



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# Liberia

## Annual Country Report 2022

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>7</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>16</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	23
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>25</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	25
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	26
ENVIRONMENT	27
<b>Extra Section</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>30</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	30
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>31</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	31
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	32
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	32
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	32
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	33
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	33
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	34
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	43

# Overview

WFP is supporting the Government of Liberia through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) to address challenges that continue to disrupt the full realisation of the Government agenda to ensure food security for its citizens. The CSP seeks to support the Government in ending hunger in Liberia (SDG 2) and to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals through global partnership (Goal 17). The CSP's main activities include the School Meals Programme with a focus on increasing local production, Smallholder Agriculture Market Support, linked to Outcome One, Crisis Response to provide emergency assistance to the vulnerable population during and in the aftermath of emergencies, linked to Outcome Two, Country Capacity Strengthening initiatives to ensure Government ownership and sustainability of the CSP interventions, linked to Outcome Three and delivering common services to Government and humanitarian actors in the country, linked to Outcome Four. WFP continues to provide these interventions to support national efforts to address the food security crisis in Liberia.

WFP's school feeding programme targeting 90,000 primary school children remains the flagship programme of the CSP. The intervention promotes access to basic education and longer-term human capital development. In 2022, WFP collaborated with the Government through the Ministry of Education to implement the programme in two counties (Nimba and Maryland), assisting nearly 65,500 beneficiaries. Funding challenges prevented WFP and the Government from reaching the planned 90,000 beneficiaries targeted in the two counties. Funding constraints also prevented the full implementation of the monthly Take-Home Ration component. Instead of a monthly Take-Home Ration distribution, WFP provided one-off cash assistance to 14,944 households of students in WFP-assisted schools.

To promote an increase in food production in the country, WFP and its partners supported smallholder farmers to strengthen their capacity to increase production and productivity through food for asset initiatives. WFP and partners also offered training and agricultural equipment to targeted smallholders and farmers' groups. WFP assistance aimed at addressing the high level of food insecurity in the country but also to increase local food production to meet the requirement of the home-grown school feeding programme and support the Government in developing Liberia's food systems.

Additionally, in 2022, WFP undertook a value chain assessment of two crops (rice and cowpeas) in four counties (Montserrado, Bong, Nimba and Lofa). WFP also supported the Government in conducting a post-harvest loss analysis covering the same four counties. To inform the design of interventions targeting the strengthening of the capacity of smallholder farmers, WFP initiated the development of a smallholder Agriculture Market Support strategy. To provide more robust evidence-based programming in Liberia, the Government, WFP, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and other partners jointly carried out the Liberia food security, livelihoods, nutrition, and market assessment. Like the 2021 assessment, the 2022 assessment showed a severe deterioration of the food security situation, representing approximately 2.2 million people.

WFP continued to provide common services, including commodity handling, storage, and transportation services, particularly to the Government of Liberia, for delivering essential drugs and medical supplies across the country. WFP is partnering with the Ministry of Health through a Global Fund contribution to deliver the health supply chain intervention. These services allow for the timely delivery and prepositioning of items in hard-to-reach locations. In 2022, 525 MT or 1912 cubic meters of medical supplies were distributed to 15 health facilities in 13 county depots, 39 hospitals, and 106 clinics nationwide.

WFP continued to foster and strengthen partnerships with national counterparts, development partners, regional and subregional institutions, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to ensure the success of WFP's work in Liberia. The Government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the strategies and plans of various development partners guided WFP operations in 2022.

Throughout 2022, WFP ensured that gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations were mainstreamed across all activities. WFP also collaborated with other partners, including the Government, to promote gender equality and contribute to women's empowerment through joint projects, events, and activities.

671,000

Total beneficiaries in 2022



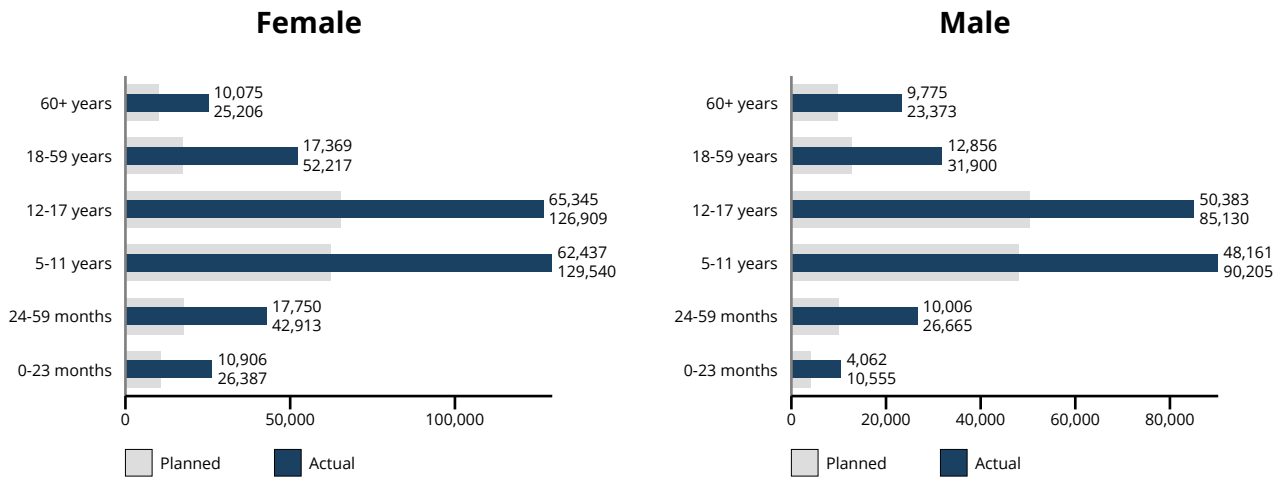
60% female



40% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 35,090 (70% Female, 30% Male)

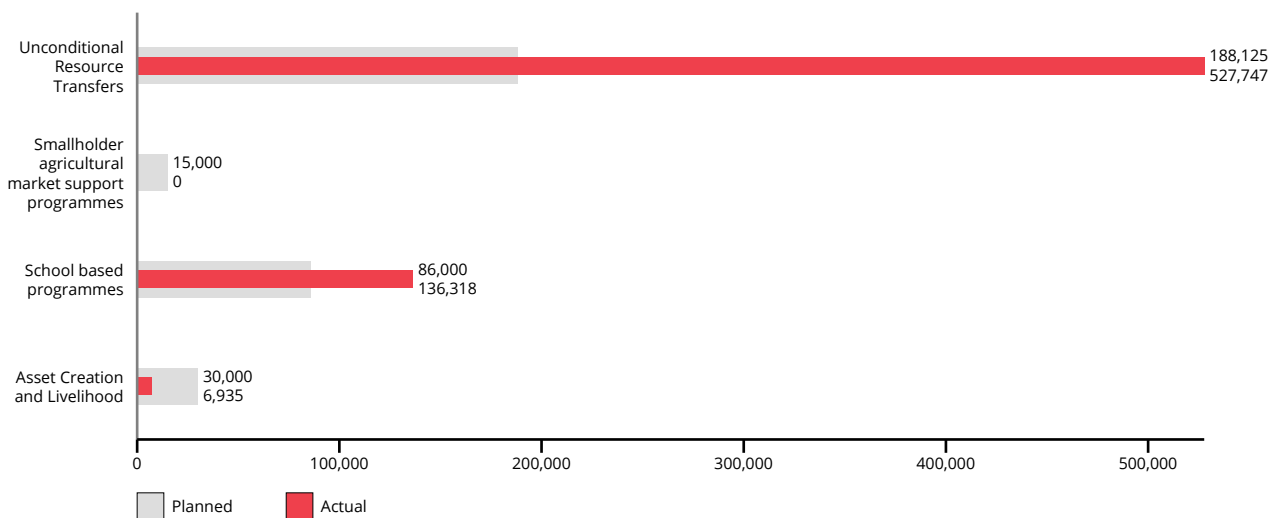
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



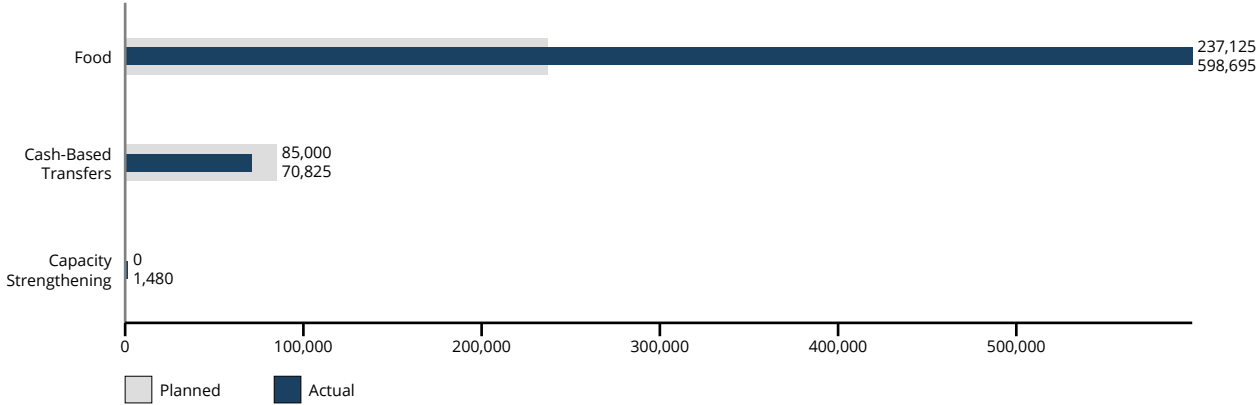
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



