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# **Liberia**

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2026

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# Overview

In 2025, Liberia continued to face structural socio-economic constraints that limited progress toward food security and nutrition gains. Heavy reliance on imported staples, limited formal employment opportunities, and recurring climatic stresses continued to reduce purchasing power, particularly in rural areas. Findings from the 2025 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS) showed that 21.5 percent of households were food insecure and 56.2 percent were marginally food secure, underscoring high vulnerability across the country. On average, households spent 69 percent of total expenditure on food, and nearly half consumed fewer than seven food groups, reflecting restricted diet diversity and limited access to nutritious foods. Malnutrition remained widespread, with stunting at 26.3 percent, GAM at 8.5 percent, and severe wasting at 3.0 percent, compounded by persistent sanitation challenges, particularly in rural areas where 57.9 percent of households practiced open defecation.

Against this backdrop, WFP supported the Government of Liberia in advancing food security, education, and livelihood outcomes. In 2025, WFP assisted 91,128 people, including 52 percent women and 48 percent men, with an estimated 25 persons with disabilities participating across programme activities. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) remained the cornerstone of WFP's support, providing daily hot meals to 78,728 schoolchildren across targeted counties. The programme helped reduce short-term food gaps while supporting improved attendance and retention. To further support vulnerable families, WFP provided take-home entitlements through cash-based transfers, helping households meet essential food needs during the school year. In line with the home-grown model, the programme also served as a reliable institutional market for more than 5,000 smallholder farmers, enabling them to supply locally produced commodities to schools and strengthening linkages between local production and school feeding systems.

Through the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) and asset-creation and livelihood interventions, WFP strengthened domestic food systems by supporting smallholder farmers to improve productivity, post-harvest handling, and market participation. WFP assisted 2,900 farmers with production planning, aggregation, and improved post-harvest management, while rehabilitating farmland, enhancing community productive assets, and promoting climate-smart agriculture. Farmers and community groups also benefited from business skills training to strengthen cooperative governance and improve income-generation potential. Agribusiness centers and storage facilities were constructed and equipped to support processing and safe storage, reducing post-harvest losses and improving the consistency and quality of locally produced commodities. Together, these interventions reinforced value chains, expanded smallholder access to markets, and strengthened resilience within rural economies.

WFP also supported community efforts to foster social cohesion and conflict-sensitive land management in areas affected by land disputes and concession pressures. Working with national authorities and UN partners, communities received support to strengthen dialogue mechanisms, improve natural resource governance, and promote equitable access to productive assets. These peacebuilding-oriented initiatives contributed to more stable and predictable environments for agricultural production and community livelihoods, particularly for women and young farmers facing persistent barriers to land and resources.

In the health sector, WFP maintained its long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Health to strengthen national medical logistics and ensure uninterrupted availability of essential health commodities. WFP continued to manage the Central Medical Store (CMS) and supported distribution to a nationwide network of more than 700 health facilities, including 13 county depots and 36 hospitals. In 2025, WFP facilitated the movement of 2,291 cubic metres of medical supplies were transported to 179 health facilities and helped sustain regular quarterly distribution cycles for the second consecutive year, contributing to more predictable supply flows and continuity of national disease programmes. Expanded use of digital systems such as mSupply further enhanced visibility and traceability of health commodities, reinforcing national capacity to operate an efficient, reliable, and equitable public health supply chain.

Across all interventions, WFP placed strong emphasis on gender equality, protection, and inclusion. Programme design and implementation prioritized equitable participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, reflecting WFP's commitment to do-no-harm and safe access to assistance. WFP's interventions contributed to national progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 4, 5, and 17, supporting zero hunger, improved education, gender equality, and strengthened partnerships for national development. WFP also provided technical support to policy processes, including implementation of the National Post-Harvest Loss Strategy and the National Agriculture Development Plan, reinforcing long-term national efforts to strengthen food systems, improve nutrition outcomes, and build resilience to future shocks.

# 91,128

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



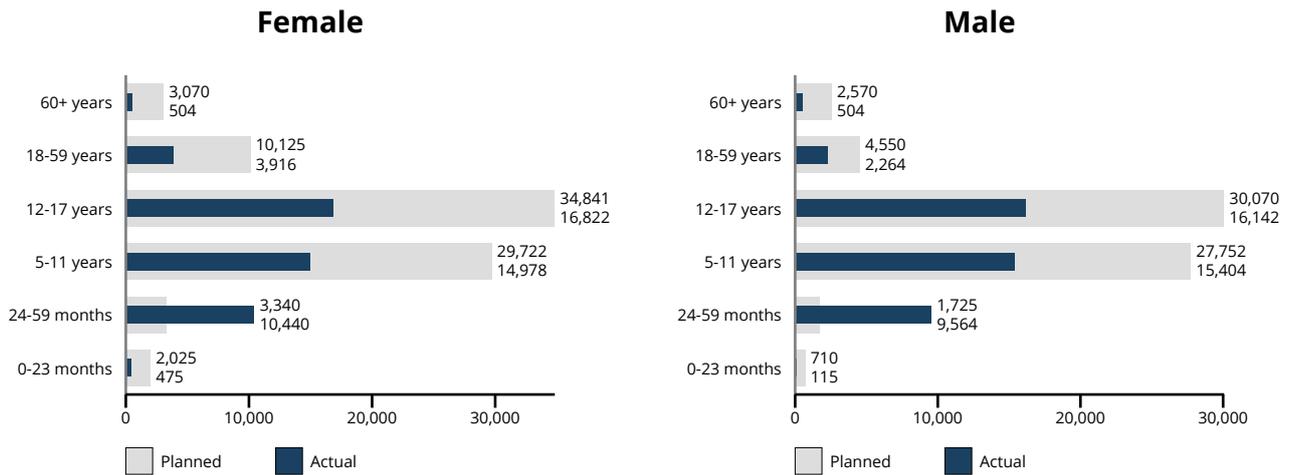
52% female



48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 25 (60% Female, 40% Male)

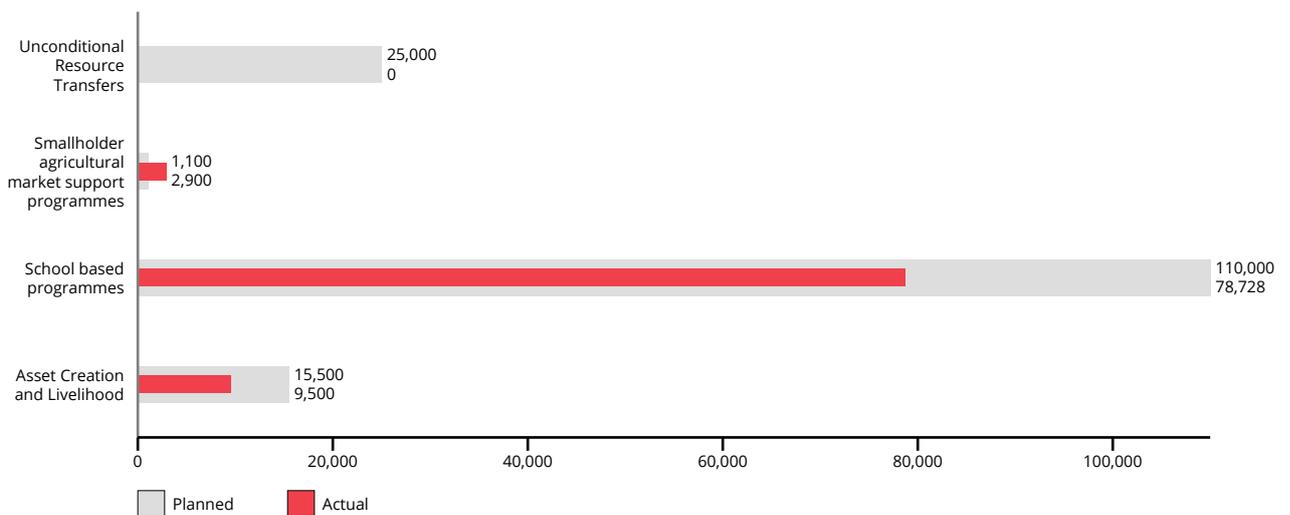
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



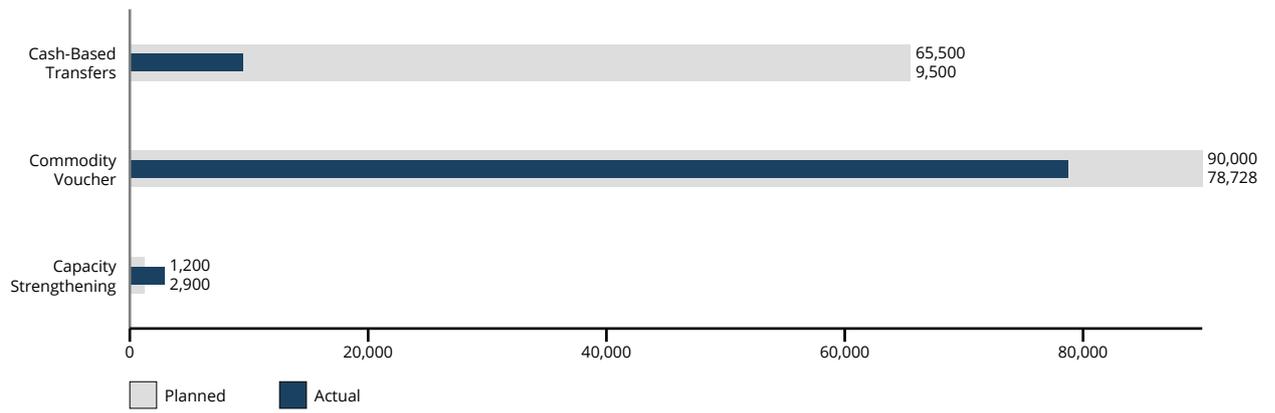
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



