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Liberia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

World Food Programme

Liberia Country Office

Annual Country Report (ACR) 2023

Acknowledging the evolving developmental landscape, WFP has strategically aligned itself as a strategic ally for the Government in fostering nationally driven and sustainable solutions to hunger. Consequently, WFP's initiatives in Liberia are designed to tackle food insecurity, stimulate local production, and foster the growth of comprehensive food systems nationwide.

In line with this, WFP's Country Strategic Plan for Liberia proposes a gradual shift in focus. Moving away from the direct provision of relief assistance, WFP is now concentrating on enhancing the capacity of government agencies. This is achieved by providing support in managing food security and nutrition programmes, as well as emergency preparedness and response systems.

Despite this shift, WFP continues to uphold its leading role in emergency preparedness and response, ensuring a swift reaction to sudden shocks. This is facilitated through the implementation of a contingency plan that takes into account the country's socio-political instability and climate-related risks.

In 2023, WFP joined forces with the Ministry of Education to launch a home-grown school feeding programme in Bong, Maryland, Montserrado, and Nimba counties. This initiative positively impacted 70,260 students across 289 public and community schools. The programme saw balanced participation from both genders, with 34,664 girls (49 percent) and 35,596 boys participating. Twenty-six percent of the food (700 mt) provided by the programme was sourced and procured locally. Locally produced commodities procured included 301 mt of rice, 210 mt of gari, 147 mt of beans and 42 mt of palm oil.

As part of the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP provided take-home rations to 2,855 primary school children (1,375 girls) through cash transfers via mobile money. This was a six percent increase compared with the 2,700 schoolchildren assisted in 2022. This support was designed to help students purchase textbooks and uniforms, easing financial burdens that may have prevented school attendance.

To bolster food security, nutrition, and income for smallholder farmers in Liberia and to enhance their resilience against seasonal shocks, WFP collaborated with its partners to implement an integrated food security programme across seven counties (Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa, Maryland, Montserrado and Nimba) where people lacked regular access to safe and nutritious food. This benefitted 3,731 smallholder farmer households through the provision of value vouchers. These vouchers supported investments in assets and training and aimed to strengthen local production by facilitating better access to markets for the target group. This was achieved through the establishment of contracts with farmers' cooperatives, which served as central points for sourcing and aggregating locally grown commodities.

Smallholder farmers were, therefore, supported in several ways. Firstly, they redeemed food commodities from designated retailers via WFP's SCOPE platform [1]. WFP also built warehouses and multipurpose agribusiness centres in selected project communities to reduce post-harvest losses. Farming implements and agricultural equipment were also provided to help increase production. Prior to implementation, the capacities of retailers and farmers' cooperatives were assessed by WFP's Supply Chain division to ensure they could meet the demands of the programme and planned food requirements for the intended people in need.

WFP actively collaborated with the Liberian Government and other key United Nations agencies to organize a regional consultation aimed at the development of a post-harvest loss management strategy for the country. This aimed to support farmers employ methods that minimised losses and boosted agricultural yields.

In the healthcare sector, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health to manage the central medical store. This project was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in 2023 and drew upon its expertise in logistics and supply chains. This partnership ensured the timely delivery, management, and distribution of medical

supplies, even in remote areas. WFP also aimed to strengthen Liberian national capacities in medical logistics through the implementation of efficient supply chain procedures and robust data systems. These were focused on improvements to enhance stock visibility while enabling the four annual distribution cycles, as required.

WFP prioritised strong partnerships to ensure the success of its work in Liberia. These partnerships included national counterparts, development agencies, key stakeholders, regional institutions, and additional United Nations agencies. In 2023, WFP's operations aligned with the Government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and the strategies of development partners. Additionally, WFP integrated gender equality, protection, and accountability to affected communities into all activities throughout the year. WFP collaborated well with the Liberian Government and other partners, to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through joint projects, initiatives, and events.

In 2023, WFP's Country Strategic Plan, which was initiated in 2019, was extended through 2026. This extension was designed to align with both the National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which has also been extended until December 2025. The CSP will persist in addressing challenges related to food security in Liberia through key activities that are integral to its four strategic outcomes. This aligns with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