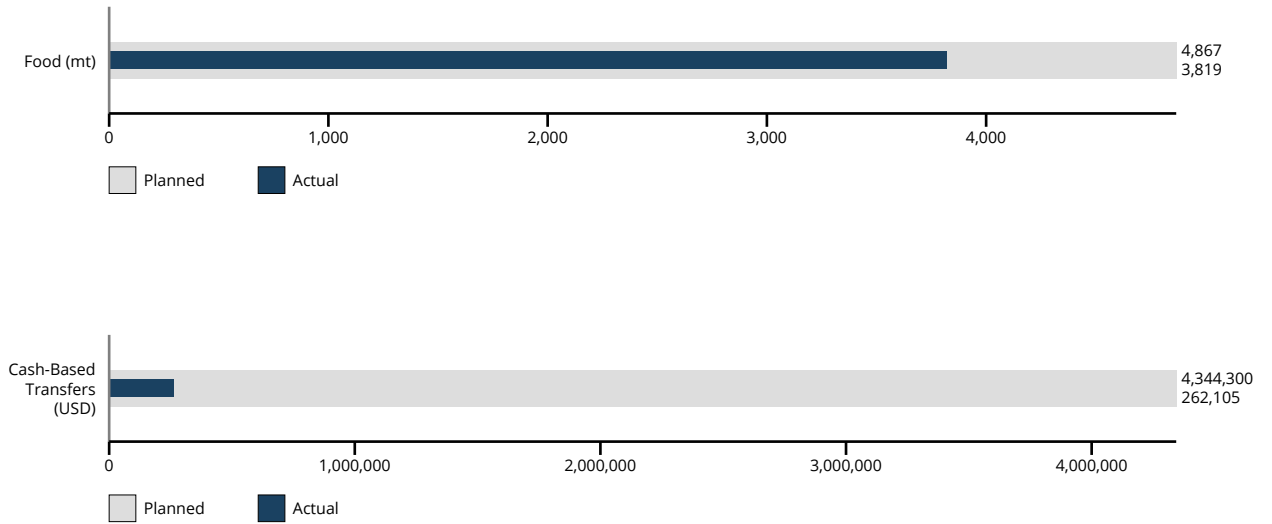
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



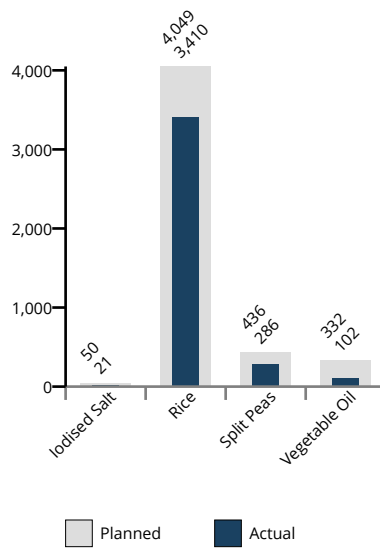
### Beneficiaries by Modality



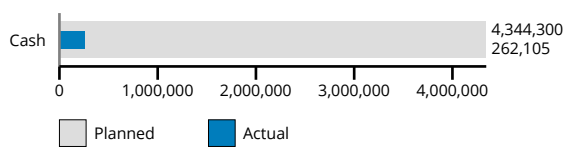
### Total Transfers by Modality



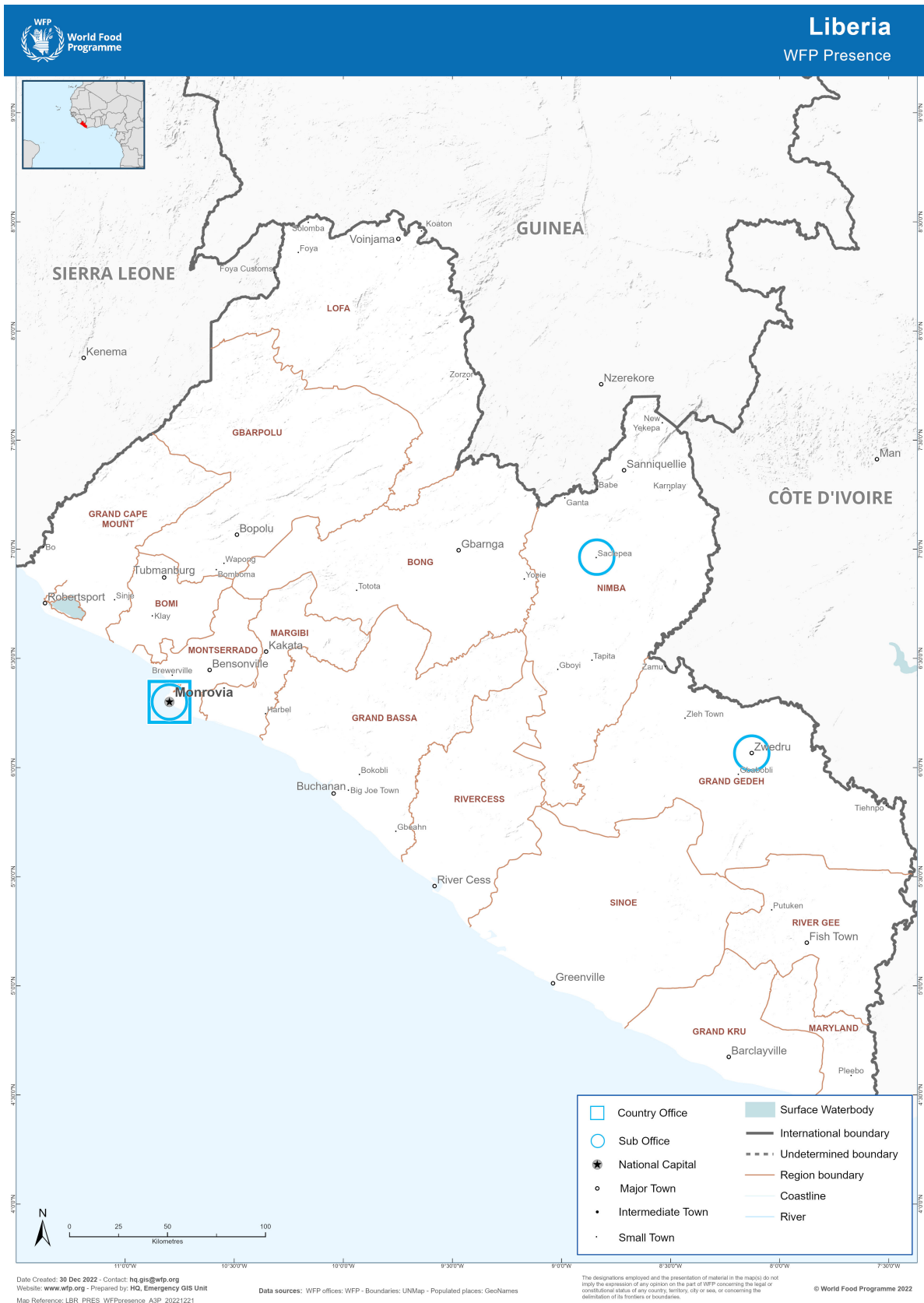
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Despite the notable effort by successive Governments, complemented by support from development partners and an abundant natural resource, Liberia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The country is still considered a fragile state with weak institutions, policies and governance and ranked 178 out of 191 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Poverty is widespread, with a significant concentration



of poor households in rural areas. More than two million Liberians are estimated to live below the poverty line. More than half of the population cannot meet their basic food needs; of these, almost 70 percent reside in rural areas. The level of hunger is severe, with a score of 33.3 and ranking 110th out of 116 countries. Chronic food insecurity remains a critical challenge for human capital development.

The Cadre Harmonisé analysis conducted in October 2022 estimated that almost 877,739 people or 20 percent of the population were food insecure, and the situation was expected to deteriorate further. The Rapid Food Security Livelihoods Nutrition and Market Assessment (RFSLNMA) conducted in August 2022 found that nearly half (47 percent) of all households in Liberia are food insecure, while eight percent are severely food insecure and challenged by extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets. Critically, the RFSLNMA found that at least 60 percent of Liberian households spend more than 65 percent of their income on food. Nearly 62 percent of moderately and severely food insecure households spend over 75 percent of their income on food. At the national level, Liberia is highly dependent on food imports, making the country vulnerable to global food price fluctuation.

From 2014 to 2021, Liberia experienced two major health emergencies that diverted the Government's attention from its development plans to focus on implementing emergency response to fight the deadly Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak from 2014 to 2015 the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Responding to these two outbreaks stalled Government development efforts as resources that the Government and its partners would have otherwise provided to undertake development initiatives were redirected to save lives and set up systems to strengthen national capacity for crisis response. Additionally, the Liberian economy is dominated by services, including agriculture and industry, and remains largely informal, with 87 percent of those aged 15 to 64 employed in the informal sector. Despite the large size of the agricultural economy in the country, productivity is low. As a result, the country imports 50 to 60 percent of its staple food requirements, with revenues remaining stagnant over the last few years and government expenditure decreasing.

According to the Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (2019/2020), a sizeable proportion of school-age children are out of school in Liberia. Nineteen percent of lower basic-aged school-age children are out of school, 14 percent of upper basic-aged and 20 percent of secondary-aged children are out of school. The survey identified locality and wealth status as perceived influential factors affecting enrolment, with rural children of Lower Basic Education age twice as likely to be out of school than their urban peers. Wealth is a strong determinant of enrolment, suggesting the continued existence of financial barriers to enrolment, despite fee-free access at lower and upper basic levels. Girls are more likely to be out of school in the 12-17 age group, although they are also more likely to have attended some form of education than boys of the same age.

The Government's current National Development Plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (2018-2023), which aims to make the Republic of Liberia a middle-income country by 2030, is in its final year of implementation without achieving most of its deliverables, especially in terms of infrastructure development. Roads from the nation's capital Monrovia to most of the 15 counties are still largely underdeveloped or unpaved. To complement the effort of the Government and partners in achieving the PAPD and SDG targets, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 links food security, agriculture, nutrition, and education through an integrated approach aligned with broader national and international commitments. Key priorities include the capacity strengthening of national and local institutions to address food and nutrition insecurity. WFP's operations in Liberia fall under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, aimed at providing relief to food insecure populations and creating alternative livelihood sources for the vulnerable population impacted by shocks due to annual seasonal food insecurity and frequent health-related emergencies. WFP supports the Government of Liberia in improving food security, responding to emergencies, and building resilience to shocks, thereby contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 through the 4 CSP outcomes.