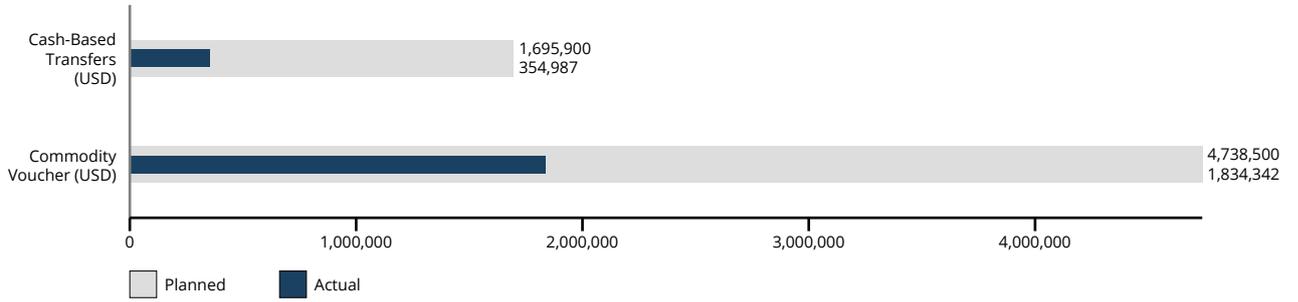
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



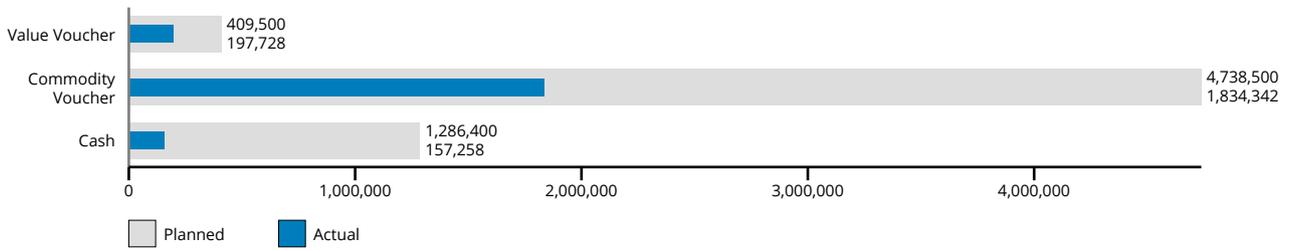
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



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



# Operational context



In 2025, Liberia continued to face structural socio-economic constraints that limited progress toward food security and nutrition gains. Heavy dependence on imported staples, limited formal employment, and recurrent climatic disruptions further eroded household purchasing power, particularly in rural areas. Findings from the 2025 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey confirmed that 21.5-percent of households were food insecure and an additional 56.2 percent were marginally food secure. Households allocated 69-percent of their expenditure to food, and nearly half consumed fewer than seven food groups, underscoring restricted diet diversity. Malnutrition remained widespread, with stunting at 26.3 percent and global acute malnutrition at 8.5-percent. Sanitation deficits were particularly severe in rural areas, where 57.9-percent of households practiced open defecation, contributing to repeated illness and heightened nutrition vulnerability among young children. Geographic disparities persisted, with clusters of elevated vulnerability in counties with weak market access and limited basic services.

WFP's assistance during the year focused on populations facing the greatest barriers to food access and human capital development. These included food-insecure school-age children requiring predictable daily meals to stabilize attendance and retention; smallholder farmers and farmer groups needing improved post-harvest handling, business skills and market integration to connect local production with institutional demand; and rural communities in high-vulnerability areas where rehabilitated farmland, basic value-chain infrastructure, and climate-smart practices serve as foundations for food-system resilience. WFP also supported The Government with the Management of central medical store and distribution of essential medicines across all 15 counties.

Several developments shaped programme implementation during the year. Liberia remains heavily dependent on external donor financing to sustain social and development programmes across education, agriculture, and public health. In 2025, the country experienced significant funding reductions from multiple development partners, including the suspension of several USAID-funded projects by the United States, the Government of Liberia's second-largest development partner. These reductions collectively affected hundreds of millions of dollars in government development projects, with wide-ranging implications for service delivery and sectoral planning. The fiscal shock extended into the education sector, where the suspension of a USAID-supported school feeding programme implemented by cooperating partners created an immediate service gap for approximately 27,000 schoolchildren who were no longer receiving daily meals. These developments occurred alongside continued price pressures on key staples such as rice and pulses, which placed further strain on procurement planning and school-meal budgets. In response to the changing financing landscape, the Government re-prioritised school feeding and the national health supply chain

as essential safety-net systems, and formally requested WFP's technical support to help establish a nationally led home-grown school feeding model, anchored in a two-year transition plan toward Government management. At the same time, re-prioritisation and reductions in development spending across other sectors, amidst very limited fiscal space, reinforced the need to safeguard essential services for the most vulnerable.

Funding constraints significantly affected humanitarian readiness. WFP's crisis-response portfolio (Strategic Outcome 2) experienced a 100 percent funding shortfall, preventing the organisation from supporting crisis affected population including flood and Mpox victims. In low-resilience counties where household budgets are dominated by food expenditures, the absence of rapid assistance heightened the likelihood that temporary disruptions could evolve into protracted food-access constraints. WFP and Government counterparts sustained joint resource-mobilisation efforts throughout the year to rebuild emergency-response capacity while protecting priority activities.

Operational conditions also shaped implementation. Seasonal road inaccessibility and school-calendar timing required close coordination of county-level call-offs and dispatches to minimise last-mile bottlenecks and protect feeding days, particularly in hard-to-reach districts. In the health sector, oversight of the USAID-funded Central Medical Store transitioned to the U.S. State Department under a no-cost extension; at the Government's request, WFP continued managing the CMS and essential-medicine distributions to preserve performance gains and support a gradual, well-sequenced handover. A 2025 Mpox outbreak in Montserrado and Margibi placed further strain on the health system and underscored the importance of reliable public-health supply chains.

Needs were prioritised using the CFSNS and routine monitoring. Rural hotspots displaying higher vulnerability, low diet diversity, and reliance on negative coping strategies received particular focus. Evidence guided school selection, community targeting, delivery sequencing, and caseload adjustments as access constraints, price dynamics, and school schedules shifted. Close coordination with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and county authorities ensured planning remained aligned with national systems.

WFP's planning remained aligned with Liberia's national strategies and the SDG agenda. The ARREST Agenda (2025-2030) guided alignment in agriculture, education, and rural infrastructure. The National Agriculture Development Plan and Post-Harvest Loss Strategy informed value-chain and post-harvest support, while the Education Sector Plan framed efforts toward a nationally led Home-Grown School Feeding model supported by digital oversight and system strengthening. Together, these frameworks positioned WFP to contribute to SDGs 2, 4, 5, and 17 by stabilising access to food and education, supporting women's economic participation, and strengthening institutional coordination.

Within this framework, school feeding remained central to protecting learning while stimulating local markets. In 2025, WFP delivered more than 1.3 million meals to 75,000 children using commodities procured from 14 cooperatives involving over 15,000 smallholders. In parallel, value-chain support advanced: farmer groups accessed improved seeds and tools; cooperative governance training expanded; and approximately 132 hectares of lowland fields were prepared surpassing planned targets and demonstrating momentum in climate-smart production. These supply-side gains were intentionally linked to school-feeding demand to strengthen the commercial viability of farmer organisations.

Health-supply-chain services remained a core pillar of systems support. Under Government leadership, WFP managed the Central Medical Store to maintain uninterrupted distributions to more than 700 health facilities, 13 county depots, and 36 hospitals. Adoption of the mSupply system improved visibility and traceability. During the second distribution cycle, WFP dispatched approximately USD 2 million worth of essential health commodities (118,041 metric tons) nationwide, sustaining disease-control programmes and contributing to equitable access to essential medicines.

Overall, WFP's support in 2025 addressed immediate needs among school-age children and vulnerable rural households while reinforcing national systems essential for long-term resilience. Amid fiscal constraints and shifting donor support, the focus on home-grown school feeding, smallholder integration, and health-supply-chain performance helped sustain essential services and advance progress toward national priorities.

## Risk management

Risk management measures outlined in the CSP were systematically applied throughout 2025 to safeguard programme continuity amid significant operational and fiscal pressures. Price and supply risks were mitigated through strengthened cost controls, revised call-off planning, and consistent market monitoring to anticipate volatility in imported staples. These measures supported procurement and stabilized delivery schedules in an environment of fluctuating prices and constrained budgets. Quality and post-harvest risks were addressed through enhanced cooperative training on food safety, commodity handling, and documentation, alongside basic upgrades to storage conditions. These actions helped protect the integrity of home-grown commodities entering the school feeding supply chain and reduced spoilage risks.

Access risks particularly prevalent during the rainy season were managed through the careful alignment of delivery timelines with school calendars and seasonal road conditions. This reduced last-mile disruptions and protected feeding days in hard-to-reach rural districts. Governance and transition risks linked to the Government's shift toward a nationally led home-grown school feeding model were mitigated through ongoing policy dialogue, targeted capacity strengthening, and enhanced oversight to support a sequenced and well-supervised transition. In the health sector, WFP's continued stewardship of the Central Medical Store at the Government's request reduced operational and continuity risks during a period of institutional transition, ensuring sustained delivery of essential medicines across all counties.

Programme-integrity and accountability risks were monitored through WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which provided real-time community inputs on delivery delays, commodity concerns, and access challenges. CFM data informed routine operational adjustments and strengthened responsiveness during a year marked by donor funding shifts and heightened vulnerability.

Despite these mitigation measures, severe funding shortfalls particularly the complete lack of crisis-response resources remained the most significant risk, limiting WFP's ability to respond to shocks.

## Lessons learned

Experience in 2025 reaffirmed that school feeding continues to serve as a powerful multiplier for food security, human capital development, and local market stimulation. Sustained evidence-based advocacy helped the Government recognise these combined benefits, reinforcing Government prioritisation of school feeding during a period of fiscal constraint and donor funding reductions. The year also highlighted that production support is most effective when paired with predictable institutional demand. Cooperatives demonstrated improved product quality, greater reliability, and stronger participation where post-harvest support and business-skills training were matched with assured offtake.

Monthly market monitoring proved vital in identifying early price spikes in rice and pulses and informing procurement decisions that safeguarded school meal budgets. Operationally, synchronising deliveries with school calendars and seasonal road conditions helped reduce last-mile disruptions and protect feeding days in high vulnerability areas. Food-safety and post-harvest handling training remained central to maintaining commodity quality within the home-grown procurement model.

Scaling up School CONNECT strengthened oversight and improved timeliness of reporting, although further county-level coaching is needed for consistent utilisation. Insights from the 2025 food security survey further underscored the need to prioritise rural areas where low diet diversity and reliance on negative coping persist.