83,279

Total beneficiaries in 2023

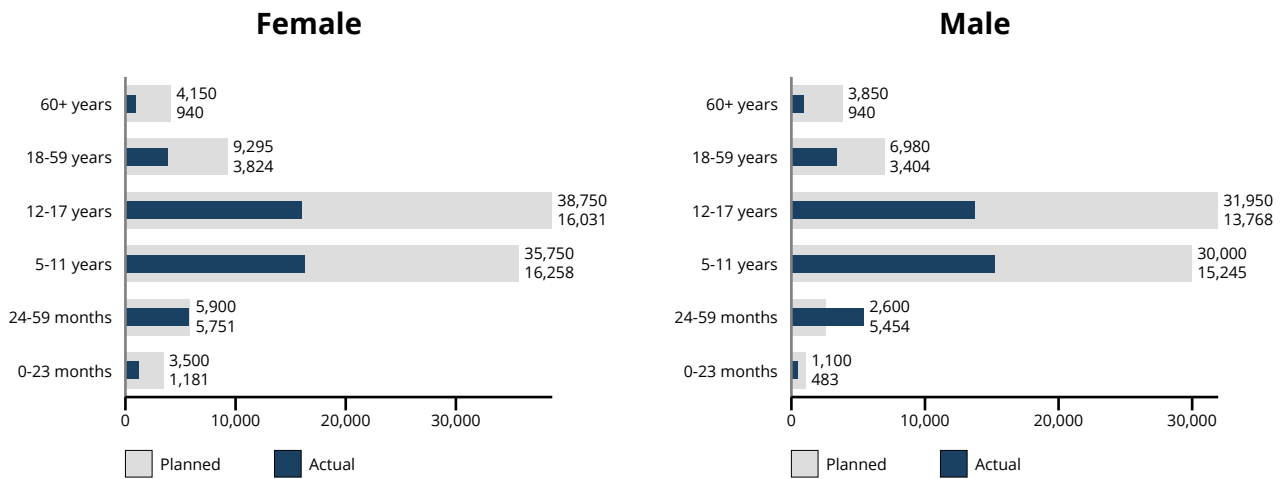


53% female

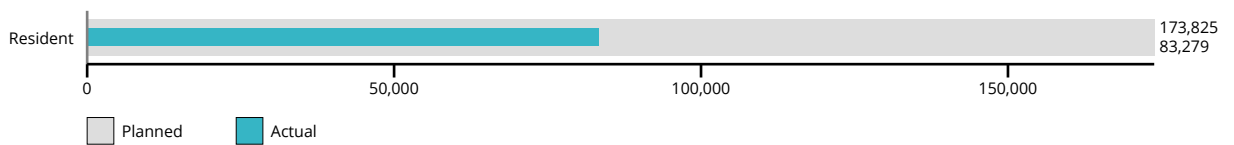


47% male

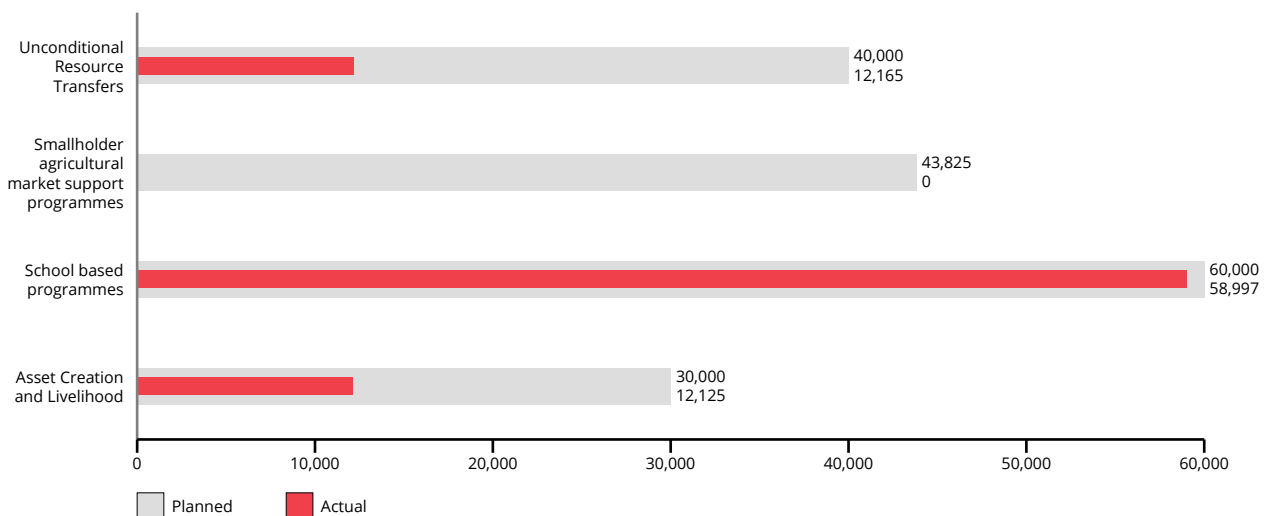
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



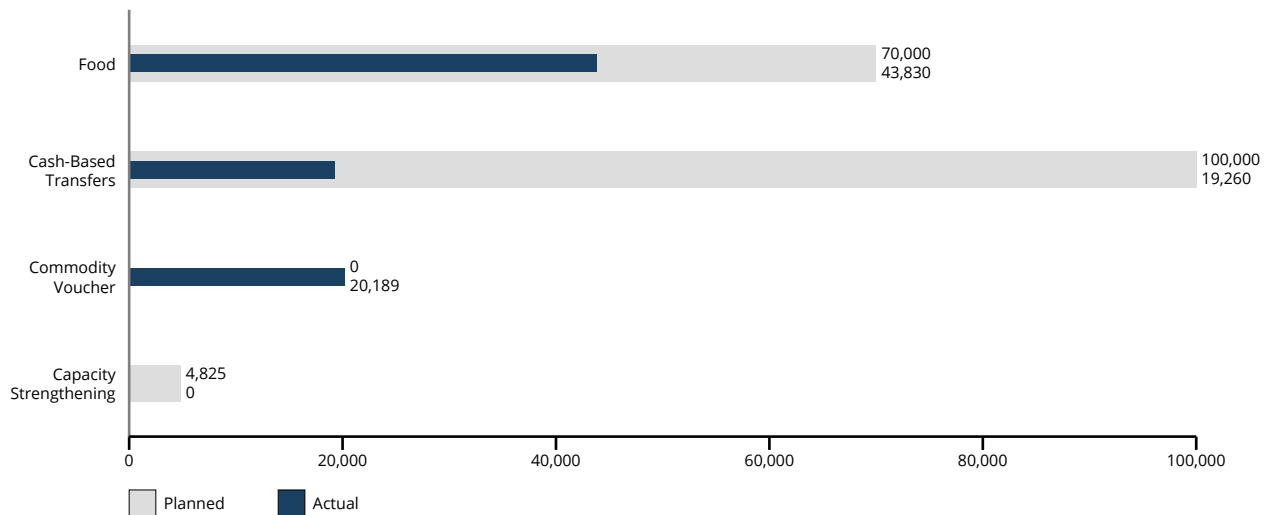
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



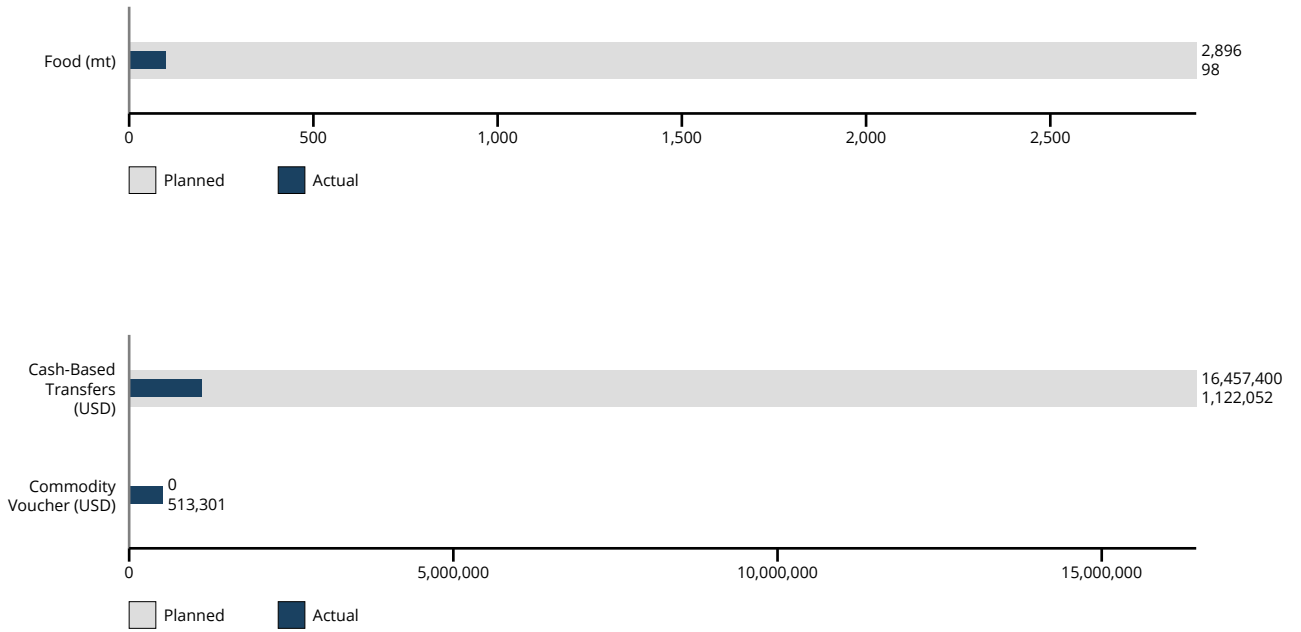
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



