency food assistance was also provided to Ivorian new arrivals, who crossed into Liberia following political instability in Côte d'Ivoire. The Government was further supported in its response preparations for further health-related events in Liberia, following the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea and Marburg virus in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

Risk Management

In 2021, WFP continued to face significant risks including food price volatilities, limited partner capacity, reduced funding and risks related to the health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. WFP emphasized the safety and dignity of people it served by providing training to staff, cooperating partners and communities on COVID-19 prevention measures. Significant increases in local transport costs led to the redesign of protocols for beneficiary interactions and implementation of remote monitoring.

In view of the outbreak of Ebola virus disease in neighbouring Guinea in February 2021, WFP recruited two international specialists through a regional special preparedness activity to support emergency preparedness in Liberia, in the event the disease spreads to Liberia.

Following political instability in Côte d'Ivoire at the end of 2020, WFP developed a concept of operations that helped to leverage corporate funding for timely provision of emergency assistance to Ivorian new arrivals in the four counties bordering Côte d'Ivoire. A bilateral contribution was crucial to continue the response launched with the internal advance resources.

WFP incorporated risk mitigation actions into its annual performance plan, and the progress of implementation was monitored bi-annually. 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. In mid-2021, the risk register was updated to include risks associated to food safety and quality assurance and a food technology expert was recruited.

The WFP business continuity plan (BCP) was updated periodically to ensure that changes in staffing and other operational decisions were captured. Security risk assessments throughout all of WFP's operational areas were carried out in collaboration with the the UN Department of Safety and Security. These activities ensured the safety of WFP staff and assets throughout 2021.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP continued to support the Government of Liberia to address both the immediate humanitarian needs and socio-economic recovery efforts amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. On behalf of the Government of Liberia, WFP delivered emergency food assistance to half of the population through the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme - financed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Other joint initiatives include WFP's collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which provided emergency food assistance to 15,500 Ivorian new arrivals, who crossed into Liberia due to political instability in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire. Additionally, emergency food assistance was provided to severely food insecure populations in the southeast of Liberia.

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education continued to deliver on its changing lives agenda by providing alternative take-home rations and on-site school feeding, to 80,000 school children under the school feeding programme. Support from the private sector and bilateral government partners directly contributed to the Government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (2019-2023). The continuous support to school feeding was largely possible due to flexible funding from the Mastercard Corporation, one of WFP's main private sector partners. A cash-based transfer pilot was also launched through this strategic partnership, which provided school children and their families with a monthly payment to encourage greater access to nutritious foods in local markets [1].

WFP has a well developed partnership with the Government of Liberia in addressing the root causes of food insecurity and enhancing food value chains. With multilateral funding, WFP carried out a countrywide food security and post-harvest assessment, and a market functionality index assessment in partnership with the Government and other food security actors. Drawing from its global expertise in improving national food systems with a whole of society approach, WFP in collaboration with other UN agencies supported the Minister of Agriculture to host national food systems summit dialogues, by providing administrative, communication and technical assistance, including supporting the Government's participation in the September 2021 Food Systems Summit [2].

With funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, WFP launched a new collaboration with the Ministry of Health to deliver essential pharmaceuticals and medical supplies from Monrovia to county depots, hospitals and clinics across Liberia.

As part of the Liberia Multi-Partner Trust Fund and in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Bureau of Concessions as its main government counterparts, WFP continued to sustain peacebuilding activities through joint programmes with four UN agencies. [3] The programmes aimed to initiate dialogue among local youth communities by engaging them in community-driven enterprises and supporting the creation of alternative livelihood sources of concession-affected communities. Under the joint UN programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection supported food assistance for assets activities to secure rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development.

As an active member of the UN country team, WFP was able to leverage its involvement in the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020-2024). WFP led the sector discussions on nutrition and participated in working groups on nutrition, health, gender, education and other sectors.

WFP coordinated the implementation of its activities with eight cooperating partners, all national non-governmental organizations. WFP's cooperating partners in turn partnered with community-based organizations to facilitate the delivery of the countrywide COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme. The involvement of community-based organizations helped to increase oversight across many distribution sites and accelerated the pace of distributions.

In line with its partnership action plan and resource mobilization strategy, WFP continued to strategically engage with a variety of development partners, emphasizing the linkages between conflict and hunger, and highlighting WFP's unique value proposition in different fora. Engagement was prioritized with traditional resource partners, convening regular meetings to share developments on food and nutrition security, in addition to WFP's broader support to the national development agenda. Despite successful attempts to expand WFP's donor base through strategic engagement, overall resourcing shortfalls prevailed throughout 2021. This impacted WFP's ability to sustain life-saving food assistance, school feeding and livelihood support, as well as its contribution to the socio-economic recovery efforts in Liberia.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, available funding under WFP Liberia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) amounted to USD 22.5 million. This represents 206 percent of the 2021 total requirements, out of which USD 15.4 million was a carryover from 2020, and 218 percent of the implementation plan requirements. Eighty percent of these funds were earmarked for the implementation of the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme which was completed in August 2021. Due to funding shortfalls for other CSP activities, WFP's ability to implement resilience building and capacity strengthening activities was limited. The 2021 funding increased the total cumulative funding level against the 4.5-year CSP requirements (USD 89.3 million) to 53 percent. The largest contributions directed to WFP Liberia were allocated in mid-2021, after several months of engagement with donors.

Support to school feeding was mainly possible from two contributions earmarked for strategic outcome 1, focused on meeting the food and nutrition needs of food insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas. The strategic partnership with Mastercard further allowed WFP to conduct a cash-based transfer pilot under the school feeding programme. As a result of the closure of schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP continued to provide alternative take-home rations for school children and their families, in the two most food insecure counties at the beginning of 2021. By July 2021, WFP resumed on-site school meals for school children. As most of the funding allocated for school feeding was received at the end of 2021 [1], WFP was unable to provide school feeding assistance throughout the year to all targeted beneficiaries [2].

Most of the available funding under strategic outcome 2, was earmarked for the implementation of the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme, which was completed in August 2021. The remaining balance of the funding, resulting from a change from local to international commodity procurement, is expected to be returned to the Government. The largest contribution to WFP was allocated by the Government of the People's Republic of China, a new partner and contributor to the CSP. The funding was provided to minimize the food security impacts of COVID-19 related economic hardships on schoolchildren and their families.









Under strategic outcome 3, multilateral funding availed resources for WFP to continue national capacity strengthening activities in relation to food security and nutrition research and assessments.

A new partnership with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provided resources to support the Government with health supply chain services under strategic outcome 4. The collaboration strengthened the health supply chain and the distribution planning of health products in Liberia, with 91 mt of health supplies delivered by WFP to county depots, hospitals, and clinics across Liberia.

Activity 2 obtained the highest overall levels of the CSP funding in 2021. Through this activity, WFP had substantially more funds available than needed as per the annual requirement due to the carryover. Activities 1 and 3 received 54 and 57 percent of resources respectively, against total annual requirements. Since the health supply chain project was originally expected to take place in 2020, activity 4 did not receive any new funding for 2021 as per the needs-based plan.