# Country office story



© Mamadou Jallow, WFP Communication and Partnerships Officer  
Wooshing, Fourt Grade Student at Caresysburg Public School, In Montserrado County, Liberia

## ***"When I Eat, I Don't Sleep in Class" - Wooshing's Story and Liberia's Decision to Make School Feeding a National Priority***

Every morning at Caresburg Elementary School, Wooshing joins the line outside the kitchen. When the cooks lift the lid on the pot of rice and beans, the classroom feels closer. *"When I eat," she explains, "I don't sleep in class. I can listen to my teacher."* For Wooshing, a simple school meal is the difference between learning and falling behind.

Her story reflects a wider truth across Liberia. In schools without meals, enrolment drops, absences rise, and hunger overshadows learning. The 2025 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey shows why a daily school meal matters so much: 61% of households spend two-thirds or more of their income on food, and only 21.5% of households are food secure, leaving many children without regular nutritious meals at home. In these conditions, school feeding becomes a lifeline, often the only nutritious meal a child will eat in a day.

In 2025, the World Food Programme supported 78,782 children in 320 schools, delivering 11.9 million hot meals across the school year. Meal quality stayed high: on average, 18 days a month offered at least four food groups. Enrolment increased by 5 percent for both girls and boys, and retention reached 100 percent. Teachers say children stay longer in class, focus better, and participate more actively. Wooshing's statement captures it simply: *when I eat, I don't sleep in class.*

But Liberia's school feeding programme is more than a plate of food, it is home-grown. The meals Wooshing enjoys come from local farmer cooperatives, not imported supplies. In 2025, WFP purchased 1,924.64 metric tons of rice, beans, gari, palm oil and salt, worth USD 1.76 million, from 15 cooperatives across five counties. This steady, predictable demand supported nearly 5,000 smallholder farmers, about 40% of them women, injecting vital cash into rural communities. Cooperatives were trained in food safety, storage, financial management and record-keeping, and provided with branded bags, calibrated scales and pallets for better traceability and hygiene.

991 principals, PTA representatives, cooks and record-keepers learned better commodity management, hygiene, menu planning and reporting. School gardens in three counties produced vegetables that went straight into children's plates. Together, these linkages, farmers supplying schools, schools strengthening systems, and children learning on a full stomach show why Liberia's Home-Grown School Feeding model has become a cornerstone of community wellbeing.

These results are a major reason why school feeding rose to the top of the national agenda. In 2025, the Government of Liberia established, for the first time in national history, a dedicated budget line for school feeding. This marked a clear shift, from treating school feeding as a partner-run programme to recognizing it as a national priority for education, nutrition and rural development.

Building on this commitment, the Government formally requested WFP's support to design a national Home-Grown School Feeding model and prepare a two-year transition plan toward full Government ownership and management. Throughout 2025, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to lay the foundation for this transition: the SABER review confirmed Liberia had reached Level 3, meaning the policy and institutional environment for a nationally led

programme is now in place, the national school feeding policy will be updated, Liberia renewed its commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition, and preparations advanced for expanding School CONNECTdigital monitoring to improve transparency and reporting.

The motivation behind these decisions is not only technical, it is personal. Senior leaders, including the current Minister of Education, often share how they themselves benefited from school meals when they were children. They understand the difference a daily meal makes in a child's ability to attend school, concentrate and stay motivated. Their own journeys inspire their commitment to building a national programme that ensures every child has the same opportunity.

The road ahead is not without challenges. Liberia faces long rainy seasons, difficult roads, limited storage facilities and volatile food prices. Funding gaps continue to constrain expansion into the most vulnerable districts. Yet, despite these obstacles, 2025 showed strong performance: feeding days were fully maintained, food-safety standards were verified by third-party monitors and eco-stoves were installed in 320 schools, reducing fuel needs and improving kitchen conditions.

Looking forward, the Government's request to WFP to design a national model and guide a sequenced, two-year transition is the turning point of this story. It connects one child's plate of rice and beans to a national vision for better learning, stronger local markets and long-term ownership. As Liberia steps into this new phase, Wooshing's daily meal becomes more than a school routine, it becomes a national commitment to human capital, resilience and opportunity, the promise that every child can learn on a full stomach, and every smallholder farmer can count on a fair and reliable market.

# 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



**78,728 school children (49.7 percent girls)** received a meal every school day



WFP reached **320 schools** through school-based programming

In 2025, the World Food Programme provided an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package linking daily on-site meals with local production through a home-grown model. Despite elevated food prices and reduced partner financing, programme performance remained strong. Feeding days were fully maintained across the school calendar, and meal quality remained high, with an average of 18 days per month offering at least four food groups. Coverage remained close to plan, with over 78,000 children reached across 320 schools against a target of 90,000. Education outcomes continued to strengthen: enrolment increased by 5 percent for both girls and boys, and retention reached 100 percent, reaffirming the central role of school meals in sustaining attendance. System-level gains were reinforced through the Systems Approach for Better Education Results review, carried out jointly with Government, which scored Liberia at level 3, indicating that the policy and institutional foundations for a nationally led model are now in place.

Delivery at scale continued to rely on decentralized procurement from local markets. The World Food Programme purchased over 1,900 metric tons of rice, beans, gari, palm oil and salt valued at around USD 1.8 million from 15 farmer cooperatives supplying 320 schools across five counties. This injected crucial liquidity into rural economies, strengthened market linkages and created predictable institutional demand benefiting about 5,000 smallholders, about 40 percent of whom were women. To improve supply reliability and commodity quality, the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Food Programme trained 45 cooperative leaders in food safety, documentation, financial management, business planning and post-harvest handling, and equipped cooperatives with branded bags, industrial weighing scales and pallets to enhance traceability, measurement accuracy and warehouse hygiene.

School-level capacity was also strengthened in partnership with the Ministry of Education. A total of 991 education stakeholders including school principals, District Education Officers, Parent-Teacher Association representatives, cooks and record keepers received training on commodity accounting, storage management, hygiene, menu planning and reporting, which improved documentation practices and strengthened oversight. School Food Management and School Procurement Committees were active in all supported schools, while five school gardens in three counties helped diversify diets and foster community participation. Fifty gardeners, most of them women, were trained in climate-smart cultivation techniques and produced 2.56 metric tons of vegetables incorporated into meals. In Bong County, the garden initiative expanded to lowland rice cultivation, illustrating the potential for integrated school-farm models that reinforce the home-grown approach.

Programme coverage and food availability were supported through multiple complementary funding streams from the Government of Liberia, the Rauch Family Foundation, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme through the African Development Bank, Finland and Japan, enabling uninterrupted deliveries despite a challenging financial context. Across supported schools, over 9.4 million hot meals were delivered through the reporting period. Cash-based, decentralized procurement ensured timely and verified payments to cooperatives, strengthening transparency, supplier confidence and rural incomes. Cooking efficiency improved with the installation of 320 energy-efficient stoves, reducing fuelwood use and improving kitchen conditions. Digital oversight progressed in preparation for the expansion of the School CONNECT platform to 324 schools, supported by device procurement and trainer preparation to strengthen reporting timeliness, accountability and programme governance.

Programme quality was reinforced through routine monitoring by independent, third-party monitors who verified school food management and compliance with food-safety standards, informing corrective action and contributing to

improved consistency across counties. The Community Feedback Mechanism remained fully functional, enabling students, caregivers, teachers and community members to contact the World Food Programme directly to report concerns related to food quality, delivery, storage or school-level issues. Reports were logged, investigated and resolved, strengthening accountability and trust.

Complementing school feeding, livelihood and resilience-building efforts advanced under this outcome through the Integrated Food Security Project funded by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Peacebuilding Fund Land Governance project and the Peacebuilding Fund cross-border Gola-REAP project, in partnership with BRAC, Welthungerhilfe, the Geo-Environmental Research Agency for Development and COSDO. Together these programmes supported 2,900 smallholders across Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Gbarpolu, Nimba, Bong and Grand Bassa in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest handling and market readiness. Across interventions, 322.48 hectares were cultivated to rice, vegetables and cassava.

Under the Integrated Food Security Project, 1,100 farmers, 65 percent women, cultivated 171.26 hectares, producing 205.953 metric tons of paddy rice from 127.97 hectares. Training targeted irrigation, water management and post-harvest practices, and 55 Ministry of Agriculture extension officers participated. Four agribusiness centres and two storage facilities were completed in Nimba and Grand Bassa, equipped with milling and processing machinery and managed by community committees with at least 50 percent women. A solar-powered cold room was installed in Nagbai to reduce post-harvest losses. Through Farmer Field Schools, farmers and extension officers learned improved techniques for drying, grading, moisture control and storage.

Village Savings and Loan Associations played a central role in strengthening resilience and access to finance. The World Food Programme mobilised and supported the formation of 25 Village Savings and Loan Associations across project counties. These groups allowed smallholders, particularly women, to save regularly, issue small loans and invest in productive activities. Over the period, members collectively saved more than 6 million Liberian dollars (approximately USD 35,195). Farmers used these funds to purchase seeds and tools, hire labour, pay for transport to aggregation points and stabilise household consumption during lean periods. By reducing reliance on high-interest informal lenders and enabling timely investments, the groups improved farmers' ability to meet cooperative schedules, increased marketable yields and strengthened women's economic decision-making. These gains contributed directly to more consistent supply for the home-grown school feeding pipeline.

The Peacebuilding Fund Land Governance project supported 800 farmers through 28 farmer groups across Nimba, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Bomi counties, cultivating 93.32 hectares and receiving tools, equipment, small transfers and value-addition training for women. Two storage facilities were advanced in Bomi and Gbarpolu, and post-harvest machinery was supplied to participating communities. The Peacebuilding Fund cross-border Gola-REAP project promoted cooperation and resilience in the Liberia-Sierra Leone border area, enrolling 1,000 youth in 20 farmer groups, cultivating 57.9 hectares of inland valley swamps and providing training in climate-smart agriculture and tools through joint community engagement, Government-United Nations collaboration and local leadership structures. Additional support included completion of a storage facility in Forquelleh, Bong County through the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund and the provision of 253 agricultural tools to the Ministry of Agriculture, along with support to the National Agriculture Fair to reinforce agriculture-led resilience.

Strategic engagement with Government deepened significantly. Recognising the importance of school feeding for children's nutrition, learning and rural livelihoods, the Government established a dedicated budget line and formally requested the World Food Programme's support to develop a nationally led home-grown school feeding model guided by a two-year transition plan. This process began with the Systems Approach for Better Education Results review and continued with support to finalise the national school feeding policy, standardise operational procedures, strengthen oversight and monitoring systems, expand capacity at county and district levels and refine procurement and accountability frameworks, laying the foundation for a sequenced, sustainable transition to Government management.

