

Project Number: 200550 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**  
Project Approval Date: June 28, 2013 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2013  
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2013 | Project End Date: June 30, 2017  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

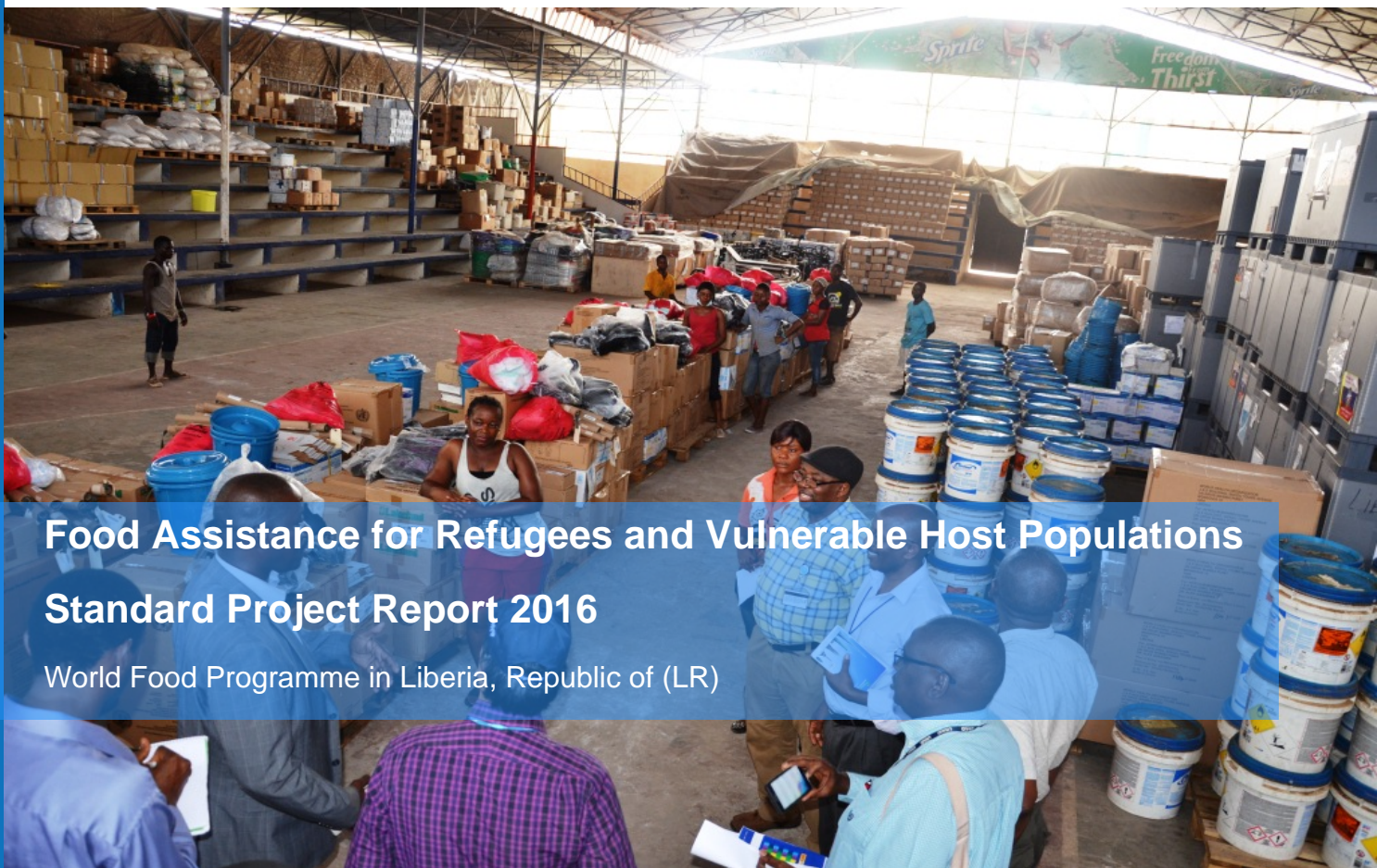
**Contact Info**

**Evans Binyason, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer**  
evans.binyason@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**Bienvenu Djossa**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable Host Populations  
Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Liberia, Republic of (LR)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Trust Fund and Bilateral Project activities empowering local communities**

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

The Republic of Liberia is a low-income and food-deficit country with a population of over 4 million. According to the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, Liberia was ranked 177 out of 188 countries, falling within the category of countries scoring lower Human Development Index.

The effects of the second civil war (1999–2003) in Liberia were catastrophic. UNDP estimates the conflict left 250,000 people dead and saw a third of the population flee to neighbouring countries. The country's economy was left in ruins, and basic infrastructure and services that existed before the civil wars are lacking at present. The development needs of Liberia are therefore tremendous. While improving the health and education systems are urgent priorities, further challenges have also developed after the war. In 2014, an outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Guinea quickly spread into Liberia. With almost 4,000 deaths to date, Liberia had the highest Ebola death toll in West Africa. Liberia's weak, post-conflict medical infrastructure has been stretched to breaking point, and basic healthcare is now scarce.

