



WFP
World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Liberia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Cross-cutting results	21
Gender equality and women's empowerment	21
Protection and accountability to affected people	22
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	26
Partnerships	27
Financial Overview	29
Data Notes	33
Annex	34
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	34
Figures and Indicators	35
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	35
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	35
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	35
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	36
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	36
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	49

Overview

In 2024, Liberia continued to grapple with the residual socio-economic impacts of 14 years of civil war (1989-2003), the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine crisis, agricultural pests, and natural shocks. Despite signs of political stability, the country faces persistent challenges, including high unemployment, low agricultural production, economic uncertainty, and extreme poverty.

The last national food security and nutrition survey conducted in 2022 found that more than 2 million people (approximately 47 percent of the population) are food-insecure and eight percent face severe food insecurity. Although conditions for agriculture are favourable, over 90 percent of agriculture is subsistence-based. Key drivers of food insecurity in the country include low agricultural productivity, dependence on imported staples (over 60 percent of requirements), and limited nutritional diversity.

In 2024, WFP leveraged its operational presence and strong government partnerships to assist 100,908 vulnerable people. This primarily included school-age children reached through the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF), families impacted by shocks, resilience-building, and capacity strengthening. These initiatives aligned with Liberia's National Development Plan and contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), promoting poverty reduction, food security, and economic growth.

The HGSFP continued to be a cornerstone of WFP's activities in Liberia throughout the year. In partnership with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture, WFP provided nutritious meals to 81,355 children in 288 schools across Bong, Maryland, Nimba, and Montserrado counties. For many children, these school meals represented their most reliable source of nutrition, enhancing educational outcomes-enrolment, attendance and retention rates.

As part of the HGSFP, WFP also provided take-home rations through mobile money transfers to 4,149 primary school children (including girls), representing a 44 percent increase when compared to the 2,855 schoolchildren assisted in 2023. A total of USD 383,595 was transferred to the individual accounts of the parents of the selected, most vulnerable, and food-insecure students. Each parent also received USD 15 monthly to further alleviate food insecurity burdens that may have affected their children's school attendance.

Furthermore, the HGSFP due to its local food purchase approach benefited 15,110 smallholder farmers by creating markets, positively impacting different communities by stimulating local economies.

In a significant milestone, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the HGSFP. The government allocated USD 1.5 million to the Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security project funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) through the African Development Bank, reflecting their increasing ownership and commitment to scale up the HGSFP.

Since 2023 WFP, in support of the Ministry of Agriculture and in collaboration with the partner organization Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) Liberia, has been implementing the Integrated Food Security Programme (IFS) project. This initiative, funded by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, aims to enhance food security, nutrition, and income for smallholder farmers to improve their livelihoods in alignment with the Ministry of Agriculture's National Agricultural Development Plan. The program targeted rice and vegetable value chains in five counties: Nimba, Bong, Lofa, Grand Bassa, and Grand Cape Mount. It continued to support smallholder farmer groups and actively incorporated new farmers to expand its impact, reaching more communities in hard-to-access areas.

To support the development of resilient food systems and livelihood opportunities for women and young individuals, WFP provided agricultural tools and training to 60 farmer groups, reaching a total of 2,412 farmers. A strong emphasis was placed on supporting women, who made up 66 percent of the beneficiaries. This initiative, implemented under the UN Joint Human Security Fund, was a collaboration between WFP, the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Labor Organization (ILO). The programme aimed to strengthen community resilience, particularly among youth and vulnerable populations, by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and livelihood opportunities, thus enhancing food security.

WFP, under the lead of UN Women and in collaboration with UNDP and various governmental agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Liberia Land Authority (LLA), and the National Bureau of Concessions (NBC), supported an initiative focused on enhancing peace and social cohesion. This project, titled "Enhancing Peace and Social Cohesion through the Promotion of Equitable Access to and Use of Land for Rural Women in Conflict-prone Communities and Concession Areas," was funded from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and implemented in five counties: Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, and Nimba. Within this initiative, WFP's role was to improve the socio-economic security and resilience of affected populations, targeting women and youth to provide sustained livelihood opportunities through climate-smart agriculture, in collaboration

with concession companies in cocoa production, iron mining, and others.

WFP maintained a leading role in emergency response in Liberia, delivering food assistance to 26,000 beneficiaries affected by flood and river overflow through cash transfers for a total of USD 651,638. In 2024, WFP responded to several emergencies, including floods, caterpillar infestations, and high food prices resulting from the Ukraine crisis. This swift and flexible response included cash-based transfers and food assistance to address immediate food, and nutrition needs while ensuring the dignity of the affected populations. Additionally, WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies and development partners to establish the United Nations Disaster Preparedness and Response Task Force, enhancing coordination and partnerships with key stakeholders.

WFP also supported Liberia's health sector by managing the national central medical store and facilitating the distribution of 601 metric tons of essential medical supplies to 183 health facilities, benefiting over 10 national health programmes. For the first time, four quarterly distribution cycles were completed within a year, ensuring timely deliveries to remote and hard-to-reach areas. This effort, funded by the Global Fund and USAID, played a critical role in reinforcing national health systems and ensuring the uninterrupted flow of medical supplies.

WFP accelerated the digital transformation of its operations by optimizing beneficiary registration and aid distribution via its corporate platform, SCOPE, improving efficiency and strengthening accountability. The rollout of the digital monitoring tool 'School CONNECT' strengthened school feeding operations by enabling real-time data collection and communication between schools, the government, and WFP teams. This innovation improved transparency and allowed swift responses to challenges, ultimately contributing to more effective programme implementation. It also enhanced the government's capacity for data management and digitalization of the national school feeding programme.

Beyond direct assistance, WFP contributed to shaping Liberia's food security landscape by supporting the development of the country's first validated National Post-Harvest Loss Strategy and the National Agricultural Development Plan. WFP's technical expertise ensured that food security and nutrition remained integral to the National Development Plan, prioritizing the Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation, and Tourism (ARREST) agenda.

WFP maintained a strong focus on inclusive programming, ensuring that vulnerable populations, particularly women, persons with disabilities, and youth, were prioritized. Gender and disability considerations were integrated into all activities, promoting equitable access to food, education, and livelihoods.

100,908

Total beneficiaries in 2024

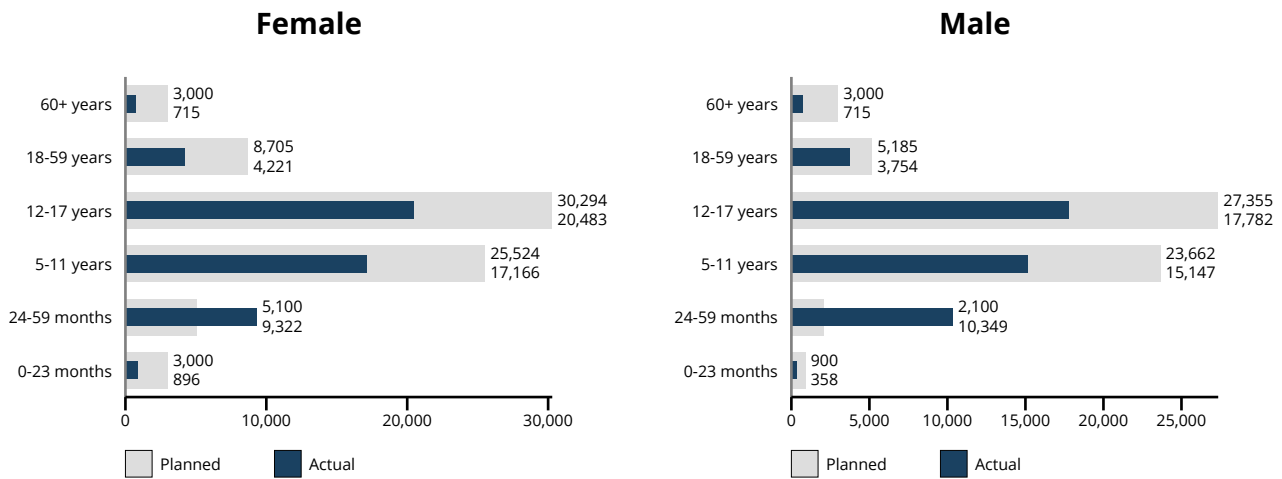


52% female



48% male

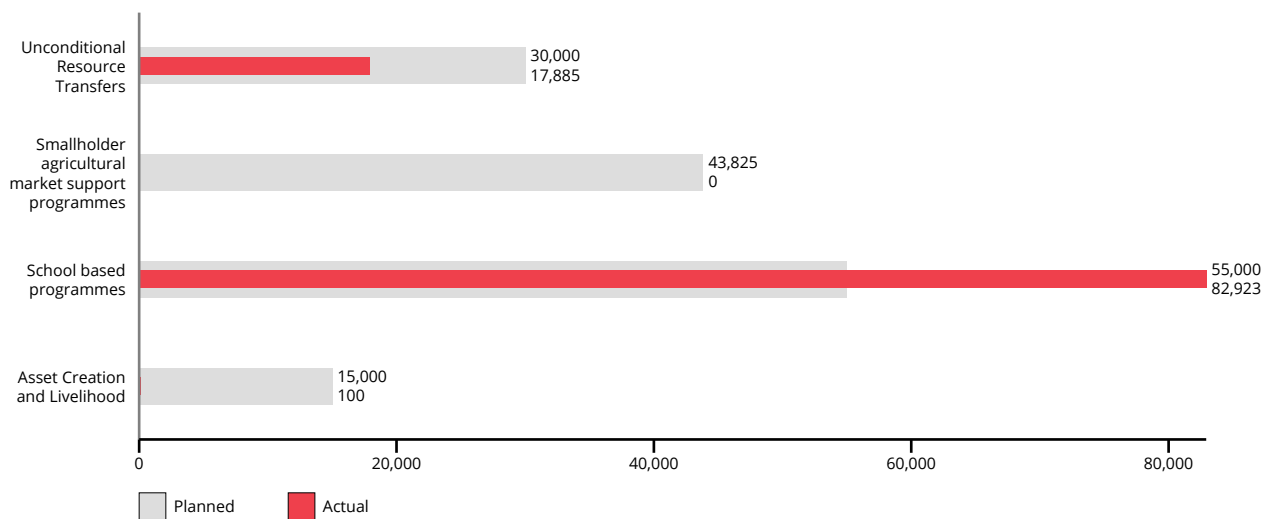
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