Through outcome 1, WFP provides access to nutritious meals for school children to help promote access to basic education and longer-term human capital development. To ensure sustainability and promote national ownership, WFP fosters a strong partnership with the Ministry of Education guided by joint plans of action and capacity-strengthening efforts to support the effective implementation of school feeding activities, especially at the county level. Additionally, WFP has continuously advocated for increased government investment in a national school feeding programme. Through the Ministry of Agriculture, the Government has announced plans to launch a national Home-Grown School Feeding Programme with WFP as a significant implementing partner. WFP, in partnership with the Government of Liberia, continued to maintain its crisis response capacity under Outcome 2 to respond to emergencies rapidly. Through Outcome 3, WFP supported the Government in conducting food security assessments to make data available on the state of food insecurity to inform early action by the Government and partners. Additionally, WFP supported the Government in improving the national food system by conducting various security-related assessments. The County Office supported the Government in conducting a Value Chain Assessment of two major crops in the school feeding food basket (rice and Cowpeas) and a Post-Harvest Loss analysis and provided training on Post-Harvest Loss Management to 25 Government staff.



# Risk Management

In 2022, WFP identified major risks such as funding constraints impacted the CO to scaling down its workforce as part of cost-saving measures, rising inflation/food insecurity due to the ongoing national economic crisis, lack of technical capacity at the national level and cooperating partners, inexistence of qualified food safety and quality testing expertise and the risk of the diversion of assistance(food/cash).

As mitigation measures, CO has intensified advocacy and fundraising by constantly engaging traditional and new donors and hence resource mobilisation efforts. Regarding capacity strengthening, CO engaged with Government and cooperating partners' staff on programme implementation requirements regarding monitoring and reporting, undertook market price monitoring and hired an FSQ Specialist who provided guidance and training to CO Supply Chain staff. Continuous efforts are ongoing to address those risks and any emerging risks.

Nevertheless, these risks including the fact that 2023 is elections year in Liberia remain significant threats to WFP's operation, considering the persistent funding/resource constraints. Furthermore, WFP addressed all recommendations from the 2019 internal audit and has addressed a considerable number of the GSS recommendations with a plan in place to address the remaining recommendations in 2023.

# Partnerships

In line with its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which reflects strong alignment with the Government priorities through the extensive consultations held during the development of the CSP, WFP continued to support the Government in addressing the root causes of the country's appalling level of food insecurity, poverty, and underdevelopment. To ensure WFP can provide sufficient and necessary support to the Government in partnership with other development actors, WFP developed and has regularly referenced its Partnership Action Plan to guide engagements with Government counterparts, NGOs, UN agencies, the private sector and other partners. Through these partnerships, WFP delivered needed assistance to the vulnerable population in Liberia and helped strengthen the capacity of Government institutions to design and implement humanitarian and development interventions.

In 2022, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, facilitated the process of the Government of Liberia signing up for membership of the School Meals Coalition, a global initiative for advocacy in support of school feeding implementation. Building on the strong relationship from previous years, WFP and the Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Agriculture, jointly coordinated the conduct of the Liberia Rapid Food Security, Livelihood, Nutrition and Market Assessment in 2022. Additionally, WFP and the Government are leading the conduct of the next round of the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Assessment to be completed in 2023. At the national level, WFP and other partners collaborated with the Government ministries and agencies to successfully host the 2022 World Food Day programme, the Africa Day of School Feeding, the International Women's Day (IWD), the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence and the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction. The hosting of the various events fostered a partnership with the Government and strengthened the planning and coordination capacities of the participating Government institutions.

With funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Health to deliver essential pharmaceuticals and medical supplies from Monrovia to county depots and hospitals across Liberia. Through demonstrating its expertise in large-scale Supply Chain management, the Government of Liberia and its development partners are negotiating with WFP for an expanded partnership whereby WFP take on additional responsibilities, including managing the Government's Central Medical Stores in Liberia. WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Education to implement the School Feeding Programme. To implement a targeted food assistance distribution for residual COVID-19 affected population, WFP signed an agreement with the National Food Assistance Agency (NFAA) to support the verification of targeted vulnerable households in Montserrado, Maryland and Nimba counties.

Due to funding constraints in 2022, WFP significantly reduced the number of local and International NGOs with which it collaborated in 2021 and increased partnerships with Government counterparts and Community-Based Organizations. The Ministry of Education and NFAA jointly collaborated with WFP to carry out the emergency food distribution for 55,250 vulnerable households of schoolchildren in Montserrado, Nimba and Maryland counties. Lessons learned from partnering with Government counterparts over the years is that it fosters national ownership and sustainability of interventions. Hence, WFP will continue to invest in enhancing the capacity of government institutions to deliver interventions with lower costs and potentially broader coverage.

In 2022, WFP collaborated with UN agencies to implement the UN Joint Programme funded by the Peace Building Fund. The project, "Sustaining Peace and Reconciliation through Strengthening Land Governance and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms", is in its final months of implementation, with most of the planned activities already successfully completed. The successful completion of this joint programme has triggered the approval of phase II of the project to be launched in 2023. WFP, in collaboration with other UN partners, has also commenced implementing the UN Human Security Trust Fund project. The UNHSTF project seeks to address the complex multi-sectorial and inter-connected challenges of human insecurities, particularly food, social, and economic issues for the most vulnerable and neglected populations of the North-Central region of Liberia, particularly at the community level. It focuses on building the resilience of youth, women, and vulnerable groups through Social Protection Floor using ICT. The project partners include World Food Programme, UNDP, UN Women, FAO and ILO and will be implemented over 36 months beginning May 2022. In line with its partnerships action plan and resource mobilization strategy, WFP continued engagement with UN agencies, IFIs and development partners, particularly for coordination and joint resource mobilization.

In 2022, as part of its strategy to increase resource level, WFP initiated engagement with Several private sector organizations, including financial service providers and ICT and telecommunication service providers. These engagements yielded support to improve programme delivery to WFP beneficiaries and strengthened the capacity of national institutions to design and implement food systems strengthening initiatives. Additionally, WFP continued to attract funding through its partnership with traditional and emerging donors. In the second quarter of 2022, WFP initiated engagement with the Liberia Chamber of Commerce, representing several local and international businesses in Liberia. The Chamber of Commerce, in the initial engagement, expressed interest in partnering with WFP, especially

in providing support to smallholder farmers to increase the production of food commodities, including rice, beans, oil and cassava products, to supply the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme commodity requirement. Engagement with the private sector partners will be continued and further enhanced in 2023 to expand the CO donor base, especially within the private sector including establishing partnership with Orange Foundation.

WFP thanks its donors[1] for their support, allowing WFP to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations in the country.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Liberia underwent a second budget revision, increasing the 2019-2023 budget by 19 percent to USD 106 million. This revision was needed to adjust the CSP budget to reflect the changes in the number of beneficiaries and scale-up of the CBT interventions. This included the budget for Act 4 (Health Supply Chain) on-demand service provision and the beneficiaries under Act 2 based on the expected food insecurity situation of the country.

The CSP for 2022 was 60 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan (NBP) of USD 20.2 million. Even though WFP received new contributions in 2022 compared to 2021, there was a 54 percent drop in funding compared to 2021 due to the large amount of unspent Covid-19 resources carried over from 2020 to 2021, which were not available in 2022.

Seventy-four percent of available directed multilateral contributions were carried over from the previous year, while 26 percent were newly confirmed contributions. Flexible funding allowed WFP to continue school feeding support to the country's needed public and community, primary students. Based on lessons learned from the 2021 pilot CBT activities which targeted 1,000 schoolchildren and their households, WFP scaled up CBT modalities in 2022 to reach 14,944 vulnerable households of primary schoolchildren identified in two counties (Montserrado and Nimba). As a result of the successful implementation of the pilot CBT activity, WFP in 2022 adjusted its CSP beneficiary's target per transfer modality with plans for a gradual increase in the CBT portfolio and a corresponding downward adjustment in its in-kind portfolio. The shift in the focus of the CO transfer modalities towards an increase in CBT will help position WFP for a scale-up in its CBT interventions in response to the emerging global emergency caused by the Ukraine crisis.

Despite the low funding, the CSP expenditures in 2022 were only 54 percent of the total available funds during the year. The low expenditure rate was attributed to operational challenges, such as poor accessibility of project sites in the country's southeast, western, and north-eastern counties during the rainy season. Delivery of food commodities to some of the project sites during the rainy season took over two months to complete for an operation that would typically take a maximum of two days during the dry season.

SO1 was funded at 67 percent against the need-based plan, with an overall expenditure of 28 percent against available resources. Low expenditure is attributed to the reception of contributions towards the end of the year, coupled with the difficult access to project distribution sites for food delivery during the rainy season. SO2 was funded at 64 percent against the needs-based plan. All resources available were utilised during the year except for the unspent balance of the contributions from the COVID-19 response, for which WFP is processing refunds to the Government. The unspent balance from the COVID-19 response accounts for the significant under-delivery experienced in SO2.