A World Bank study revealed that low global commodity prices and post-Ebola decline in official aid inflows significantly affected the Liberian economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015 was stagnant, compared to 0.7 percent in 2014, due to the continued decline in the extractive industry, iron ore and rubber, which have been the main drivers of economic growth in recent years. The average inflation rate decreased from 9.9 percent in 2014 to 7.7 percent in 2015.

The majority of Liberians, mainly women, depend on agriculture-related activities for livelihoods. Trade, commerce, household care and professional areas like health care and education required the involvement of women. Women

were disproportionately affected by both the civil war and the Ebola outbreak.

An estimated 16 percent of Liberians are food insecure; with about 52,000 households being severely food insecure. Malnutrition remains a serious public health and a socio-economic problem affecting mostly children and women (Demographic and Health Survey, 2013). According to the 2016 National Nutrition and Mortality Survey, the national prevalence of stunting is 32.1 percent, considered "serious" by World Health Organization (WHO) standards. The national prevalence of underweight among children under five is 14.7 percent, considered "precarious" according to the WHO classification.

Primary school net enrolment rates are still very low, despite an increase from 20 percent in 2013 to 27 percent in 2014. The increase in the annual enrolment rate is slightly higher for girls (8 percent) as compared to boys (7 percent) (2014). Despite this positive trend, girls face greater obstacles to enrol and are at a greater risk of not completing basic education. Especially girls in grades 4-6 are at risk to drop out of school due to early marriage, pregnancy and economic reasons.

HIV prevalence is 2.1 percent according to the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The HIV prevalence in women is higher – 2.4 percent versus 1.8 percent registered for men – revealing women's higher vulnerability. The difference in HIV prevalence between women and men is particularly strong in the younger age groups (15-24 years), with HIV prevalence among women nearly three times higher than in men.

According to the 2016 National Morbidity and Mortality survey, the national prevalence of acute malnutrition (global, moderate and severe) is 3.9 percent with 3.1 percent of moderate acute malnutrition and 0.8 percent of severe acute malnutrition [1].

[1] UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children and Women, 2016.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Through its Country Strategy (2013–2017), WFP continued to support the Government's vision of a hunger free Liberia as indicated in national planning documents such as the 2013 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Agenda for Transformation, known as the Liberia's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2012–2017). WFP aims to enhance safety nets with a two-fold approach: i) strengthening food and nutrition security through school meals, livelihoods promotion (support smallholder farmers produce more and sell the surplus for income generation) and social protection measures; and ii) strengthening Liberia's capacity to implement hunger solutions. Key to this approach is WFP's support to the strengthening of government's capacity in undertaking a diagnostic assessment through the Liberia Zero Hunger Strategic Review. The main focus lies on Liberia's food and nutrition needs and on the upcoming challenges to attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero-Hunger, by 2030.

WFP's strategy in Liberia is in accordance with the Agenda for Transformation 2012–2017 that was formulated in 2012 and in line with the objectives of the 2016 Zero Hunger Strategic Review. WFP's activities account for 60 percent of investments in the social protection sector, being the leading provider of productive safety net interventions. WFP is the Convener (Chair) for pillar II (Sustainable Economic Development) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In addition, WFP is the Lead in the Social Protection Outcome Working Group under Pillar III (Human Development) of the United Nations One Programme.

WFP projects are geared towards improving food security, competitive value chains and market linkages and land and water resource development. All WFP projects are aligned to the Government of Liberia agenda in order to strengthen social safety nets and transformation to Zero Hunger through the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (LASIP). The investment focuses on mitigating the impact of domestic price rises, ensuring consistent supply of food commodities, maintaining access to food and improving nutritional well-being of vulnerable populations through provision of safety nets. Furthermore, LASIP promotes rapid domestic food production through the use of technology and innovation.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued to support the fight against hunger by strengthening social and productive safety nets and increasing the capacities for effective coordination of the food security, nutrition sector and supply chain management. Moreover, strategic partnerships with key institutions and smallholder farmers were strengthened and expanded, including partnership with the Ministry of Health in order to support the nutritional needs of people.



WFP's support to refugees from Cote d'Ivoire was re-designed to encourage voluntary repatriation or local integration wherever feasible.

The objectives of the activities implemented under the Country Programme 200395, PRRO 200550, Special Operation 200926 and the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund 200858 are summarised below:

**Country Programme 200395 (2013–2017), approved budget of USD 85,515,900**, supported the production and consolidation of social safety nets through school meals and nutrition support, developed government capacity for sustainable management of social safety net programmes and reduced food insecurity in vulnerable rural communities.

**PRRO 200550 (2011–2015), approved budget of USD 35,867,715**, assisted food-insecure refugees from Cote d'Ivoire living in three camps through provision of general food distributions.

**Special Operation 200926, approved budget of USD 4,935,160**, provided logistics and capacity development support for the humanitarian community's response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in Liberia.