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	7,507,315.0	7,035,779.0	4,039,023.0	2,344,366.0
02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	1,060,252.0	1,179,395.0	15,413,740.0	10,501,571.0
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	578,144.0	518,144.0	331,628.0	302,159.0
04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	0.0	0.0	1,531,147.0	541,828.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	6,813.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	9,145,711.0	8,733,318.0	21,322,351.0	13,689,924.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,068,380.0	952,400.0	962,603.0	603,218.0
Total Direct Costs	10,214,091.0	9,685,718.0	22,284,954.0	14,293,142.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 663,916.0	 629,572.0	 229,755.0	 229,755.0
Grand Total	 10,878,007.0	 10,315,289.0	 22,514,708.0	 14,522,898.0

Programme performance

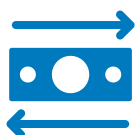
Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030



48,000 children and their families were assisted with **alternative take-home rations** through WFP's school feeding programme



32,000 children received **on-site school meals** across 201 schools



625 children and their families were assisted with school feeding take-home rations through **cash-based transfers**



1,002 smallholder farmers were supported with **training and technical assistance** to boost agricultural production

Strategic outcome 1 under WFP Liberia'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, by enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers and supporting market linkages.

The school feeding programme is the cornerstone of WFP's activities and is aligned with the Government of Liberia's development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (2018-2023). The programme serves as a vital mechanism for improving school enrolment rates and children's abilities to retain knowledge, reduce dropout rates, narrow existing gender inequalities, and enhance the food security of children in vulnerable circumstances.

Funding for this strategic outcome reached 54 percent against the needs-based plan, with the majority of funding allocated by the end of 2021, to implement activities the following year. Despite funding shortfalls for most of the year, WFP reached 80,000 children (39,000 girls; 41,000 boys) in 326 schools across Maryland and Nimba counties, with its school feeding programme. A significant challenge to the education sector in 2021 was the COVID-19 pandemic, which contributed to the underachievement in enrolment and retention/dropout rates. As a result of health protocols, children were kept out of school for half of the year. After the resumption of academic activities at the end of 2021, many parents either did not have the financial resources to enrol children or were reluctant to send their children back to school given the health risks associated with the pandemic.

To support the livelihood and capacity of smallholder farmers in Liberia, WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were integral to this approach. Up to 1,002 smallholder farmers (705 women; 297 men) were supported through FFA, including trainings on business management and agricultural practices, and the provision of agricultural equipment. A total of 839 mt of assorted nutritious food commodities were distributed to affected populations under strategic outcome 1.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education for its school feeding programme. Nutritious meals were provided for school children through three types of modalities, including on-site school meals, home-grown school feeding, and take-home rations. The take-home rations were provided through in-kind rations; and cash-based transfers, using mobile money and value vouchers. In 2021, WFP focused implementation in the two counties of Maryland and Nimba, as they showed the highest proportions of household food insecurity with 47 percent and 59 percent respectively [1]. 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 [2].

In preparation for a possible COVID-19 related suspension of on-campus academic activities at the beginning of the year, WFP adjusted its school feeding programme. Alternative take-home rations were provided to 48,000 school children (23,000 girls; 25,000 boys) and their families in Maryland and Nimba counties and distributed between February and July 2021 [3]. The alternative take-home rations aimed to help students concentrate on their learning and assist food insecure families to meet their short-term food needs amidst the pandemic.

From July to August 2021, WFP provided daily on-site school feeding in Liberia, assisting 32,000 school children (16,000 girls; 16,000 boys) in 201 schools. The in-kind assistance used to provide daily hot and nutritious meals to students consisted of staple food commodities; rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt; and procured from a mixture of local and international suppliers. The meals provided to targeted students ensure an estimated daily intake of 655 kilocalories (kcal). Due to the funding shortfall under the school feeding programme, on-site school meals or alternative take-home rations were only provided on 54 of the 208 planned school feeding days in 2021.

A new initiative for WFP Liberia included a cash-based transfer pilot, assisting 673 households and their families with take-home rations through monthly entitlements [4]. Between February and September, beneficiaries were assisted through electronic value vouchers or mobile money transfers that enabled them to buy staple food commodities (rice and vegetable oil) at local retailers. The pilot, informed by WFP's 2020 market functionality index assessment [5], ensured WFP's use of its digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE), to register beneficiaries and enable them to redeem entitlements. The pilot successfully laid the foundation for the scale-up of the cash-based transfer modality in WFP's interventions in Liberia for 2022.

Additionally, in Montserrado County and with multilateral funding received at the end of 2021, WFP will complement in-kind (COVID-19 emergency) food assistance provided to food insecure school children and their families with cash-based transfers, to be provided in 2022.

To strengthen national ownership and sustainability of the school feeding programme, WFP maintained its partnership with the Ministry of Education. Through a joint plan of action and other formal agreements, these measures helped enhance the role of the ministry in the management and implementation of the programme. Furthermore, to support the programmes' scale up in Liberia, support was provided to the government in joining the School Meals Coalition, launched at the September 2021 Food Systems Summit [6].

Agricultural development is another key priority for the Government, as outlined in its national development agenda. In February 2021, under the UN joint programme on rural women economic empowerment, trainings were provided to 512 smallholder farmers (379 women; 133 men) on business development, entrepreneurial and marketing skills in the counties of Grand Bassa, Margibi, Maryland, River Gee and Sinoe. In July 2021, the same farmers were trained on cassava value chain development and business practices - leading to the establishment of farmer cooperatives. To further boost their agricultural production, participants received essential tools including rain suits and boots, cutlasses, shovels, water pumps and fertilizers. The programme is being jointly implemented by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

To support the Government in enhancing the efficiency of food value chains in Liberia, in September 2021, WFP launched a food systems assessment with a focus on assessing the value chains of rice and pulses in the country, that will continue into 2022.

Through the UN joint programme funded by the Peacebuilding Fund [7], WFP and partners aim to support effective, transparent, and inclusive land governance and reduce tensions between communities and concession companies. In 2021, a total of 290 smallholder farmers (193 women; 97 men) were trained on vegetable gardening and lowland production and supported with agricultural inputs to increase food production and productivity. As part of this programme, WFP conducted a livelihoods assessment to identify the needs of women and men in 43 communities affected by concession companies (mining companies, rubber and palm oil plantations, etc.), in the counties of Grand Cape Mount, Maryland, Nimba, and Sinoe. The information will be used to inform future project activities aimed to improve the development and standardization of agricultural products and to establish vital market linkages.

The findings showed that farmers face several challenges, including poor road conditions, lack of appropriate harvesting materials and secured storage capacities, and limited training in harvest and post-harvest technologies. The assessment contributed to identifying alternative livelihood interventions for communities across the four counties. Additionally, critical to strengthening the capacity of government, the assessment involved staff members from the National Bureau of Concessions, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, who were subsequently trained on data acquisition to counteract livelihood depletion.

In October 2021, a workshop was held to validate the results of the assessment, providing consensus on a way forward. The workshop was attended by stakeholders including government counterparts, UN partners and representatives of project communities, showing good momentum for the programme. In the framework of the project, WFP and partners trained 25 government staff on WFP's cross-cutting theme, protection and accountability to affected

populations, to ensure the inclusion of indigenous peoples within the affected communities in concession awarding processes, and to minimize tensions in such areas. As a result of the intervention, collaboration between communities, local authorities and concessionaires increased, resulting in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between concessionaires and affected populations - that projects increased collaboration on the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Through another joint programme alongside FAO and the International Labour Organization, aimed at sustaining peace and improving social cohesion [8], WFP supported the installation of two market stalls at strategic locations in Bong and Lofa counties; to help preserve the agricultural produce of 200 farmers (133 women; 67 men) at the market. Further, WFP and partners trained 80 farmers in the two project counties to strengthen their capacity in settling land disputes and resolving other conflicts.