SO3 was funded at 63 percent with a 25 percent expenditure level for Capacity strengthening activities. The low expenditure compared to available resources is attributed to the late receipt of some of the contributions. At the same time, nearly 30 percent of the funding received in 2022 under SO3 was intended for the monthly market monitoring activities to commence in 2023. SO4 was funded at 42 percent with an expenditure of 89 percent against available resources.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	13,499,195	6,377,990	8,864,465	4,107,471
SO01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	7,168,765	4,758,027	4,814,490	1,351,853
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)	7,168,765	4,758,027	3,843,479	1,351,853
Non-activity specific	0	0	971,010	0
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	6,330,430	1,619,963	4,049,975	2,755,618
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	6,330,430	1,619,963	4,049,975	2,755,618
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	398,548	444,111	251,037	63,243

SO03: 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	 398,548	 444,111	 251,037	 63,243
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	 398,548	 444,111	 251,037	 63,243
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 2,352,398	 2,053,616	 1,010,204	 941,103
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 2,352,398	 2,053,616	 1,010,204	 941,103
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	 2,352,398	 2,053,616	 1,010,204	 941,103
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 50,047	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 16,250,142	 8,875,717	 10,125,707	 5,111,818
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,878,726	 1,714,979	 1,747,464	 1,406,012
Total Direct Costs	 19,128,868	 10,590,696	 11,873,171	 6,517,830



Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,063,383	 529,118	 200,557	 200,557
Grand Total	 20,192,251	 11,119,815	 12,123,777	 6,718,388

# 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



**65,493 (49 Percent girls) school children** received a meal every school day.



**583 MT of food distributed** to **302** public and community primary schools



**70,350 (70 percent female)** received **cash assistance as alternative take-home ration**



**USD 252,553.6** distributed as **Alternative Take Home Ration**

Strategic outcome 1 seeks to contribute to safety nets that increase the food and nutrition security of school children in public primary schools and strengthen the capacity of national institutions to own and implement hunger solutions. Through this outcome, WFP aims to achieve three objectives: 1) Assist the Government in improving education outcomes by providing daily school meals and monthly take-home ration to increase student enrolment and attendance; 2) Support increased food production in Liberia by leveraging the Home-Grown School Feeding programme as a guaranteed market to spur increased production and productivity; and 3) Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations through Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities to increase awareness and promote better nutrition practices.

Although education is identified as one of the most fundamental human rights [1], Liberia ranks among the least post-war countries in reaching basic education outcomes, with the number of out-of-school children at 21.36 percent.[2] The education system in Liberia was devastated by intermittent civil wars between 1989 and 2003 and experienced significant setbacks in 2014-15. The Ebola crisis, and the recent Covid-19 pandemic, have taken their toll on the already fragile education system and revealed the extent of extreme inequality in access to education. These successive crises have created significant demographic and development challenges to girls' education rights and gender equality goals. In 2017, the out-of-school rates for primary school were 61 percent and 64 percent for boys and girls, respectively, while primary education completion rates in 2020 were 69 percent for boys and 62 percent for girls. These challenges of poor learning outcomes, a massive number of out-of-school children, and the lack of qualified teachers have contributed significantly to the nation being behind most other African countries. Good education contributes to the eradication of poverty and hunger and gives people the opportunity to live better lives.

The school feeding programme is the flagship programme of WFP's operations in Liberia. This activity remains critical for supporting the Government in improving school enrolment and attendance rates, supporting children's abilities to retain knowledge, reducing dropout rates, and narrowing existing gender inequalities while enhancing children's food security. Through outcome one, WFP provided daily school meals to primary public schoolchildren in two food-insecure counties (Maryland and Nimba) and take-home rations to schoolchildren from vulnerable households in three counties (Montserrado, Maryland and Nimba).

WFP also assisted smallholder farmers, collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and NGO partners. WFP provided smallholder farmers and farmers organisations technical assistance through training on the use of improved techniques, including climate-smart agricultural approaches. As part of the technical assistance, WFP provided to smallholder farmers and farmers' organisations assorted agric-equipment and improved planting materials. These inputs provided smallholder farmers with improved and increased rice, cassava and vegetable production using developed lowlands and swamp margins.

The higher achievement above planned hectares of assets created, including gardens, is attributed to increased livelihood and resilience activities in response to the demand created by the WFP plan to procure locally produced food commodities for the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. Additionally, new contributions received through collaboration with the Gender Unit of the Regional Bureau Dakar and the Centre of Excellence in Cote D'Ivoire helped the CO increase the number of Government staff trained and the value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders because of WFP capacity strengthening support.

WFP Liberia's main challenge was resource constraints to implement most planned activities. The school feeding program, which is the main activity, suffered the most significant share of the funding challenge. Due to the limited funding mobilised, the WFP could only provide daily school meals to 82 percent of the needs-based plan target. Notwithstanding, there was an increase in the number of households planned to receive assistance through take-home ration. With contribution from WFP Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC), WFP provided cash assistance to 14,944 (9,514 female, 5,430 male) vulnerable households of schoolchildren in WFP-assisted public primary schools in two counties (Montserrado and Nimba). The cash assistance allowed households to buy food commodities of their choice to complement in-kind food assistance of rice provided to the same households under outcome 1. The additional assistance provided by WFP allowed beneficiaries to meet their target in terms of the Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index. Through the UN Peace Building Fund project, WFP supported vulnerable communities in four (4) counties (Grand Cape Mount, Nimba, Maryland and Sinoe) through technical assistance in the form of training, capacity transfer and provision of agriculture equipment. Smallholder farmers in the targeted counties received food assistance for asset, agriculture tools and equipment and training in post-harvest loss management and climate-smart agriculture approaches.

Despite the funding challenges in 2022, the Country Office provided daily school meals to 65,493 primary schoolchildren (32,092 girls; 33,401 boys) in 302 schools in two counties. While no locally produced commodity was procured from smallholders in 2022 due to funding constraints. Additionally, WFP made strides to increase local food production by smallholder farmers. However, while 15,000 smallholders were planned to receive assistance through cash and food assistance for assets, only 5,455 smallholders were assisted through FFA activities. Funding was inadequate in providing assistance through cash assistance for assets. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to undertake a value chain analysis for two major crops (rice and cowpeas) and a post-harvest-loss assessment covering four of the leading food-producing counties.

WFP collaborated with the Government of Liberia through the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Gender, Children and Social Protection to implement various activities under outcome one. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to implement school feeding activities in two counties and completed assessments in two additional counties to scale up the school feeding programme in 2023. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers to increase production and productivity to meet the demand for the home-grown school feeding programme activities in 2023. Implementing these activities also helps address some of the effects of climate change on smallholder farmers.

WFP and the Ministry of Gender remained engaged in 2022 and have assessed potential entry points for collaboration in supporting the Government in finalising the setting up of its national social registry. Funding constraint was a significant obstacle to WFP achieving planned targets set under outcome one in 2022. To mitigate funding shortfalls while ensuring the continuity of CO operations, WFP undertook a staffing structure review to align current Country Office staffing capacity in terms of numerical strength and skill sets with available resources. This strategy allowed WFP to continue implementing activities sustainably and cost-effectively. Additionally, to increase capacity for fundraising in the Country Office, WFP hired new staff with skills in networking for partnership with the Government, IFIs and the private sectors. WFP also recruited additional staff to enhance its capacity in social protection programmes and project proposal development. These actions have led to an increase in the CO funding outlook going into 2023 with the potential to scale up activities in outcome 1, especially the home-grown school feeding programme and support to smallholders to increase food production and reduce the level of food insecurity in the country.

As evidenced by a GAM code of 3, gender consideration was given during all aspects of the CSP outcome one activities implementation. Gender disaggregated data were provided in the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting on school feeding, resilience, and livelihoods activities. This is reflected in the GAM score of 3 for activity 1. WFP integrated gender and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) events into outcome-one activities to increase awareness of better nutrition practices. SBCC and gender transformative activities increased women's empowerment and awareness about improved nutrition practices and adoption of climate-smart agriculture techniques to increase food production and diversify livelihoods source, thereby contributing to reducing post-harvest loss and food insecurity.

## **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



**527,747 (60 percent female) food insecure persons received food assistance.**



**3,236 MT of assorted food commodities distributed.**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP seeks to support the Government of Liberia in providing immediate humanitarian and relief assistance to populations affected by crises and shocks resulting from sudden or slow-onset emergencies. WFP also aims to strengthen capacity and build the resilience of communities to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and reduce their vulnerability to food insecurity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. On Government's request, WFP delivers nutrition-sensitive food assistance during and immediately after the crisis. WFP's support also aims to enhance the government's capacity in vulnerability analysis, mapping, and coordination of humanitarian assistance to facilitate smooth and timely delivery of food and nutrition assistance to the affected population.

WFP supported the Government of Liberia in implementing the COVID-19 Household Food Support Programme (COHFSP) in 2020 - 2021. The Government response ended in 2021, but there were still many vulnerable people to be assisted as the Government assistance provided only a one-month food ration for each household, leaving many residual cases of COVID-affected populations that required further assistance beyond the one-month food assistance to help them meet their critical food needs. In 2022, WFP secured funding to provide two months of food assistance to 55,250 households in three counties (Montserrado, Nimba and Maryland). This contribution was only adequate to provide two monthly ration equivalent to 40kg of rice per household. 2,185 mt of rice was distributed to households targeted in the three counties.

Due to resource constraints in 2022, WFP was compelled to provide a food basket comprising only cereal (rice) to a limited number of households. Unlike in 2021, when WFP reached over 325,000 households in 15 counties with emergency food assistance, in 2022, WFP assisted only 54,625 vulnerable households or 17 percent of the vulnerable households in three counties. In addition to covering only a limited number of the vulnerable population assisted in 2021, the ration provided in 2022 was 62 percent of the ration provided to each house in 2021 and comprised only cereals, while the food ration in 2021 provided cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Overall, the reduced ration distributed in 2022 provided only 497-kilo calories or 24 percent of the total 2,100 kcal required for a whole population. In collaboration with the National Food Assistance and the Ministry of Education staff, who supported the distribution using WFP-assisted schools as entry points, WFP provided nutrition-sensitive SBCC messages encouraging households to establish home gardens to complement the reduced ration provided through GFD activities.

With the resource constraint in 2022, WFP assisted 54,625 households in three counties, distributing 2,185 mt of cereals. Considering Liberia's average household size of five people per family, this assistance covered 273,125 beneficiaries compared to 1.6 million assisted in 2021. The number of beneficiaries reached in 2022 is equivalent to 17 percent of the total vulnerable population assisted in 2021. While the reduction in the number of COVID cases in 2022 can be explained as a rationale for the decrease in the number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance, it is important to note that Liberia is witnessing an increase in the number of food-insecure population resulting from the residual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated movement restriction and the ongoing Ukraine conflict. These factors outlined above explain the reason for the appalling food security situation in the country.