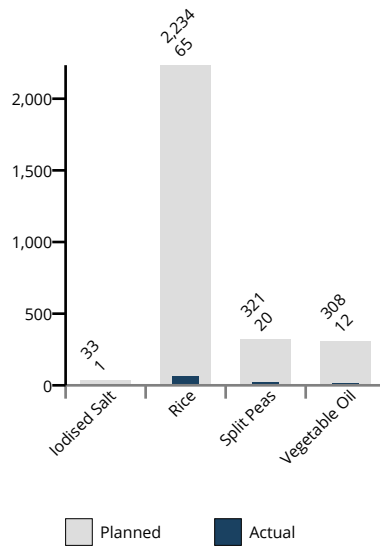
Beneficiaries by Modality



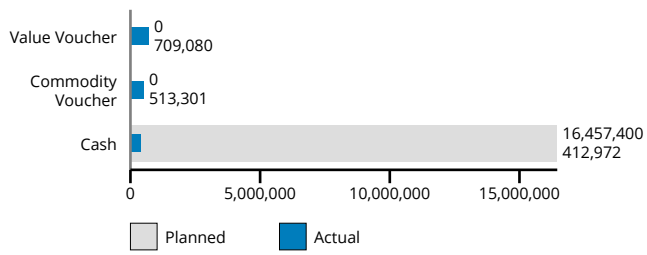
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Despite significant efforts from the Liberian Government and development partners, the country remained one of the poorest, least developed, and highest food-deficit countries [1]. Nearly half of its estimated population of five million lived in poverty, i.e. below USD 2 per day. This situation was further illustrated in the score of 32.2 on the 2023 Global Hunger Index, placing it in the Serious category for its level of hunger [2]. Although agricultural conditions were favourable, and despite its resilience, Liberia's fragile state was characterised by inadequate institutions, policies, and governance structures. This was reflected in a 2021 Human Development Index ranking of 178 out of 191 countries (with an HDI score of 0.481) [3]. Women also faced significant economic disadvantages, earning lower wages and constituting the lowest income group. This disparity was reflected in the country's rank of 164 out of 170 countries on the 2021 Gender Inequality Index (with a GII score of 0.648) [4].

Furthermore, Liberia's inflation increased to 11 percent in November 2023, while food prices rose by 26 percent compared to the same period in 2022. [5] These factors exacerbated existing food insecurity. Frequent climate-related disasters, including flooding and windstorms also cause problems in the country.

The Government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) 2018-2023 aimed to achieve middle-income status by 2030, in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, this plan concluded without significant progress regarding the improvement of essential social services or the establishment of national targets. In response, WFP has supported the Government of Liberia through diverse programmes that have addressed access to clean water, emergency assistance, food security, healthcare supplies, and social protection services.

Despite favourable conditions for agriculture, Liberia faced the critical challenge of chronic food insecurity. *Cadre Harmonisé* analyses indicated that 531,267 people [6] were estimated to be in a Crisis phase of acute food insecurity, or above (IPC 3-IPC 5), between June-August 2023, with 1,385,009 people in the Stress phase (IPC 2). This meant that households struggled to meet their basic food needs or had lost essential livelihood assets. Furthermore, 60 percent of Liberian households allocated more than 65 percent of their income towards food expenses. This proportion escalated to 75 percent in the case of food-deprived households, underscoring the substantial financial strain imposed by food insecurity.

Liberia relies heavily on food imports and markets to meet its basic needs. While agriculture remained Liberia's primary economic sector, output was significantly lower than neighbouring countries [7]. Despite its apparent importance and

informal employment of 87 percent of the working-age population, low agricultural outputs have forced the Liberian Government to import 50-60 percent of basic food requirements [8]. Addressing this issue requires an ongoing and multi-faceted approach that focuses on improvements in domestic food production, a reduction in the reliance on imports, and mitigation of impacts on food affordability due to inflation.

In the education sector, Liberia faced a significant challenge in maintaining children enrolled in school. For example, 19 percent of children at lower basic, 14 percent at upper basic, and 20 percent at secondary level did not regularly attend school. [9] Disparities in access to education were most pronounced between levels of wealth, geography and gender. As such, children of lower basic education age in rural areas were twice as likely to be out of school as their urban peers. [10]

The country also faces challenges in nutrition. As highlighted by the 2022 Global Nutrition Report, 30 percent of children experienced stunting, 43 percent of women of reproductive age were anaemic, and the micronutrient adequacy gap (MAD) is estimated at 3.1 percent [11].

The Ukraine crisis also impacted the food security crisis in Liberia in 2023 and further highlighted the need for a response mechanism. Accordingly, the Government of Liberia approached the World Bank for help to address the sharp rise in food prices that have left vulnerable populations struggling. Unfortunately, no suitable mechanism existed at that time. Therefore, the Government and the World Bank began to develop a Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FSCPP). Once complete, the FSCPP will allow Liberia to qualify for future World Bank assistance during similar crises.

WFP's work directly supported the Liberian Government's and its partners' efforts to address food insecurity, hunger, and the effects of frequent disasters. In line with the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development and the SDGs, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026 is focused on improving agriculture, education, food security, nutrition and supply chain services. Key objectives include the strengthening of national institutions' capacities to combat food insecurity and malnutrition, aiding malnourished populations, and providing emergency aid and livelihood support to vulnerable populations impacted by disasters and crises. These efforts are aligned with SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals.

WFP prioritised national ownership and sustainability through partnerships with crucial government institutions, including the Ministry of Education, Agriculture, Health, and Gender, Children, and Social Protection. Despite funding constraints, WFP remained committed to supporting the Government's efforts to enhance and build capacities within the national food system.

Risk management

Based on an analysis of potential severity and likelihood, the most concerning risks in 2023 included insufficient funding, stolen cash or food, the purchase of low-quality food, limited availability of local food, election-related violence, a national economic crisis, and gender parity within WFP.

Successful advocacy efforts led WFP to secure funding from new and existing donors. This included proposal submissions and visits to potential donors. However, 80 percent of the funding was available only in the last quarter of the year thereby limiting WFP's ability to hire the necessary staff and fully achieve programme goals. Nevertheless, positive progress was seen as the newly identified risk of low gender parity at WFP's Liberia Country Office was addressed.

Through the home-grown school feeding programme, participating schools received mobile money to purchase food commodities directly from local smallholder farmers. Unfortunately, scammers targeted this programme and manipulated school principals into revealing mobile money PINs. This meant USD 7,632 was stolen from schools across Bong, Montserrado and Nimba counties. WFP responded swiftly and alerted the financial service provider to block the affected schools' SIM cards and prevented further losses. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Education to implement a payment recovery plan, successfully recouping 80 percent of stolen funds.