As part of its commitment to support the agricultural sector in Liberia, WFP handed over technical equipment to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). The technical assistance will contribute to enhancing the local food system by strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national institutions and smallholder farmers. For example, the motorbikes handed over are intended to enhance the MOA's capacity to provide extension services in remote areas.

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 empowerment of female rural farmers.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	3

Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises



1.67 million people reached with emergency **food assistance**



22,156 metric tonnage of food commodities distributed to food insecure households across Liberia



15,500 Ivorians who crossed into Liberia received food assistance

Strategic outcome 2 of WFP Liberia's Country Strategic Plan, 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 a crisis. WFP's support also aims to enhance the government's capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, and coordination of humanitarian assistance to facilitate the smooth and timely provision of food and nutrition assistance to affected populations.

In 2021, Liberia continued to face a series of endogenous shocks that were largely driven by COVID-19 related economic impacts, currency depreciation, declining external assistance, weak domestic revenue generation, and limited expenditure adjustments, which impacted the food security situation in the country. As a result, WFP provided humanitarian assistance in the context of the COVID-19 emergency response and a deteriorating food security situation, and the influx of new arrivals from Côte d'Ivoire following political instability at the end of 2020 [1].

The available funds for strategic outcome 2 exceeded the 2021 requirements, however, most funds were a carryover from 2020 to implement the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme. Due to delays in the beneficiary registration process, commodity procurement, and delivery, the project implementation extended to August 2021, vastly exceeding the planned beneficiaries and commodities under this strategic outcome in 2021 [2]. Bilateral funds allowed WFP to support severely food insecure households in the southeast of Liberia and Ivorian new arrivals. Overall, WFP's emergency food assistance activities reached more than 1.67 million people in Liberia with a total of 22,156 mt of food commodities in 2021.

The Government-led COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme (COHFSP) aimed to assist 500,000 food insecure households (2.5 million individuals) through one-month food rations. Financed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank through the Government of Liberia, WFP procured and distributed a total of 32,364 mt of assorted food commodities in all 15 counties during 2020 and 2021. The one-month assistance targeted persons with disabilities, older persons, orphans, COVID-19 frontline workers, and highly vulnerable households. Each targeted household received a one-month ration of rice, pulses, and fortified vegetable oil, covering an estimated daily intake of 1,733 kilocalories (kcal) per person. To fully achieve the Government of Liberia's vision to assist its food insecure population, WFP requested to extend the COHFSP agreement from December 2020 to September 2021, that enabled WFP to assist a further 1.6 million people.

The implementation of the COHFSP faced several challenges, including under and over achievements of beneficiaries reached in several counties. For example, distributions supported more than the planned beneficiaries, because the exact number of households to be assisted in welfare institutions and of COVID-19 frontline workers was unknown during the planning process. Also, due to the inclusion of additional households after the initial enumerations, some households in the counties, that were last to be served, were assisted with partial rations. As a result, WFP and partners engaged the communities to inform why some households did not receive full rations, ensuring transparency and accountability through the process.

Other challenges faced with the COHFSP implementation included the identification, registration, and verification of the most vulnerable households; severe delays in food delivery, attributed to supply chain challenges such as 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 southeast and the northwest counties. The implementation of the COHFSP also faced disruptions due to security incidents at distribution sites. WFP and partners managed these challenges and ensured that the food assistance reached the most food insecure people, even in remote areas of the country. Engaging with local authorities and community volunteers was necessary in some cases to improve roads and bridges and use light vehicles to ensure the last mile delivery of food commodities to beneficiaries. WFP and partners

also coordinated with national law enforcement agencies to enhance the safety of beneficiaries.

As part of the distribution strategy, WFP and the Ministry of Health's COVID-19 task forces in various counties collaborated to ensure that all national health measures were adhered to by distribution staff and beneficiaries. To mitigate the risks at large distribution sites, WFP and the Ministry of Health collaborated to set up mobile COVID-19 testing sites, to encourage voluntary testing. As part of community engagement activities, WFP and partners further sensitized communities on health and hygiene protocols, in addition to nutrition-sensitive actions to stay healthy during the pandemic.

WFP provided two months of food assistance (on a one-off occasion), for 15,500 Ivorian new arrivals (9,438 female; 6,062 male) in Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba, and River Gee counties. Each targeted household received a two-month ration of rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt to ensure an estimated daily intake of 1,835 kilocalories (kcal) per person. The assistance aimed to address the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable new arrivals who crossed over into Liberia, following political instability in Côte d'Ivoire. After months of relative calm in Côte d'Ivoire, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees launched a voluntary repatriation exercise from June 2021.

WFP also targeted 91,305 highly food insecure people (18,261 households) in four of the most food insecure counties in the southeast of Liberia (Grand Kru, Maryland, River Gee, and Sinoe). In 2021, WFP assisted over 50,000 people (32,000 female; 18,000 male) with two-month rations of rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt, covering an estimated daily intake of 1,863 kilocalories (kcal) per person. Following the completion of food safety and quality procedures, the distributions will resume in the first quarter of 2022, to assist the remaining beneficiaries.

Following the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Guinea and the Marburg Virus Disease in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, WFP supported the Government of Liberia in its response preparations for potential outbreaks. WFP collaborated with other UN agencies and non-government organization (NGO) partners, to support the development of a national emergency response and preparedness framework, to ensure an efficient and timely response in the event of the EVD spreading to Liberia.

In December 2021, WFP and the Ministry of Education launched a COVID-19 emergency food assistance project, in support of food insecure school children and their families in Montserrado, Nimba, and Maryland counties. A total of 276,250 food insecure Liberians will benefit from this assistance. Initial two-month take-home food rations of rice were distributed to food insecure school children and their families (equal to 500 beneficiaries), covering an estimated daily intake of 497 kilocalories (kcal) per person. Across most schools, distributions will take place by early 2022. The emergency food assistance is crucial for the optimal growth and development of young children and will help to reduce household expenditure due to rising food prices as a result of the pandemic.

WFP partnered with several organizations to provide support 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.

Gender considerations were fully integrated through 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 women, men, girls, and boys. To ensure women had a strong role in decision-making on the utilization of household rations received from COHFSP, families were encouraged to register women to represent their households and collect entitlements.

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



10 Ministries and government entities supported through technical assistance, policy advice and capacity strengthening activities



3 assessments conducted by WFP and partners: Food Security and Post-Harvest Assessment, Market Functionality Index, and Livelihood Assessment



79 Government staff received training on design, implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition programmes

The third strategic outcome of WFP Liberia's Country Strategic Plan aims to strengthen national capacities to implement food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management programmes, as well as improve early warning and information management systems. Capacity strengthening is a cornerstone of WFP operations in Liberia, representing a strategic shift from direct delivery assistance to enhancing national capacities to own and implement zero hunger solutions.