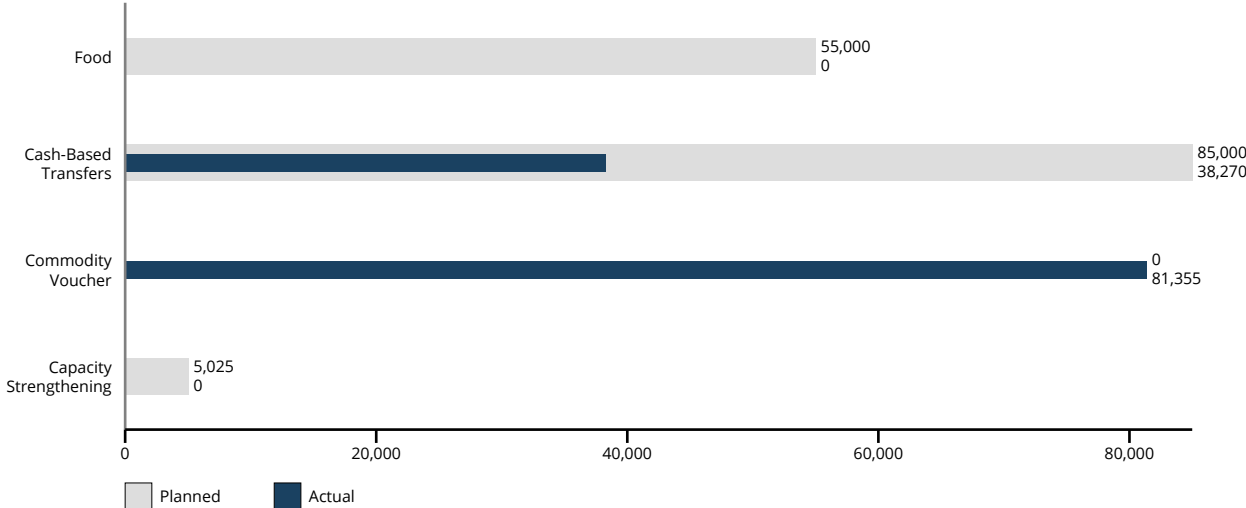
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



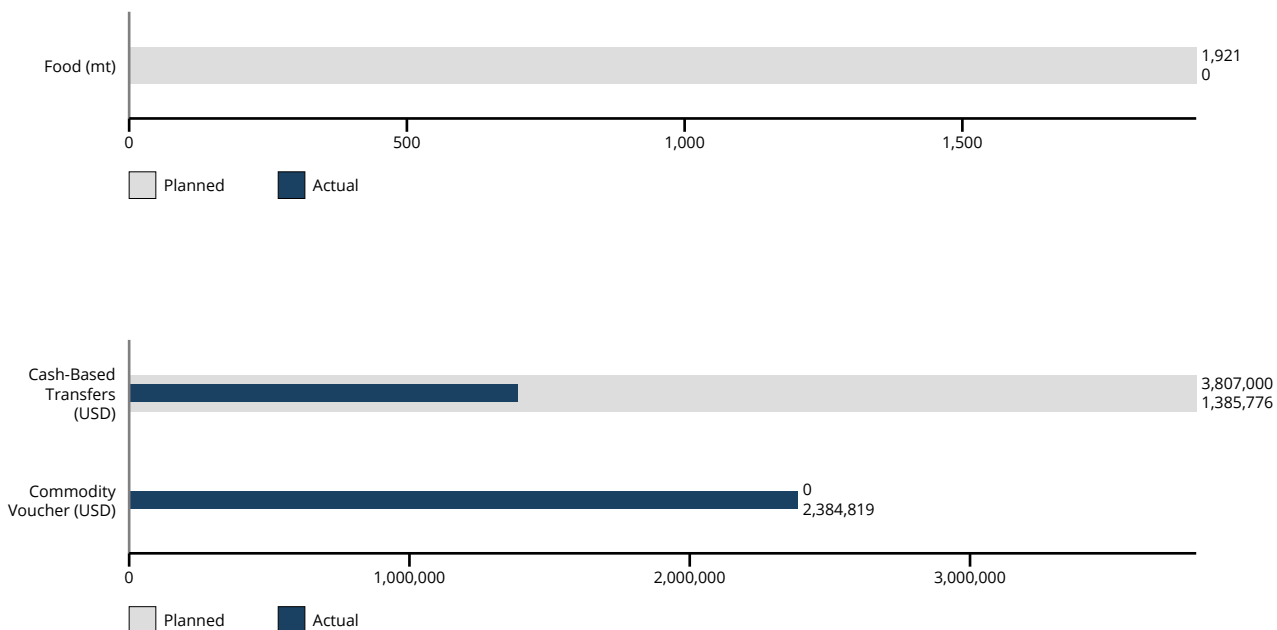
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



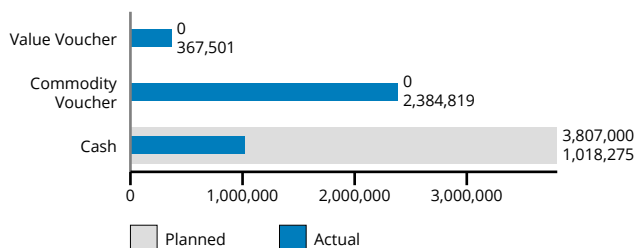
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Despite its natural resource endowment and a youthful population, Liberia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with 45 percent living in multidimensional poverty (Liberia Population and Housing Census, 2022). According to the 2024 Human Development Report, the country ranked 177 out of 191. Governance issues, the legacy of the civil war (1989-2023), and the lingering impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, have contributed to the slow recovery progress.

Its history and current socio-economic issues influence Liberia's development. The country has high income inequality (35.3 percent Gini coefficient) and limited structural transformation. The progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is unsatisfactory, with only 20.3 percent of indicators on track and 16 percent of students in post-secondary education. Nearly 75 percent of the population is under 35, including 41.5 percent under 18, according to the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing census, offering growth potential if educated and employed. However, vulnerable employment, especially in the informal sector, limits this potential.

The government's ARREST agenda (Agriculture & agribusiness, Roads & infrastructure, Rule of law, Education, Sanitation & health, and Tourism) for Inclusive Development (AAID) 2025 - 2029 considers current global, regional, and national economic conditions, recent trends, and potential developments. The framework focuses on achieving sustainable economic growth, maintaining macroeconomic stability, and addressing the country's social and economic challenges in alignment with the SDGs. In response, WFP has supported the Government of Liberia by implementing a range of integrated programmes aimed at improving access to education and nutritious meals for schoolchildren, providing Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiatives to vulnerable smallholder farmer groups, delivering emergency aid, enhancing food security, delivering healthcare supplies, and supporting social protection services.

Agriculture is Liberia's economic backbone, supporting two-thirds of the population (World Bank, 2021). It contributes 28.6 percent to the GDP (Central Bank of Liberia, 2023). Most farming is done by smallholder subsistence farmers in rural areas on plots under 2 hectares, using rainfed and traditional methods. This makes them vulnerable to climate change, affecting productivity and food security. The government's "Liberians Feed Yourselves Agenda" under the National Development Plan aims at the economic transformation of the agricultural sector, while enhancing self-sufficiency in food production.

In 2024, Liberia continued to face significant socio-economic challenges, with widespread poverty, food insecurity, and the impacts of multiple shocks undermining national development efforts. Nearly 424,000 people, or eight percent of the population, experienced severe food insecurity, highlighting persistent vulnerabilities in a country where 47 percent

of people live below the poverty line. While agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, low productivity, high post-harvest losses, and dependency on food imports continue to limit progress. Inflation rose to 12 percent, driven by the ripple effects of the global food and energy crises, with food prices increasing by 28 percent compared to the previous year. This burdened vulnerable households, 60 percent of whom spend more than two-thirds of their income on food.

According to the National Disaster Management Agency, the effects of climate change and environmental degradation further exacerbated the situation. Flash floods during the rainy season displaced over 50,000 people and damaged infrastructure, farmlands, and livelihoods. The 2023 caterpillar infestation continued to impact food production into 2024, compounding the challenges faced by smallholder farmers who struggled to recover from previous shocks. Access to markets, particularly in remote areas, was constrained by poor road conditions, limited storage facilities, and disruptions caused by seasonal flooding.

In Liberia, food insecurity and poverty remain significant barriers to education, particularly in rural areas. Many families struggle to provide daily meals, forcing children to miss school or drop out. Hunger has been directly linked to increased drop-out among students, making the school feeding programme a vital safety net.

Throughout 2024, WFP worked in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia to address these challenges through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) provided nutritious meals to 81,355 children in 288 schools across Montserrado, Bong, Nimba, and Maryland counties. These meals not only improved school attendance but also served as a critical incentive for education, especially for children in the most food-insecure areas. The programme supported over 15,000 smallholder farmers, 66 percent of whom were women, by procuring locally produced rice, beans, gari, palm oil, and salt. This injected more than USD 1.6 million into the local economy, fostering livelihoods and supporting market stability.