Amid a critical resource shortfall to allow WFP to provide food assistance to vulnerable populations in Liberia, the country continues to experience deteriorating food security as the number of food insecure people has significantly increased since the last food security assessment in 2021. The COVID-19 crisis led to substantial unemployment and income losses countrywide, affecting many households and rising food prices due to domestic food supply disruptions due to stringent containment measures. This situation has been further worsened by the ongoing Ukraine conflict, which has led to a sharp increase in commodity prices, mainly affecting poor countries. The October 2022 Cadre Harmonisé estimated that Liberia had almost 877,739 food-insecure people. The 2022 Liberia Rapid Food Security, Livelihoods, Nutrition & Markets Assessment (RFSLNMA) found that nearly half of all households in the country (47 percent) are food insecure, the number of severely food insecure populations was found to have increased by three percent from five percent in 2021 to eight percent in 2022, while the percentage of the population that is moderately food insecure increased to 37 percent. With nearly half of the population considered food insecure, it is critical for WFP to support the Government in mobilising the needed resources to assist people at risk of food insecurity, mainly those

considered the most vulnerable, to reduce the risk of negative coping mechanisms.

WFP has worked with the Government of Liberia over the years to enhance its capacity to implement emergency response activities. In 2023, WFP worked with the National Food Assistance Agency (NFAA) and the Ministry of Education to implement the China Government COVID-19 emergency food assistance activity, which targeted vulnerable households in three counties using WFP and Government-assisted schools as an entry point for rapid targeting of beneficiaries to align with the grant tight TDD. Unlike the COVID-19 response and other emergency activities, WFP Liberia worked directly with Government counterparts without the engagement of NGO partners. Considering the long-term need for government ownership and management of a national registry platform, WFP has engaged with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to strengthen the national social registry as a single platform for systematic targeting of the right beneficiaries amid resource constraints, thereby minimising inclusion and exclusion errors and maintaining transparency and integrity throughout the implementation of emergency assistance to secure community trust in buy-in on WFP activities.

WFP Liberia suffered a significant funding gap to support planned activities in Outcome 2 after implementing the Government of Liberia's COVID-19 response. Through the IMF and the World Bank, the government contributed USD30 million for WFP to implement a COVID-19 food assistance targeting 2.5 million Liberians vulnerable to food insecurity due to the pandemic and its associated movement restrictions. Implementing the COVID-19 emergency response overwhelmed the CO capacity and shifted attention away from its core functions, including maintaining a robust and continuous resource mobilisation effort. Apart from a China Government contribution of USD 2 million to support WFP and Government residual COVID intervention, no additional resources were mobilised for outcome 2 activities. To mitigate the shortfall, the CO expanded its donor partner outreach and engaged several donors to gauge their interest and how WFP could partner with them to support activities aligned with their current strategies for Liberia. WFP Regional Bureau also supported WFP Liberia's resource mobilisation effort. These initiatives are beginning to yield fruits and will be more visible in 2023 and beyond when the CO is expected to increase the intervention portfolio to the CSP NBP level.

In line with the CSP design, Gender considerations were fully integrated into implementing activities planned under outcome 2, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3. WFP encouraged households participating in SCOPE registration for assistance to allow adult female members to be registered as recipients of their household entitlements to ensure that women had a more significant role in decision-making and controlling the food ration. Where food management committees were required, women's participation at the leadership level was encouraged. During the one-off unconditional food distribution to vulnerable households, the community feedback mechanism provided helpful information that complimented WFP monitoring and helped record and addresses the different concerns of beneficiaries, including women, men, girls, and boys.

## 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



**Two country-wide food security analysis** undertaken to improve food security monitoring.



**180 Government staff** received training in post-harvest management and food security monitoring.

Under this strategic outcome of the CSP, WFP supported the Government in strengthening its capacity to implement food security and nutrition-related assessments to contribute to improved food systems, early warning, and information management systems to respond to the needs of the vulnerable population in a timely manner. This outcome also supports WFP's strategic shift from direct delivery of assistance to enhancing national capacities to own and implement zero hunger solutions. In addition, WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with food security and resilience-building counterparts to achieve the sustainable development goal 2, "Zero Hunger".

The Government of Liberia prioritises social protection as a key focus area in the national development plan (the Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) 2018 - 2023). This provides an opportunity for collaboration in building a comprehensive social protection system to increase coverage and improve coordination and synergy among institutions implementing social protection interventions. The Government requested WFP's support to strengthen the country's social protection system by revising the social protection policy. The Government continued demonstrating commitment towards setting up a national social registry that would serve as the basis for systematically targeting the most vulnerable population for social protection assistance in the country. WFP intends to support this process to ensure real-time data availability. To strengthen WFP Liberia's capacity to effectively support the Government's social protection programmes and strategy review process, WFP revamped its programme team to include staff with experience in designing and implementing social protection interventions and requested support from the Regional Bureau where the need for additional support was required.

In 2022, through the implementation of the PBF-funded joint programme, WFP supported the Government of Liberia in strengthening the capacity of Government staff from the Liberia Land Authority (LLA), National Bureau of Concession (NBC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to effectively prevent conflicts driven by the depletion of livelihood opportunities and environmental hazards. 50 government staff at the national level and 42 local government staff, including members from the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms, were trained to improve land quality for improved agricultural production and mitigation of conflicts driven by the depletion of livelihood opportunities and environmental hazards.

Funding for this outcome was mainly received from multilateral partners and WFP HQ contributions. Thanks to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), who provided funding in the second quarter of 2022 to support the conduct of monthly market price monitoring to commence in January 2023. Despite funding shortfalls under this strategic outcome, WFP prioritised vital activities to implement alongside partners to achieve planned objectives, including developing the technical capacity of the government in undertaking food and nutrition security assessments and providing technical support to improve food security and vulnerability analysis. The achievement of planned activities despite funding shortfalls is attributed to the collaboration between the WFP Liberia and CERFAM-Cote D' Ivoire, who mobilised other partners and resources to undertake some of the planned activities at no cost to the Country Office.

In 2022, WFP supported the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct three significant assessments: the Rapid Food Security Nutrition, Livelihood and Market Assessment (RFSNLMA 2022) funded by the SDG Funds, Liberia Value Chain Analysis and the Liberia Post-Harvest Loss Assessment. As a result of the assessments, 80 Government staff were trained in basic food security and nutrition concepts and market analysis. The RFSNLMA 2022 provided much-needed food security data for Government and partner planning. The assessment found that an estimated 47 percent of households, or 2.2 million persons at the national level, are food insecure. The assessment also showed that food insecurity disproportionately affects rural areas (54 percent of rural households are food insecure, compared to 40 percent of urban households). In addition, food insecurity is highest in Sinoe (67 percent) and Lofa (67 percent), followed by Maryland (65 percent), Grand Cape Mount (65 percent), and Bong (64 percent). Other statistics of concern included a national GAM rate of 7.1 percent, 4.6 percent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 2.5 percent severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children 6-59 months.

On the other hand, the stunting rate has improved from 39 percent to 30 percent, according to the Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS 2019-2020). The value chain assessment was conducted to enhance efficiency in Liberia's rice and cowpeas value chains. The findings highlighted smallholder farmers' limited access to finance to support production activities and market their produce. The Post-harvest loss assessment supported the Government in understanding the scale and scope of post-harvest losses in the supply chain activities of these foods (rice and cowpeas) supply chains. Market price monitoring conducted in 2022 provided Government and partners with price data to assess changes and trends in local markets across Liberia.

To fully hand over the data collection initiative to the Government, WFP, FAO, WHO, and UNICEF jointly developed a concept note that will enable the regular collection of food security and nutrition data to inform evidence-based policy and programmes as well as an early warning. WFP also received two multi-year SDG contributions, totalling USD 148,000, to support food security data analysis in Liberia. Fifty-two percent of these funds were fully utilised in 2022, while the WFP Liberia team is working on the implementation plan to use the remaining funds in 2023. The SDG funds for Liberia were programmed to support the rapid food security assessment in the aftermath of the global price increase in basic commodities resulting from the Ukraine conflict. The survey's main objective was to assess the impact of the food prices shock on the food security and nutritional status of households and communities. The assessment focused on collecting primary data to fill the information gaps on household food security, including food consumption (food frequency and dietary diversity for children and women), household expenditure; access to food, health, water, sanitation and education services; household exposure and response to risk including coping strategies; assets and livelihoods sources, seasonality of food insecurity and employment including migration patterns and economic or access barriers encountered by households.

Despite the funding challenges, WFP and FAO with funding from USAID supported the Government in coordinating and conducting the 2022 CH analysis and the rapid food security assessment. WFP and FAO also supported the Government in developing the national food system pathway framework and initiated discussions to develop a post-harvest loss strategy for Liberia. WFP continued to maintain a strong partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education. There are discussions to include the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, which is keen on developing concrete areas of joint work.

Additionally, WFP made significant efforts to improve and diversify its donor base, strengthening existing collaboration with the Government of Japan and developing a new partnership with the Governments of China and France. As a result of these partnerships, new contributions from some emerging donors and other private sector partners arrived at the year's end in additional funds from WFP's internal allocations, allowing WFP to address immediate pipeline breaks. While WFP did not implement capacity strengthening activities to its full capacity due to funding constraints, the few activities implemented, including school-level training and training provided to smallholder farmers, considered gender during the selection of participants.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms, information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management.</b>	<b>3</b>

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



**435 MT / 1,498** Cubic meters of **medical supplies** valued at **USD 7.9 M** delivered.



Over **165** **health facilities across the country** received **medical supplies** through WFP supply chain activities.

WFP provides, on a full cost-recovery basis, transportation, commodity handling and storage services to the Government of Liberia, humanitarian, and development partners in supporting the distribution of health products across the country to improve availability at service delivery points and prepositioning of commodities in the least accessible areas to ensure uninterrupted delivery of assistance.