In 2021, strategic outcome 3 received 57 percent of funding against WFP's needs-based plan. Despite resourcing shortfalls, several activities were implemented alongside partners to achieve aims. Key priorities included developing the technical capacity of government, through food security assessments and providing technical and logistical support to improve early warning systems, food security and vulnerability analysis; and providing agricultural equipment and assets to the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). Overall, WFP exceeded the planned number of government and partner staff receiving technical assistance and training, reaching a total of 79 people.

Additionally, WFP's support to national safety nets and social protection measures was provided through capacity strengthening activities for the school feeding programme (strategic outcome 1). Notable highlights include the development of a home-grown school feeding operation manual provided to the Ministry of Education, which was adopted to incorporate guidelines on the procurement of locally produced commodities. Advocacy efforts further supported the inclusion of home-grown school feeding as part of the revised national school feeding policy, planned for 2022. As part of its emergency activities (strategic outcome 2), WFP also supported the national social protection system by harmonizing food distributions on behalf of the Government, with national institutions and other humanitarian partners.

WFP continued to support the Government of Liberia to strengthen its capacity in food security assessments through systems and direct assessment support, that are key to informing partners for evidence-based programme design. By partnering with the national food security stakeholders technical committee, updates to the food and nutrition security information system were achieved helping to strengthen the broader system. Other measures at the assessment level included collaboration with the MOA, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and other partners, that led to the development of the March 2021 food security and post-harvest assessment, with WFP specifically providing technical guidance, logistical support, data quality monitoring, analysis and reporting. The assessment highlighted that 45 percent of Liberians were moderately food insecure, and 5 percent severely food insecure, representing approximately 2.4 million food insecure people in Liberia - figures which have doubled since 2020 [1]. The figures are however, yet to be endorsed by the Government. WFP also conducted a countrywide market functionality index assessment of 57 markets to assess the current market situation, including issues of access to markets, price stability and availability of food and non-food items. As a result, data supported informed decision making for a range of partners, particularly programme functions such as design, planning, and implementation - across a range of activities including resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness.

Similarly, ongoing support was provided to the food security and nutrition unit under the MOA to strengthen its capacity to collect and analyse food security data. This included the preparation of quarterly market monitoring reports that assessed trends in 23 strategic markets across the 15 counties of Liberia. Findings showed that poor road conditions resulted in higher transport costs, including increasing gasoline and diesel prices, and pressure on prices of basic commodities. Imported rice prices also firmed at a high level due to high demand. WFP's support to prepare the quarterly market monitoring report contributes to building national capacities to monitor and analyse changes and trends in selected food and non-food item prices over time to make more informed and evidence-based decisions.

Drawing from its expertise in smallholder agricultural market support programmes, WFP supported the MOA to prepare for the National Agricultural Fair in February 2021. The event aimed to showcase the different agricultural activities in the country and raise awareness of the importance of the agricultural sector. To build on this momentum, UN agencies collectively supported the Government of Liberia's participation in the September 2021 Food Systems Summit. In the lead up to the event, WFP played a key role in organizing national dialogues, which captured the challenges of the local food systems and encouraged an open dialogue with many stakeholders to find sustainable solutions across Liberia's food sector.

WFP preparations for a food systems assessment commenced by the end of 2021, focused on the value chains of rice and pulses, to support the Government in enhancing the efficiency of food value chains. The findings helped to unveil constraints to value chains and explored opportunities to empower smallholder farmers and enhance local production through WFP's home-grown school feeding programme. The assessment is being conducted in the three food producing counties of Liberia, Bong, Lofa and Nimba, and will be finalized in 2022.

Additionally, WFP supported partners to carry out a livelihoods assessment in 43 concession affected communities in four counties. Up to 11 staff members involved in the data collection and management were trained to conduct the assessment, alongside partners including the National Bureau of Concessions, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Liberia Land Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection. The findings showed that 80 percent of the population (in surveyed communities) lost their primary source of livelihoods due to concessions, resulting in the adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as manual charcoal production. Alternative opportunities for sustainable livelihoods creation and building of resilience was also identified. As a result, WFP provided technical training and agricultural inputs to communities to support livelihood alternatives. A call centre was also established on behalf of the National Bureau of Concessions to receive timely feedback from affected populations; concerns included environmental hazards, early warnings and livelihood depletion. The communications mechanism aims to support appropriate and timely action by government agencies.

To encourage sustained peace at the local level in conflict prone communities, WFP strengthened the capacity of three local peacebuilding and mediation structures including Women in Peace Network, Lofa Peace Network and Liberia Land Authority. The provision of training and equipment alongside partners through a joint UN peacebuilding initiative aims to settle local disputes and support local resolution mechanisms. Subsequently, community-based organizations through local structures reported reduced tensions in areas where there is a history of conflict.

WFP continued to host Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), a multi-agency country support mechanism for improving nutrition governance. REACH, in collaboration with the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and the Ministry of Health, completed the data entry of the national nutrition stakeholders' actions mapping [2] and prepared legislation that will regulate the marketing of food for infants and young children in order to reduce malnutrition [3]. Further, a joint UN inventory was conducted based on a multi-sectoral list of nutrition actions that showcased geographic concentration, overlaps, and gaps across the country [4].

Gender considerations were partially integrated into activity 3, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 1. Even though capacity strengthening activities do not directly target beneficiaries, emphasis was placed on creating awareness for government staff about the different needs of women, men, girls and boys, in the design and implementation of food security and nutrition programmes. Further, WFP contributed to the strengthening of civil society organizations and affected populations to enable them to advocate and participate in decision making including policy review or formulation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	1

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



3 partners supported with warehouse, transport and associated services



91 metric tonnage of essential pharmaceuticals and medical supplies delivered to 154 health facilities across Liberia



1,360 metric tonnage of food and non-food items stored for partners in WFP's warehouses

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP provides commodity handling, storage, and transportation services to the Government of Liberia, humanitarian, and development partners to allow prepositioning in the least accessible areas of the east and southeast, ensuring uninterrupted delivery of assistance. Through this activity, WFP provides common services on a full cost-recovery basis.

In 2021, supply chain services were provided to an international non-government organization, Save The Children, including storage and associated services at WFP's warehouse in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County. Through the service-level agreement, WFP supported its partner by providing three mobile storage units, casual workers, security guards, utilities, and office space. Approximately 1,360 mt of Save the Children's food and non-food items were stored and lifted from the warehouse, directly supporting 20,000 school children in Grand Gedeh and River Gee counties with school meals.

Partnerships were integral to meeting this strategic objective. An agreement was signed between WFP and the Partnership for Research on Ebola Vaccines in Liberia (PREVAIL), that included the provision of a mobile storage unit. This enabled its use as a COVID-19 testing facility at John F. Kennedy Hospital between August and November 2021. Similarly, WFP and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria launched a new collaboration to strengthen the health supply chain and the distribution planning of health products in Liberia. Building on WFP's global expertise in supply chain services, the partnership is a new initiative for WFP Liberia and aligned to major global initiatives such as The Grand Bargain, Delivering as One, and Sustainable Development Goal 17.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, WFP provides logistical services to deliver essential pharmaceuticals and medical supplies from Monrovia to county depots, hospitals, and clinics across Liberia [1]. In 2021, WFP delivered 9,000 packages of health supplies equivalent to 91 mt or 427 cbm to 154 health facilities, reaching all targeted destinations for delivery (13 county depots, 37 hospitals, and 104 clinics). To improve processes between organizations, standard operating procedures were jointly developed, that helped to clarify roles and responsibilities. WFP performs the long-haul transport of all health products from the Central Medical Store managed by the Ministry of Health in Monrovia to the Liberia county depots and hospitals, and the last-mile delivery to all health facilities in Montserrado and Margibi counties.