To enhance environmental sustainability, WFP introduced energy-efficient stoves in 160 schools, reducing firewood consumption by up to 60 percent. This initiative minimized environmental degradation, improved cooking efficiency, and reduced the workload for school cooks. Capacity-building initiatives also supported smallholder farmers in adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, improving yields and reducing post-harvest losses. These efforts helped strengthen the resilience of local food systems and enhance food availability for school feeding programs.

In response to climate shocks, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 12,000 households affected by flooding and pest infestations, delivering cash-based transfers to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. WFP also continued supporting the Government, by managing the National Central Medical Store and enabling the distribution of 601 metric tons of essential medical supplies to 183 health facilities nationwide, with funding from the Global Fund and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). For the first time, WFP completed four medical distribution cycles within a year, ensuring uninterrupted access to critical health services in remote and underserved communities.

Operational challenges, including funding gaps, logistical constraints, and the impact of inflation, required innovative solutions. WFP worked closely with the Government of Liberia and other partners to address these issues, including establishing additional storage facilities and enhanced coordination with farmer cooperatives. Despite these constraints, the Government of Liberia demonstrated increased ownership of the HGSFP, contributing USD 1.5 million to the programme, a key step toward sustainability and national ownership.

WFP's interventions in 2024 improved food security, education, and livelihoods while fostering resilience and building national capacities. As Liberia continues its journey toward sustainable development, WFP remains committed to working with the Government and partners to achieve a hunger-free future.

Risk management

WFP identified and assessed several risks with a focus on potential severity and likelihood. The most pressing risks included insufficient funding, fluctuating food prices, and operational challenges affecting the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP).

To mitigate these risks, WFP implemented robust strategies to safeguard operations, enhance efficiency, and promote sustainability. Collaborating with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and stakeholders, WFP conducted a School Feeding Review Workshop to evaluate the HGSFP. This workshop identified key gaps, such as food quality concerns, logistical inefficiencies, and limited oversight. In response, WFP revised its Memorandum of Understanding with the MoE, introducing provisions to enhance institutional support, refine policies, and build national capacity for the programme's long-term sustainability.

Fluctuating food prices and seasonal availability posed challenges to the HGSFP's local food supply. WFP addressed these risks by strengthening partnerships with local cooperatives, particularly women-led groups, to bolster supply chain resilience and empower smallholder farmers.

Food safety and quality emerged as priorities in 2024. A technical mission by WFP's Regional Bureau Dakar assessed Liberia's food safety landscape, resulting in the development of a Food Safety and Quality Assurance Training Guide for cooperatives and school authorities. This initiative aimed to improve food management practices and ensure safe, high-quality meals for schoolchildren.

While funding constraints persisted, WFP's advocacy efforts secured donor commitments, though late disbursements hindered staffing and programme scale-up. Despite these challenges, WFP continued to strengthen Liberia's food systems by embedding risk management into operations and promoting sustainability. These efforts ensured that WFP remained a trusted partner in addressing Liberia's food security needs while empowering vulnerable communities.

Lessons learned

Based on lessons learned from the food supply delays and reporting challenges, WFP improved coordination with farmer cooperatives and strengthened data collection systems. To mitigate supply chain disruptions, WFP engaged cooperatives earlier in the procurement process, enhanced logistics planning, and improved monitoring of food deliveries to ensure timely distributions to schools.

Liberia's 6-to-8-month rainy season and poor road infrastructure significantly impacted the implementation of the resilience, and livelihood activities. WFP and its cooperating partners took these seasonal challenges into account and reviewed implementation priorities and strategies for greater efficiency and impact. The infrastructure issues also affected the cooperatives' timely delivery of locally produced food to schools. These seasonal lessons are being discussed with partners to develop sustainable solutions.

Additionally, delayed reports from schools highlighted the need for a more efficient and reliable tracking system. In response, WFP launched the School Connect tool, a digital platform that streamlines reporting, improves real-time data tracking, and ensures faster decision-making for program adjustments.

Country office story

Empowering Farmers and Feeding Liberia Futures



© © Mamadou Jallow, WFP Communication and Partnerships Specialist
Comfort Lovo Jallah, Chief Executive Officer of Destiny Women Cooperative in Montserrado County, Liberia

In rural Montserrado, Liberia, the Destiny Women Cooperative (DWI) has become a shining example of how local farmers, especially women, can drive transformative change in their communities. Established to support cassava producers, DWI now plays a pivotal role in Liberia's food system through (WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP).

With WFP's support, DWI participates in the HGSFP and has evolved from a small cooperative struggling to find markets into a vital supplier of nutritious food to schools. The cooperative now processes and supplies cassava, rice, beans, palm oil, and salt to schools. This reliable market has not only revitalized DWI's operations but also uplifted hundreds of farmers who depend on the cooperative for their livelihoods.

"We have the capacity and the manpower," says Comfort Lovo Jallah, DWI's Chief Executive Officer, "but before WFP, we never had a reliable market. Now, we know that what we grow and process will make a difference in the lives of children."

The partnership with WFP has enabled the cooperative to scale up its cassava production dramatically, increasing from 0.5 metric tons to an impressive five metric tons per week. Much of this cassava is purchased from local farmers like Helen Umbugu, whose success story embodies the transformative impact of the programme.

"Last year, I planted 1.5 hectares of cassava," Helen shares. "When I sold it to Destiny Women, the money impressed me and motivated me to grow more. This year, I planted two larger farms—one is about two hectares, and the other is one hectare. It feels good to see the children eating what we grow. It makes me proud and inspires me to keep farming."

The financial boost provided by WFP's partnership has been substantial. Before this intervention, DWI earned as little as USD 300 to USD 500 a month from selling processed cassava products. Today, the cooperative's revenue has increased, with sales reaching USD 50,000 to USD 60,000 every two months. This income has enabled DWI to reinvest in its operations, enhance its production capacity, and expand its reach to work with approximately 300 farmers, 200 of whom grow cassava.

Beyond the economic benefits, the emotional rewards for farmers like Helen and the members of DWI are profound. "When I visit the schools and see children eating what we grow, it fills me with joy," Helen says. "I feel like I'm not just feeding my family, but also helping my community and the next generation."

In 2024, WFP procured over 1,313 metric tons of rice, beans, gari, and palm oil from 15,110 smallholder farmers, injecting over USD 1.6 million into the economy. This initiative not only met children's nutritional needs but also supported local agriculture, stabilized markets, and boosted farmers' incomes. It ensures that over 81,000 schoolchildren across Liberia receive daily nutritious meals, which, for many, are the most substantial food they eat for the day.

These meals significantly improved children's nutrition, attendance, and enrolment. Enrolment in WFP-assisted schools rose from 4 percent in 2023 to 13 percent in 2024. Similarly, retention rates increased from 90 percent in 2023 to 93 percent in 2024, highlighting the significant contribution of farmers in improving education outcomes.

At Martha Tubman School, sixth-grader Hulen Dividen Sako shares how these meals affect her life: "I'm happy to come to school because I know they will give me food to eat. It gives me the strength to concentrate in class and play with my friends during lunch time."

The meals not only provide immediate nourishment but also inspire aspirations for the future. Hulen dreams of becoming a medical doctor. "I want to make a difference and help people who are sick," she says.

For WFP, the success of the home-grown school feeding programme is more than just feeding children. "It is about building stronger food systems that empowers farmers, supports local economies, and ensures every child has the opportunity to learn and thrive," says WFP Country Director Mary Njoroge.

As the programme continues to expand, DWI and the farmers they work with exemplify the potential of home-grown solutions to address food insecurity, boost livelihoods, and inspire future generations. Together, they are saving lives and changing lives, one meal at a time.

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



81,355 school children (41.2 percent girls) received a meal every school day



WFP reached **288 schools** through school-based programming

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP and the Government of Liberia aimed to ensure that schoolchildren in food-insecure areas receive nutritious meals, improving education, food security, and rural development. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) provided locally sourced meals, effectively linking education, nutrition, and agriculture while aligning with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

In the 2023-2024 academic year, the HGSFP supported 81,355 schoolchildren, including 41,213 girls, across 288 schools in Montserrado, Bong, Maryland, and Nimba counties. This initiative led to notable improvements in children's nutrition, enrolment, attendance, and retention. Post-distribution monitoring results showed that enrolment in WFP-assisted schools rose from 4 percent in 2023 to 13 percent in 2024. Similarly, retention rates increased from 90 percent in 2023 to 93 percent in 2024, with more girls staying in school than boys as in all other indicators.

Additionally, the programme included a take-home ration (THR) component, benefiting 4,149 students from food-insecure households and positively impacting over 20,000 family members. This initiative significantly improved school attendance and retention, particularly for girls, with THR-supported schools reporting a 15 percent increase in girls' enrolment before its suspension in May 2024 due to funding constraints. PDM results showed a positive impact of THR support on families with percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score increasing from 25 percent in 2023 to 57 percent in 2024.

The HGSFP significantly impacted local agriculture and women-led farmer cooperatives. In 2024, over 1,313 metric tons of rice, beans, gari, and palm oil were procured from 15,110 smallholder farmers through 12 cooperatives, injecting over USD 1.6 million into the local economy. This initiative met children's nutritional needs while supporting local agriculture, stabilizing markets, and increasing farmer incomes, with cooperatives like Meni-Nina and War Affected Women Cooperatives experiencing notable sales increases.

A community-based school gardening initiative was launched in Montserrado and Bong counties, engaging 20 rural women, youth, and persons with disabilities. These gardens served as educational platforms and generated additional income for farmers, with the Destiny Women Cooperative significantly increasing its cassava production.

In 2024, WFP piloted the School CONNECT digital platform to enhance data management and programme efficiency. Initially implemented in 75 schools, this platform allowed for real-time monitoring of enrolment, attendance, and food supply, with plans for broader rollout in future.

The HGSFP illustrates effective collaboration between the Government of Liberia and WFP. Notably, a budgetary allocation for school feeding was made for 2025, demonstrating the government's commitment to national development. A contribution of USD 1.5 million through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program further reinforced this support. The First Lady of Liberia played a critical role in advocating for the HGSFP, raising awareness, mobilizing resources, and reinforcing national ownership of the programme.