WFP has addressed recommendations of an internal audit to strengthen safeguards against future scams and to improve programming. The 2023 risk register was updated as part of the annual planning process. The 2024 register is under development and will ensure ongoing risk management and effective programme protection.

Lessons learned

Based on lessons learned from the implementation of cash-based transfer (CBT) activities in 2021-2022, WFP continued its use of the CBT modality as well as commodity vouchers to assist the majority of people who received support. Assistance to children in school meal programmes was scaled up from 42,000 in the first half of 2023 to 70,264 in the last quarter of 2023. Furthermore, people participating in resilience and livelihood activities received assistance through value vouchers. The shift in the focus of WFP transfer modalities towards an increase in CBTs is aimed to solidify people's levels of satisfaction with WFP interventions, and also to position WFP as a partner of choice for the Government.

Additionally, WFP is committed to bolstering the use of an evidence-based approach. This strategy will provide both WFP and the Government with data-driven insights to tackle the challenges confronting vulnerable populations, while also contributing to mitigate the effects of crises. Importantly, this evidence will serve as a valuable tool for WFP's fundraising initiatives. It will offer potential donors and partners a clear understanding of the situation in Liberia, emphasizing the urgency and efficacy of both planned and potential interventions.

Country office story



© Mamadou Jallow, WFP Communication Officer
ellekamah Rural Women Cooperative Project, Bong County, Liberia

Agriculture is the primary source of income for smallholder farmers, however, conventional farming techniques, a lack of farming inputs and a limited knowledge of the best farming practices make it difficult for them to increase their level of production. In 2023, WFP's integrated food security and crisis response projects impacted the lives of 3,731 vulnerable smallholder farmers (2,611 women) from the seven targeted food insecure counties in Liberia. This success was achieved in multiple ways.

Farmers were provided with food commodities that could be redeemed from retailers via value vouchers for lowland site development and training activities. This innovation ensured that people were treated with dignity and provided a digitised technological experience for retailers and all supported farmers. This was highlighted by a female participant, who said, "I am grateful for this project. Because of the village saving activity, I was able to start a small shop in my community." This project also encouraged more people in the community and nearby areas to get involved in farming. It increased the number of farming groups and helped smallholder farmers live better lives. WFP created a novel programme that can serve as a model for other innovative programmes aimed at improving the lives of those in need.

WFP also assisted farmer groups with limited agricultural inputs by providing agricultural tools, machinery, and improved seeds, which all aimed to increase production levels. To help improve farmers' resilience, nutritious food, storage facilities and an agribusiness centre were provided. The 92 supported smallholder farmer groups had experienced low agricultural yields during prior years. However, in 2023 these same farmers produced 344.8 mt of rice, which represented a significant increase. WFP's resilience project and the 105 ha of lowlands developed during the process were key factors in this improvement.

Farmers also struggle to generate income because of difficulties when selling their products. This makes it challenging for them to support themselves and their families. WFP's integrated food security and crisis response projects aided farmers in selling farm produce to the organization through cooperatives so that school children could consume local foods at their schools. In addition to improving food security, nutrition and incomes for smallholder farmers - including the strengthening of communities' resilience to seasonal shocks through agriculture-led activities - WFP promoted social cohesion by enabling people to work together.

Furthermore, once harvesting is complete, farmers in targeted areas now have a safe place to store their agricultural produce. This significantly reduced the amount of post-harvest loss that was encountered previously. The success of WFP's resilience intervention is clearly visible as farmers are now equipped with processing centres where their produce is processed and packaged for the market. Farmers can also discuss and plan together in the conference room of the new agribusiness centre. The building also has a ready-to-use office with a computer, internet, and meeting room.

A livelihood assessment conducted by WFP in 2021 indicated that 75 percent of the spouses of male-led households had no formal education, which limited these women's opportunities to access formal employment. In addition, high levels of illiteracy within rural communities limit individuals' ability to address land issues, manage record keeping in their businesses and/or accurately account for business profits. In this context, a Sodexo-funded project supported 200 rural women from 20 school communities in 2023. Women selected were involved in school garden activities and also received literacy and numeracy training. With the help of the project, women can now read, write, and perform basic calculations, which helped them better manage their small businesses and farming activities.

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



70,260 children - including **34,664 girls** - in **289 primary schools** were provided on-site **school meals**



700 metric tons of **locally produced commodities** (rice, beans, gari and palm oil) **procured from smallholder farmers** through WFP aggregation systems



USD 638,355 transferred to **smallholder farmers** for procurement of **locally produced commodities** through WFP's support aggregation systems



950 smallholder farmers assisted to develop **48 hectares** of lowlands for **crop production**

WFP is committed to helping Liberia achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. In line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026, the three key pillars of this outcome aimed to create a society where Liberian children are nourished, educated, and empowered for a healthier life.

The first area involved supporting the Liberian Government to improve educational outcomes through the provision of daily school meals and monthly take-home rations that encouraged student enrolment and attendance. The second was to enhance local food systems through the home-grown school feeding programme while simultaneously providing local farmers with guaranteed markets that incentivised production and productivity. Lastly, WFP aimed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations through communication campaigns that raised awareness, promoted positive changes in behaviour, encouraged better dietary habits and contributed to the overall well-being of schoolchildren.

Thus, WFP activities under this strategic outcome contributed to these areas through the building of safety nets, the provision of food and nutrition security for children in public primary schools, and the strengthening of the capacities of national institutions (therefore empowering local institutions) to identify and implement lasting solutions to end hunger.

WFP is dedicated to supporting Liberia through its CSP 2019-2026 by increasing levels of food and nutrition security and promoting social protection measures, primarily through sustainable school feeding programmes. However, school feeding programmes have had very low reach, with only 17 percent of children enrolled in schools benefitting from daily school meals in 2023. Education and adequate nutrition are critical to achieving a reduction in poverty and inequality, and to drive sustainable economic growth in the long term. [1]

Unfortunately, Liberia faces the significant challenge of a high number of school-aged children that do not attend school regularly, or at all. Among children aged 6 to 12, those not attending school range between 15-20 percent. This disparity is even more stark for girls, as only 33 percent completed primary education, compared to 36 percent of boys. In 2023, despite a school-age population of nearly 2 million, only around 1.5 million children were enrolled. This meant a staggering 534,000 children (27 percent) lacked access to education. These challenges, as well as limited access to early childhood education and primary schooling for girls, as well as poor overall learning outcomes, have hindered progress in Liberia and contributed to levels of educational attainment falling behind many African nations.

To address education-related hunger challenges in 2023, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to implement an innovative and integrated home-grown school feeding programme. This aimed to simultaneously tackle food security and educational needs, while contributing to a broader effort to reduce poverty and hunger. Key goals were to boost children's education and retention of knowledge, improve school enrolment and attendance rates, lower dropout rates, narrow gender disparities, increase household food security, and create income-generating activities for smallholder farmers. This programme was successful in multiple areas.