WFP provides logistics services through the Global Fund to support the Liberian Ministry of Health in improving the distribution of health products across the country through long-haul transport services of medicines and health supplies from the Central Medical Store to 13 county depots (excluding Margibi and Montserrado counties) and 36 hospitals (public and faith-base) and last-mile delivery services to 133 health facilities and hospitals in Margibi and Montserrado counties. Additionally, WFP provides storage and associated services to Save The Children Liberia to position food commodities closer to 95 schools in Grand Gedeh and River Gee Counties targeted for school meals and to Partnership for Research on Ebola Vaccines in Liberia (PREVAIL) for COVID-19 testing at the John F. Kennedy Hospital in Monrovia.

In 2022, 435 MT or 1498 cubic meters of medical supplies, equivalent to USD7.9 million, were delivered for distribution to 165 health facilities (13 county depots, 41 hospitals, and 111 clinics) throughout the country and despite challenges of bad road conditions during the rainy season and low capacity of the transport market to provide suitable trucks, all requests for delivery received from the Ministry of Health were fulfilled with losses kept at a minimal level of 0.01 percent. About 21,223 school children were directly supported, with 1,046 MT of food commodities stored at the warehouse facility provided by Save The Children Liberia in Grand Gedeh County.

The average shipment delivery time (with a truck or light vehicle) in 2022 was 2.9 days for the long haul and 0.18 days for the last mile, while the target for long haul delivery time is five days and the last mile one day. The minimum transit time of the health commodities resulted in mitigating the risk of the potency of the health products and minimising the level of stock out at the health facility levels. The loss of commodities recorded in 2022 is approx. USD 967, representing 0.01 percent of the estimated total value of all the commodities delivered, while the target is one percent. The average recovery time was 24.4 hours during 2022, while the target is <48 hours.

The WFP agreement with Global Fund to support the Ministry of Health initially covered the period from July 2021 to June 2022 with a total budget of USD 1,410,141.81. It was then extended two times, first till 31 December 2022 with no additional cost, and secondly till 14 February 2023 with USD 31,854.42 of additional cost to make the new budget of USD 1,441,996.23. WFP also partners with Samaritan's Purse to provide air services in delivering temperature-sensitive health products to health facilities in Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, River Gee, Maryland and Sinoe counties. In support of the education sector, WFP partnered with Save The Children Liberia to deliver food commodities to school children in Grand Gedeh and River Gee Counties and with Partnership for Research on Ebola Vaccines in Liberia (PREVAIL) in the health sector in conducting COVID-19 Testing.

Most deliverables were met according to the expected key performance indicators as WFP responded to all transport requests from the Ministry of Health through the Central Medical Store. Still, only 85 percent of the health facilities were covered, as requests were not received for the other 15 percent. WFP will continue engagement with the Global Fund to receive requests from the Ministry of Health on time to cover all the health facilities. The time taken by the verification process of medical supplies has been reduced after the increase of the workforce by WFP, and two to four groups were placed for simultaneous verification of items for different destinations or medical programs. WFP, Serving as an agent to government, humanitarian, and development partners under Service Level Agreements (SLA), finds it difficult to recover losses from outsourced service providers due to their low financial capacity. As such, WFP discontinues all high risks services such as security, handling services etc.

While it was difficult to determine the extent to which gender and age marker was monitored in the Service Delivery Outcome considering the nature of activities involved, WFP ensured that gender was fully integrated into outcome four at the project design phase. The recruitment of staff supporting the programme also considered gender. Other gender

indicators are monitored through the national health service delivery system.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The 2021 Statistics Times data estimated Liberia's population at 5.18 million, of which the percentage of the female population was 49.71 percent compared to 50.29 percent male. This implies that in 2021, Liberia had only 29.92 thousand more males than females, putting the country at 148th out of 201 countries/territories regarding the female-to-male ratio<sup>[1]</sup>. Despite the closeness in the female-to-male ratio, the disparity in the ratio of female-to-male participation in several social and economic sectors of Liberia is appalling. In the national Legislature, the proportion of seats held by women in 2021 was only 11 percent. At the cabinet ministerial level, women were only 31 percent of the total cabinet positions. A UNESCO report in 2017 showed an overall adult literacy rate of Liberia at 48.3 percent, while the literacy rate for males 15 years and above was 62.7 percent and 34.1 percent for females.

In 2022, WFP participated in the Government's social protection policy review, which seeks to update the existing social protection policy to make it more gender inclusive and responsive to the needs of women, men, girls and boys. WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, conducted to undertake the value chain analysis of two of the main crops and a post-harvest loss assessment. Both studies considered the critical role of women along the rice and cowpea value chains, including land preparation activities such as plowing, planting, weeding, bird-scaring and harvesting. To support their work, WFP provided training in post-harvest loss management and distributed labour-saving agricultural tools to reduce the burden on women smallholder farmers.

Feedback from monitoring reports highlights that significant efforts were exerted to ensure women's participation in WFP-organized activities in 2022. Data from the CFM platform showed that of the total calls received in 2022, 48 percent were female. Additionally, 47 percent of the total participants reached through WFP-organized interpersonal SBCC activities were female. As a result of participation in WFP-organized activities, women in two smallholder farmers' organisations increased their income through training they received in post-harvest management, marketing and management of village savings and loan associations. In a third group, the women have moved from being a small producer group to a large producer group that is now aggregating locally produced commodities and selling to school feeding implementing partners and other market outlets in the country.

WFP conducted an outcome monitoring exercise in December 2022 to understand the level of women's involvement in decision-making about how household food ration should be utilised. Results of the monitoring exercise revealed that in 25.3 percent of the households surveyed, it was the women making major decisions. In 69.5 percent of the households, the decision was made jointly by men and women, while in 5.3 percent of the households, the decision was made by the men. The results suggest that more women have more control over the use of household resources.

# 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**

As a result of the increase in the level of advocacy and awareness carried out in past years by various organisations involved in programmes and activities on protection risks in Liberia, WFP in 2022 observed fewer protection concerns in areas where CSP activities were implemented. Most protection issues were related to land ownership for livelihood activities in communities where concession activities occur. The UN System in Liberia, in collaboration with the Government through support from the Peace Build Fund, has continued implementing joint programmes<sup>[1]</sup> to mitigate some risks by implementing activities that provide alternate livelihood sources for community residents in concession areas. The increase in vulnerable youths exposed to harmful practices, including drug abuse, is also a protection concern in Liberia. The Government of Liberia and its partners are implementing activities to address this challenge to ensure general population security. The increase in prices of basic commodities, especially food items resulting from the global crisis of the residual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, was another challenge in 2022. In the second half of 2022, about 72 percent of markets reported price increases on food items, while 35 percent reported price increases on non-food items<sup>[2]</sup>. Rural-to-urban migration in Liberia is also a protection concern in Liberia. Currently, more than one-third of Liberia's 5.5 million inhabitants reside in the nation's capital, Monrovia. With limited resources and the underdevelopment level, the Government cannot provide adequate protection for the most vulnerable population, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

To mitigate some of the key protection challenges highlighted above, WFP Liberia, in collaboration with partners including the Government, organised a series of activities and events to ensure the continuous monitoring of protection risks and take appropriate actions to mitigate the impact on beneficiaries we served. WFP participated in UNCT-organized awareness programs to inform beneficiaries about mechanisms and platforms available for reporting issues related to protection and accountability to the affected population. WFP, through the Peace Building Funds project, facilitated the establishment of a toll-free call centre at the National Bureau of Concession. The call centre is used for beneficiaries and project partners to provide and receive feedback on concessionaires' performance in implementing agreed conflict mitigation actions.

Internally, WFP Liberia management ensured mechanisms to promote a respectful work environment were in place. These included having a focal point for PSEA, Respectful Workplace Advisors, Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud awareness and using a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to receive and give feedback to beneficiaries and project communities. The above issues were also included on the agenda of All Staff Meetings to serve as a reminder to staff members. WFP Liberia also produced flyers, posters, banners and other materials that promote and increase staff awareness about their commitment to mainstream AAP activities into all WFP interventions. In 2022, WFP will also ensure that its activities consider people living with disabilities. People living with disabilities were targeted for activities including the School Meals Programme (SMP), Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT) and Capacity strengthening (CS) initiatives. During WFP-organized food distributions, awareness was carried out in advance to ensure beneficiaries were aware of their entitlement, ration size and the duration of assistance. Complaint and Feedback desks were also set up at distribution sites to allow beneficiaries to give and receive feedback instantly to address distribution-related concerns such as registration, issuance of ration cards and issues related to rations and entitlement. In 2022, 48 percent of the callers on the CFM platform were female. Most calls received were reviewed and resolved, and feedback was provided to the callers.

In 2022, all the households that participated in the protection monitoring reported either very safe (70.5 percent) or safe (29.5 percent) and that they did not experience any safety problems while going to the distribution site, at the distribution site and from the distribution site during WFP organised assistance distribution. Results show that only 32.6 percent of the households indicated and demonstrated that they know about the eligibility criteria, the exact entitlement they should receive and the length of assistance. Results show low achievement in providing beneficiaries with adequate information about the programme. Wrong people can exploit this situation to misappropriate food/other entitlements provided. Cultural barriers, gender norms and low literacy rates explain to a great extent why the proportion of informed people is below the target for food-insecure resident beneficiaries. WFP will therefore employ a range of gender-sensitive, context-specific and culturally appropriate measures to ensure that women, mainly the main recipient of food assistance, know their entitlements, targeting criteria and length of assistance.



# Environment

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

Liberia is a very wet and highly forested country, with more than 40 percent of the intact portion of the Upper Guinea Forest. In Liberia, in addition to activities (such as the extraction of gold, diamonds, and iron ore, and the production of palm oil and rubber) undertaken by concession companies, more than 60 percent of the rural population live on agriculture as the primary source of Livelihood. Agriculture practices are characterized by traditional slash and burn, and shifting cultivation leads to rapid deforestation, environmental degradation, and the release of greenhouse gas (GHGs), especially carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), by cutting trees and burning vegetation. Furthermore, an estimated 100,000 people, mostly in rural communities, engaged in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) and extraction of gold and diamond across Liberia, which caused contamination of soils and pollution of surface and groundwater through harmful chemicals such as mercury. Inadequate drainage control and solid waste management further drive environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. WFP, through its Food Assistance for Assets programmes, strengthened the capacities of communities to implement climate-smart agriculture projects in 2022, encouraging farmers to move away from upland to lowland farming, which reduces the incidence of slash-and-burn agriculture and its impact on the environment. Additionally, to ensure that lowland farming is sustained, WFP works with the Ministry of Agriculture to promote sustainable climate-smart upland farming using improved small-scale solar irrigation schemes and other cost-effective water management practices.