Persistent constraints included domestic commodity price volatility, particularly for rice and beans; poor rural road conditions during the rainy season; limited school storage requiring more frequent deliveries; and funding shortfalls that constrained expansion and created continuity risks for the next academic year. Nonetheless, performance under this outcome met or exceeded key targets, including maintenance of 100 percent feeding days, sustained dietary diversity and strong attendance and retention. The combination of home-grown procurement, strengthened cooperative capacity, school-level governance, third-party monitoring, an active feedback mechanism, expanded financial access through Village Savings and Loan Associations and major strides in resilience has positioned Liberia to progress toward a nationally managed home-grown school feeding model that protects children's nutrition and education while strengthening local food systems and rural economies.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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



WFP provided **1 Toyota Land Cruiser** to the National Bureau of Concession for conflict-sensitive monitoring in concession-affected communities.



WFP experienced a **100 percent funding shortfall**, resulting in no emergency food or nutrition assistance for crisis-affected people.

Strategic Outcome 2 is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 2, supporting the Government of Liberia to ensure that crisis-affected populations can meet basic food and nutrition needs during and after shocks. According to the 2025 national food security and nutrition assessment, Liberia entered the year with a fragile baseline: only about one-fifth of households were food secure, the majority were marginally or moderately food insecure, and more than half of all households spent over two-thirds of their total expenditure on food, leaving families highly vulnerable to seasonal disruptions and price pressures, particularly in rural areas where access to markets is weaker and travel costs rise during the rains. Recurrent flooding continued to disrupt movement and local supply chains in exposed counties, compounding already stretched household budgets and pushing more families toward negative coping strategies.

Liberia also managed a nationwide Mpox outbreak, a contagious viral infection transmitted through close physical contact that causes fever, body pain and painful skin lesions, often requiring prolonged isolation and limiting household mobility and income-earning options. Since the first suspected cluster in January 2024, the outbreak expanded into a national public-health emergency with sustained community transmission across rural and urban settings. In 2025 alone, 1,451 cases were laboratory confirmed an average of 121 per month and by early February 2026 cumulative reports had reached 3,089 suspected and 1,622 confirmed cases, with active cases under home-based care and treatment in 14 of Liberia's 15 counties. The continued spread of Mpox placed additional strain on already vulnerable households, increased care burdens, reduced labour availability and deepened the demand for external support.

The World Food Programme's crisis response remained constrained by a complete 100 percent funding shortfall throughout 2025, which meant that no emergency food or nutrition assistance could be delivered despite clear evidence of need following flooding and the Mpox outbreak. As a result, the organisation focused on maintaining operational readiness and supporting national coordination systems so that assistance could be initiated rapidly if resources became available. The World Food Programme co-chaired the United Nations disaster response and management working group with the United Nations Development Programme, supported joint contingency planning and scenario reviews, and shared food-security analysis at National Disaster Management Agency Board discussions to inform Government decisions on flooding, market pressures and public-health risks. Minimum readiness was maintained across beneficiary-verification, targeting and digital-monitoring tools, and supply-chain arrangements were kept operational for rapid start-up once funded. County-level engagements also continued to track seasonal access constraints, market functionality and emerging needs in flood-affected districts.

In the absence of resources for operational assistance, the World Food Programme prioritised preparedness, coordination and risk monitoring. The organisation supported joint contingency planning, scenario reviews and information-sharing across the humanitarian system, and contributed food-security analysis to national coordination structures to strengthen early-warning and decision-making. Capacity strengthening remained central, with 53 Government staff participating in preparedness and coordination training to reinforce national ability to manage shocks.

System strengthening advanced alongside these efforts. As part of the land-governance peacebuilding initiative, the World Food Programme supported conflict-sensitive monitoring in concession-affected communities by procuring a Toyota Land Cruiser to enhance the mobility and responsiveness of the National Bureau of Concessions' call-centre team. The vehicle will enable field verification of complaints received from communities, facilitate direct engagement with concession companies and strengthen the Bureau's ability to address grievances, monitor concession compliance and prevent the escalation of land- and resource-related tensions. This investment complements the reactivation and equipping of the call-centre, regular joint monitoring with Government and United Nations partners and continued collaboration with community-based dispute-resolution bodies to ensure that emerging tensions are mediated early and do not spill over into wider disruption.

The World Food Programme also contributed to Liberia’s broader emergency-preparedness architecture through active participation in the World Bank’s Ready to Respond diagnostic process, which identified costed improvements in early warning, county-level operations, information systems and staffing. The findings reinforced the need to strengthen county preparedness capacities and ensure that food-security evidence informs operational planning at all levels.

Taken together, elevated food-expenditure burdens, recurrent flooding and sustained Mpox transmission increased needs in locations where coping capacity is already limited. While direct emergency assistance could not be launched in 2025 due to the funding shortfall, collaborative preparedness remained in place, with functioning coordination platforms, trained Government staff, maintained verification and logistics systems and regular risk analysis shared with authorities. The evolving climate and disease-risk profile, together with national food-security evidence and the preparedness diagnostic, underscores the need for predictable, multi-year crisis-response financing paired with targeted investments so that future shocks can be met with timely, inclusive and well-coordinated assistance.

### 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.	1 - Partially 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 conducting the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Survey



WFP established and strengthened 25 Village Savings and Loan Associations

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on strengthening rural livelihoods and the resilience of smallholder farmers by supporting climate-smart production, improving post-harvest management, expanding access to markets and creating conditions for more peaceful and cooperative natural-resource use in communities. In 2025, interventions across multiple counties were aimed at improving the productivity of lowland rice and vegetable systems, building the financial and organisational capacity of farmer groups, expanding storage and processing infrastructure, and reinforcing conflict-sensitive land-governance mechanisms so that farmers could cultivate and market their crops more reliably throughout the year.

Under the Integrated Food Security Project funded by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the World Food Programme supported 1,100 farmers most of them women to cultivate 171.26 hectares of rice and vegetables, producing 205.953 metric tons of paddy rice from 127.97 hectares. Investments focused on the full production cycle: farmers received improved seeds, small tools, power tillers, water pumps and fertiliser, along with hands-on coaching in climate-smart agricultural practices that included water control, soil management and improved planting and transplanting methods. Fifty-five Ministry of Agriculture extension officers were trained alongside the farmers to ensure that irrigation management, land preparation, drying and storage practices are routinely applied and gradually institutionalised. To strengthen post-harvest systems, four fully equipped agribusiness centres were constructed and operationalised in Nimba and Grand Bassa Counties specifically in Nagbai, Beo-Yoola, Kpo-Jimmy and Lloydsville along with two complementary storage facilities. Each centre received rice mills, threshers, destoners, cassava processors and other machinery, as well as office furniture and computers to support record-keeping and cooperative management. A solar-powered cold-storage unit was installed at the Nagbai agribusiness centre to preserve perishable produce and reduce losses in the days following harvest. These agribusiness centres have become key hubs in their districts, enabling farmers to mill, grade and store crops close to home rather than transporting raw grain to distant facilities. This improved quality, reduced transport losses and positioned rural communities to engage more effectively with local markets and institutional buyers.

Parallel to these technical investments, WFP helped establish and strengthen Village Savings and Loan Associations so that farmers could access small loans and manage cash flow around the agricultural calendar. Across the project locations, 25 savings groups were established, enabling participants to collectively save more than six million Liberian dollars during the year. These savings allowed farmers to purchase seed and tools at the right time, pay for labour during peak cultivation periods, cover transport costs for delivery of rice and vegetables, and meet urgent household needs without resorting to negative coping strategies. Women played a central role in the savings groups, often serving as financial record-keepers and decision-makers, which reinforced their economic empowerment and influence within their communities. As a result of these associations, farmers reported that they were able not only to plant on time but also to harvest and sell more consistently, contributing directly to the resilience of households and to improved local market supply.

Further support to livelihoods and resilience was delivered through the Peacebuilding Fund Land Governance Project, which aimed to address long-standing land-related tensions that often undermine agricultural activity. Across Nimba, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Bomi counties, WFP supported 800 farmers organised into 28 farmer-based organisations with agricultural tools, equipment and small cash transfers to improve productivity. Agronomic support helped communities cultivate 93.32 hectares to rice, cassava and vegetables, and early yields demonstrated the benefits of adopting climate-smart techniques. Women received dedicated training in value addition to expand their participation in local markets, while new and existing land-dispute resolution mechanisms including Alternative Dispute Resolution committees were strengthened through training and the establishment of simple databases to track cases. These bodies documented and mediated dozens of disputes during the reporting period,

preventing seasonal agricultural activities from being interrupted by land grievances. In Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties, 63 land disputes were formally documented and many were resolved or referred, demonstrating how community-based mediation can reduce tensions and safeguard livelihoods.

A key contribution under the same project was the support provided to the National Bureau of Concessions. Recognising that unresolved grievances between communities and concession companies often escalate into conflict and disrupt food production, WFP procured a Toyota Land Cruiser 76 to enhance the Bureau’s mobility and responsiveness. The vehicle will enable the concession-monitoring team to verify complaints directly in the field, investigate concerns related to land use and environmental impacts, and engage communities and concession companies on site. This investment complements the reactivation and equipping of the Bureau’s call centre, which now receives and logs complaints from concession-affected communities, allowing issues to be tracked and resolved more systematically. By strengthening the Bureau’s ability to monitor concession compliance, respond to grievances and communicate decisions, the project contributed to improved trust between communities and companies and reduced the risk that tensions escalate into broader threats to rural stability.

In the Liberia-Sierra Leone border region, the Gola-REAP project advanced youth livelihoods and cross-border cooperation in forest-fringe communities near the Gola Forest landscape. The World Food Programme and partners supported 1,000 young farmers, organised into 20 groups, to cultivate 57.9 hectares of inland valley swamps using climate-smart agricultural practices. Training emphasised integrated water management, soil fertility improvement, and environmentally responsible cultivation. Tools, improved seeds and technical support were provided throughout the season, and all beneficiaries were verified and registered through digital platforms to strengthen traceability and accountability in the delivery of assistance. Joint field missions with national authorities and United Nations agencies fostered cooperation between border communities, natural-resource institutions and concession-affected groups, strengthening cohesion and reducing competition over land and water resources. These efforts helped establish a more stable production base for youth, with early rice and vegetable harvests demonstrating the potential of irrigated lowlands to support year-round food availability and income generation.