Despite some challenges including road conditions particularly during the rainy season, WFP's first distribution cycle of health supplies to county depots, hospitals and clinics across Liberia was completed successfully. Some measures were taken to resolve issues, including the use of GPS devices mounted on trucks, which helped identify abnormal movement for timely action in case of incidents. Additionally, to shorten the lead times concerning poor road conditions and long distances to reach some destinations, WFP partnered with two international non-government organizations, Samaritan's Purse and Mission Aviation Fellowship; to deliver temperature-sensitive health products by air and road to Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, River Gee, and Sinoe counties.

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

The Government of Liberia's national development plan envisages inclusive safety nets. While the country has succeeded in enacting the necessary legislation, gender inequality remains prevalent within the legislature, cabinet, police and military forces, and appointments for decision-making roles at community-levels.[1] Noticeably, gaps persist in access to land, food, and public services. Sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, remained widespread, affecting women and girls in schools, communities, homes and workplaces. In the 2020 Gender Inequality Index, Liberia ranked 156 out of 162 countries. [2]

In 2021, WFP continued to engage with several partners focusing on the planning and implementation of activities to strengthen gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. [3]

Through the Government's COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme, WFP ensured vulnerable women, including heads of households, and girls were targeted for food assistance. Women were encouraged to serve on community leadership committees, thereby increasing women's participation in decision making at the community level.

WFP's school feeding programme is also a strong platform. By providing daily school meals to both girls and boys, the programme helped promote equal participation in learning activities and address gender inequalities around access to education. The provision of food assistance to school children also helped to stabilize school enrolment and attendance throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Through the joint UN project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund, WFP ensured root causes of land disputes in Liberia were addressed, specifically to enable women to obtain access to land for agricultural purposes. Consultative meetings were held with members of the Liberian Legislature, to support adherence to the 2018 Land Rights Act, which stipulates the prohibition of discrimination in all forms in relation to access and ownership of land. [4] WFP's April 2021 livelihood assessment further identified the needs of populations affected by concessions, particularly women and youth, and as a result, informed the design and implementation of sustainable livelihood activities. [5]

Similarly, transformative results were garnered under the joint UN programme on rural women's economic empowerment through the creation of income-generating activities and improving participation in decision-making at the household and community levels. WFP's collaboration with five UN agencies and the MOA, helped reach 802 rural farmers (546 women; 256 men) with tailored trainings. These included food production skills, support with asset creation activities and technical assistance to grow surplus vegetables and lowland rice varieties. As a result, WFP's monitoring activities showed that women were able to generate income from crop sales to support other essential needs such as education, medical, and household needs.

Jointly with other UN agencies, WFP was involved in the preparation and implementation of the 2021 annual workplan of the UN gender thematic group. Building on this experience, WFP also contributed to the drafting of the 2022 annual workplan, that focuses on the implementation of the Liberia Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (2021-2025) across all UN activities. Other advocacy events included participation in the global 16 days of activism campaign against gender-based violence [6].

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

In 2021, WFP continued to emphasize the safety, dignity and integrity of people it served. Community groups, representing different segments of society were supported by WFP to inform community leaders, youth and women's groups, and the public on safe and dignified food distributions for all community members. Messaging on the prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse, entitlements, COVID-19 social distancing, and food or cash distribution modalities were delivered through various communication mediums including meetings, posters, banners, and community leadership engagement. To ensure information reached all segments of the community, interpreters were engaged to conduct sessions in the local languages.

During beneficiary targeting and registration processes, special attention was given to include persons with disabilities and those with special needs for assistance. WFP consulted with representatives of persons with disabilities to ensure their needs were considered during the activity design and included in the various activities. Through WFP's emergency response activities, prioritized targeting was also ensured for persons with disabilities, disadvantaged youth, children, and older persons. WFP's engagement with partners was a critical way to meet these outcomes, specifically with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Liberia Association of the Disabled, and visually impaired groups. In some remote and inaccessible areas without road access, WFP worked with communities to arrange last-mile deliveries of food commodities through canoes to assist food insecure communities and people furthest behind.

WFP continued to mainstream protection and accountability to affected populations principles across its operation, in line with the WFP 2020 protection and accountability policy. In 2021, emphasis was placed on supporting women, children, and people with special needs by embedding protection considerations, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and accountability throughout all activities. WFP engaged and advocated for government counterparts, cooperating partners, and beneficiaries in meetings and consultations to continually take measures to mitigate gender-based violence, domestic violence, and child labour. WFP's corporate data protection standards were also adhered to, by ensuring all data related to beneficiaries and personnel was securely managed. In 2021, WFP worked with the National Food Assistance Agency to collect data used for the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme, under an agreement that outlined steps required to ensure beneficiary data protection and privacy rights.

To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP's operations and to achieve the desired outcomes for beneficiaries, WFP maintains a community feedback mechanism (CFM) through which beneficiaries and stakeholders can report protection concerns related to programme activities. The CFM hotline coverage extended to all WFP intervention areas in Liberia, using the two major mobile operators in the country. In 2021, WFP primarily received calls from beneficiaries regarding household entitlements and the distribution schedule of emergency response activities (93 percent of calls received). The remaining calls were attributed to school feeding and resilience activities. Of these, 55 percent of calls were complaint related, while 45 percent was feedback (54 percent male; 46 percent female). Where there were language barriers, WFP staff members from various local language groups provided assistance to interpret messages. During distributions, a CFM desk provided information to beneficiaries and communities, and responded to questions, and addressed any concerns in relation to WFP's assistance. Further actions, such as the provision of information and investigation of complaints, were taken to address concerns raised by the beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

WFP established and maintained communication pathways, through its CFMs, meetings and consultations that aimed to strengthen community engagement while promoting participatory decision-making to inform programme design and implementation. Through community awareness-raising sessions and stakeholder meetings, both at the national and sub-national levels, WFP and partners' engagement was important to inform how programme implementation could identify and address potential protection issues. Partners in collaboration included the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme Steering Committee, the joint United Nations Peacebuilding Fund project, cooperating partners, beneficiaries and participants of programmes.

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 the safe and sustainable access to natural resources and food security for local populations, particularly households dependent on agriculture for livelihoods, and, as a result, are forced to adopt negative coping strategies. In Liberia, 80 percent of the workforce in the agriculture sector are women, indicating that women are more affected by environmental degradation and climate change.

In April 2021, a WFP livelihood assessment in concession areas showed how exploitation of natural resources had intensified abiotic stresses, such as extreme temperature, the unpredictability of rainfall, flood, soil erosion, and windstorms. The findings of the survey indicated that 77 percent of respondents experienced hazards or natural disasters, particularly windstorms, that have caused property damage and displacement of communities. As a result of the findings, WFP redesigned its activities and engaged communities to identify alternative livelihoods such as lowland rehabilitation, development, and skills training, amongst others.

Climate change is a serious concern for Liberia, as the country is highly exposed and has very low adaptive capacity. In the 2021 Global Adaption Index, [1] Liberia ranked 173 out of 182 countries. In the same index, Liberia is the sixth most vulnerable country, and the 29th least ready country, indicating a high vulnerability and low adaptability to climatic change. Liberia has both a great need for investment and innovation to improve its readiness and a great urgency for action to enhance the country's adaptive capacity [2].