Following a high-level visit to Burundi by the Ministry of Education during the African Day of School Feeding celebrations, valuable insights were gained on establishing a nationally led school feeding programme. This visit prompted advocacy efforts to secure a dedicated funding allocation from the national budget, ensuring continuous support for the school feeding initiative in Liberia.

Overall, the HGSFP has demonstrated a multifaceted approach addressing immediate nutritional needs, supporting local economies, and fostering long-term educational and gender equity outcomes in Liberia.

Gender and age were fully integrated into this strategic outcome, as reflected in a gender and age marker score of 4. WFP provided take-home rations to adolescent girls to ensure their enrolment and retention in a way that relied on and stimulated local production (through home-grown school feeding).

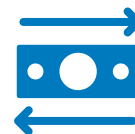
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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)</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



17,885 crisis-affected people received food assistance (unconditionally or conditionally).



USD 69,787 transferred through mobile money.



1,546,050 rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance.



USD 367,500 in **value vouchers or commodity vouchers** transferred to crisis-affected people.

Strategic outcome 2 is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger, supporting the Liberian government by providing assistance to crisis-affected populations in targeted areas to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.

Flooding is a persistent and significant environmental challenge in Liberia, shaped by climatic, geographical, and human factors, and profoundly impacting the country's socioeconomic landscape. Liberia endures intense and prolonged rainfall, especially during the rainy season from May to October, leading to river overflows, flash floods, and tropical storms that cause sudden and severe flooding. The country's coastal plains and river basins are vulnerable to flooding. Additionally, massive deforestation for agriculture and logging has diminished the land's ability to absorb water, exacerbating flood risks. Furthermore, rapid and unplanned urbanization, especially in Monrovia, has resulted in poor drainage systems and increased flood susceptibility. A lack of flood management infrastructure and inadequate system maintenance exacerbate flooding in Liberia. This underscores the urgent need for better infrastructure and investment in flood management. This has imposed negative humanitarian, economic, and environmental impacts, including but not limited to displacements, health risks, agricultural and infrastructure degradation, erosion, sedimentation, and disruptions in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

According to the joint rapid assessment by WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), an estimated 48,000 people (44 percent women and 22 percent children under 17) were affected by flooding. The assessment revealed that over 500 homes and 15 community bridges were damaged, contributing to increased water-related infections and significant health risks due to 400 overflowing latrines and contaminated wells. Furthermore, approximately 150 hectares of food crops were destroyed, jeopardizing local food production and livelihoods and displacing over 26,000 individuals. The World Bank projected flood impact to affect more than 100,000 individuals.

In response, WFP played a crucial role to establish and chair of the United Nations Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness Working Group, underscoring WFP's leadership in coordinating disaster response initiatives and promoting risk reduction efforts. Additionally, the WFP country representative actively represented the United Nations Resident Coordinator at the NDMA Board of Directors meetings, facilitating a cohesive approach to disaster management and ensuring that the United Nations's strategic priorities aligned with national efforts. This collaboration aimed to strengthen disaster resilience and enhance preparedness and response to future crises.

In 2024, crisis response activities reached 17,885 people which included families impacted by flooding, caterpillar infestations, and the economic aftershocks of the Ukraine crisis. These families were provided with three months of unconditional food assistance via cash-based transfers (CBT) with each family receiving USD 45 monthly to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. Female-headed households and children were prioritized for assistance.

The conflict has had a significant impact on countries like Liberia, which relies heavily on imported food. With disruptions to global supply chains, many essential food items have seen steep price increases, making it even more difficult for vulnerable households to secure adequate nutrition. For Liberia, this situation was particularly dire, as the rising costs of imports strained already limited household budgets, pushing many families deeper into food insecurity.

The economic pressures exacerbated by the conflict have heightened the urgency for humanitarian assistance, underscoring the importance of WFP's efforts. Despite significant logistical challenges and economic constraints, including high inflation peaking at 12 percent in June, WFP ensured that over 99 percent of targeted families received assistance.

Post-distribution monitoring results showed a slight decline in the food consumption score of families, from 65 percent in 2023 to 63 percent in 2024. Additionally, there was an increase in the number of families using crisis coping strategies, rising from 10 percent in 2023 to 19 percent in 2024. This decline could be partly attributed to delayed funding. To prevent further deterioration, WFP leveraged corporate funds through the Immediate Response Account (IRA) to deliver cash transfers via mobile money, while the NDMA identified the beneficiaries. This approach enabled families to access food and other essentials. WFP and NDMA jointly conducted verification of beneficiaries to ensure accuracy and fairness in the distribution process.

The populations at risk faced difficulty in accessing essential social services which further exacerbated already prevalent food insecurity in Liberia. Based on WFP's Food Security, Livelihoods, Nutrition and Markets Assessment (RFSLNMA) of August 2022, almost two million individuals were below the poverty line, representing around 47 percent of the population in Liberia. The assessment also established that eight percent (424,000) of the population were experiencing severe food insecurity. Liberian families rely heavily on food markets, many of which are unreachable during the rainy season or lean time. Additionally, their purchasing power was worsened by ongoing price shocks caused by the impact of the prolonged Ukraine crisis.

WFP also responded to the caterpillar infestation in western Liberia which began in June 2023. The infestation, caused by *Achaea janata*, also known as African armyworms, affected six counties, damaging crops, contaminating water sources, and threatening livelihoods. WFP implemented resilience-building activities in Gbarpolu, Bong, and Lofa counties, forming and equipping 52 farmer groups with agricultural tools and training to rebuild livelihoods and enhance community resilience. These efforts complemented the emergency responses by linking food assistance to long-term development goals.

In alignment with WFP's commitment to gender equity, the response incorporated gender-sensitive targeting criteria with a Gender Age Marker score of 3. Female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, and caregivers of malnourished children were prioritized to ensure inclusive and equitable assistance.

WFP also partnered with the Government of Liberia and other stakeholders to implement the Peace Building Fund Land Governance Project, targeting 800 farmers across five counties. This project facilitated stakeholder consultations, land-use agreements, and the distribution of agricultural tools to improve food security and resilience.

WFP's efforts in Liberia during 2024 exemplify its dual mandate of saving and changing lives. By integrating emergency assistance with resilience-building initiatives, WFP supported flood-affected families, fostered long-term recovery through climate-smart agriculture training, and improved farmers' market access. Recognizing the impact of the economic crisis, WFP partnered with the government to conduct joint assessments to analyse the effects of inflation on food security and design targeted interventions. These activities reflected WFP's commitment to empowering vulnerable populations to recover from crises and build sustainable food security and nutrition.

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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP strengthened Government's capacity in crises preparedness and response.



WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in the development of Liberia's National Agriculture Development Plan.

WFP remained committed to supporting Liberia in strengthening national and sub-national institutions to design and manage food security, nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, and disaster risk management systems. This strategic outcome focused on Liberia's gradual transition from reliance on external partners to nationally led, owned, and implemented food security programmes. WFP emphasized the critical need to integrate climate risk management into these frameworks to build resilience across all sectors.

In line with these efforts, WFP played a crucial role in establishing and chairing of the United Nations Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness Working Group. This leadership position underscored WFP's commitment to coordinating disaster response initiatives and promoting risk reduction efforts. Additionally, WFP actively represented the United Nations in Liberia Country Team (UNCT) at the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) Board of Directors meetings, ensuring that the United Nations's strategic priorities aligned with national disaster management efforts.

WFP's engagement also included developing strategies to assess climate vulnerabilities, implementing adaptive measures, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. These efforts aimed to ensure that food security initiatives were not only resilient to current climate challenges but were also adaptable to future climate impacts, strengthening disaster resilience and enhancing preparedness and response to future crises.

In 2024, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in the development of Liberia's National Agriculture Development Plan. Additionally, WFP, together with the United Nations Country Team, contributed to the formulation of the National Development Plan (NDP), ensuring food security and nutrition considerations were integrated into national planning frameworks. Recognizing the importance of evidence-based decision-making, WFP enhanced Liberia's food security monitoring by conducting regular market price monitoring updates and supporting the development of national food security assessments.

To enhance institutional capacity and digitalization of monitoring and data collection efforts, WFP provided 30 laptops to the Ministries of Education and Agriculture. This initiative aimed to improve efficiency in tracking school feeding activities and agricultural productivity. Furthermore, WFP played a crucial role in strengthening the government's capacity in supply chain management, conducting training sessions for the Ministry of Health personnel on effective health supply chain management to ensure timely and efficient delivery of medical supplies across the country.

As part of WFP's commitment to school feeding, extensive training sessions were conducted for school administrators, teachers, and cooks on best practices in nutrition, hygiene, and meal preparation. These sessions aimed to improve the quality and nutritional value of school meals while fostering sustainability through knowledge transfer. School gardening initiatives were also integrated into trainings to encourage dietary diversification and promote locally sourced ingredients in meal preparation. Additionally, WFP supported the enhancement of Liberia's national social safety net initiatives by assisting in the expansion of the national social registry and improving coordination in social protection programs. WFP also integrated school feeding into the broader social protection frameworks, linking food security with resilience.