Infrastructure improvements extended beyond these project locations. Through the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund, the World Food Programme completed a new storage facility in Forquelleh, Bong County, enhancing the community’s ability to store grain safely during the rainy season and reduce post-harvest losses. Meanwhile, 253 agricultural tools and equipment were provided to the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen national capacity in land development, small mechanisation and post-harvest management. The organisation also supported the annual National Agriculture Fair by providing technical and logistical inputs, contributing to knowledge exchange among farmers, extension agents and private-sector actors, and showcasing local successes in climate-smart production, lowland development and post-harvest technologies.

Across all implementation areas, WFP emphasised practical climate-smart techniques that reduce risks and improve yields in rain-fed and inland-valley systems. This included water control, balanced nutrient management, improved nursery establishment, careful transplanting and proper spacing, and post-harvest steps such as controlled drying, grading and moisture management. These measures were complemented by calibrated weighing scales, standardised bags and simple record-keeping tools that improved traceability, strengthened confidence with buyers and facilitated linkages between rural producers and institutional markets. By aligning local production cycles with school feeding calendars and enabling farmer groups to access working capital when they needed it, the programme strengthened the reliability and quality of local supply chains and improved farmers’ ability to meet delivery commitments.

Results from 2025 indicate that rural households were better positioned to sustain their livelihoods despite recurrent shocks. Agribusiness centres allowed farmers to process and store crops consistently; VSLAs strengthened financial resilience and timing of production decisions; land-governance mechanisms reduced the risk of dispute-related disruptions; and youth groups in border districts established irrigated plots that produced early harvests. Storage capacity added at community level reduced seasonal losses, and simple mechanisation eased labour constraints. While underlying challenges remain including price volatility, recurrent flooding and limited access to markets integrated investments in climate-smart agriculture, financial inclusion, land-conflict prevention and basic infrastructure enabled smallholder farmers across six counties to produce more reliably, deliver higher-quality crops to markets and improve their household resilience and income.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms, information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management.</b></p>	<p><b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b></p>

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



WFP successfully **delivered 2,291 cubic metres of medical supplies**, valued at **USD 17.8 million**, to **179 health facilities**.



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

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on strengthening national capacity to manage and deliver an integrated public-health supply chain that ensures uninterrupted access to essential medicines and health products across Liberia. Through an on-demand service-provision arrangement with the Ministry of Health, the World Food Programme manages the operations of the Central Medical Store and delivers medical commodities to county depots and health facilities nationwide. This arrangement covers the full chain of receipt, storage, temperature-controlled handling, inventory visibility through mSupply, quality assurance, fleet operations and last-mile distribution. Under this model, management of the Central Medical Store is funded by the United States Government initially through USAID and now transitioning to the U.S. State Department while distribution of commodities to county depots and health facilities is funded by the Global Fund and implemented through Plan International. These complementary funding arrangements enabled continuous nationwide support to the public-health system throughout 2025.

In 2025, the World Food Programme ensured the continued delivery of commodities for thirteen national health programmes, including the Community Health Assistant programme, Contraceptives and Reproductive Health Products, Essential Medicines, the Expanded Programme on Immunization, Eye Health, Medical Laboratory Services, the Mental Health programme, the National AIDS Control Programme, the National Leprosy and Tuberculosis Control Programme, the National Malaria Control Programme, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Non-Communicable Diseases and the national Nutrition programme. Operations covered all counties. Over the year, 2,291 cubic metres of commodities valued at over USD 17.9 million were transported to 179 health facilities, including county depots and hospitals. At year's end, the Central Medical Store held a closing stock valued at over USD 10.2 million, reflecting strong adherence to storage and quality-assurance standards and accurate record-keeping.

Service continuity was maintained despite an unexpected suspension of United States Government funding early in the year. During this period, all commodities at the Central Medical Store were safeguarded, cold-chain systems remained operational, and all inventory controls and reporting requirements were upheld. The annual physical inventory confirmed full accuracy. A no-cost extension from the United States Government, together with interim financing from the Government of Liberia, ensured uninterrupted staffing, fleet operation, cold-chain maintenance and warehouse functionality. As donor arrangements evolved, support for CMS management shifted from USAID to the U.S. State Department, while the Global Fund through Plan International continued supporting long-haul and last-mile distribution. All four national distribution cycles were completed for a second consecutive year.

Throughout the year, the World Food Programme supported the Ministry of Health in strengthening national systems and institutional practices across the public-health supply chain. Technical assistance included warehouse safety, inventory control, stock rotation, cold-chain management, documentation processes and improved distribution planning. Joint oversight missions reinforced standard operating procedures at the Central Medical Store and county depots and strengthened the accuracy and timeliness of stock-movement data captured in mSupply. These efforts improved forecasting for all thirteen national health programmes and contributed to a more predictable, well-governed national distribution rhythm.

Two consecutive years of achieving four quarterly distribution cycles marked a significant milestone for Liberia's supply chain. Long-haul deliveries consistently reached county depots within expected timelines, last-mile deliveries to facilities were completed within 24 hours for most consignments and inventory accuracy remained high. Improvements in stock rotation reduced the risk of expiries, and the system steadily cleared inherited stockpiles from earlier years that had previously limited warehouse space. Facility upgrades funded by the United States Government and the Global Fund including strengthened fire-safety and security systems helped bring the Central Medical Store closer to international standards.

While the year included periods of funding uncertainty and tight operational budgets, services continued without interruption and the national supply chain remained fully operational across all four distribution cycles.

Donor engagement remained strong. The Global Fund explored options for continued support and alignment with the Ministry of Health's intention to integrate vaccines and bed nets into the Central Medical Store. The Ministry formally reaffirmed its commitment to continue working with the World Food Programme for at least the next two years to consolidate operational gains, strengthen institutional capacity and guide a structured, phased transition toward increased national ownership.

Overall, 2025 was a year of stability and consolidation for Liberia's public-health supply chain. Essential commodities continued to reach health facilities on schedule, data visibility and inventory practices improved, and county depots functioned more reliably. Through operational stewardship of the Central Medical Store, targeted technical support and coordinated engagement with Government and donors, the World Food Programme helped reinforce a more reliable, integrated and sustainable national supply-chain system capable of supporting essential health services across the country.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender equality remained a core consideration across all activities in 2025, with the World Food Programme working alongside government and community partners to ensure that women, men, girls and boys participated meaningfully in food-security and resilience efforts. Interventions across school feeding, smallholder agriculture, land governance and community systems were deliberately structured to promote equitable participation, improve access to productive resources and strengthen inclusive decision-making at household, group and community levels.

In agricultural livelihoods, participation remained broadly inclusive. Under the Integrated Food Security Project, approximately 65 percent of the 1,100 farmers supported were women, with men contributing substantially to land preparation, irrigation and group labour arrangements. Management committees of the four agribusiness centres were gender balanced, with at least half of leadership positions filled by women and the remaining positions filled by men, ensuring equal influence over decisions on processing, storage and facility use. Training delivered through farmer field schools brought men and women together to learn climate-smart production techniques, improving shared knowledge across farming households.

Financial inclusion interventions also demonstrated balanced participation. Across the 25 Village Savings and Loan Associations supported during the year, both women and men contributed to savings, loan management and financial planning. Collectively, groups saved more than six million Liberian dollars. Women were strongly represented in leadership roles, and men actively contributed to safeguarding funds and maintaining records. Members of all genders reported that access to savings and loans improved their ability to purchase inputs on time, hire labour for cultivation, meet transportation costs for delivery of produce and stabilise household consumption during the lean season.

Gender considerations featured prominently in land-governance and peacebuilding initiatives. Community Land Development and Management Committees and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms were structured to ensure representation of both women and men. In Bomi and Gbarpolu, new dispute-resolution committees included 47 percent women and 53 percent men, while in counties where training occurred, 73 percent of committee members women and men combined reported improved confidence and skills to prevent and mediate land conflicts. These structures provided balanced roles for both genders in addressing land access, boundary issues and concession-related concerns.

Women, men and youth also participated in information-sharing and outreach activities. Of the 166 community members trained to disseminate land-rights information, 111 were women and 55 were men, reflecting strong interest across genders in supporting community awareness. In concession-affected areas, 87 workers (56 men and 31 women) were trained on identifying and reporting workplace harassment and exploitation. This contributed to safer environments and more inclusive workplace practices within the mining and agricultural concessions.

School feeding governance continued to integrate gender considerations across School Food Management Committees and procurement groups, where both women and men participated in accountability, food-safety training, school garden management and oversight of local procurement. Women played an essential role in meal preparation and food safety, while men contributed to transport, storage and infrastructure maintenance, reflecting shared responsibilities across school operations.

While data for the cross-cutting gender indicator (CC.3.5: proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment) were not collected in 2025, the baseline for both women and men stands at 35 percent. Qualitative evidence shows that participants of all genders gained new skills in production, processing, leadership, financial management and conflict-resolution. Many reported improved confidence in contributing to household economic choices and stronger involvement in community-based decision-making structures. These observations provide a positive foundation for future measurement once follow-up survey data are collected.

Across all activities, the World Food Programme continued to promote gender equality by ensuring inclusive participation, improving access to resources for women and men, and enabling shared decision-making in community

structures. These combined efforts supported more equitable engagement in school feeding, strengthened the functioning of rural food systems and contributed to more cohesive and resilient communities.

# 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**

Protection considerations remained central across all World Food Programme activities in 2025, ensuring that people of all ages and abilities could safely access assistance without discrimination or harm. Programmes were designed and implemented in close collaboration with schools, farmer groups, concession-area committees and county authorities, helping to maintain safe environments and uphold dignity during all forms of engagement.

Monitoring results continued to show strong protection outcomes. All surveyed participants, women and men, reported no safety concerns during their engagement in school feeding, agricultural livelihoods or capacity-strengthening activities. Respondents also indicated that they faced no barriers to accessing assistance, including in rural or flood-prone locations. These results reflect the emphasis placed on inclusive programme design, predictable delivery arrangements and regular engagement with community structures overseeing school and community-level activities.

Dignity and respectful treatment remained consistent strengths. In 2025, 85.83 percent of women and 87.96 percent of men reported being treated respectfully during programme participation. While the combined result of 86.84 percent remained slightly below the end-CSP target, it reflects generally positive perceptions of staff and partner conduct. Refresher sessions on the Code of Conduct, Standards of Conduct, Whistleblower Protection and Speak Up! mechanisms, delivered with support from the Ethics Office and Staff Relations, helped reinforce expectations of ethical behaviour. As part of efforts to strengthen internal safeguarding culture, management organised all-staff PSEA refresher briefings, installed PSEA awareness banners and pull-up posters at the Country Office and field offices, and increased internal messaging on zero tolerance for inaction on SEA.