To address the environmental challenges in Liberia, WFP implemented climate-smart agriculture projects in 2021, encouraging farmers to move away from upland to lowland farming. WFP also supported organic agricultural practices, drainage management, and flood control in affected communities. WFP partnered with UN Women, the United Nations Development Programme, and Volunteers for Sustainable Development in Africa, and supported the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct regular monitoring for environmental and social impacts on vulnerable populations.

WFP is implementing environmental and social safeguards to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. All WFP activities in Liberia were designed following community consultations and in collaboration with the government.

Internally, WFP's country office in Monrovia and its three field offices take various environmental aspects into consideration, to ensure efficient use of office equipment. To reduce carbon emissions, WFP is minimizing travel and carrying out meetings virtually, and monitoring remotely. Furthermore, solar panels were installed in the three field offices to power its servers.

Breaking cycles of dependence

Breaking cycles of dependence

In the town of Luwein in Grand Bassa County, 160 miles southeast of Monrovia, a community where vegetables and rice were grown for home consumption, it never occurred to 55-year-old Yatta Binda that she could support her family by selling her produce. When she became part of the programme, called accelerating progress towards rural women's economic empowerment, it gave Yatta the chance to participate in training courses on business skills and farming techniques. A joint programme run by WFP, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and UN Women, Yatta was introduced to the concept of village savings and loan association (VSLA) scheme.

With support from the programme, Yatta and other members of her community formed the Wellekama rural women's group, which started to harvest improved varieties of vegetables and lowland rice, allowing the community to enjoy the nutritional benefits and increased profits. Up to 150 women have joined this group, and among them, half the members are engaged in petty trading and home gardening, while the remaining members are mainly involved in vegetable and lowland rice production.

Today, Yatta is the chairwoman of the group. She attributes the success of the group so far, to their newfound unity and hard work, after being provided with the tools and training on climate-smart agricultural practices. We are working seriously. This year we planted bitter balls, pepper, potatoes, okra, rice, and eddoes for food, and sold the surplus. We are independent women now, sending our children to school, and providing food for our families," said Yatta.

Many other community women also benefited from the VSLA scheme, an innovative approach to saving. It enabled some members to build homes, send their children to school, cover medical expenses and be less dependent on men. "Through the VSLA, people can save money to buy personal items and so we work side by side unlike before, explains Yatta.

The programme was originally launched in Liberia in 2014 and concluded in 2021, aiming to empower rural women in Grand Bassa, Margibi, Maryland, River Gee, and Sinoe counties. By reducing gender inequalities and poverty, improving food security, and enabling women to be leaders, decision-makers, and influencers of change, women like Yatta were provided with sustainable skills for life. The programme has reached a total of 17,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 91 percent were women, including the most vulnerable people in food insecure communities. Participants were able to generate genuine income and savings from various livelihood activities, and the programme even supported the establishment of five women-led producer organizations in the targeted communities.

Under its resilience-building activities, WFP creates sustainable opportunities for rural women and men in Liberia to achieve their full economic potential. WFP's smallholder agriculture market support activities support cooperatives to better cope with the impacts of shocks through improved varieties of seeds, climate-smart agricultural techniques, strengthened social networks, and access to loans to withstand household income and food insecurity in the aftermath of crises.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 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 240,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

[2] 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 5,010 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

[3] 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. In the framework of a joint UN programme aimed at empowering rural women, WFP provided business trainings and implemented livelihood creation activities with female smallholder farmers.

[4] 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).

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

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

Context and Operations

[1] Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services. Population Figures, 2021.

[2] Multidimensional poverty encompasses the various deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standards, disempowerment, poor quality of work, the threat of violence, and living in areas that are environmentally hazardous, among others. UNDP, Human Development Report, Liberia Country Profile, 2020.

[3] UNWOMEN. Liberia Country Fact Sheet. 2021.

[4] UNDP. Gender Inequality Index, 2020.

[5] WFP. Quarterly market monitoring report (July to September 2021).

[6] FAO. Agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19, March 2021.

[7] Gender-based violence on the rise in the COVID-19 era. Development Alternatives Incorporated, 9 March 2020.

[8] GoL, WFP and FAO. Liberia Food Security and Post-Harvest Assessment, March 2021. GoL and WFP. Liberia Food Security Assessment, September 2020.

[9] The prevalence of anaemia is 71 percent among children age 6-59 months, and 45 percent among women of reproductive age. CDC, USAID and GoL. Liberia Demographic and Health Survey 2019.

[10] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020:

<https://dai-global-developments.com/articles/gender-based-violence-on-rise-in-covid-19-era>.

[11] UNICEF. 2021 State of the World's Children Report.

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

Partnerships

[1] The pilot was informed by consultations with the Government, development partners, civil society, and communities during the design of the initiative.

[2] WFP supported the Government of Liberia to join the School Meals Coalition that was launched during the Food Systems Summit and aims at supporting the establishment of sustainable national school meals programmes.

[3] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and International Labour Organization.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The majority of the funding for school feeding was allocated in December 2021 to implement activities in 2022.

[2] In 2021, WFP planned to assist 90,000 school children for nine months. WFP reached approximately 80,000 school children overall. Due to the funding shortfall, only 14,000 school children received assistance for two months and the rest of the beneficiaries was assisted only in one month.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] March 2021, GoL, WFP and FAO. Liberia Food Security and Post-Harvest Assessment.
- [2] 2019-20, CDC, USAID and GoL. Liberia Demographic Health Survey.
- [3] 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 240,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- [4] Based on an average household size of five persons, the cash-based transfer pilot supported an estimated 3,365 direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- [5] March 2020, WFP. Market Functionality Index Assessment.
- [6] School Meals Coalition: <https://schoolmealscoalition.org/>
- [7] Project titled: 'Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms.'
- [8] Project titled: 'Sustaining Peace and Improving Social Cohesion through the Promotion of Rural Employment Opportunities for Youth in Conflict-Prone Areas' programme', implemented jointly with Food and Agricultural Organization and International Labour Organization