WFP and its cooperating partners (CPs) supported the Government's Nationally Determined Commitment of the COP-26 to address the adverse effects of climate change by building the capacity of local communities to properly use forest residues and agricultural wastes for economic production, including environmentally friendly alternatives to charcoal production. Additionally, in collaboration with partners, WFP strengthened the capacity of participants and enhanced their understanding of identifying environmental hazards, water sampling and quality analysis, and environmental monitoring and mitigation for early warning and response. WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations.

WFP continued to reliably power the server rooms of its field offices with solar technology, reducing the daytime use of fossil fuel-powered generators on weekends and weekdays without disrupting staff access to the Internet and corporate IT systems. The successes observed with this initiative triggered an electrical load assessment of the WFP Logistics Base in Monrovia to power that facility with solar technology fully. As part of the WFP Regional Bureau Dakar's effort to scale up its Environmental Management System (EMS) and help country offices reduce their environmental footprint from support operations, the Regional Environmental Management Advisor conducted a training for WFP Liberia staff on the energy-efficient use of facilities to reduce fuel consumption and save costs followed by the development of a CO level environmental management plan. WFP Liberia worked with the national regulatory authority to ensure environmentally sustainable disposal of hazardous materials such as diesel fuel, dirty lubricants, scrap metal, and obsolete radio equipment.

# Extra Section

## WFP Health Supply Chain Operations in Liberia

Getting medication at the right place and at the right time is vital. However, ensuring it gets there is not always so simple. By supporting the Health Supply Chain in Liberia, WFP is serving as a transport service provider and a leading expert in logistics in complex operating environments. Leveraging decades of experience, we know that data and analytics are a core foundation to smooth supply chain operations.

An operational dashboard and planning tracker was developed to support Liberia's health supply chain operations. Both supply chain visibility tools allow for regular operation updates to the stakeholders, up-to-date data for fact-driven analysis and decision-making, and at the core, a regular process to encourage better performance and track each distribution cycle. Those tools have proven to be very appreciated by the stakeholders of the projects, and all use real critical analysis to refine the distribution cycle activities. For example, the planning tracker also allows us to look at the lead times of the distribution, comparing the time taken by each core activity (verification of documents, from dispatch to delivery, submission of requisitions) and ultimately be able to review alongside the KPI the performance of the quarter. With such information, we were able to bring to light with data as the single source of truth that even though Liberia should have four quarterly distribution cycles, 142 days are currently used to cover the whole cycle, from health facilities submitting their request, until final WFP delivery of the commodities. Realistically, a cycle should take below 90 days and should four quarterly distribution cycles be accomplished in a year.

Thus, by looking at the data, WFP can sit around a table with the stakeholders and see which areas are delaying the process and where improvements have to be made to reach the timeline objectives. Further information provided by the dashboard and planning tracker also allows us to track the real-time taken by activities versus the planned time for activities which is not always realistic. With those data being compared, WFP can set more realistic objectives and planning to ensure the operational reality is reflected accurately as all stakeholders of the health supply chain plan to deliver for the Liberian population. We encourage a process of trying to think of the whole supply chain as a proactive rather than a reactive process.

Whilst the data itself does not improve the performance per se, the rationale behind bringing more data and facts to the table has been a core component in sparking more realistic discussions and decisions on where the bottlenecks lie and where improvements or changes are needed. Bringing that information across the various coordination forums has increased stakeholder engagement and understanding of our side of the operation and the wider health supply chain in Liberia. We hope to continue to foster a data-driven mindset across the project, to continuously improve to deliver better services for the population of Liberia.

# Data Notes

## Partnerships

1. USAID, France, Germany, Japan, private donors, Master Card, United Nations Peace Building Fund, Latter Day Saint Church, Norway, Sweden, Global Fund, Joint SDG Fund.

## Strategic outcome 01

Figures for achievement against planned output targets for activity 1 have been inserted in Comet. In few cases such as cash assistance for assets, no assistance was provided to beneficiaries because the CO did not receive funding for this operation.

The blank sections in the data tables is due to a misalignment on beneficiary data between the NBP and the validated partnership agreements. Unfortunately, once the partnership agreements are validated in COMET, there is no possibility of amending the beneficiary groups. This is a lessons learned for the country office.

## Progress towards gender equality

1. 2021 Statistics Times
2. Liberia Gender Scorecard 2022

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. Un joint programmes on land governance and Joint Programme on Human Security
2. At-risk youths refers to drug abusers in Liberia most of whom are youths. They are popularly referred to in Liberia as "Zogoes" but Government and international partners prefer that they be referred to them as at-risk youth because the name Zogoes will stigmatize them in the public.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	192,025	97,057	289,082
							Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	16,702	29,693	46,395
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	670	290	960
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	670	290	960
							Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			72

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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\$	13,000

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	135,243	267,828	198%
	female	183,882	403,172	219%
	total	319,125	671,000	210%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	4,062	10,555	260%
	female	10,906	26,387	242%
	total	14,968	36,942	247%
24-59 months	male	10,006	26,665	266%
	female	17,750	42,913	242%
	total	27,756	69,578	251%
5-11 years	male	48,161	90,205	187%
	female	62,437	129,540	207%
	total	110,598	219,745	199%
12-17 years	male	50,383	85,130	169%
	female	65,345	126,909	194%
	total	115,728	212,039	183%
18-59 years	male	12,856	31,900	248%
	female	17,369	52,217	301%
	total	30,225	84,117	278%
60+ years	male	9,775	23,373	239%
	female	10,075	25,206	250%
	total	19,850	48,579	245%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	319,125	671,000	210%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	30,000	6,935	23%
School based programmes	86,000	136,318	158%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	15,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	188,125	527,747	280%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	50	11	23%
Rice	2,394	423	18%
Split Peas	436	117	27%
Vegetable Oil	332	32	10%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	0	10	-
Rice	1,655	2,987	181%
Split Peas	0	169	-
Vegetable Oil	0	69	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,608,300	262,105	16%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,736,000	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	0	1,036
			Male	0	444
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,480</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,450	0
			Male	5,550	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	49,244
			Male	0	21,106
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,350</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	333
			Male	0	142
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	10,500	0
			Male	4,500	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	7,350	0
			Male	7,650	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,450	3,819
			Male	5,550	1,636
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,455</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	34,300	32,092
			Male	35,700	33,401
			<b>Total</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>65,493</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,450	0
			Male	2,550	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,212	583
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,608,300	262,105

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	6
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	400	400
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	12,460,000	21,034,826
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	150	0
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	4,500,000	0
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	300
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	12
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	52,000
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	750
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	50	57
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	200	159
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*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number		4,290
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	4,290
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	54,050	28,090
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	60,950	24,897
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	44
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	19
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	30,000	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥12.5	16	69		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Houhseolds with Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.24	≤6.24	≤6.24	8.1	15.5	5.4	WFP survey
	Male	4.27	≤4.27	≤4.27	6.8	16.4	5.39	WFP survey
	Overall	4.86	≤4.86	≤4.86	7.7	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	43.5	40	35.48	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	≥61.7	51.4	51.6	43.78	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	≥58.2	49.5	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	58.6	13.3	53.53	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	≥39.8	69.9	16.1	76.6	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	≥36.3	61.6	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	47.8	53.3	51.9	WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	≥65.6	51.4	67.7	65.6	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	≥61.5	50.5	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	30.4	0	33.8	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	31.9	0	35.73	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	31.6	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	17.4	0	20.93	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	23.6	0	22.16	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	22.1	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	0.5	86.7	26.5	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1.4	80.6	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	0.7	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	26.1	60	29.14	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	>31.3	≥31.3	16.7	48.4	22.53	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	≥34.6	18.9	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	34.8	46.7	17.19	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	>30.5	≥30.5	25	32.2	11.81	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	≥34.6	27.4	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	40.9	0	11.57	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	≥55.5	28.8	3.2	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	≥58.2	37.7	1.6	10.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.6	>55.6	≥55.6	49.3	40	43	WFP survey
	Male	72.7	>72.7	≥72.7	56.2	64.5	57	WFP survey
	Overall	67.6	>67.6	≥67.6	51.1	52.5	53	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	>22.2	≥22.2	15.8	60	44	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	>16.4	≥16.4	16.4	32.2	32	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	>18.1	≥18.1	15.9	45.9	36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	35	0	17	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	27.4	3.2	8	WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	<14.3	<14.3	33	1.6	11	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.8	<64.8	≤64.8	71.3	65.9	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	45.3	<45.3	≤45.3	66.3	70.9	7.98	WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	<51.1	≤51.1	70	68.4	9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>20	≥5	16	22	0.55	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	≥5	12	18	1.76	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	≥5	14	19	1.18	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	1.31	<1.31	≤3.37	1.26	9		WFP survey
	Male	3.37	<3.37	≤1.31	1.21	8		WFP survey
	Overall	2.42	<2.42	≤2.42	1.24	8		WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98.69	≥98.69	≥96.63	98.7	91		WFP survey
	Male	96.63	≥96.63	≥98.69	98.8	92		WFP survey
	Overall	97.58	≥97.58	≥97.58	98.8	92		WFP survey

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	24,000	0
			Male	16,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	88,875	316,648
			Male	59,250	211,099
			<b>Total</b>	<b>148,125</b>	<b>527,747</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,655	3,236
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,736,000	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.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	12	6
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	105
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	990,000	6,555,000
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	0
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	0
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	24
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	1
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	18,145
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	36,480