The inclusion of persons with disabilities remained a priority, with 25 individuals (15 women and 10 men) participating across school feeding, agriculture and capacity-strengthening activities. The Country Office continued progressing toward UN Disability Inclusion Strategy requirements, with ongoing efforts to improve consultation, accessibility and participation for persons with disabilities.

Accountability systems played a critical role in ensuring safe access. The Community Feedback Mechanism remained fully functional, providing confidential channels for reporting concerns, seeking clarification or raising sensitive protection-related complaints. A Country Office plan on community engagement guided sensitisation efforts and promoted awareness of programme objectives, selection processes, rights and responsibilities and available reporting pathways.

Safe reporting of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, remained a priority. Approximately 42,300 women and 44,300 men (86,600 people total) had access to safe and appropriate reporting channels through school committees, community focal points, toll-free phone lines and, in concession-affected counties, the reactivated call centre supported under the Peacebuilding Fund. In addition to internal PSEA efforts, cooperatives supplying food to the home-grown school feeding programme received training that included dedicated sessions on gender, protection and PSEA, ensuring that producer groups understood expected standards of conduct, reporting obligations and community-level safeguarding practices.

Communities regularly received information on participation requirements and feedback mechanisms through school meetings, community dialogues and partner-facilitated sensitisation. Although monitoring of information accessibility was not conducted during the year, engagement activities continued consistently across implementation areas.

Overall, protection outcomes in 2025 remained strong. Beneficiaries across all programmes reported safe access to assistance, respectful treatment and access to accountable, confidential reporting systems. Strengthened safeguarding measures, including staff PSEA refresher sessions, cooperative-level awareness, internal visibility and reinforced reporting pathways, supported the integration of protection principles across school feeding, agricultural livelihoods, land-governance initiatives and national supply-chain operations.

# 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's food systems remain highly vulnerable to environmental degradation, weak natural-resource governance and climate-related shocks. National data show that 21.5 percent of households are food insecure and 56.2 percent are marginally food secure, while households spend on average 69 percent of total expenditure on food, reflecting high exposure to price spikes and constrained access to diverse diets. Seasonal flooding and poor feeder-road conditions frequently disrupt agricultural production, delay food movement and hinder access to basic services, particularly in rural areas. Severe sanitation deficits further heighten vulnerability, with 57.9 percent of rural households practicing open defecation, contributing to water contamination, recurrent illness and lower nutrition outcomes. Persistent land-use pressures, including community concession tensions, informal land clearing and limited regulatory enforcement add to environmental and social stresses that affect livelihood stability and the sustainability of food systems.

Across its school feeding, smallholder agriculture and resilience interventions, the World Food Programme generated several environmental co-benefits. These included the installation of 320 energy-efficient institutional stoves that reduced firewood consumption and emissions; promotion of climate-smart agriculture, such as water-efficient rice cultivation, inland-valley swamp management and erosion-control measures; and expanded use of organic fertilizers and compost to reduce chemical inputs. Agribusiness centres and a solar-powered cold-storage facility in Nagbai improved post-harvest handling and reduced spoilage while limiting reliance on diesel-powered cooling. Land-governance and peacebuilding activities supported responsible land allocation and strengthened community management of natural resources.

To ensure that programme activities did not cause environmental or social harm, the World Food Programme applied safeguards aligned with its Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework. Activities under school feeding, livelihoods, land governance and supply-chain operations incorporated mitigation measures to prevent negative impacts on land, water, forests or community wellbeing. In agriculture and resilience programming, safeguards focused on responsible water use, limited agro-chemical exposure and safe agronomic techniques. In school feeding operations, safer fuel use and improved kitchen conditions followed the introduction of energy-efficient stoves. At the Central Medical Store, WFP enforced WHO-aligned procedures for the safe disposal of expired or damaged medical commodities and strengthened warehouse safety through improved lighting and waste-handling systems. Land-governance and concession-monitoring activities used conflict-sensitive practices and early-warning mechanisms to prevent social harm.

To strengthen accountability for environmental and social risk management, WFP ensured that all programme agreements and contracts under each activity were screened for environmental and social risks in 2025. In line with corporate requirements (baseline 0 percent; target 100 percent annually), 100 percent of applicable agreements under Activity 01 (School Feeding), Activity 02 (Crisis Response), Activity 03 (Capacity Strengthening) and Activity 04 (Supply Chain Services) were screened before implementation. This ensured that each activity, from school meals to smallholder support, emergency preparedness and public-health supply-chain operations, was systematically assessed for potential environmental and social risks and aligned with WFP's Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework.

# Environmental Management System (EMS)

The World Food Programme continued to strengthen its Environmental Management System in 2025, ensuring that programme activities and internal operations aligned with WFP's environmental policy and contributed to reduced environmental impact across the Country Office. Progress focused on improving energy efficiency, reducing waste, strengthening environmental compliance and promoting resource-efficient practices in field locations and supply-chain operations.

At the school level, the installation of 320 GIZ-funded eco-stoves significantly improved energy efficiency by reducing firewood consumption and associated emissions. This measure formed part of a broader shift toward cleaner, lower-carbon cooking solutions in the school feeding programme. Complementary efforts in agricultural and resilience activities promoted sustainable resource use through climate-smart agriculture, water-efficient rice cultivation, erosion-control methods and the expanded use of organic fertilizers and compost, which reduce chemical inputs and improve soil health.

Post-harvest infrastructure improved the efficiency and environmental performance of community-level food systems. Agribusiness centres in Nimba and Grand Bassa adopted improved drying and milling practices to reduce crop losses and minimise waste, while the solar-powered cold-storage facility in Nagbai provided low-emission refrigeration for perishable produce. These investments helped reduce reliance on diesel-powered equipment and strengthened the sustainability of rural food-system operations.

Environmental compliance within the national supply chain remained a priority. The Central Medical Store maintained WHO-aligned procedures for the safe disposal of expired or damaged medical commodities, reducing environmental risk and ensuring compliance with national guidelines. Ongoing improvements to warehouse lighting, safety procedures and waste-handling systems supported safer and more environmentally compliant operations. The ongoing solarisation of the WFP Saclepea Field Office, pending structural upgrades, reflects ongoing efforts to expand renewable energy use in Country Office operations.

Collaboration with national institutions including the Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia Land Authority and county authorities supported the application of environmental safeguards during community engagement, land-management processes and field missions. These partnerships contributed to improved environmental oversight and the integration of sustainability measures into community-level practices.

The strengthened Environmental Management System supported responsible resource use, reduced operational emissions and enhanced environmental compliance across the Country Office, laying the foundation for further improvements in 2026.

# 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**

Nutrition objectives were integrated throughout programme activities in 2025, with the World Food Programme working closely with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, the National Standards Laboratory Authority and smallholder farmer cooperatives to strengthen the quality, safety and nutritional value of foods provided through home-grown school feeding and community-level production systems. Efforts focused on supporting safe preparation of school meals, improving the nutritional diversity of diets, and reinforcing nutrition-sensitive practices across supply chains and farmer networks.

Within the school feeding programme, daily meals continued to provide a reliable, nutritious food source for learners, supported by menu guidance from the Ministry of Education and community involvement through School Food Management Committees. School gardens established in multiple counties supplied fresh vegetables that complemented cereal and pulse staples and contributed to improved dietary diversity. These gardens also provided students and caregivers with practical exposure to nutrition-sensitive agriculture and basic horticulture skills.

Food safety and quality improvements remained a key part of nutrition integration. Cooperatives supplying rice and other staples to the home-grown school feeding programme participated in capacity-strengthening activities led jointly by the World Food Programme, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Standards Laboratory Authority. Training covered safe handling, moisture control, storage hygiene, sorting, packaging, and prevention of contamination. Building on these efforts, the programme introduced a school-level grain-grading and inspection process that enabled schools to verify the quality of rice delivered by cooperatives using simple inspection tools and standard quality criteria. This innovation improved transparency, strengthened accountability and ensured safer, more acceptable meals for students.

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture continued to reinforce household food environments. Farmer groups supported through the Integrated Food Security Project, the GOLA-REAP initiative and land-governance activities applied climate-smart practices including improved soil health, water management, use of organic fertilizer and compost, and diversified vegetable production—that expanded access to nutrient-rich foods at community level. These practices contributed to better preservation of soil nutrients and reduced post-harvest losses, supporting the availability of more wholesome foods for both consumption and sale.

Nutrition integration was complemented by social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. Interpersonal sessions reached community members, school actors and farmer groups with practical messages on improved diets, child feeding, safe food handling and hygiene. Although the scale of SBCC remained modest, these sessions reinforced key nutrition messages, supported improved household cooking practices and strengthened understanding of the links between agriculture, food safety and nutrition.

Through coordinated work with Government ministries, national agencies and smallholder farmer cooperatives, the World Food Programme advanced the integration of nutrition considerations across school feeding, climate-smart agriculture and community food systems. This contributed to safer, more nutritious meals for schoolchildren, improved food-quality standards in local supply chains and stronger nutrition-sensitive practices within rural communities.

# Partnerships

Partnerships remained essential to the World Food Programme's work in Liberia in 2025. The operating environment continued to be affected by significant funding constraints and a relatively small pool of development partners active in the country. Despite this, collaboration with Government institutions, bilateral donors, United Nations agencies, civil-society organisations, community structures and private-sector actors enabled the continued delivery of school feeding, resilience, land-governance and health-supply-chain operations. The Government of Liberia remained WFP's central partner, providing leadership across education, agriculture, health, land administration and environmental oversight.

School feeding activities were supported by several development partners. Funding from the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Agriculture's GAFSP-funded project, supervised by the African Development Bank (AfDB), contributed to consistent meal provision and the strengthening of a nationally led home-grown model. The Rauch Family Foundation provided a multi-year contribution, which helped stabilise implementation in a context where multi-year funding remains limited. Finland and Japan also supported the school feeding programme, contributing directly to meal provision and programme continuity. Separately, GIZ funded the installation of 320 energy-efficient institutional stoves, improving cooking conditions, reducing fuelwood consumption and strengthening school-level safety. Smallholder cooperatives, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Standards Laboratory Authority, remained essential partners in supplying locally produced rice, pulses and vegetables and applying improved food-safety and grain-quality practices.