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The beneficiaries are called 'new arrivals' as they do not have the legal status of 'refugees' in Liberia, although they are asylum seekers. Only the Ivorian asylum seekers that arrived in Liberia following electoral violence in 2010/2011 have refugee status in the country. The term 'new arrivals' is used to distinguish the two groups.
- [2] The over achievement in both beneficiaries and commodities planned in 2021 was due to fact that a budget revision was not performed in 2021 to adjust the targets for both beneficiaries and commodities.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] GOL, WFP and FAO. Liberia Food Security Assessment, September 2020.
- [2] The mapping aimed at identifying nutrition stakeholders' activities and area of implementation in the fifteen counties. The data entry was completed in 2021 and analysis is in process to be released in 2022.
- [3] The Code of Marketing Breast Milk Substitute has been submitted to the national legislature for deliberation and enactment in 2021.
- [4] The inventory identified alignment between UN efforts and government priorities and provides an overview of investments in nutrition and existing UN joint programming.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Different health supplies are to be transported for different health programmes, including the National Malaria Control Programme, the National Leprosy and Tuberculosis Control Programme, the National Aids Control Programme, the Reproductive Health Programme, the Mental Health Programme, the Essential Drug Programme and the Non-Communicable Diseases Programme.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] According to the 2018 Report on Women's Empowerment in Liberia published by USAID and the National Democratic Institute, of the 19 cabinet posts, women occupied three while of the total 134 top-level technocrats, women were appointed to 34 posts. Out of 15 county superintendents, women seized three positions and out of 30 mayors nationwide, there were 3 female mayors. In June 2018, only three female leaders were identified in the national security sector and less than a fifth of the Liberian national police force was female.
- [2] UNDP. Gender Inequality Index, 2020.
- [3] Partners included the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), and the Ministry of Health and civil society organizations.
- [4] In addition, WFP strengthened the capacity of three peacebuilding and mediation structures under its peacebuilding initiative to settle local dispute.
- [5] The livelihood assessment found that women are most affected by concessions as they carry the main burden in providing for their households, particularly through agricultural activities and petty trading. Men mostly benefit from employment opportunities with the concession companies. The assessment informed WFP and partners' future activity design and implementation to support sustainable livelihood activities, with emphasis on women gaining access to arable land and strengthen resilience in the affected communities. This was crucial in helping women's groups to cultivate their fields on communal lands without fear of being evicted.
- [6] 2021 marked the 30th anniversary of the 16 Days of Activism globally and the 20th commemoration in Liberia. WFP carried out several awareness raising activities, including an essay and drawing contest for primary and junior high school students, and participation in local radio talk shows.

Environment

- [1] University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (2021). Retrieved from: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>.
- [2] Any minor climatic shock forces the most food insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as charcoal production, which further increase deforestation and environmental degradation. Intense rainfall and associated flooding and erosion of sowed fields deplete nutrient-rich topsoil and reduce the total arable land area for lowland production rice, the primary staple, which leads to shifting upland cultivation, causing deforestation and environmental degradation, and loss of biodiversity.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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 undernourishment	%			38.9	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,045,056	714,911	1,759,967	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	995,261	677,166	1,672,427	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	85.5	83.9	80.6	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	995,261	677,166	1,672,427	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,045,056	714,911	1,759,967	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	708	294	1,002	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	708	294	1,002	

						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha				40
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SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	3	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	330,408	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	119,339	714,911	599%
	female	153,716	1,045,056	680%
	total	273,055	1,759,967	645%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,256	33,619	1033%
	female	8,515	83,464	980%
	total	11,771	117,083	995%
24-59 months	male	8,065	83,464	1035%
	female	13,774	133,139	967%
	total	21,839	216,603	992%
5-11 years	male	44,334	195,207	440%
	female	54,406	288,953	531%
	total	98,740	484,160	490%
12-17 years	male	47,188	130,461	276%
	female	57,390	184,437	321%
	total	104,578	314,898	301%
18-59 years	male	9,258	202,245	2185%
	female	12,309	279,964	2274%
	total	21,567	482,209	2236%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
60+ years	male	7,238	69,915	966%
	female	7,322	75,099	1026%
	total	14,560	145,014	996%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	273,055	1,744,467	639%
Refugee	0	15,500	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	15,000	1,002	6%
School-Based Programmes	77,750	274,024	352%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	25,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	155,305	1,672,427	1076%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	46	11	23%
Rice	2,428	741	31%
Split Peas	477	27	6%
Vegetable Oil	170	60	35%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	433	-
Iodised Salt	47	16	33%
Rice	4,747	17,128	361%
Split Peas	712	2,849	400%
Vegetable Oil	297	1,730	583%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,621,500	14,165	1%
Value Voucher	0	28,202	-
Cash	307,800	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030				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)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,749	708
			Male	1,251	294
			Total	3,000	1,002
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,050	0
			Male	4,950	0
			Total	15,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	414
			Male	0	211
			Total	0	625
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	3,500	2,195
			Male	1,500	1,170
			Total	5,000	3,365
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	12,250	0
			Male	12,750	0
			Total	25,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,050	0
			Male	4,950	0
			Total	15,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	144,965
			Male	0	96,642
			Total	0	241,607
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	31,850	16,442
			Male	33,150	16,270
			Total	65,000	32,712
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	7,350	0
			Male	7,650	0
			Total	15,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,121	839
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,621,500	42,366

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	500	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.20: Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	non-food item	10	5
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	400	201
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	rations	11,570,000	331,781
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	150	201
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	rations	6,000,000	6,857,965
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				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	80
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	13
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	0
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	20,000	0
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				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	10,000	3,079
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	40	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	20	40
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				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	15,000	0
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	47,000	0

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	53,000	0
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				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	300	0
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	26
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	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)	Days	19	18
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)	Number	25,000	0

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)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food assistance for asset beneficiaries - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥25	69			WFP survey
Target Group: Houhseolds with Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.24		≤6.24	15.5	5.4		WFP survey
	Male	4.27		≤4.27	16.4	5.39		WFP survey
	Overall	4.86		≤4.86	16.1	5.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	≥50	40	35.48		WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	≥61.7	51.6	43.78		WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	≥58.2	45.9	41.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	>27.8	≥27.8	13.3	53.53		WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	≥39.8	16.1	76.6		WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	≥36.3	14.8	69.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.9	>51.9	≥51.9	53.3	51.9		WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	≥65.6	67.7	65.6		WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	≥61.5	60.7	65.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	0	33.8		WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	0	35.73		WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	0	33.8		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	<3.7	<3.7	0	20.93	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	0	22.16	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	0	21.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	≥7.4	86.7	26.5	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	≥4.7	80.6	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	≥5.5	83.6	19.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	>42.6	≥42.6	60	29.14	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	>31.3	≥31.3	48.4	22.53	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	≥34.6	54.1	24.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	>44.4	≥44.4	46.7	17.19	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	>30.5	≥30.5	32.2	11.81	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	≥34.6	39.3	13.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.8	>64.8	≥64.8	0	11.57	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	≥55.5	3.2	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	≥58.2	1.6	10.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.6	>55.6	≥55.6	40	43	WFP survey
	Male	72.7	>72.7	≥72.7	64.5	57	WFP survey
	Overall	67.6	>67.6	≥67.6	52.5	53	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	>22.2	≥22.2	60	44	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	>16.4	≥16.4	32.2	32	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	>18.1	≥18	45.9	36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	0	17	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	3.2	8	WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	<14.3	<14	1.6	11	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.8	<64.8	≤64.8	65.9	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	45.3	<45.3	≤45.3	70.9	7.98	WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	<51.1	≤51.1	68.4	9	WFP survey
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>20	≥5	22	0.55	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	≥5	18	1.76	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	≥5	19	1.18	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	1.31	<1.31	≤3.37	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.37	<3.37	≤1.31	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.42	<2.42	≤2.42	8		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98.69	≥98.69	≥96.63	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.63	≥96.63	≥98.69	92		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.58	≥97.58	≥97.58	92		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							

Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	4	≥10	≥10	0	2	Secondary data
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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				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,200	0
			Male	4,800	0
			Total	12,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	85,983	995,261
			Male	57,322	677,166
			Total	143,305	1,672,427
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,804	22,156
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	307,800	0