WFP continued to collaborate with international financial institutions and development partners to support the priorities of the Government of Liberia. The organization played a key role in enhancing coordination efforts, particularly in school feeding, supply chain management, and social protection programs. Through capacity-strengthening initiatives, WFP contributed to the government’s efforts to achieve long-term food security and resilience, positioning Liberia towards attaining food and nutrition security. These collective efforts reinforced WFP’s role as a key partner in addressing the root causes of food insecurity and ensuring sustainable solutions for the future.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>

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



Successfully **delivered 653 metric tons of medical supplies**, valued at **USD 9.2 million**, to **183 health facilities**



WFP **provided integrated supply chain solutions** to the Ministry of Health, **from procurement to distribution of medical supplies.**

Upon the government's request, WFP continued to support Liberia in strengthening its healthcare system through the management of the National Central Medical Store (CMS) and the nationwide distribution of essential medical supplies. With funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Global Fund, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP ensured the availability of critical medicines and medical items to the most remote regions. In 2024, WFP successfully delivered 653 metric tons of medical supplies, valued at USD 9.2 million, to 183 health facilities, including county depots, hospitals, and clinics. Post-distribution monitoring results showed a 100 percent user satisfaction with services provided by WFP.

For the first time in the history of Liberia's health sector, WFP completed all four annual distribution cycles, overcoming challenges such as poor road conditions and logistical constraints. These deliveries ensured the uninterrupted availability of life-saving medicines in hard-to-reach areas, reinforcing WFP's commitment to equitable healthcare access.

WFP played a pivotal role in supporting 10 national health programmes, including the National Aids Control Programme, National Malaria Control Programme, and others. The CMS maintained an average stock value of USD 20 million and served as the backbone of Liberia's health supply chain. By utilizing advanced digital tools, WFP enhanced transparency and operational efficiency, providing real-time visibility of stock levels and distribution timelines, which significantly reduced distribution cycle times and improved decision-making.

Capacity-strengthening was central to WFP's approach, fostering national expertise and establishing the groundwork for sustainable healthcare delivery. Training sessions were conducted for warehouse staff, data officers, and Ministry of Health personnel to strengthen inventory control and supply chain management practices. These sessions focused on temperature-sensitive logistics and inventory tracking procedures, equipping participants with essential skills. WFP tailored programme development to meet the specific needs of government entities, ensuring the relevance and applicability of training. Collaborative frameworks with government bodies facilitated knowledge exchange and enhanced the impact of health programs for sustainable solutions.

WFP provided integrated supply chain solutions, addressing the entire lifecycle of medical supplies, from procurement to distribution. Training programs leveraged data-driven decision-making to enable participants to allocate resources more effectively and efficiently. Long-term partnerships with government entities remained a priority, offering ongoing support to promote continuous improvement. Cross-sectoral collaboration introduced expertise from logistics, technology, and human resources, leading to innovative solutions that strengthened healthcare systems.

WFP established robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, enabling government bodies to assess the effectiveness of healthcare programs and ensure accountability. Additionally, WFP advocated for policy support by sharing best practices and lessons learned to help shape evidence-based health policies aligned with sustainable development goals.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WFP completed a joint inventory of the CMS, reinforcing confidence in the integrity of Liberia's health supply chain. This exercise ensured that medical supplies were accurately tracked at every

stage of the distribution process. Support was further enhanced through missions from WFP headquarters, which provided technical assistance and training to CMS staff.

Looking forward, WFP remains committed to supporting Liberia in achieving a resilient and self-sufficient healthcare system. By embedding efficient supply chain practices, leveraging digital innovations, and building local expertise, WFP is helping to ensure the consistent availability of essential health supplies, paving the way for a healthier and more self-reliant future for Liberia.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Liberia, significant gender disparities persist, with women facing limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities compared to men. Women are underrepresented in political decision-making, holding only 11 percent of parliamentary seats as of February 2024, and are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence, with 60 percent experiencing physical violence and 9 percent sexual violence. Cultural practices like pre-arranged marriages and female genital mutilation further marginalize women, while they also bear the brunt of unpaid care work. Liberia's Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.656 in 2022, ranking 161 out of 191 countries, underscores the ongoing challenges in achieving gender equality.

The Government of Liberia has taken steps to address gender inequality by strengthening legal frameworks to support women, though gaps remain due to the influence of customary laws. Efforts include promoting education and healthcare for women and girls, expanding economic opportunities through access to credit, land, and markets, and addressing gender-based violence through prevention and legal measures. Additionally, the country is working to promote gender equality across all sectors, including politics, education, and the economy, as a vital component of sustainable development. These measures aim to empower women and close existing gender disparities. However, significant barriers remain.

In 2024, WFP and its partners advanced gender equality through education by improving girls' retention rates in schools, which rose from 87 percent in 2023 to 94 percent in 2024 using WFP's Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) and take-home rations. By providing take-home rations, WFP helped to reduce the financial burden on vulnerable families, particularly for girls, ensuring that they continued their education without interruption.

Economic opportunities for women were expanded through WFP's livelihoods programmes, which supported women-led cooperatives and smallholder farmers, tripling the number of women-led cooperatives supplying food for school meals and promoting financial independence.

Empowerment was fostered through community feedback mechanisms, gender-responsive programming, and initiatives like the 16 Days of Activism campaign, which raised awareness on gender-based violence and engaged students in advocating for gender equality. WFP's zero-tolerance approach to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) ensured that beneficiaries have access to safe and accessible reporting channels. WFP included SEA provisions in all field-level agreements with cooperating partners (CPs), ensuring they were well-informed about their responsibilities. Sensitization of CPs and WFP staff was conducted during CP meetings and staff meetings, as well as at distribution sites to ensure comprehensive awareness.

Healthcare and well-being were prioritized by providing integrated supply chain solutions to the Ministry of Health in addressing the entire lifecycle of medical supplies, from procurement to distribution. These deliveries ensured the uninterrupted availability of life-saving medicines in hard-to-reach areas, collectively contributing to enhanced gender dynamics to build a more equitable society in Liberia.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In a country grappling with complex challenges such as food insecurity, gender-based violence (GBV), and limited access to essential services, WFP integrated protection in its operations ensuring beneficiary safety, dignity and respect, and meaningful access to food and nutrition assistance.

A key innovation was the rollout of the School CONNECT digital platform, enabling real-time data collection on enrolment, attendance, food supply, and stock levels. By facilitating direct communication among schools, WFP, and government teams, the platform addressed longstanding data management gaps, improved transparency, and ensured swift responses to operational challenges. This system played a critical role in school feeding operations, allowing timely interventions that enhanced programme accountability and efficiency.

To complement its internal monitoring efforts, WFP engaged a third-party monitoring (TPM) team to independently oversee programme implementation. The TPM team provided additional oversight for both the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) and resilience-building activities. Regular field visits to schools and communities verified food distribution processes, monitored meal quality, and assessed progress in resilience-building interventions such as climate-smart agriculture and community asset creation. Their findings were instrumental in identifying operational gaps, ensuring compliance with programme standards, and enhancing the overall effectiveness of WFP's activities.

WFP also integrated robust community feedback mechanisms (CFM) into its activities, ensuring that beneficiaries had a voice in programme delivery and decision-making. Beneficiaries across all WFP interventions had access to toll-free numbers 2121 (Orange) and 2323 (Lonestar) to submit complaints and feedback. These numbers were widely publicized and accessible to all beneficiaries, ensuring inclusivity and transparency. In line with the 2024 target, 84,100 beneficiaries (41,000 females and 43,100 males) accessed different channels to report issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse, surpassing the 2024 target of 84,000.

Through these feedback channels, WFP received a total of 953 complaints and feedback submissions in 2024, with a notable gender distribution among the callers: 398 were females and 555 were males. The feedback included various categories, reflecting the diverse concerns of beneficiaries. The main types of feedback included access issues, assistance requests, cash transactions, data amendments, entitlement quality, entitlement reclaim, general feedback, fraud, incidents, information requests, and SIM card issues. All complaints were escalated to outcome managers and the WFP Country Director, and each case was resolved to close the feedback loop satisfactorily. Post-distribution monitoring results showed that 100 percent of beneficiaries reported no safety concerns while receiving WFP assistance. Beneficiaries reported unhindered access to WFP assistance (89 percent) and being treated with respect (87 percent).

The HGSFP engaged key stakeholders, including students, teachers, and parents through several feedback mechanisms. WFP worked with Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and school administrators to improve programme ownership and encourage active participation. Students' voices were also incorporated, with many sharing their thoughts on the meals provided and how school feeding impacted their daily lives. These insights not only shaped programme adjustments but also reinforced the importance of community-centered solutions in enhancing education and nutrition outcomes.

Additionally, monthly Consolidated School Meal (CSM) reports were produced to provide a comprehensive assessment of operational effectiveness and community feedback. These reports highlighted successes, challenges, and areas for improvement, ensuring that lessons learned were incorporated into subsequent planning cycles.

Capacity strengthening remained a central focus of WFP's accountability efforts. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP conducted training sessions for school administrators, local authorities, and smallholder farmer cooperatives on best practices in accountability, rights-based approaches, and safeguarding principles. By equipping stakeholders with the tools and knowledge needed to uphold high standards, WFP fostered a culture of transparency and respect throughout its operations.

Finally, the School Feeding Review Workshop, conducted in partnership with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture, provided a valuable platform to assess the performance of the HGSFP. The workshop brought together teachers, farmers, students, and parents to identify gaps and proffer solutions. This participatory process enhanced programme alignment with community needs and strengthened stakeholder ownership.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Liberia faces significant environmental challenges impacting food security and nutrition, including low agricultural productivity, poor agricultural practices, poor natural resource and water management practices, climate change, and extreme weather events including floods that affected 50,000 communities of which over 26,000 were displaced.

The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) contributed to environmental sustainability through the promotion of energy-efficient stoves in supported schools. Eco-stoves were introduced in 15 schools, in partnership with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). These stoves reduced fuel consumption by up to 60 percent, contributing to reducing deforestation, enhancing meal quality, improving cooking efficiency, and cooks' health. The programme is planned to be expanded to an additional 167 schools by 2025.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Liberia Country Office has undertaken several environmental initiatives to improve the sustainability of its in-house operations, aligning with the organization's Environmental Management System (EMS) launched in July 2023. These efforts span energy efficiency, waste management, water conservation, sustainable procurement, and awareness-raising activities.