Resilience and food-systems activities were funded primarily by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), WFP USA and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. LDS support enabled lowland-rice development, vegetable production, organic fertilizer and compost production, post-harvest improvements and Village Savings and Loan Associations. WFP USA contributed to smallholder and food-systems strengthening. Peace building Fund projects implemented jointly with UN Women, UNDP and IOM under the GOLA-REAP cross-border programme strengthened gender-responsive land governance, community mediation structures, youth livelihoods and environmental safeguards in border and concession-affected communities. Civil-society organizations, including COSDO, GERAD Liberia and AEDE played critical roles in delivering climate-smart agriculture training, land-rights sensitisation and community mobilisation.

The Ministry of Health remained WFP's primary partner in operating the national health-supply chain, with WFP providing service-provision support for the management of the Central Medical Store and the nationwide distribution of essential medicines. This arrangement, funded by the United States Government, sustained uninterrupted storage, inventory control and dispatch of medical commodities across all counties. Long-haul and last-mile distribution was supported by the Global Fund through Plan International, ensuring regular delivery to county depots and health facilities. The Liberia Medicines and Health Products Regulatory Authority and county health teams contributed regulatory oversight, safe-disposal compliance and continuity of service delivery.

Private-sector engagement also contributed to programme delivery, particularly through farmer cooperatives that acted as key market actors supplying locally produced commodities to WFP-supported schools. Through home-grown school feeding, cooperatives benefited from predictable institutional demand and strengthened business capacity, supported by partnerships with small-scale millers, processors and input suppliers that improved rice milling, cassava processing and access to seeds and tools. Local transport and logistics companies facilitated the movement of school-feeding commodities and the distribution of medical supplies under the health-supply-chain portfolio. In concession-affected areas, private concession companies engaged through Peacebuilding Fund initiatives collaborated with the National Bureau of Concessions and communities to address environmental and social concerns channelled through the concession-monitoring call centre, contributing to improved accountability and more predictable operating conditions.

Across all programme areas, Government ministries, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia Land Authority and National Bureau of Concessions, continued to guide policy, coordination and monitoring. County authorities and community leadership structures anchored activities within local systems and ensured that programme delivery remained responsive to community needs.

Collaboration with United Nations agencies strengthened system-wide coherence. WFP co-chaired the United Nations Disaster Response and Management Working Group with UNDP and worked closely with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to support field missions, risk monitoring and early-warning analysis. UN Women, UNDP and IOM remained key partners under Peacebuilding Fund programming, supporting integrated approaches to land governance, environmental management, community cohesion and youth engagement. Under the UN Cooperation Framework,

WFP advanced joint programming with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD and WHO around school health and nutrition, food systems and social protection.

Community-based structures, including School Food Management Committees, farmer cooperatives, youth groups, community facilitators and local radio networks, remained essential for implementation, accountability and sustainability.

Despite Liberia's constrained funding environment, these partnerships enabled the World Food Programme to maintain nationally aligned, community-driven and technically grounded support across education, agriculture, resilience, land governance and the health supply chain. Together, these partnerships strengthened national systems and contributed to more resilient and inclusive food-system outcomes across the country.

## Focus on localization

National and community ownership continued to strengthen in 2025 as programme implementation increasingly relied on Government leadership and local systems. The World Food Programme worked with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture as the Government initiated the development of a national home-grown school feeding model and, for the first time, allocated domestic resources to school feeding in the national budget an important step toward long-term national ownership. School Food Management Committees oversaw meal preparation, storage and community participation, while smallholder cooperatives supplied rice, pulses and vegetables using improved food-safety and grain-quality practices developed through joint training with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Standards Laboratory Authority.

Localization was equally reflected in resilience and land-governance activities. Local civil-society partners including the Community Sustainable Development Organization (COSDO), the Geo-Environmental Research Agency for Development (GERAD Liberia) and the Agency for Economic Development and Empowerment (AEDE) led climate-smart agriculture training, community mobilisation and land-rights sensitisation. Community leaders, women's groups, youth groups and trained dispute-resolution committees played active roles in Peacebuilding Fund initiatives, helping to manage land issues and strengthen locally led governance systems. These partnerships ensured that programme activities remained rooted in community structures and national systems, supporting lasting sustainability.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

United Nations collaboration remained an important enabler of programme coherence in 2025, with agencies working together to support Government priorities across school feeding, food systems, resilience, land governance, emergency preparedness and the national supply chain. The World Food Programme co-chaired the United Nations Disaster Response and Management Working Group with UNDP, contributing to seasonal flood monitoring, joint risk analysis and contingency planning in support of the National Disaster Management Agency. Engagement with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office strengthened coordinated field missions, early-warning analysis and integrated crisis-response planning in flood-prone and concession-affected counties.

Under Peacebuilding Fund programming, the World Food Programme collaborated with UN Women, UNDP and IOM to advance gender-responsive land governance, reinforce community-mediation structures, support youth livelihoods in cross-border communities and strengthen conflict-sensitive natural-resource management. Joint missions with these agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia Land Authority and county authorities enabled early identification of land- and resource-related risks and supported harmonised engagement with concession companies.

Partnerships with UNICEF and WHO supported ongoing efforts to strengthen the public-health supply chain, including joint work with county health teams on commodity distribution, cold-chain practices and monitoring. Collaboration in the education sector also aligned school feeding with school health, child-protection and community-engagement initiatives.

Under the new UN Cooperation Framework, the World Food Programme advanced joint programming opportunities with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD and WHO in school health and nutrition, food systems and social protection, strengthening integrated support to Government across multiple sectors. Complementary collaboration with the Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) continued through joint planning discussions reflecting the global RBA Memorandum of Understanding, including work on food-systems transformation, home-grown school feeding linkages and smallholder market integration.

# Financial Overview

In 2025, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) requirements of USD 17.1 million were funded by 97 percent. Of the available directed multilateral contributions, 63 percent were carried over from the previous year, while the remaining 37 percent represent newly confirmed funds. 100 percent of the confirmed contributions were earmarked at activity level.

Despite a substantial level of overall funding compared with WFP's needs, expenditures in 2025 represented 58 percent of total available resources for the year and 68 percent of the Implementation plan.

The low expenditure rate was linked to operational challenges, including limited access to project sites in the northern, southeastern, and western counties during the rainy season. These constraints affected the cooperatives' ability to aggregate and deliver locally produced commodities from smallholder farmers to the schools.

For strategic outcome 1, the year concluded with 101 percent funding. Of the total USD 8.5 million in available resources, USD 2.7 million represents long-term allocations intended for implementation in 2026/2027. Despite this strong funding position, implementation progress slowed due to the significant effort needed to engage farmer cooperatives participating in the HGSFP and to strengthen their capacity to supply locally sourced commodities to targeted schools.

Seasonal production patterns and poor road conditions during the lean and long duration rainy seasons further contributed to low expenditure levels by limiting the cooperatives' supply capacity. The country office led price negotiations with cooperatives supplying food for the school feeding programme resulted in cost savings. In addition, schools had carried over stocks from the last cycle of 2024 which increased the stock availability for the year and contributed to the lower expenditure.

Strategic Outcome 2, which focuses on crisis response, accounted for 55 percent of the total plan budget. Over the course of the year, 100 percent of the resources allocated to this Strategic Outcome were fully utilized. In 2025, beneficiary food assistance related to the Japan caterpillar infestation and the Ukraine/Russia crisis of which had driven up global food prices, continued from 2024 and was completed during the first quarter of the year.

Strategic Outcome 3, which focuses on strengthening national systems, was funded at 97 percent. Of the resources utilized, 46 percent was dedicated to capacity-strengthening activities. Expenditures under this Strategic Outcome supported the government for the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey and contributed to the Ministry of Education's SABER exercise. Funds also supported the development of capacity-strengthening strategy documents for the national school feeding programme.

Strategic outcome 4 (On-demand Service Provision) is 99 percent funded compared to the plan. However, available resources included multi-year funds. The 61 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, given the pause of the USAID funding factor which impacted capacity strengthening activities significantly. Such as the planned annual review workshop which has to be cancelled and was intended to consolidate two years of lessons learned, revise standard operating procedures (SOPs), update the transition plan, and conduct job shadowing sessions.

In addition, efforts to upgrade the Central Medical Store (CMS) to the international standards were hindered by internal implementation challenges. The delays further limited progress toward achieving the planned improvements in CMS infrastructure.

However, WFP through its Health Supply Chain unit was able to achieve 4 distribution rounds of medical items through implementation of adequate mitigation measures, marking a significant and effective support to the Ministry of Health.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	9,685,149	7,458,049	9,236,866	5,056,632
SO01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	8,405,518	7,077,604	8,528,212	4,611,604
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)	8,405,518	7,077,604	8,528,212	4,611,604
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	1,279,631	380,445	708,654	445,027
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	1,279,631	380,445	708,654	445,027
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	379,004	168,262	368,374	175,241
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	379,004	168,262	368,374	175,241

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	379,004	168,262	368,374	175,241
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,175,698	3,828,675	4,169,168	2,546,669
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	4,175,698	3,828,675	4,169,168	2,546,669
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	4,175,698	3,828,675	4,169,168	2,546,669
Non-SDG Target	0	0	81,591	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	14,239,851	11,454,986	13,855,998	7,778,542
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,116,002	1,960,296	2,348,569	1,429,817
Total Direct Costs	16,355,853	13,415,282	16,204,568	9,208,358
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	751,378	580,541	321,577	321,577

Grand Total	 17,107,230	 13,995,823	 16,526,144	 9,529,935
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# Data Notes

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP Survey, National Food Security and Nutrition 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	67,377	43,993	65%
	female	83,123	47,135	57%
	total	150,500	91,128	61%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	710	115	16%
	female	2,025	475	23%
	total	2,735	590	22%
24-59 months	male	1,725	9,564	554%
	female	3,340	10,440	313%
	total	5,065	20,004	395%
5-11 years	male	27,752	15,404	56%
	female	29,722	14,978	50%
	total	57,474	30,382	53%
12-17 years	male	30,070	16,142	54%
	female	34,841	16,822	48%
	total	64,911	32,964	51%
18-59 years	male	4,550	2,264	50%
	female	10,125	3,916	39%
	total	14,675	6,180	42%
60+ years	male	2,570	504	20%
	female	3,070	504	16%
	total	5,640	1,008	18%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	150,500	91,128	61%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	15,500	9,500	61%
School based programmes	110,000	78,728	71%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,100	2,900	263%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	25,000	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	881,400	157,258	18%
Commodity Voucher	4,738,500	1,834,342	39%
Value Voucher	148,500	197,728	133%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	405,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	261,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)					
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	3,685	
			Male	1,815	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,500</b>	
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		3,567
			Male		1,933
			<b>Total</b>		<b>5,500</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		82,188
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	148,500	197,729
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	737	753
			Male	363	347
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>
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
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	44,100	39,128
			Male	45,900	39,600
			<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>78,728</b>
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	17,500	
			Male	7,500	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	
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	6,300	2,596
			Male	3,700	1,404
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	881,400	75,070