WFP's integrated home-grown school feeding programme provided daily nutritious meals from locally sourced ingredients to 70,260 primary school children (34,664 girls) in 289 schools across the Bong, Maryland, Montserrado, and Nimba counties. This contributed to increases in educational outcomes, including attendance, retention rates and school enrolment. For example, WFP-supported schools saw a 4 percent average increase in enrolment by the end of the 2022-2023 academic year. Improvements were also seen in the nutritional status of school children through the provision of daily nutritious school meals prepared with locally sourced ingredients.

Overall, children's well-being improved, while families facing food insecurity were encouraged to send their children to school through monthly cash assistance for use on take-home rations. This modality achieved impressive results in food-insecure areas as some schools experienced a 33 percent increase in enrolments. In Bong, Maryland and Montserrado, three food-insecure counties, WFP provided cash assistance to 2,855 families to incentivise them to send children to school. Such assistance helped families cover essential expenses like uniforms and school supplies to further promote attendance.

As a key partner, WFP helped strengthen the government's institutional, national, and local capacities to manage the home-grown school feeding programme effectively. This collaborative effort demonstrated the effectiveness of such programmes to improve access to education and boost food security and the potential of a multi-pronged approach to tackling education, economic empowerment, food security, and nutrition across Liberia. Success in these intertwined areas will ultimately pave the way for a brighter future for Liberian children.

The home-grown school feeding programme also created a guaranteed market for smallholder farmers as 100 percent of the food required for its operation was purchased locally. Overall, USD 700,000 was invested into the local economy as WFP purchased food from farmers' cooperatives. Locally produced commodities procured included 301 mt of rice, 210 mt of gari (a cassava product), 147 mt of beans and 42 mt of palm oil. This generated more economic opportunities for farmers and incentivised increases in the production of rice, cassava flour, cowpeas, and palm oil. WFP also empowered 200 rural women in Bong and Montserrado counties through its school garden initiative. Cash assistance, training in financial literacy, seeds, and tools were provided to establish school gardens and foster economic self-reliance while contributing to long-term food security within communities.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs to provide education and technical assistance to 930 smallholder farmers (60 percent women) and farmer organisations. This included training on improved farming techniques (including climate-smart agriculture) to increase yields and resilience. Farmers were also supplied with agricultural equipment and improved planting materials to enhance the production of rice, cassava, and other vegetables. These resources empowered farmers to develop and utilise lowlands, swamp margins, and uplands more effectively to increase crop yields.

In addition, WFP constructed and equipped two agribusiness centres and two warehouses, and provided essential tools, furniture, and internet access for one year. Centres also offered multiple services to participating farmers and communities. To ensure their long-term success, WFP facilitated the creation of community-led management teams and training, including a detailed operational manual and newly created step-by-step centre management guide. In 2023, these elements allowed smallholder farmers to achieve higher average yields of 2.5 mt per hectare, when compared with previous years. More land was cultivated for primary and secondary staple crops and gardens in response to increased demands created by the WFP-Liberian Government home-grown school feeding programme.

Despite funding limitations, WFP reached 11,650 people in need across seven counties (Bong, Grand Bassa, Lofa, Grand Cape Mount, Maryland, Montserrado and Nimba) through a combination of cash and food assistance, which helped them move towards self-reliance. These successes demonstrated the positive impacts of school feeding and farmer-focused activities on livelihoods and community resilience.

WFP recognises the importance of collaboration in achieving its goals. In 2023, WFP partnered with key Liberian government ministries to implement multiple activities under strategic outcome 1. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to implement school feeding programmes in four counties. Assessments were completed in two additional counties to inform on the scale up of the programme in the future. Likewise, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture focused on empowering smallholder farmers through the provision of training and resources to enhance production capacities to meet growing demands from the home-grown school feeding programme. WFP also continued its engagement with the Ministry of Gender to explore areas of potential collaboration and to support the finalization of the Government's national social registry. This would be a valuable tool for identifying and reaching vulnerable populations. This multi-ministerial approach demonstrated WFP's commitment to working with the Government and

other partners to achieve shared goals of improved education, food security and social protection.

Successful collaborations with various private and government donors and effective resource mobilization enabled WFP to significantly impact the lives of vulnerable populations in Liberia, including farmers, women, and schoolchildren.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



2,981 vulnerable households representing **14,905 people in need** were assisted through monthly **value vouchers**

USD 536,580 was distributed to **vulnerable households** through **value vouchers**

Under strategic outcome 2 and in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger, WFP supported the Government of Liberia by providing immediate food and relief assistance to populations affected by sudden or slow-onset emergencies and strengthening the capacities and resilience of communities to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

According to the latest rapid assessment of food security, livelihoods, nutrition and markets, the combined effects of funding shortfalls and economic crisis created a critical situation for Liberia's most vulnerable populations. An estimated 47 percent of Liberians - approximately 2 million people - experienced moderate or severe food insecurity and required urgent humanitarian assistance.

WFP also supported the Government enhance its capacities for vulnerability analysis by specifically identifying areas and populations most at risk of food insecurity prior to mapping and coordinating humanitarian assistance. This facilitated the efficient and timely delivery of food and nutrition assistance to affected populations. WFP utilised value vouchers as a transfer modality for general food distribution. These vouchers empowered food-insecure individuals to choose essential food items from pre-approved WFP retailers within their communities, fostering a sense of dignity and autonomy regarding their food needs.

WFP's commitment went beyond simply providing emergency food assistance in Liberia. WFP aims to empower communities for the long term through resilience-building activities under its 'Changing Lives' goal. As such, WFP linked its humanitarian assistance with resilience-building activities to empower 2,981 farmers (2,040 women) to rebuild their livelihoods and become more resilient. This aimed to strengthen household and community self-reliance, helping people rebuild their lives and become more resilient to future shocks. As part of this, WFP helped people to restore degraded land (i.e. lowland rehabilitation) to make it more productive, as well as providing farmers with tools, seeds, and training in climate-smart agricultural practices, which allowed them to adapt to changing weather patterns. These elements of support enabled farmers to cultivate an additional 201 ha of land with rice, cassava, and other vegetables which allowed them to diversify sources of income.

WFP also provided training on pre-harvest care, post-harvest handling, and market access, which equipped farmers with skills and knowledge to become self-sufficient and to connect with potential buyers and broadened their access to markets. Through its support of village savings and loan associations, WFP helped farmers access loans with a view to becoming more empowered and able to invest in their own long-term agricultural endeavours. This project exemplified WFP's strategic linking of emergency assistance and long-term solutions. By building resilience, WFP provided Liberian communities with the knowledge and confidence to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition.