In the area of energy conservation, the office transitioned to LED lighting at its Monrovia location, reducing light-related energy consumption by 50 percent. Additionally, solar lights were installed to provide nighttime perimeter lighting at the Freeport of Monrovia logistics base, and the solar-powered CCTV system was reconfigured. These measures will eliminate the need for generators at the facility during nighttime. The office also applied for funding under the Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP) to expand solar power provision at the Saclepea Field Office, where the current system only supports server room equipment. The pre-design assessment continued until the end of the year. Upon completion, the project is anticipated to significantly reduce WFP's carbon footprint and contribute to long-term energy cost savings.

With regards to waste management, a comprehensive waste segregation system was introduced, using dedicated bins for specific waste types such as oil, fuel, and plastics. Designated storage points were established for e-waste and food waste, while a medical waste disposal system is under development. These steps ensured responsible waste management, including the disposal of hazardous materials like used engine oil and contaminated fuel.

Furthermore, WFP generated miscellaneous income from the sustainable recycling of 32.9 mt of scrap metal, 1,250 litres of hazardous liquids, and 2,311 pieces of other assorted items. In collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the national regulatory authority for the environment, WFP obtained a list of entities certified by the EPA to carry out the sustainable disposal of the waste generated by WFP operations. These certified entities were then invited to submit offers to WFP, including both financial and technical components, for the environmentally sustainable disposal of the waste. An evaluation committee reviewed the offers and made recommendations. Following the country director's approval, the quantification and valuation of each waste category were carried out, leading to payment to WFP and the handover of the waste to the selected entity for environmentally sustainable recycling.

Additionally, WFP implemented a gradual transition to inverter-type air conditioners for all purchases to reduce carbon emissions and achieve energy savings. Energy efficiency was promoted through awareness campaigns encouraging staff to use air conditioning responsibly. The aim was to foster a culture of environmental sustainability.

WFP Liberia office explored measures such as installing water meters or temporizers in bathrooms to further reduce water consumption. The implementation of these measure in 2025 will depend on the availability of funds. Similarly in

2025, the office will integrate environmental considerations into its procurement processes, such as including sustainability criteria in Statements of Work (SOW) and technical evaluations for tenders.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In 2024, WFP continued to prioritize nutrition-sensitive interventions under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026, with a focus on delivering quality nutrition programmes and addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. These efforts aligned with WFP's goal to integrate nutrition into all aspects of its programming, particularly in the face of ongoing food insecurity and the impacts of climate change.

Through the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), school children received daily nutritious hot meals from locally sourced ingredients like vegetables, cowpeas, gari, and red palm oil, which diversified the food basket. WFP organized nutrition awareness sessions for school cooks and school management committee members, emphasizing, food hygiene, balanced diets and dietary diversity. By equipping schools with nutrition-focused tools and training, WFP enhanced nutrition knowledge among teachers, students, and cooks, fostering healthier practices and better learning outcomes.

Additionally, nutrition-sensitive messaging was integrated into crisis response activities, educating beneficiaries on proper food storage, safe handling, and the importance of a varied diet. These efforts collectively improved dietary diversity, supported local agriculture, and addressed both immediate and long-term food security challenges. Cash-based transfers (CBT) improved the purchasing power of vulnerable families, enabling them to access diverse and affordable food options.

Moreover, WFP implemented Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes to enhance economic resilience and dietary diversity. These initiatives provided income-generating opportunities, particularly for women farmers, enabling households to purchase more diverse and nutritious foods.

Partnerships

WFP's activities in Liberia were designed to complement and align with the efforts of the Government of Liberia, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and other development and humanitarian partners. This alignment ensured a cohesive approach to addressing national priorities, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

WFP's interventions were tailored to support Liberia's national development agenda, ensuring that its programmes directly contributed to government priorities such as food security, agricultural development, education, health, and gender equality. WFP ensured its activities aligned with the SDGs and the UNSDCF, creating synergy with national and international development goals.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of resilience-building activities. Technical expertise and resources were provided to support the development and implementation of Liberia's National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP). This complemented the government's efforts to enhance agricultural productivity, strengthen food security, and improve livelihoods for smallholder farmers. WFP's focus on reducing post-harvest losses aligned with the government's goal of improving food availability and resilience in Liberia's food systems.

The Ministry of Education was the key line ministry in the implementation of the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP). WFP's technical assistance, training, and logistical support for the HGSFP complemented the government's commitment to scaling up the programme. This included allocating funding through the Ministry of Agriculture as part of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program-funded project. This significant investment marked a pivotal shift toward greater government ownership and support for national-led initiatives. For the first time, a national budget allocation of USD 1 million was designated for school feeding in the 2025 financial year, setting the groundwork for a comprehensive national school feeding programme. Also, WFP's facilitation of a study tour to Benin aligned with the government's goal of learning from successful regional models to enhance Liberia's school feeding programme.

Partnership with the Ministry of Health contributed to the strengthening of health supply chain. WFP's role as the implementing partner for the Central Medical Store complemented the government's efforts to improve the national health supply chain. The distribution of 601 metric tons of medical supplies to 183 health facilities supported the Ministry of Health's goal of ensuring access to life-saving medicines in remote areas.

Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection for the implementation of gender equality initiatives, such as International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), aligned with the government's commitment to promoting gender equality and social protection.

WFP coordinated with the UNCT for joint field monitoring visits. WFP's participation in the United Nations interagency field monitoring visits and Government Ministries ensured alignment and effective implementation of programmes, avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing impact. Also, WFP's provision of technical expertise and resources in collaboration with the United Nations agencies' supported government-led initiatives, such as the NADP and the HGSFP, ensuring a unified approach to development. Joint efforts to promote gender equality complemented the government's efforts to ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities for women and girls, particularly in rural communities.

WFP's partnerships with key donors such as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Rauch Family Foundation, WFP USA, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Global Fund, and Japan ensured that resources were pooled to support government priorities and achieve shared goals.

Advocacy efforts, including securing the commitment of First Lady Kartumu Yarta Boakai to champion Liberia's school feeding programme, complemented the government's drive for national ownership and financing of development initiatives. Knowledge sharing in the form of study tours aligned with the government's goal of learning from successful regional models to enhance Liberia's school feeding programme.

Community engagement and capacity strengthening were core to WFP's coordination strategy. WFP's establishment and maintenance of partnerships with communities benefiting from its assistance ensured that programmes were community-driven and sustainable, aligning with the government's emphasis on local ownership and participation. WFP's efforts to strengthen national capacities in designing and implementing interventions complement the government's long-term growth strategies and development agenda.

Through these complementary and aligned efforts, WFP reinforced its position as the partner of choice to the Government of Liberia, contributing to national development priorities, enhancing food security, and improving access

to basic services and infrastructure. By working closely with the government, UNCT, and other partners, WFP ensured a coordinated and impactful approach to addressing Liberia's development challenges.

Focus on localization

The country office worked to enlarge its portfolio of local partners through regular mapping and capacity strengthening activities. This approach aimed to enable local partners to expand their operational achievements and impact. Through the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP), WFP collaborated with private sectors, including retailers, farmer cooperatives, and aggregators. These partnerships encouraged local partners to increase their business activities with WFP, leveraging the market opportunities created for them.

By localizing the food supply to schools, WFP significantly impacted communities. Farmers now supply more cassava to cooperatives due to increased demand. This localization has led to growth in cooperative businesses, injecting money into the local economy and boosting productivity. To enhance food quality and ensure adherence to WFP standards, cooperatives received training on Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) and the HGSFP. These capacity-strengthening activities empowered local partners to meet high standards and expand operational capabilities.

WFP partnered with two local NGOs to implement the Peace Building Fund and Governance programme. This partnership enhanced the ability of NGOs to implement high-quality activities with United Nations agencies. To ensure sustainability, WFP will maintain its partnership with local partners in 2025, utilizing a localization approach.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP chaired the United Nations Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness Working Group and actively represented the United Nations in Liberia at the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) Board of Directors meetings. This engagement ensured that the United Nations's strategic priorities aligned with national disaster management efforts.

WFP continued to partner with other agencies to implement joint programmes funded through various mechanisms, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNHSTF), the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Fund.

The country office remained engaged with international financial institutions and other development partners to support the priorities of the Government of Liberia.

Financial Overview

In 2024, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) requirements of USD 15.7 million were fully funded. Of the available directed multilateral contributions, 48 percent were carried over from the previous year, while the remaining 52 percent were newly confirmed funds. Flexible funding allowed WFP to continue its support to primary school students in government-owned schools through the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP).

Despite a substantial level of overall funding compared with WFP's needs, expenditures in 2024 represented only 44 percent of total available resources for the year. One critical reason for the low expenditures seen in 2024 was that almost 23 percent of contributions received in 2024 were confirmed during the last quarter.

The low expenditure rate was also attributed to operational obstacles, such as the inaccessibility of project sites in the country's northern, southeast, and western counties during the eight month rainy season which impacted the activities of the cooperatives to aggregate and supply locally produced commodities from smallholder farmers to the schools.

For strategic outcome 1, the year concluded with 134 percent funding. Nevertheless, the speed of implementation was affected by the considerable efforts required to engage farmer cooperatives participating in the HGSFP and enhance their ability to supply locally sourced commodities to the designated schools. The seasonality of production and poor conditions of the roads during the lean and rainy seasons also contributed to the low expenditure, resulting in a constrained supply capacity for the cooperatives.