**The United Nations Human Security Trust Fund, with a total approved budget of USD 425,637**, supported the implementation of innovative approaches for the development of agricultural value chains and focused on enhancing the capacity of vulnerable smallholder farmers with strong emphasis on women empowerment.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

The constrained funding landscape in Liberia remained one of the biggest challenges in 2016. Of the three projects (Country Programme 200395, PRRO 2005500 and Special Operation 200926), only the Special Operation 200926 as well as the nutrition and the Livelihood Assets and Market Promotion (LAMP) activities of the Country Programme received contributions. Overall, PRRO was 54.7 percent resourced against its USD 35.9 million requirement. Against the 2016 requirement, PRRO received no contribution and had to rely on resources carried over from 2015, and on a 2016 multilateral allocation of USD 0.4 million equivalent to 8.2 percent of the 2016 needs.

Contributions received in 2016 for the Country Programme were equivalent to only 30.45 percent of the 2016 requirement. Apart from contributions earmarked to nutrition intervention and LAMP activities, there were no directed contributions for school meals programme in 2016.

The special operation, formulated for the six months covering January to June 2016, was 93.1 percent funded.

Social Safety nets through school meals remained the largest activity of the Country Programme over the last three years with funding from a McGovern-Dole Food for Education multi-year grant which comes to an end in July 2017. However, the innovative multi-sectorial (United Nations inter-agency) Home Grown School Meals Programme remained entirely unfunded. The second key activity under the social safety nets was the nutrition intervention. Until October 2016, when WFP entered into partnership with the Ministry of Health to implement a Global Fund-financed project on HIV and tuberculosis (TB), the nutrition intervention was entirely unfunded. The new fund received from the Global Fund will aim to improve nutritional status of people affected by HIV and TB, and to promote treatment adherence and increase voluntary counselling and testing coverage. The target groups will be food insecure HIV clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), TB patients on directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS), treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) clients including their affected households.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP interventions contributed to meeting the overall objectives of strengthening safety nets, by improving agricultural infrastructures, developing capacity of targeted households, and boosting production and marketing in order to increase income and enhance food security. Achievements included improved marketing of local production and purchase of food commodities for home-grown school meals; increased income for farmers and improved food security through support to smallholder farmers.

The school meals programme improved enrolment and attendance, and reduced drop-out rates in 2016 compared to the pre-Ebola period, as is evident from the November 2016 outcome monitoring conducted by WFP. Girls' take-home rations encouraged parents to send girls to school. As a result, the school enrolment gap between girls and boys narrowed considerably, with girls' enrolment surpassing that of boys in a number of schools.

Under the PRRO, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly continued to assist refugees from Cote d'Ivoire residing in government-designated camps while durable solutions were sought for the repatriation of the refugees. However, the funding shortage led to reduction of rations during project implementation.

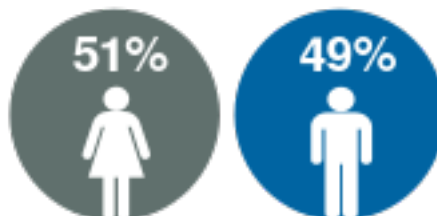
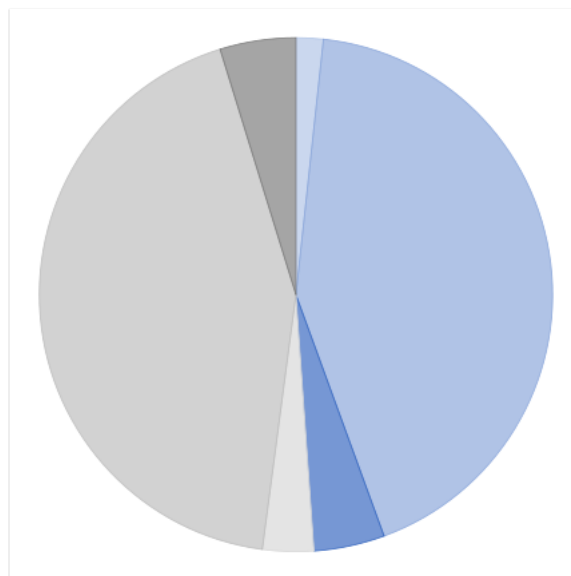
The Special Operation facilitated the provision of transportation and storage of cargo; storage facilities were constructed in various locations in Liberia to provide storage for humanitarian supplies and to build government storage capacity; heavy duty and light trucks and power generators for logistics bases were handed over to Government; government staff was trained in supply chain best practices; and the Logistics Hub at the Roberts International Airport was handed over to the Liberia Revenue Authority.

## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	5,816	10,952	16,768
Children (5-18 years)	145,335	146,763	292,098
Adults (18 years plus)	15,167	16,255	31,422
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>166,318</b>	<b>173,970</b>	<b>340,288</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,582	503	1,477	210	168	7,939
Single Country PRRO	909	105	238	179	17	1,448
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>9,387</b>

## Supply Chain

The logistics infrastructure of WFP Liberia has existed for over 25 years in the country as set up to respond to emergencies. The Logistics Base situated inside the Port of Monrovia is the main hub that supports all operations in the country, complemented by logistics assets in three sub-offices located in the central and southeastern parts of the country.