In 2023, Liberia experienced a severe economic shock characterised by high inflation, which peaked at 12 percent in June 2023. The rapid weakening of the Liberian dollar, as well as demand constraints, rising import costs, widening fiscal deficits and increased public debt, caused the surge in inflation rates and limited the overall economic activity. The resulting economic crisis significantly impacted the price of imported goods, particularly food, and threatened to worsen food insecurity in a country already under strain from significant challenges. Recognising escalating inflation and its potential to further worsen food insecurity in Liberia, WFP is partnering with the Government to launch a series of joint preliminary studies and assessments in 2024 to analyse the specific impacts of inflation on food security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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 is committed to supporting Liberia as it builds its capacity to address food security challenges on its own. This strategic outcome focused on the country's gradual transition from recipient of direct aid delivery to national ownership and implementation of food security programmes.

In 2023, WFP worked alongside and in partnership with relevant government ministries and agencies to advance the fight against hunger, strengthen national capacities and ownership of programmes, and achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to food security. WFP also collaborated with United Nations agencies to implement joint projects funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) to enhance livelihoods and resilience by leveraging resources and expertise for the most impactful results. WFP built upon its 2022 activities with the National Bureau of Concession (NBC) to strengthen the capacities of NBC staff members through the PBF project, as well as further enhancing the community feedback mechanism system established within the NBC itself. This system empowered targeted communities to voice their concerns and receive feedback on issues via a call centre. Such feedback subsequently helped partners and communities identify emerging conflict-sensitive issues earlier and take proactive measures to resolve them. Based on positive impacts and successful community engagement, partners developed a follow-up proposal and secured additional PBF funding from 2023-2025.

Recognising the critical role of climate-smart solutions in Liberia's fight against hunger, WFP is actively collaborating with key partners to address the climate crisis and its impact on food security in alignment with the country's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) [1]. WFP, alongside the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women developed a five-year climate-smart agriculture intervention (2024-2028). This initiative supports NDC commitments, including implementing agricultural practices that minimize carbon emissions, offering training in climate-smart agriculture to extension workers and farmers, and developing climate-smart mechanization practices.

In 2023, Liberia's Ministry of Agriculture requested the combined expertise of WFP, FAO, and IFAD (known as the 'Rome-Based agencies'; RBA) to develop a national post-harvest loss management strategy. The RBA deployed a joint team of local and international staff to support this, with five key commodity groups being targeted: rice, cowpeas, fruits and vegetables (e.g. tomatoes), roots and tubers (e.g. cassava), and fish. Through the implementation of these collaborative initiatives, WFP and its partners aimed to address the climate crisis and its impacts, as well as post-harvest losses, which were significant obstacles to achieving sustainable food security in Liberia. When finalised, the post-harvest loss management strategy will help reduce commodity losses, which many studies have identified as a significant challenge preventing Liberia from addressing the root causes of the nation's vicious cycle of food insecurity. These efforts intend to equip farmers with the knowledge and tools to adapt to changing weather patterns and to build resilience, minimise post-harvest losses, and ensure more food reaches vulnerable populations. In this, the goal is that these initiatives contribute to Liberia's food-secure future. WFP and its diverse partner base are supporting Liberia as it addresses the root causes of food insecurity and the creation of a more sustainable food system.

WFP played a crucial role in strengthening the government's capacity to monitor food security in Liberia through monthly market price monitoring updates. WFP collected data on the prices of essential food and non-food items. Following this, WFP generated and disseminated monthly bulletins. These publications offered an analysis of price trends and furnished insights into potential risks to food security. Prior to 2014, WFP had commenced capacity-building initiatives to transfer food security monitoring responsibilities to the Liberian Government. However, emergencies linked to the Ebola Virus Disease and COVID-19 crises disrupted these efforts and weakened the Government's capacity to continue independent monitoring activities.

WFP and its partners also actively supported the Government in enhancing and expanding social safety net initiatives. This includes the provision of school feeding programmes, cash transfers to vulnerable families, and assistance in the development of a national social registry. In 2023, WFP's collaborative efforts resulted in a significant increase in people assisted, with over 80,000 people in need receiving various forms of assistance through school meals, take-home rations, and value vouchers. Collaboration with partners also improved the coordination of plans and activities, helped ensure assistance was targeted, and optimised activities with limited donor resources.

Despite ongoing food insecurity concerns in Liberia, administering a Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS) in 2023 proved to be challenging due to limited funding and government capacities. This crucial survey provides essential data regarding the country's food and nutrition security situation. The previous CFSNS was conducted in 2018, with only a rapid assessment in 2022 being administered. This estimated that 47 percent of Liberian households were food insecure (around two million people). Rural areas were disproportionately impacted, with 54

percent of households facing food insecurity, compared with 40 percent in urban areas. Childhood malnutrition remained a primary concern, with rates of 7 percent for global acute malnutrition, 5 percent for moderate acute malnutrition, and 3 percent for severe acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months. However, the stunting rate showed some improvement as it declined from 39 percent to 30 percent, according to 2019-2020 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS).

To address funding challenges, concerted efforts were made to attract new donors, with positive results being seen. Additional contributions from various partners, including France, Japan, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the Rauch Family Foundation, private donors, and WFP USA, combined to improve WFPs funding outlook. Funds also provided much-needed resources to avert pipeline breaks that would have otherwise disrupted the effective implementation of activities. Renewed efforts are underway in 2024 to support efforts to conduct the next CFSNS. Continued collaboration with donors and stakeholders will be essential to ensure the sustained resources and effective delivery of programmes to address food insecurity in Liberia.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

Through a partnership with the Ministry of Health, under The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (TGF) grant programme, WFP enhanced healthcare in Liberia through the delivery of essential medical supplies to the 'last mile'. This included 133 health facilities in two counties and long-haul transportation to 13 depots and 36 hospitals across 13 counties.

Since 2021, WFP has implemented digital data tools, including dashboards and planning trackers, to improve transparency and reduce delays along the supply chain. These tools helped share real-time information with stakeholders for efficient decision-making, track the entire distribution process, and identify bottlenecks. Subsequent improvements in efficiency significantly reduced distribution cycle times, down from 142 days in 2022, to 93 days by the second quarter of 2023.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health to enhance multiple areas. This helped build national skills in the management of medical and health product logistics and supply chains, improve inventory management practices for essential pharmaceuticals and commodities, and ensure the security, consistent availability, and proper storage of critical medical supplies throughout Liberia. Alongside the Ministry of Health, WFP completed a joint inventory of the central medical store, encompassing ten health programmes. In July 2023, WFP signed a two-year agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to manage the central medical store, which held an average stock value of USD 20 million.