Furthermore, the implementation of Phase 2 of the resilience and livelihood activity associated with strategic outcome 1 was delayed due to several reasons. Firstly, WFP aimed to localize cooperating partners to strengthen local capacity and optimize funding, however local partners did not meet WFP standards resulting in extended negotiations with BRAC, an international partner. Secondly, Liberia's prolonged rainy season posed significant accessibility challenges in conducting assessments, and delaying fieldwork, site preparation, and construction activities, highlighting the importance of incorporating flexibility into project planning. Thirdly, based on lessons from Phase I of the programme and the start of Phase 2, WFP further refined its approach through a comprehensive assessment to identify good practices and challenges. Fourthly, WFP waited for the launch of the government's new National Development Plan (NDP) to ensure alignment of Phase 2 of the project's implementation with the priorities set forth in the Agriculture, Road, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation and Tourism (ARREST) Agenda for Inclusive Development.

Moreover, contracting retailers to support the value voucher redemption in a timely manner in rural locations where the smallholder farmers resided also impacted the expenditure in 2024. This resulted in a reduced 2024 implementation period, and the carrying over of pending expenditures into 2025.

The funding allocated to strategic outcome 2 represented 128 percent. Over the course of the year, 70 percent of resources were utilized, leaving a remaining balance of approximately USD 1.17 million from the 2020 government contribution earmarked for the COVID-19 response. WFP has received a request to reimburse this amount to the government. It is important to emphasize that this USD 1.17 million represents 37 percent of the total available resources of USD 3.3 million for 2024, meaning only USD 2 million was available for implementation. Additionally, it should be noted that WFP successfully provided immediate emergency assistance to the population affected by the floods, utilizing internal advance financing to facilitate this support.





Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 49 percent, with 9 percent of expenditure going towards capacity-strengthening activities. The low expenditure level was due to the government's decision to postpone the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey given the presidential process. This was one of the two activities covered by the contribution received from donors for strategic outcome 3. This activity will be undertaken in 2025.

Strategic outcome 4 appeared to be 158 percent funded. However, available resources included multi-year funds. The 49 percent expenditure level compared to the total funding plan was due to multiple factors, given that the resources were planned to cover 2 years. Also, including the transition period for the implementation of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) project, an average of six to nine months to recruit all the staff was required for the project. The full implementation of the National Central Medical Store (CMS) facility upgrade regarding critical electrical works has not been completed and will be done in 2025. However, WFP through its Health Supply Chain unit was able to achieve four distribution rounds of medical items for the first time in Liberia, marking a significant and effective support to the Ministry of Health.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	8,541,488	6,075,117	11,316,694	4,904,569
SO01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	6,048,988	5,383,218	8,126,150	3,495,219
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)	6,048,988	5,383,218	8,126,150	3,495,219
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	2,492,500	691,900	3,190,544	1,409,350
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	2,492,500	691,900	3,190,544	1,409,350
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	373,863	209,485	184,491	16,228
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	373,863	209,485	184,491	16,228

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	373,863	209,485	184,491	16,228
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,980,878	3,579,822	6,293,792	3,077,639
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	3,980,878	3,579,822	6,293,792	3,077,639
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	3,980,878	3,579,822	6,293,792	3,077,639
Non-SDG Target	0	0	222,714	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	12,896,229	9,864,424	18,017,691	7,998,436
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,106,650	1,889,659	2,360,838	1,185,152
Total Direct Costs	15,002,879	11,754,083	20,378,530	9,183,588
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	674,161	486,752	440,881	440,881

Grand Total				
	15,677,040	12,240,835	20,819,411	9,624,469

Data Notes

Overview

Country office story

WFP survey

Strategic outcome 01

WFP survey

Strategic outcome 02

National Disaster Management Agency and WFP joint rapid assessment of 2024 floods report

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Data on gender indicators were not collected due to staffing gap. However, they will be collected in 2025.

Partnerships

WFP survey

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	62,202	48,105	77%
	female	75,623	52,803	70%
	total	137,825	100,908	73%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	900	358	40%
	female	3,000	896	30%
	total	3,900	1,254	32%
24-59 months	male	2,100	10,349	493%
	female	5,100	9,322	183%
	total	7,200	19,671	273%
5-11 years	male	23,662	15,147	64%
	female	25,524	17,166	67%
	total	49,186	32,313	66%
12-17 years	male	27,355	17,782	65%
	female	30,294	20,483	68%
	total	57,649	38,265	66%
18-59 years	male	5,185	3,754	72%
	female	8,705	4,221	48%
	total	13,890	7,975	57%
60+ years	male	3,000	715	24%
	female	3,000	715	24%
	total	6,000	1,430	24%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	137,825	100,908	73%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	15,000	100	0%
School based programmes	55,000	82,923	150%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	43,825	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	30,000	17,885	59%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	29	0	0%
Rice	964	0	0%
Split Peas	252	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	90	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
Rice	480	0	0%
Split Peas	72	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	30	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,439,000	383,595	16%
Commodity Voucher	0	2,384,819	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,368,000	634,680	46%
Value Voucher	0	367,501	-

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)					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals including take-home rations for adolescent girls linked to local purchase in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements, support school attendance and retention and improve gender parity					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	Students (primary schools)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	21,895 21,930 43,825	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	19,600 20,400 40,000	41,213 40,142 81,355
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	10,050 4,950 15,000	11,864 8,421 20,285
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	10,050 4,950 15,000	80 20 100
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,217	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	118	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,439,000	383,594
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		2,384,817
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,200,000	6,000
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	7,200,000	8,668,461
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	4,500,000	1,228,800
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7,200,000	

Other Output

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)

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: School children and their communities receive communication and trainings on small-scale agriculture in order to increase their awareness and knowledge on the agricultural value chain

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual Individual	15,000 80,000	4,000 70,264
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	19	19
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	53	28
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	1,000	990

CSP Output 04: Smallholder farmers – equitably women and men – and their communities benefit from improved capacities and restored productive assets in order to sustainably improve their productivity, resilience and access to local markets including through home-grown school feeding

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	1 1	0 1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	864	1,152

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	50	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	6 6	6 6
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$ US\$	30,000 30,000	0 27,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	2	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	112

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: Children attending school receive timely and adequate nutritious meals including take-home rations for adolescent girls linked to local purchase in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements, support school attendance and retention and improve gender parity

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,000	20,000
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school school	289 285	288 154
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	4,100	4,084
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	95
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)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	19	18
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	70,000	70,264

N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	288	288
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	3,000	3,000

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Counterparts - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Households with Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	≥50	52.9	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	≥61.7	45.4	40.8	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	≥58.2	49.3	39.7	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	30.8	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	>31.3	≥31.3	37.1	43.2	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	≥34.6	33.8	40.9	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	16.3	26.1	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	17.5	16	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	16.9	19.5	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	49.2	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	≥65.6	44.4	56.2	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	≥61.5	46.9	51.8	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	32.5	39.8	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	>30.5	≥30.5	38	33.1	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	≥34.6	35.1	35.4	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	18.3	17	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	17.6	10.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	18	12.8	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	37.5	28.4	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	≥39.8	37	27.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	≥36.3	37.3	27.6	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	37.5	64.8	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	≥55.5	32.4	56.2	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	≥58.2	35.1	59.1	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	25	6.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	30.6	16.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	27.6	13.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Houhseolds with Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.24	≤6.24	≤6.24	13.5	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	4.27	≤4.27	≤4.27	14.47	8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.86	≤4.86	≤4.86	13.96	8.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.6	>55.6	≥55.6	58.3	25	WFP survey
	Male	72.7	>72.7	≥72.7	55.6	25.4	WFP survey
	Overall	67.6	>67.6	≥67.6	57	25.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	>22.2	≥22.2	18.3	25	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	>16.4	≥16.4	22.2	26.6	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	>18.1	≥18.1	20.2	26.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	23.3	50	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	22.2	47.9	WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	<14.3	<14.3	22.8	48.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	>20	≥5	13	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	≥5	12	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	≥5	13	4	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.69	≥98.69	≥98.69	94	87.5	WFP survey
	Male	96.63	≥96.63	≥96.63	93	90.6	WFP survey
	Overall	97.58	≥97.58	≥97.58	93	89.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	85.43	≥90	≥90	93		Secondary data
	Male	83.84	≥90	≥90	92		Secondary data
	Overall	84.6	≥90	≥90	92		Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.5	≥37.5	≥37.5	52.9		WFP survey
	Male	40.8	≥40.8	≥40.8	45.4		WFP survey
	Overall	39.7	≥39.7	≥39.7	49.3		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.4	≥36.4	≥36.4	30.8		WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≥43.2	≥43.2	37.1		WFP survey
	Overall	40.9	≥40.9	≥40.9	33.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.1	<26.1	<26.1	16.3		WFP survey
	Male	16	<16	<16	17.5		WFP survey
	Overall	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	16.9		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥43.2	≥43.2	49.2		WFP survey
	Male	56.2	≥56.2	≥56.2	44.4		WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≥51.8	≥51.8	46.9		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.8	≥39.8	≥39.8	32.5	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	≥33.1	≥33.1	38	WFP survey
	Overall	35.4	≥35.4	≥35.4	35.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	<17	<17	18.3	WFP survey
	Male	10.7	<10.7	<10.7	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.4	≥28.4	≥28.4	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	27.2	≥27.2	≥27.2	37	WFP survey
	Overall	27.7	≥27.7	≥27.7	37.3	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	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	56.2	≥56.2	≥56.2	32.4	WFP survey
	Overall	59.1	≥59.1	≥59.1	35.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.8	<6.8	<6.8	32.4	WFP survey
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	30.6	WFP survey
	Overall	13.2	<13.2	<13.2	27.6	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Liberia - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	700	>2,500	>1,000	1,289.91	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	700	>2,500	>1,000	1,289.91	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data

Target Group: Smallholder farmer - **Location:** Liberia - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥4,000,000	≥3,500,000	3,544,542.1 8	869,354.78	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	>4,000,000	>3,500,000	3,544,542.1 8	869,354.78	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data