In 2016, the Liberia country office merged two units, the Procurement and Logistics, into the Supply Chain Unit in alignment with corporate architecture in order to improve efficiency in decision making. The Unit promoted internal, external and cross functional training sessions for six local processing experts to employ the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS). Five of these experts provided technical support to other country offices during emergencies.

Considering the seasonal rainfall patterns in the country, the Unit launched an extensive commodity pre-positioning initiative that covered the supply requirement for vulnerable and inaccessible locations. Buffer stocks cover, on average, six months to secure distributions during the rainy season. The Unit also ensured that commodity post-delivery losses remained below 1 percent, in accordance with the acceptable corporate target of 2 percent.

The special operation was set up to ensure that the knowledge gains of the Ebola response were sustained, particularly after the Logistics Cluster was deactivated. Through the Special Operation, 25 government staff were trained for 10 months in supply chain operations management, working alongside WFP staff during this period. All the Forward Logistic Bases set up for the Ebola response were handed over to the government and are being managed by the WFP-trained staff located around the country. The transfer of responsibilities was accompanied with physical hand-over of assets like DAF trucks and light vehicles to the Government.

The operation experienced a number of challenges including: poor road network, coupled with massive flooding which at one time blocked access to the international airport. The primary route connecting larger parts of the country is not paved or maintained and as such, this resulted into one of the worst road inaccessibility in over seven years with significant portion of population being cut off.

Following the draw-down of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the challenge of securing fuel in remote locations is arising.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	104	301	405
Iodised Salt	70	-	70
Rice	2,306	3,790	6,097



Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Vegetable Oil	198	-	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>6,769</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	321
Rice	300
Split Peas	144
Vegetable Oil	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>884</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, two centralised evaluations were carried out by the Office of Evaluation: one for PRRO 200550 in March and another for Regional EMOP 200761 in April. Moreover, four outcome monitoring exercises were carried out for the PRRO 200550, and the school meals component of the Country Programme in June, July, August and December.

Recommendations from the evaluation and the outcome monitoring exercises across all projects were implemented by the country office. Notably, eight recommendations from the centralised PRRO evaluation, five from the centralised EMOP evaluation and 97 from routine process and outcome monitoring evaluations performed by field offices.

The key implementation action points from the PRRO evaluation included the in-depth vulnerability assessment for refugees that was conducted in August 2016. This assessment further recommended the formulation of an “Operational Plan” for a smooth phasing out of the refugee operation which was immediately implemented in the same month. Furthermore, the same assessment recommended “targeting of most vulnerable refugees and lobbying for Government, donors and other humanitarian partners support for improving refugees' livelihoods”. The re-targeting was implemented in September 2016 and the awareness raising was ongoing up to December 2016.

One overall recommendation emerged was the need to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system at country level. As a result, the country office recruited an international United Nations Volunteer with expertise in M&E to lead the strengthening of the M&E system. Supported by the WFP regional bureau in Dakar and Headquarters, the M&E system was re-organised and now provides timely and good quality information. Additionally, many useful M&E data analysis packages have been introduced.

Limited accountability and transparency to beneficiaries was identified in one of the evaluation recommendations. An action plan for rectifying this gap was swiftly implemented with support from the regional bureau in Dakar by establishing a mobile phone-based complaints/feedback system in October 2016. A similar system introduced in 2014 worked efficiently during the Ebola virus disease emergency operation and resulted in addressing effectively beneficiaries' complaints.

Process monitoring of the pilot Home Grown School Meals activity in 2016 found that aggregation and delivery of food commodities to programme schools was a challenge to farmers and farmer organizations. This encouraged the cooperating partner to commit additional resources to facilitate aggregation and transport of commodities. To mitigate this, it was recommended to profile all farmers and farmers' organizations participating in the pilot Home Grown School Meals as a way of identifying those with the capacity to aggregate and transport commodities to final distribution sites.

It is worth noting that the Government of Liberia, particularly the ministries of education and agriculture, registered a highly positive feedback for the Home Grown School Meals activity because it increased the demand for locally produced food commodities, thereby boosting local production and increasing income of smallholder farmers. Monitoring reports also found that schoolchildren in the pilot Home Grown School Meals schools are happy to consume the locally produced food commodities as it offers them the choice to diversify their diet.

## Trust Fund and Bilateral Project activities empowering local communities

WFP Liberia implemented two extra-budgetary projects in 2016: United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNHSTF) and Japanese Bilateral Project.

UNHSTF is a 36-month joint project "UN Human Security Initiative in the Most Neglected Communities" ending October 2017. Valued at USD 425,673 and targeting 6,000 beneficiaries, the goal of the project is to enhance the human security of some of the most vulnerable populations in the southeastern region of Liberia. This pilot initiative identified key actions in order to address the challenges faced by the affected populations. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the primary objective was to enhance food security and strengthen the internal governance structures of targeted local communities and women farmer groups. The project implemented two activities: food assistance for assets (FFA) and Community Grain Reserves (CGR) in four counties (Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee).