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements				
General Distribution				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed	non-food item	200	0
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	12,408,300	37,205,834
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate specialised nutritious food in order to prevent and treat malnutrition				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	55,000	1,746
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	400	0
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	8
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.				
General Distribution				
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	4	0
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	100,000	0
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	0
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive adequate, gender responsive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in order to improve nutrition-related practices				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,000	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government Counterparts - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=5	≥2	3	3		Secondary data
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.24		≤4.2	15.2	5.39		WFP survey
	Male	4.27		≤4.2	15.5	5.4		WFP survey
	Overall	4.86		≤4.2	15.4	5.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	28.6	35.48		WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	>61.7	35.3	43.78		WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	32.8	41.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	34.9	53.53		WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	>39.8	41.8	76.6		WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	33.6	69.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.9	>51.9	>51.9	34.9	51.9		WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	44	65.6		WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	40.6	65.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	34.9	35.73		WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	32.8	33.8		WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	33.6	33.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	<3.7	<3.7	22.4	20.93		WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	17.7	22.16		WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	19.4	21.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	3.3	26.5		WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	2.7	16.8		WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	3	19.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	<42.6	<42.6	36.5	22.53		WFP survey
	Male	31.3	<31.3	<31.3	31.8	29.14		WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	33.6	24.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	<44.4	<44.4	42.7	17.19		WFP survey
	Male	30.5	<30.5	<30.5	38.3	11.81		WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	40	13.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.8	<64.8	<64.8	61.8	11.57		WFP survey
	Male	55.5	<55.5	<55.5	55.5	9.9		WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	<58.2	<58.2	57.9	10.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.3	>83.3	≥83.3	44	43		WFP survey
	Male	91.9	>91.9	≥90.9	55.1	57		WFP survey
	Overall	81.5	>81.5	≥81.5	48.7	53		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.6	>12.6	≥12.6	20.3	44		WFP survey
	Male	6.2	>6.2	≥6.2	19.2	32		WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	≥12.8	19.6	36		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	<4.2	≤4.2	35.7	17		WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	≤1.9	29.4	8		WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.8	≤5.8	31.7	11		WFP survey

Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.8	<64.8	<64.8	59.3	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	45.3	<45.3	<45.3	56.6	7.98	WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	<51.1	<51.1	57.6	9	WFP survey

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 indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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								
Individual capacity strengthening activities								
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	25	79	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	2	2	
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)			US\$	100,000	249,581	
M: Targeted populations benefit from strengthened national coordination mechanisms and information management systems to track progress towards zero hunger								
Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government Institution - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=5	≥1	0	3		Secondary data
Target Group: Government counterparts - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	=80	≥40	50	50		WFP programme monitoring

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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)					
Service Delivery General					
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	5	5	
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)					
Service Delivery General					
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided	Number	5	4	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	100	91.49	

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	60	=100	≥100		80		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	=50	≥50	53.5	70		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	41	=50	=50	19.28	5		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	29	=50	≥50	27.22	25		WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable Households affect by COVID-19 - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women --	Overall	47	=50	=50	25	25		WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	97.64	25		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	97.8	11		WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	97.74	36		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	75.94	73		WFP survey
	Male	99.2	≥90	≥90	76.58	25		WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	76.35	98		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	≥90	72.3	48		WFP survey
	Male	97	>90	≥90	59	20		WFP survey
	Overall	97.3	>100	≥90	68	68		WFP survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	67	=100	=100	100	50		WFP survey
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households. - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.7	>80	≥80	0	32		WFP survey
	Male	0.8	>80	≥80	0	16		WFP survey
	Overall	2	>80	≥80	0	48		WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All WFP beneficiaries - Location: Liberia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=80	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Vannette Tolbert

A mother receiving a SCOPE card under WFP's cash-based transfer pilot, enabling her to buy food from a local retailer in Saclepea, Liberia.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Aliou Diongue

aliou.diongue@wfp.org

<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 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	1,060,252	1,179,395	14,548,672	10,501,571
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	865,067	0
	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)	7,507,315	7,035,779	4,039,023	2,344,366
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,567,567	8,215,173	19,452,762	12,845,938

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	578,144	518,144	331,628	302,159
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			578,144	518,144	331,628	302,159
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	0	0	1,531,147	541,828
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)			0	0	1,531,147	541,828
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,813	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	6,813	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,145,711	8,733,318	21,322,350	13,689,925
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,068,380	952,400	962,603	603,218
Total Direct Costs			10,214,091	9,685,717	22,284,953	14,293,143
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			663,916	629,572	229,755	229,755
Grand Total			10,878,007	10,315,289	22,514,708	14,522,898



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

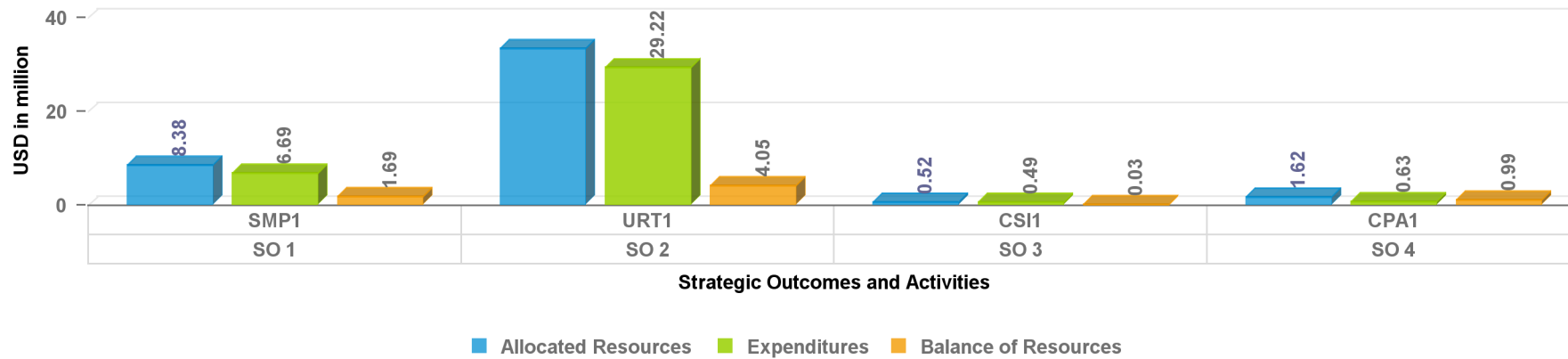
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	36,489,597	32,924,989	344,334	33,269,323	29,222,222	4,047,101
		Non Activity Specific	0	865,067	0	865,067	0	865,067
	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)	18,392,143	8,384,118	0	8,384,118	6,689,462	1,694,656
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			54,881,740	42,174,174	344,334	42,518,508	35,911,684	6,606,824

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Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	1,500,655	518,463	0	518,463	488,993	29,469
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,500,655	518,463	0	518,463	488,993	29,469
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	1,620,705	0	1,620,705	631,386	989,319
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)			3,541,712	1,620,705	0	1,620,705	631,386	989,319
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,813	0	6,813	0	6,813
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,813	0	6,813	0	6,813
Total Direct Operational Cost			59,924,107	44,320,154	344,334	44,664,488	37,032,063	7,632,425
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,003,354	2,023,675	153,883	2,177,558	1,818,173	359,385
Total Direct Costs			62,927,460	46,343,829	498,217	46,842,046	38,850,236	7,991,810

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Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	3,854,688	1,852,540		1,852,540	1,852,540	0
		Grand Total	66,782,148	48,196,369	498,217	48,694,586	40,702,776	7,991,810

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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