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Counterparts - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	3	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Households - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.24	≤5.24	≤4.2	8.1	15.2	5.39	WFP survey
	Male	4.27	≤3.27	≤4.2	6.8	15.5	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.86	≤3.86	≤4.2	7.7	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	43.5	28.6	35.48	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	>61.7	51.4	35.3	43.78	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	49.5	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	58.6	34.9	53.53	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	>39.8	69.9	41.8	76.6	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	61.6	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	47.8	34.9	51.9	WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	51.4	44	65.6	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	50.5	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	30.4	34.9	35.73	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	31.9	32.8	33.8	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	31.6	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	17.4	22.4	20.93	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	23.6	17.7	22.16	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	22.1	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	0.5	3.3	26.5	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1.4	2.7	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	0.7	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	26.1	36.5	22.53	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	<31.3	<31.3	16.7	31.8	29.14	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	18.9	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	34.8	42.7	17.19	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	<30.5	<30.5	25	38.3	11.81	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	27.4	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	40.9	61.8	11.57	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	<55.5	<55.5	28.8	55.5	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	<58.2	<58.2	37.7	57.9	10.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.3	>83.3	≥83.3	49.3	44	43	WFP survey
	Male	91.9	>91.9	≥91.9	56.2	55.1	57	WFP survey
	Overall	81.5	>81.5	≥81.5	51.1	48.7	53	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.6	>12.6	≥12.6	15.8	20.3	44	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	>6.2	≥6.2	16.4	19.2	32	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	≥12.8	15.9	19.6	36	WFP survey



Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	<4.2	≤4.2	35	35.7	17	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	≤1.9	27.4	29.4	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.8	≤5.8	33	31.7	11	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.8	<64.8	<64.8	71.3	59.3	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	45.3	<45.3	<45.3	66.3	56.6	7.98	WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	<51.1	<51.1	70	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	
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	3
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

C: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced national and sub-national capacities to manage the Scaling Up Nutrition Initiative

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		180
--	---	------------	--	-----

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	3
---	---	------	---	---

**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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2	0	3	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Government counterparts - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	=80	≥20	50	50	50	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year</b>						<b>- Crisis Response</b>		
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners</b>								
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	1	
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	4,016.64	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported		H.7.13: Number of destinations served			unit	0	705	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian Partners - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	60	=100	=100	75		80	Secondary data

## 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	69.5	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	5.3	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	25.3	27.22	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	100	97.64	25	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	98.6	97.8	11	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	98.9	97.74	36	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	75.94	73	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	≥90	≥90	100	76.58	25	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	100	76.35	98	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	100	72.3	48	WFP survey
	Male	97	>90	>90	80.6	59	20	WFP survey
	Overall	97.3	>100	>100	85.3	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> COVID-19 Vulnerable Households. - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	25.6	0	32	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	>80	>80	19.2	0	16	WFP survey
	Overall	2	>80	>80	23.9	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All WFP beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=80	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Vannette Tolbert

Yatta Binda, the chairwoman of the Wellekema Rural Women's Group in Grand Bassa County prepares to harvest rice and vegetables that the women have grow

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Aliou Diongue

[aliou.diongue@wfp.org](mailto:aliou.diongue@wfp.org)

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



# Financial Section

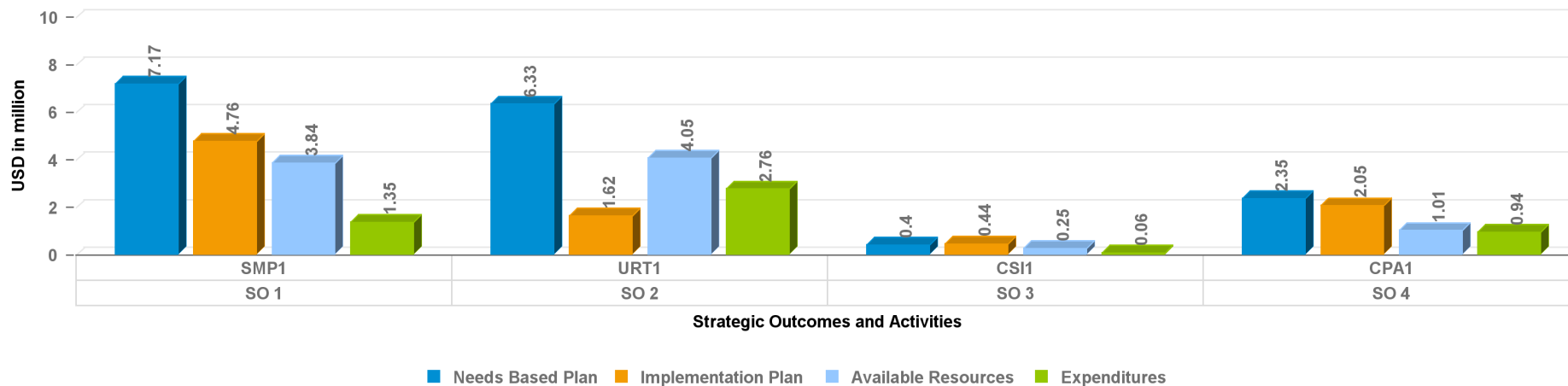
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 3	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management
SMP1	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	6,330,431	1,619,964	4,049,976	2,755,618
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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)	7,168,765	4,758,027	3,843,480	1,351,853
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	971,011	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>13,499,196</b>	<b>6,377,991</b>	<b>8,864,466</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	398,548	444,111	251,037	63,244
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>398,548</b>	<b>444,111</b>	<b>251,037</b>	<b>63,244</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	2,352,399	2,053,616	1,010,205	941,103
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,352,399</b>	<b>2,053,616</b>	<b>1,010,205</b>	<b>941,103</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	50,048	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>16,250,143</b>	<b>8,875,718</b>	<b>10,175,755</b>	<b>5,111,818</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,878,726</b>	<b>1,714,979</b>	<b>1,747,464</b>	<b>1,406,012</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>19,128,869</b>	<b>10,590,697</b>	<b>11,923,220</b>	<b>6,517,831</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,063,383</b>	<b>529,118</b>	<b>200,558</b>	<b>200,558</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>20,192,252</b>	<b>11,119,815</b>	<b>12,123,777</b>	<b>6,718,388</b>



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

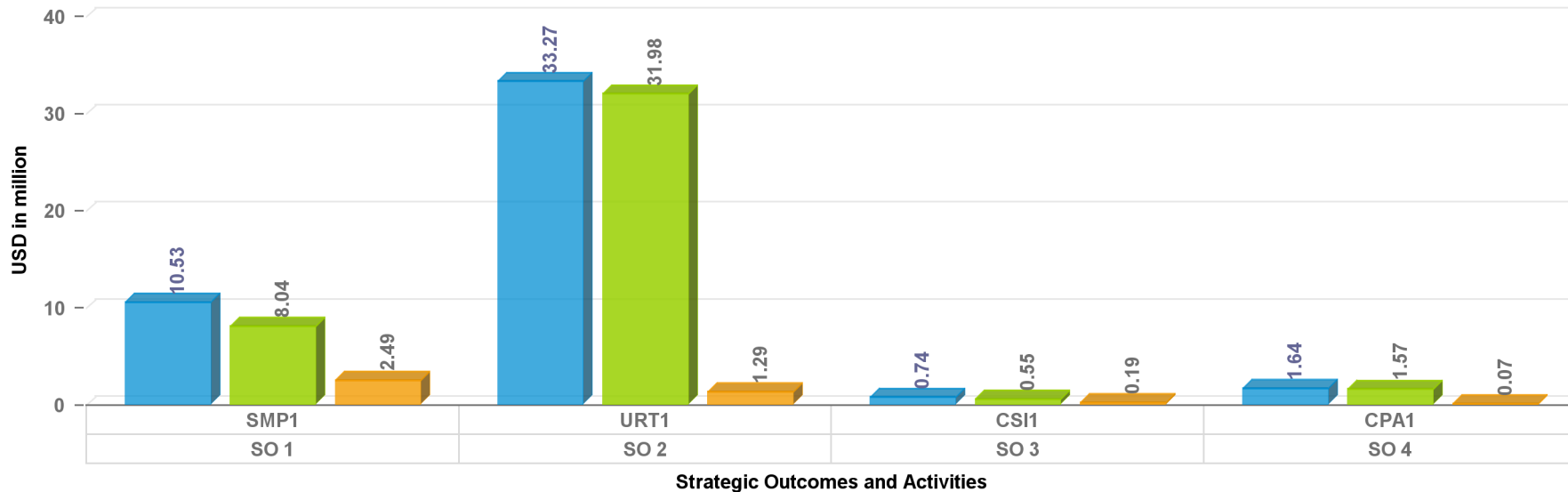
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	42,820,028	32,956,909	315,288	33,272,198	31,977,840	1,294,358
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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)	25,560,908	10,532,941	0	10,532,941	8,041,315	2,491,626
		Non Activity Specific	0	971,011	0	971,011	0	971,011

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



# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>68,380,936</b>	<b>44,460,861</b>	<b>315,288</b>	<b>44,776,150</b>	<b>40,019,155</b>	<b>4,756,995</b>
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	1,899,203	740,031	0	740,031	552,237	187,793
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,899,203</b>	<b>740,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>740,031</b>	<b>552,237</b>	<b>187,793</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	5,894,110	1,641,591	0	1,641,591	1,572,489	69,101
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>5,894,110</b>	<b>1,641,591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,641,591</b>	<b>1,572,489</b>	<b>69,101</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	50,048	0	50,048	0	50,048
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,048</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>76,174,249</b>	<b>46,892,530</b>	<b>315,288</b>	<b>47,207,819</b>	<b>42,143,882</b>	<b>5,063,937</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,882,080</b>	<b>3,382,708</b>	<b>182,929</b>	<b>3,565,637</b>	<b>3,224,185</b>	<b>341,452</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			82,056,329	50,275,239	498,217	50,773,456	45,368,067	5,405,389
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			4,918,071	2,053,098		2,053,098	2,053,098	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			86,974,399	52,328,336	498,217	52,826,553	47,421,164	5,405,389

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