Achievements include: established all 40 planned CGRs; trained women in organizational development and CGR management; supported (with FAO) cultivation of 90 ha of lowland farmland; conducted vulnerability and food security assessment in the target communities; and linked targeted farmers to WFP local food procurement initiative, with local farmers earning USD 17,500 from 25 mt sold to WFP.

However, there were some constraints, challenges and lessons learned. The involvement of the key partners at local level was the main input for the success of the project along with the sense of ownership that the communities demonstrated by rehabilitating plots despite the delays in food distribution.

The Japanese Bilateral Project 200541 is a community-based regional project covering Liberia gearing towards sustainable food security of smallholder rice producers in recovery and development phase in West Africa. It runs from April 2013 to June 2017 and is valued at USD 1,385,109, targeting 450 beneficiaries. It involves mainly FFA activities in support of lowland rice cultivation. The long-term objective is to support national programmes fighting poverty and food insecurity. The short-term objectives are to improve physical infrastructures for rice production and food security, increase beneficiary households' incomes and reinforce the capacity of target groups, especially women's groups.

Key achievements were as follows: developed/rehabilitated 106 ha of lowlands out of which 92 percent was cultivated due to late completion after the regular planting season. The project reached 90 percent of planned beneficiaries during the reporting period, provided targeted communities with assorted tools, seeds and fertiliser/chemicals and linked farmers to markets enabling them to sell surplus food, thereby boosting their income.

The main challenges faced in the implementation of the Trust Fund and Bilateral project were: lack of clarity among stakeholders about project implementation methodologies; low community ownership of assets created; low level of coordination by the Ministry of Agriculture; and land tenure and labour issues.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

WFP assisted Ivorian refugees who sought refuge in Liberia's Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties due to the Cote d'Ivoire civil conflict that started in 2011. This was done in partnership with the Government of Liberia, represented by Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, the main objective of the PRRO was to: improve the food security and nutritional status of refugees and vulnerable host populations who have been adversely affected by the refugee influx; protect the livelihoods of vulnerable host populations and alleviate their food insecurity during the lean season.

Due to resource constraints, Strategic Objective 3 was not pursued in 2016 as reflected in budget revisions five (5) and six (6).



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	5,710,175
Food and Related Costs	27,080,184
Indirect Support Costs	2,346,486
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	730,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,867,715</b>

## Project Activities

The PRRO was launched in July 2013, succeeding an emergency operation (EMOP), to respond to the influx of the refugees from Cote d'Ivoire. Despite resolution of the political crisis and relative improvement in security in Cote d'Ivoire, refugees still remain in Liberia. Occasional armed attacks in locations near the border with Liberia created a fragile security situation in the areas of origin of the refugees. Following the peaceful elections held in Cote d'Ivoire in November 2015 and the containment of the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, voluntary repatriation continued throughout 2016, with 19,843 refugees returning to Cote d'Ivoire between December 2015 and December 2016, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The main outcome of the PRRO was improved food consumption of the refugees and vulnerable host populations through in-kind general food distributions. WFP provided monthly rations of rice, peas, cooking oil and salt.

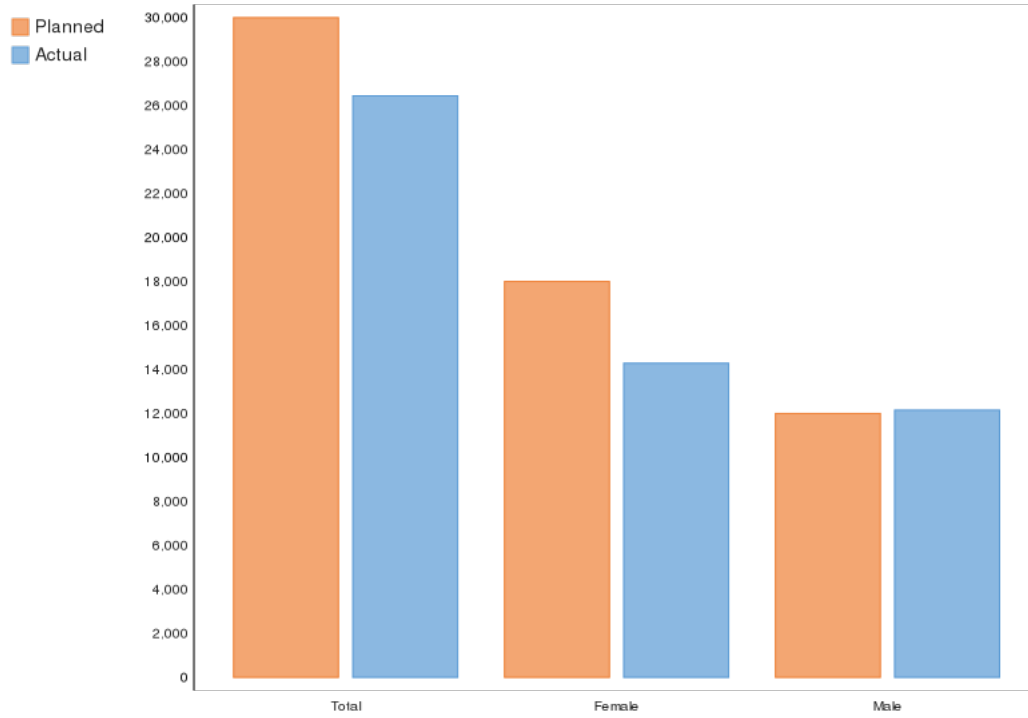
However, refugees residing outside of the designated camps were not targeted for food assistance based on the government policy requiring that food assistance be provided only for camp-based refugees.