WFP is committed to developing Liberia's national expertise now, and in the future, in multiple ways. It will contribute to the training of local staff in the implementation of efficient supply chain practices aligned with World Health Organization guidelines, it will leverage data to enhance stock visibility at the central level (i.e. through the central medical store), and it will facilitate four annual distribution cycles to ensure the timely delivery of vital health supplies nationwide.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

According to national population and housing census data released by the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services in 2023, Liberia's population was 5.2 million people. This represented a 70 percent increase since the previous census in 2008, which indicated a population of 3 million. Data from both censuses indicated a near-equal gender distribution (49 percent female in 2023).

Despite Liberia's near-equal male-to-female population ratio and the efforts by the Government and international and national partners to promote gender equality, the country continues to struggle with a male-dominated society. This was reflected in Liberia's low ranks on both the Human Development Index (178 out of 185 countries) [1] and the Gender Inequality Index (164 out of 171 countries) [2]. According to Liberia's national gender policy, the root cause lies in deeply ingrained cultural beliefs which promote female subordination and male superiority; girls, boys, women and men are assigned distinct societal roles, which are perpetuated in school, workplaces, public life, and other institutions. The disproportionate workload on women, particularly in household chores and childcare has created a significant burden that limits women's participation in the formal economy, restricts their educational opportunities, and hinders their professional growth. Consequently, women often miss out on crucial opportunities for advancement while men continue to progress, further widening the gender gap.

WFP has worked with the Liberian Government and other partners to assist in addressing gender inequalities. This has helped to ensure that interventions are tailored to activities that deliberately target and empower women and girls, who continue to lag behind their male counterparts in every aspect of socioeconomic development. WFP, with funding from Sodexo, implemented programmes specifically designed to improve women's access to income-generating livelihood opportunities and narrow the gender gap in economic participation.

Through the school meals programme, WFP also provided daily school feeding rations to girls and boys attending targeted public and community schools. WFP provided monthly take-home rations to vulnerable student households (both girls and boys) to help ease the financial burden of keeping children in school. A key goal was to promote more equitable access to education for both genders.

Throughout 2023, WFP actively collaborated with the Government and partners to advance gender equality through various initiatives. WFP prioritised gender inclusion throughout the programme lifecycle - meaning that gender considerations were fully integrated, from stakeholder consultations to programme design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Programme development activities also involved more consultations and detailed gender analyses. Additionally, WFP participated in the United Nations Country Team's Gender Theme Group (GTG) activities, including the 16 Days of Activism campaign against gender-based violence (GBV). WFP, alongside United Nations partners, jointly organised an awareness event focused on GBV prevention that targeted both women and men. Through numeracy training, WFP empowered 200 women to not only enhance their basic skills, but also provided them with greater control over their own finances. This also allowed them to use mobile phones independently, including making calls and managing their mobile money accounts without relying on others for PIN codes or assistance. This newfound financial independence helped women gain confidence and agency within their households and communities. Furthermore, WFP supported the implementation of school garden activities in 20 targeted programme schools. These gardens encouraged women in leadership roles and provided opportunities for them to participate in income-generating activities, further promoting their independence and empowerment.

In 2023, WFP saw a notable increase in female participation in its local procurement of food. The number of women-led cooperatives and smallholder farmers selling local produce to WFP tripled from two to six. This growth signified a step towards women's empowerment in the agricultural sector and enhanced participation in the local food system.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP recognises the critical role of protection in all its humanitarian operations. In Liberia, complex challenges exist, including the displacement of people from their homes, gender-based violence, food insecurity, and limited access to essential services. A recent qualitative rapid assessment conducted with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) along the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border revealed additional concerns, such as distrust in government institutions, fragile intercommunity peace, high youth unemployment and the exclusion of women from peacebuilding efforts.

WFP has responded to the current challenges in multiple ways. It integrated robust protection measures into its programmes as a firm committed to ensuring safe environments for people receiving food assistance (beneficiary safety). WFP also treats all people in need with respect and consideration (beneficiary dignity), and values their voices and needs (beneficiary respect). It has removed barriers to ensure that everyone in need has fair access to food and nutrition assistance (meaningful access to food assistance). The organization actively upholds these principles and safeguards the well-being of everyone receiving food assistance. This also includes regularly assessing risks and creating safe spaces [1] for people to access food, free from discrimination or violence, especially for vulnerable groups like women, children, and people with disabilities. WFP aimed to ensure that access to adequate and timely food and nutrition assistance was provided to everyone in need. This included offering various assistance options, including cash transfers, to give people more control over their food choices. Special attention was given to marginalised and hard-to-reach populations - through prioritisation during targeting exercises - to guarantee equitable access to WFP support.

WFP places a high premium on providing accessible information and it is essential to remain accountable to people in need. This includes clear communication about assistance, eligibility criteria and how to access services. In Liberia, WFP used multiple channels, such as radio messages, texts, posters, and community meetings, to ensure everyone could access the necessary information. This was also disseminated in multiple languages and formats to ensure people could understand and engage with WFP's programmes.

WFP prioritises the safety and dignity of people in need, and the establishment and maintenance of a functional community feedback mechanism is a cornerstone of WFP's accountability to affected populations strategy. Such mechanisms provide a platform for people receiving assistance to voice their concerns, suggestions, and general feedback regarding WFP programmes. Information received through community feedback mechanism is taken seriously and responded to promptly and transparently to adequately address any concerns that have been raised. Monitors receiving the feedback calls forward any concerns raised to the appropriate activity manager for further action. The activity managers' feedback is communicated to the specific person or via the same hotline for calls. Issues that require escalation are channelled to the appropriate management level.

Analysis of the calls received in 2023 revealed that men and women actively provided and received feedback on WFP's interventions during the year, and the proportion of women (41 percent women) demonstrated their willingness to engage with WFP. Data showed that 84 percent of calls reported issues requiring follow-up action from WFP, while 16 percent expressed appreciation for WFP's assistance to vulnerable populations. The mechanism's active participation from both women and men across multiple topics demonstrated a commitment to inclusivity and openness to feedback from all groups.

To address the critical issue of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP implemented safe reporting mechanisms that allow people in need and staff to report incidents of misconduct or abuse safely and confidentially, without fear of retaliation. Reports are thoroughly investigated, and appropriate actions are taken to ensure the safety and well-being of those affected. WFP initiated the development of its first comprehensive community engagement strategy and action plan in 2023. This strategy will promote the involvement and active participation of affected communities in decision-making processes, project design, and implementation. It aims to empower communities and ensure that their voices are heard to shape the assistance they receive.

Liberia continued to face various protection challenges, including issues related to displacement, gender-based violence and food insecurity. These challenges were compounded by the aftermath of conflict and the impacts of the climate crisis. There have been positive developments regarding peace and stability, however protection risks persist, especially for vulnerable populations. WFP has taken proactive measures to mitigate identified protection risks and prevent unintended negative consequences of humanitarian interventions. These included the strengthening of mechanisms to protect people in need from sexual exploitation and abuse, and safeguarding individuals' data protection and privacy rights. Sensitisation campaigns were held on different forms of gender-based violence through awareness campaigns. Survivors were supported by WFP through referrals to partners who provided specialised support, such as psychosocial counselling and life-skills training.