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,738,500	1,834,342
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	453,000	70,650
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	17,550,000	9,455,028
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	6,000,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		1,091 709 <b>1,800</b>

### 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	80,000	50
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	19	15
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	53	73
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	39	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	20
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	39
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	6,621

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
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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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	1	2
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	969	991
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	87
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	6	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	6	3
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\$	30,000	81,000
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	5	4
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	5	5
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	328

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	320
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 (on-site)	school	324	320
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	285	0
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	0
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	100
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 HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	80,000	78,728
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	324	320
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	5,913

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Counterparts - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.41: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥1	1	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Schoolchildren - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.43: SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Schoolchildren - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							

1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	>20	>5	5	13	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>6	6	12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>20	>5	5	13	WFP survey
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.69	=100	=100	100	94	WFP survey
	Male	96.63	=100	=100	100	93	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97.58	=100	=100	100	93	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	700	>2,500	≥2,000	1,924.64	1,289.91	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	700	>2,500	≥2,000	1,924.64	1,289.91	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmer - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
1.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4,000,000	≥1,800,000	1,762,180.1	3,544,542.18	Secondary data
1.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	>4,000,000	≥1,800,000	1,762,180.1	3,544,542.18	Secondary data
1.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
1.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
1.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥64	≥64	68		WFP survey
	Male	73	≥79	≥78	80		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥74	≥73	75		WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22	<20	<18	15		WFP survey
	Male	16	<15	<13	12		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<17	<16	13		WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≤16	≤18	17		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤6	≤9	8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	≤9	≤11	12		WFP survey

1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	40	≤39	≤39	44	WFP survey
	Male	40	≤39	≤39	48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≤39	≤39	46	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	≤9	≤13	14	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤11	≤12	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	≤10	≤12	14	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	≤13	≤16	16	WFP survey
	Male	19	≤15	≤15	17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19	≤14	≤16	16	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	≤13	≤13	12	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤13	≤13	13	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	≤13	≤13	13	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	≥65	≥58	58	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥61	≥60	56	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥63	≥59	57	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 Male <b>Total</b>	15,000 10,000 <b>25,000</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	405,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	261,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,250,000	

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	6,370
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	53
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	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	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	0

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Governemnt Counterparts - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

<b>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</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management</b>					
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	180,898.89

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Institution - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year</b>				<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners</b>					
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.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	1
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	1,000	844

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian Partners - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	60	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	40	≥72	≥50	71		WFP survey
	Male	40	≥72	≥50	69		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥72	≥50	70		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	35	≥75	≥45	74		WFP survey
	Male	35	≥75	≥45	71		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	≥75	≥45	73		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	≤15	≤15	15		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≤10	≤10	10		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	≤25	≤25	25		WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥88	85.83		WFP survey
	Male	85	=100	≥90	87.96		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83	=100	≥89	86.84		WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	41,000	>45,100	≥43,100	42,300	41,000	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40,000	>47,400	≥45,300	44,300	43,100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	81,000	>92,500	≥88,400	86,600	84,100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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)</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	71	=100	≥90	69.17		WFP survey
	Male	69	=100	≥90	70.37		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70	=100	≥90	69.74		WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	55	≥80	≥65	75.83		WFP survey
	Male	55	≥80	≥65	77.78		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	≥80	≥65	76.75		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Liberia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	40	≥60	≥50	48.33		WFP survey
	Male	40	≥60	≥50	48.15		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	≥60	≥50	48.25		WFP survey

Cover page photo © Mamadou Jallow

Danakiayou Farmers Group, in Zuo Town, Gbarpolu County, Liberia

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

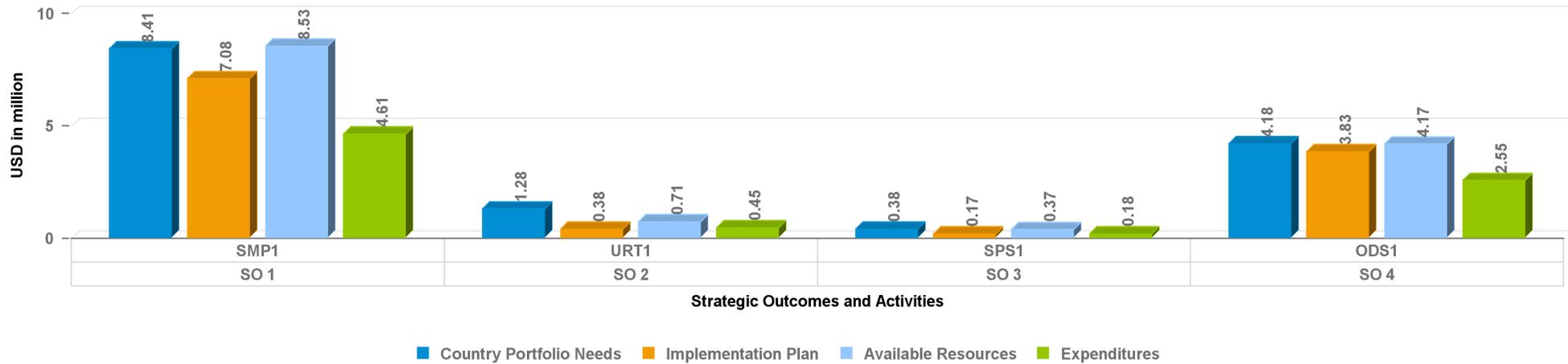
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	0	0	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	1,279,631	380,445	708,654	445,027
	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)	8,405,518	7,077,604	8,528,212	4,611,604
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>9,685,149</b>	<b>7,458,049</b>	<b>9,236,866</b>	<b>5,056,632</b>
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	4,175,698	3,828,675	4,169,168	2,546,669
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,175,698</b>	<b>3,828,675</b>	<b>4,169,168</b>	<b>2,546,669</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	379,004	168,262	368,374	175,241
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>379,004</b>	<b>168,262</b>	<b>368,374</b>	<b>175,241</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	81,591	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,591</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>14,239,851</b>	<b>11,454,986</b>	<b>13,855,998</b>	<b>7,778,542</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,116,002</b>	<b>1,960,296</b>	<b>2,348,569</b>	<b>1,429,817</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>16,355,853</b>	<b>13,415,282</b>	<b>16,204,568</b>	<b>9,208,358</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>751,378</b>	<b>580,541</b>	<b>321,577</b>	<b>321,577</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17,107,231</b>	<b>13,995,823</b>	<b>16,526,144</b>	<b>9,529,935</b>



Michael Henning  
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

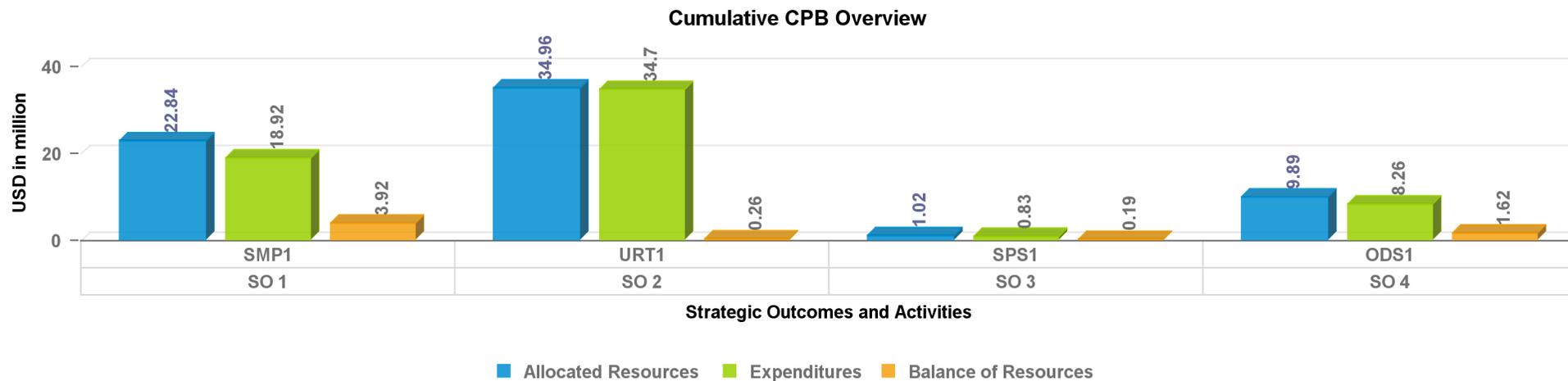
### Expenditures

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

# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	51,500,789	33,843,273	1,116,164	34,959,437	34,695,810	263,626
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	48,411,057	22,841,304	0	22,841,304	18,924,696	3,916,608
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>99,911,846</b>	<b>56,684,577</b>	<b>1,116,164</b>	<b>57,800,741</b>	<b>53,620,506</b>	<b>4,180,234</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,992,578	1,018,376	0	1,018,376	825,243	193,133
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,992,578</b>	<b>1,018,376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,018,376</b>	<b>825,243</b>	<b>193,133</b>
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	15,915,544	9,885,615	0	9,885,615	8,263,117	1,622,498
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>15,915,544</b>	<b>9,885,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,885,615</b>	<b>8,263,117</b>	<b>1,622,498</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	81,591	0	81,591	0	81,591
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>81,591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,591</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>118,819,968</b>	<b>67,670,158</b>	<b>1,116,164</b>	<b>68,786,322</b>	<b>62,708,866</b>	<b>6,077,457</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>12,675,570</b>	<b>7,979,826</b>	<b>213,857</b>	<b>8,193,683</b>	<b>7,274,930</b>	<b>918,752</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>131,495,538</b>	<b>75,649,984</b>	<b>1,330,021</b>	<b>76,980,005</b>	<b>69,983,796</b>	<b>6,996,209</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,377,532</b>	<b>3,304,737</b>		<b>3,304,737</b>	<b>3,304,737</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>138,873,070</b>	<b>78,954,721</b>	<b>1,330,021</b>	<b>80,284,742</b>	<b>73,288,533</b>	<b>6,996,209</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Herling, Chief  
IEF, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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