The refugees are mostly without a viable source of income in a context where food insecurity is high, a situation made worse by the economic condition in Liberia in 2016. As such, they remained heavily dependent on WFP for their food and nutritional needs.

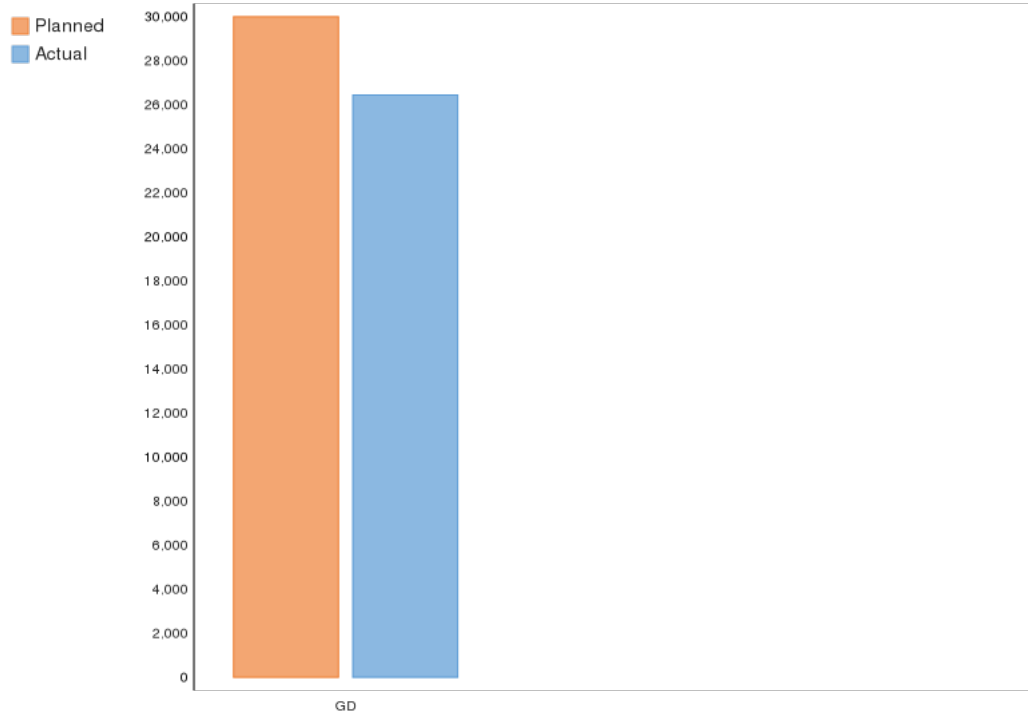
The refugees in the three camps were registered by UNHCR in collaboration with WFP and the Government.

WFP monitored distributions on a monthly basis and carried out outcome monitoring twice a year. However, due to funding shortages, the full basket of commodities was not provided in August and September 2016 and no food rations have been distributed in December. Considering the need to bolster and protect the nutritional status of the refugees, SuperCereal Plus was added to the food basket.

Annual Project Beneficiaries



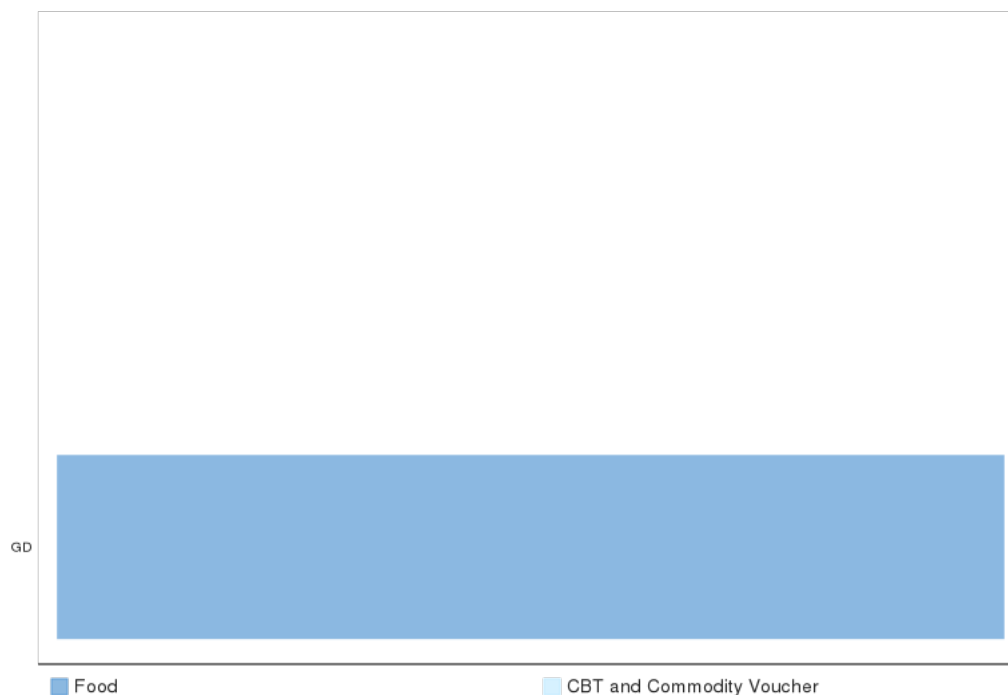
Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	386	179	46.2%
Iodised Salt	32	17	53.5%
Lentils	-	224	-
Rice	2,254	909	40.3%
Split Peas	419	14	3.2%
Vegetable Oil	225	105	46.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>43.7%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	536,786	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>536,786</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Operational Partnerships