Target Group: Smallholders Farmers - **Location:** Liberia - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	≤8	<12	43.5	11.36	WFP survey
	Male	10	≤7.5	<10	29.2	9.46	WFP survey
	Overall	9.31	≤7	<9.31	36	10.11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤6	<15	25	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤5	<12	9.3	12.42	WFP survey
	Overall	10.08	≤5	<10.08	17.5	12.45	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	≤10.5	<18	18.3	19.31	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤10	<16	22.2	14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	14.76	≤10	<14.76	20.2	15.95	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>75.5	>55	27.5	56.81	WFP survey
	Male	62	>77.5	>62	25	63.9	WFP survey
	Overall	65.83	>78	>65.83	26.3	61.47	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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	18,000	10,726
			Male	12,000	7,159
			Total	30,000	17,885
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	587	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,368,000	634,681
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		367,500
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	3,600,000	3,204,750

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	5,000	0
CSP Output 08: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	50	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	25	12
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive adequate, gender responsive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in order to improve nutrition-related practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	4,000	4,000

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Counterparts - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.24	<6.24	<5.24	11.3	10.9	WFP survey
	Male	4.27	<4.27	<3.27	11.92	9.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.86	<4.86	<3.86	11.51	10.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.3	>83.3	>83.3	63.9	20.89	WFP survey
	Male	91.9	>91.9	>91.9	64.2	14.42	WFP survey
	Overall	81.5	>81.5	>81.5	64	64.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.6	>12.6	<20.3	21.8	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	>6.2	<19.2	22.2	20.83	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	<19.6	21.9	66.66	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	<4.2	<4.2	14.3	18.18	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	13.6	16.49	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	14.1	65.31	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	39.8	65.6	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥61.7	>62	35.9	57.7	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	≥58.2	>58.2	38	60.3	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	<36.5	49.9	34.4	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	<31.3	<31.8	57.5	42.3	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<33.6	53.5	39.7	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	10.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	6.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	8.5	0	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	>52	56.8	83.3	WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>66	59.2	85.1	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	>62	57.9	84.5	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	<43	37.9	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	<30.5	<38	37.4	14.9	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<40	37.7	15.5	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	5.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	3.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	4.4	0	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	>34.9	78.8	89.6	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	>41.8	86	95	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>37	82.2	93.3	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	<61.8	16.1	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	<55.5	<55.5	12.1	5	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	<58.2	<57.9	14.2	6.7	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	5.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1.9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	3.6	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	<12	<12	18.1	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	19.5	9.5	WFP survey
	Overall	9.31	<9.31	<9.31	18.6	10.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<15	18.3	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	<12	<12	18.6	12.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10.08	<10.08	<10.08	18.4	12.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	<18	<18	16	19.3	WFP survey
	Male	16	<16	<16	13.6	14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	14.76	<14.76	<14.76	15.2	16	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>55	>55	47.6	56.8	WFP survey
	Male	62	>62	>62	48.2	63.9	WFP survey
	Overall	65.83	>65.83	>65.83	47.8	61.5	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
Other Output					
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					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 09: Populations affected by natural disasters benefit from improved disaster management and response mechanisms in order to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the Government, WFP and partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	US\$	10,000	0

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Institution - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥1	1		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 12: 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)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	3,000	653.35	
H.9: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.9.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	0	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Partners - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	60	=100	>90	100		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=99.5	=100	65.86		WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=99.5	=99.5	34.04		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=99	=99	99.9		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	>98	>98	57.19		WFP survey
	Male	97	>97	>97	29.85		WFP survey
	Overall	97.3	>98	>98	87.04		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	>99	>97	57.34		WFP survey
	Male	90	>99	>95	31.31		WFP survey
	Overall	97	>99	>98	88.65		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	39,000	>90,660	>40,950	41,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41,000	>84,340	>43,050	43,100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80,000	>175,000	>84,000	84,100		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households. - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3.7	>80	>80	39.86		WFP survey
	Male	0.8	>80	>80	33.23		WFP survey
	Overall	2	>80	>80	73.09		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All WFP beneficiaries - Location: Liberia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=60	40		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/ Mamadou Jallow

Children having school meals at Martha Tubman public school in Salala, Bong County, Liberia.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Mary Njoroge

mary.njoroge@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

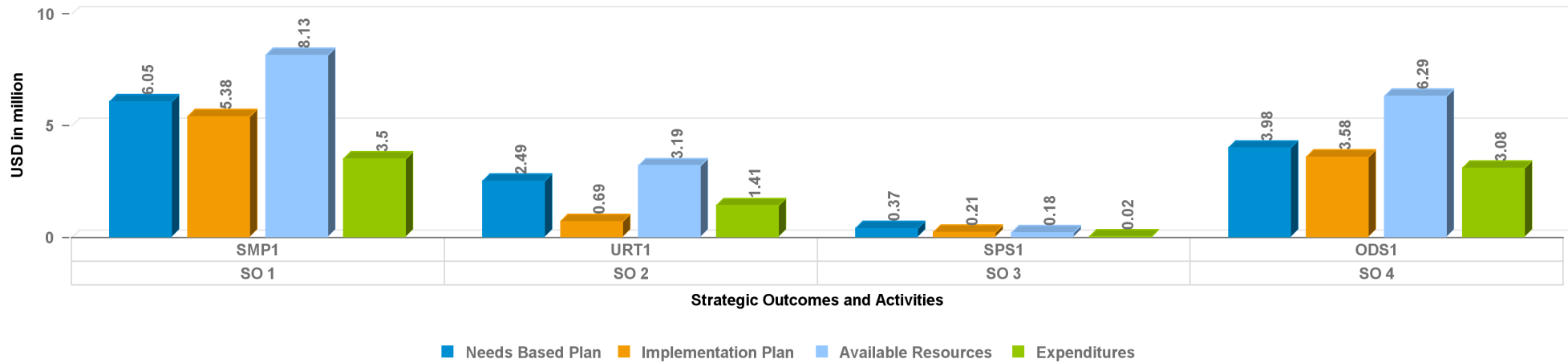
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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)
SO 2	URT1	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	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	Non Activity Specific			0	
	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	2,492,501	691,900	3,190,544	1,409,350
	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	6,048,988	5,383,218	8,126,150	3,495,219
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,541,488	6,075,117	11,316,694	4,904,569
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	3,980,878	3,579,822	6,293,792	3,077,639
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,980,878	3,579,822	6,293,792	3,077,639

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

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	373,863	209,485	184,491	16,228
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			373,863	209,485	184,491	16,228
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	222,714	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	222,714	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,896,229	9,864,424	18,017,691	7,998,436
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,106,650	1,889,659	2,360,838	1,185,152
Total Direct Costs			15,002,879	11,754,083	20,378,530	9,183,588
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			674,161	486,752	440,881	440,881
Grand Total			15,677,040	12,240,835	20,819,411	9,624,469



Michael Hemling
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

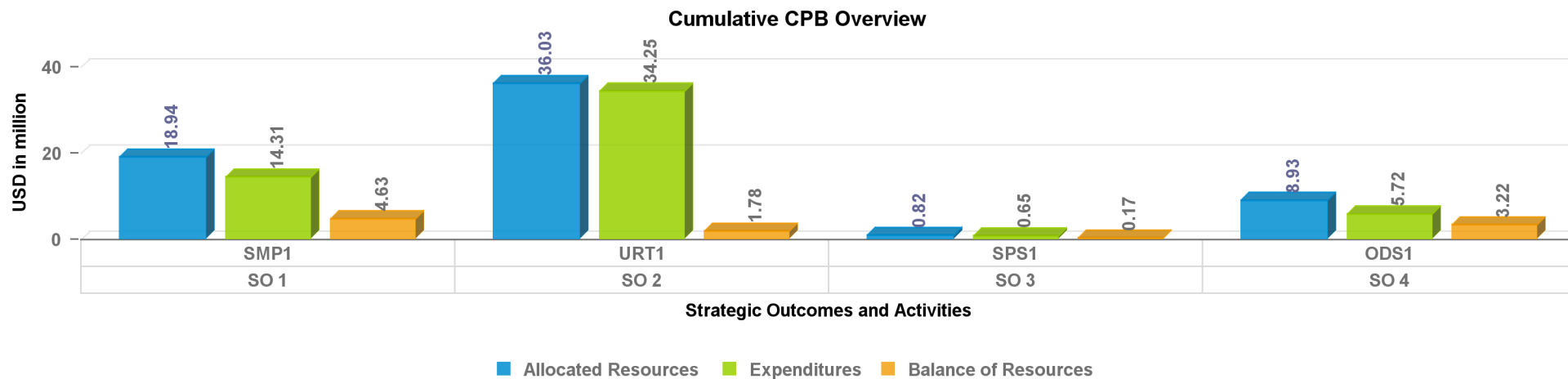
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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)
SO 2	URT1	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	50,221,158	34,601,095	1,430,882	36,031,977	34,250,783	1,781,194
	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)	40,005,539	18,944,023	0	18,944,023	14,313,092	4,630,931
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			90,226,697	53,545,117	1,430,882	54,975,999	48,563,875	6,412,124

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

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	2,613,573	818,265	0	818,265	650,002	168,263
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,613,573	818,265	0	818,265	650,002	168,263
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	11,739,847	8,932,601	0	8,932,601	5,716,447	3,216,154
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			11,739,847	8,932,601	0	8,932,601	5,716,447	3,216,154
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	222,714	0	222,714	0	222,714
Subtotal SDG Target			0	222,714	0	222,714	0	222,714
Total Direct Operational Cost			104,580,117	63,518,697	1,430,882	64,949,579	54,930,324	10,019,255
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,559,568	6,728,515	292,286	7,020,801	5,845,114	1,175,687
Total Direct Costs			115,139,685	70,247,212	1,723,168	71,970,380	60,775,438	11,194,942
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,626,155	2,983,160		2,983,160	2,983,160	0
Grand Total			121,765,840	73,230,372	1,723,168	74,953,540	63,758,598	11,194,942

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 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