Under the PRRO 200550, WFP consolidated its partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Liberia represented by the Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding food distributions to Ivorian refugees in three camps in the country. The consolidation of the partnership allowed food distributions and food security and vulnerability assessment, but also sensitisation and awareness-raising activities.

In 2016, WFP faced serious funding shortage to continue with the general food distribution. To address this constraint, a food security and vulnerability assessment was conducted jointly by UNHCR, WFP and LRRRC in order to determine the group of refugees that was most in need. As a result of the assessment, the most vulnerable groups of refugees were prioritized for receiving of food assistance.

## Performance Monitoring

The country office improved its monitoring system significantly by decentralising monitoring responsibilities across the sub-offices within each implementation area.

In 2016, WFP rolled out Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) and transformed country office programme management by offering a single platform for combining operational data to support streamlined design, implementation and reporting. The system fostered a structured design management by allowing the country office to define outcomes and outputs of projects. It introduced a consistent and reliable method for counting beneficiaries and guaranteeing transparent and accountable planning.

A beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism was put in place. Beneficiaries could make phone calls and request information about the project or register complaints about the project at field level.

Under the PRRO, output monitoring activities and quarterly monitoring visits took place. In June, a Joint Food Security and Livelihood Assessment was conducted together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Open Data Kit, a mobile technology that is used to facilitate the collection of real time data, and SPSS, a software package for statistical analysis, were adopted for running analyses.

## Results/Outcomes

The number of refugees that benefited from the PRRO was about 90 percent of the total planned and around 80 percent of the planned food tonnage was distributed. Underachievement was due to funding shortages and the voluntary repatriation of the refugees. A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessment, conducted in July 2015 and the Joint Food Security Assessment performed in June 2016, focused on two indicators to assess food security: Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS). The comparative analysis of the assessments revealed an improvement of food security conditions.

The share of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 30.9 in 2015 to 61 percent in 2016, with around 25 percent of households shifting from the borderline to acceptable category.

The share of households with borderline Food Consumption Score fell to 34 percent in 2016 compared to 59 percent in 2015. A total of 30.1 percent from this group moved upwards to the acceptable category.

The share of households with poor food consumption fell from 10.1 percent in 2015 to 5.1 percent in 2016. These shifts in food consumption levels indicates an improvement of the food security level of refugees in government established camps.

The Dietary Diversity Score of the refugees revealed similar improvements in nutritional intake by the refugees. Households accessed and consumed around 5.1 different types of food in 2016, compared to around 4.9 in 2015. Though there was an overall improvement in the nutritional food intake of all households, households headed by men had higher nutrition intakes as compared to those headed by women. The Dietary Diversity Score of households headed by women rose from 4.18 in 2015 to 5.02, while those headed by men increased from 4.21 in 2015 to 5.11 in 2016. This disparity can be explained by men having more opportunities than women to be involved in livelihood activities to increase their income in order to access different types of food.

WFP food assistance remains the main source of food for most of the refugees. Other sources include remittances from relatives abroad, engagement in different livelihood activities – such as charcoal selling, provision of labour – which increased refugees' incomes and allowed them to access to various types of nutritious food.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP provided assistance to Ivorian refugees residing in three camps in the country in collaboration and partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC). Ensuring women participation was key throughout 2016. Women represented at least 50 percent of the members of the Distribution Management Committee (DMC), the refugee committee put in place to handle food and non-food items distribution. In addition to holding leadership position on the DMC, women were adequately represented on the team for the physical distribution and scooping of commodities to ensure transparency and equal distribution of assistance package.

WFP ensured that women constituted 50 percent of the refugee household heads in whose names family entitlements were issued, although the result of the joint food security assessment conducted in refugee camps showed that only 43 percent of refugee household heads were women. This measure was taken in order to ensure that women played decision-making role in controlling food and non-food items distributed for the benefit of refugee households. In order to consolidate the achievements in ensuring gender equality in participation and decision-making in refugee households, refugees were encouraged, under the joint UNHCR and WFP supported livelihood activity, to ensure higher women participation on the food assistance for assets (FFA) committees. The government counterpart, LRRRC, was keen on creating awareness among refugee women and sensitising them on the importance of women's equal participation in leadership role on the FFA project committees.

In the refugee camps, residents participated in programmes marking the launch of the 16 Days events during which they were encouraged to participate in the promotion of zero gender-based violence environment. Women were given the opportunity to speak out in reference to the different forms of gender-based violence in the society, to share their concerns and what measure can be introduced in order to stop them. Special consideration was given to men's active participation in awareness raising programmes and advocacy against gender-based violence. Efforts were also made to reinforce linkages with national structures and coordination mechanisms for gender mainstreaming – including the ministries of agriculture, health, internal affairs, and gender, children and social protection – to ensure WFP activities were aligned to national gender priorities and strategies.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Following a training conducted in 2015 for WFP and partners on basic beneficiary protection principles and conducting safe and dignified food distribution, WFP and partners implemented appropriate actions to ensure protection concerns raised by refugees were addressed in timely manner. A key result observation of food distribution monitoring in 2015 was the long waiting time in queues by refugees during food distribution. This concern was addressed by the construction of additional distribution points and locating the distribution points strategically in order to ensure security of beneficiaries during food distribution.

An external evaluation of the project conducted in the first quarter of 2016 identified limited beneficiaries' involvement and awareness about project activities as one of the weaknesses of the project. To address this concern and improve WFP performance in serving its beneficiaries, it was decided to strengthen project monitoring by providing a toll-free telephone line beneficiaries can call to provide feedback with the objective of enhancing accountability and transparency at all levels of project implementation. The beneficiary feedback mechanism also serves to establish dialogue between WFP and the targeted communities to exchange information on project and ensure timely actions are taken to address risks.

To increase awareness about project activities, beneficiaries' entitlement and dates of key project events such as food distribution schedules, WFP and partners ensured regular beneficiaries sensitisation using mobilizers selected among the refugees who make announcements using local methods that are easily understood by the refugees. Billboards were prepared and installed at distribution points and in strategic locations to display food rations in local measurement unit during each distribution. In some instances, mass meetings of the refugees, including their leadership and local authorities, were organized to announce any significant changes in food rations or food basket composition.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ WFP Liberia Archive

Ivorian refugees in Liberia receive food support from WFP and partners.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	12,000	18,000	30,000	12,154	14,287	26,441	101.3%	79.4%	88.1%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	3,000	6,000	9,000	2,523	3,210	5,733	84.1%	53.5%	63.7%
Children (5-18 years)	6,000	7,500	13,500	5,266	5,398	10,664	87.8%	72.0%	79.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,000	4,500	7,500	4,365	5,679	10,044	145.5%	126.2%	133.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	12,000	18,000	30,000	12,342	14,099	26,441	102.9%	78.3%	88.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	15,559	30,000	26,441	-	26,441	88.1%	-	88.1%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	15,559	30,000	26,441	-	26,441	88.1%	-	88.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	12,000	18,000	30,000	12,154	14,287	26,441	101.3%	79.4%	88.1%
Total participants	12,000	18,000	30,000	12,154	14,287	26,441	101.3%	79.4%	88.1%
Total beneficiaries	12,000	18,000	30,000	12,154	14,287	26,441	101.3%	79.4%	88.1%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<5.20	26.10	10.10	5.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<5.26	26.30	9.80	5.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.22	26.10	10.40	5.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, Joint survey with UNHCR, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	=80.00	4.08	4.19	5.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	>4.06	4.06	4.18	5.02
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	>4.10	4.10	4.21	5.11
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.22	26.10	10.10	5.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<8.78	43.90	59.00	34.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.26	26.30	9.80	5.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP & UNHCR Joint Assessment	<5.22	26.10	10.40	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<8.90	44.40	65.00	33.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	<8.76	43.80	53.60	34.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interview, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	>4.08	4.08	4.19	5.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	>4.06	4.06	4.18	5.02
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Household Interviews, Base value: 2013.02, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, Joint survey, WFP &amp; UNHCR Joint Assessment</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.21	5.11
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>FFA COMMUNITIES, Project End Target: 2015.06, Focus group discussion, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Focus group discussion</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count</i>	>6.00	-	-	-
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>70.80	70.80	-	-
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2012.12, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>70.60	70.60	-	-
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>0.92	0.92	-	-
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Physical count, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Physical count</i>	>0.87	0.87	-	-
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	>81.60	81.60	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	<0.40	0.40	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, Project End Target: 2015.06, Health Center Register, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register</i>	<14.20	14.20	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Health Center Register, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health Center Register	<3.80	3.80	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Desk Calculation, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.02, Secondary data, Desk Calculation	>90.00	45.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household Interviews	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)</b>				
GRAND GEDEH, MARYLAND, NIMBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, Household survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.10, Joint survey, Household survey	<40.00	45.00	-	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.09, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06	=50.00	19.50	-	24.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.09, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06	=30.00	59.00	-	45.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.09, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06	=20.00	21.50	-	31.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06	>60.00	-	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	32.70	-	58.20
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	88.20	-	96.60

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>LIBERIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=600,000.00	0.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=6.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>LIBERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	39
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	455
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	28
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>542</b>