In the reporting year, WFP made significant strides in mainstreaming protection into its operations. Efforts were focused on results, and substantial achievements realised. Through establishing safe spaces, training staff on protection principles, and using risk assessments, WFP improved the safety of people in need during food distribution and other activities. Implementing the community feedback mechanism enabled WFP to respond effectively to people's feedback, making necessary programme adjustments based on the inputs received. WFP strengthened data protection measures to safeguard people's information, including the use of secure data storage and adherence to privacy standards.

While significant progress was made, some challenges remain in achieving specific protection and accountability indicators. This was due to the complex and dynamic nature of the context, including logistical constraints and limited access to some areas. WFP continues to work on overcoming these challenges to meet indicator targets and improve the overall protection situation. The organization remains dedicated to the integration of protection measures into its operations and to ensure accountability to affected populations. By addressing protection risks, strengthening feedback mechanisms, and actively engaging with communities, WFP has strived to uphold the safety, dignity, and rights of those we served. The commitment to the protection and accountability to affected populations are guiding principles of WFP's pursuit of a more resilient and secure Liberia.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Like many developing countries, Liberia is vulnerable to the impacts of the climate crisis. For example, the country is currently especially susceptible to shifting cultivation within the agriculture sector, unsustainable logging practices, unregulated coastal mining, high levels of biomass consumption (in the form of charcoal and firewood for local energy use) and decreasing river flows due to high evaporation levels. Liberia's coastal zones are also adversely affected by climate change in several ways. Rising global temperatures are projected to cause sea level rises of 20-30 cm by 2040, while strong ocean winds are expected to increase the frequency of high-intensity coastal storms.

Farming communities are the backbone of Liberia's food security, and they have borne the brunt of the effects of the climate crisis. They have experienced crop failures, declining soil fertility, and increasingly erratic weather patterns. Facing these challenges, WFP's food assistance for assets programme has empowered communities to build resilience and adapt to the changing climate. This programme promoted diverse and sustainable agricultural practices by assisting with lowland farming rehabilitation, and specifically included constructing irrigation channels, dikes, and water control systems and the training of farmers in climate-smart techniques, like soil conservation. These interventions have yielded significant results by enabling year-round cultivation of rice and nutritious vegetables, thus enhancing food security and incomes for participating communities.

In 2023, WFP was unable to screen its CSP activities to put in place environmental safeguard. However, WFP and partners put in place detailed social management plans for all livelihood and resilience activities to ensure social ownership and sustainability of the intervention. The measures put in place included the provision of training on integrated agricultural techniques such as sustainable soil tillage and management of soil nutrients, production and use of organic compost, intercropping, biological integrated pest management and crop rotational. Land use agreements and community asset management manuals were prepared to guide communities in the management of assets after the intervention.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched its Environmental Management System (EMS) in July 2023. In line with it, WFP's Liberia Country Office - based in One UN House in Monrovia - has transitioned to LED lighting, nearly halving light-related energy consumption. Similar efforts are underway at other WFP sites. Overall, energy efficiency was promoted by awareness raising and encouraging staff to use air conditioning thoughtfully. The organization is also taking steps to manage waste responsibly through the identification of different types of waste generated by operations, for example, used engine oil, contaminated fuel, e-waste, food waste, plastics and medical waste. Used medical materials come from government-run medical stores that WFP managed via the provision of end-to-end health supply chain services. To tackle these needs effectively, WFP implemented a waste separation system in the form of dedicated bins for specific waste types (oil, fuel, and plastics). It also established designated storage points for e-waste and food waste, while a medical waste disposal system is under development.

WFP procured solar lights to provide night-time perimeter lighting for its logistics base in the Freeport of Monrovia while also re-configuring its solar-based power supply system for the closed-circuit television (CCTV) system at the site. When these systems are fully deployed, WFP will no longer require generators at the freeport facility at night. Finally, WFP applied to the Energy Efficiency Programme to secure funding to expand solar power provision at the Saclepa Field Office as the current solar power system provides power exclusively to server room equipment.

In October 2023, WFP's regional environmental representatives participated in the first-ever Environmental Retreat & Workshop in Dakar, Senegal. This event fostered enthusiasm and commitment to environmental sustainability across the region. The workshop included visits to waste recyclers and discussions on strengthening Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Participants set key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress and reduce WFP's

environmental footprint. These KPIs focused on waste management through the implementation of recycling programmes and responsible waste disposal, as well as energy efficiency via the replacement of energy-consuming equipment and the promotion of smarter energy use.

In 2024, WFP aims to highlight its efforts in addressing each focus area and will showcase its environmental achievements through an annual exercise. Progress updates tracked by the KPIs developed in 2023 will be included in the 2024 reporting exercise.

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

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026 represents a shift from the implementation of nutrition-*specific* interventions to nutrition-*sensitive* activities. This included the use of social behavioural change communication activities as part of the CSP's activity 1.

WFP diversified school meal baskets in 2023 with the inclusion of three locally produced commodities; cowpeas, gari (a cassava product) and red palm oil. Rice and gari were used as cereal, with rice being served three days a week and gari twice. These commodities were complemented with iodised salt and in some cases leafy vegetables that had been harvested from school gardens.

WFP conducted nutrition awareness for school cooks and Parent-Teacher Association representatives who cascaded their knowledge down to children in the participating schools. Under the school meals programme, WFP conducted school-level training for at least two cooks from each school participating in the feeding programme. Topics included the importance of serving a balanced diet for daily school meals; diversification of school feeding food baskets to improve the nutrition status of school children; the importance of including at least four of the main food groups in the school meals; the importance of school gardens in creating awareness of the importance of eating fresh fruits and vegetables for better nutrition; and the early detection and prevention of malnutrition. Similar awareness was created for participants of resilience and livelihood activities. WFP and partners shared information and trained community members and project participants on the improvement and maintenance of a good nutritional status to enhance well-being and reduce the incidence of food-related illnesses (e.g. malnutrition, food poisoning, and nutrient deficiencies). Under activity 2, WFP also improved awareness regarding nutrition among people receiving assistance via general food distributions to help them improve their nutritional status.

Many recipients of WFP support, including vulnerable populations, still faced high levels of food insecurity. This was highlighted by the last Rapid Food Security, Nutrition, Livelihood Market Assessment (RFSNLMA), conducted in August 2022. This assessment found that nearly half of all Liberian households were food insecure. In response, WFP collaborated with the Government, through the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, to strengthen the capacities of Government staff working in nutrition.

WFP further supported the Government in finalising and validating the National Nutrition Strategy and roadmap to guide the implementation of the new strategy. The strategy and action plan identified key activities - including WFP's flagship School Feeding Programme - that will contribute to the improvement of the nutritional status of participating schoolchildren. These documents also referenced school garden activities as critical interventions for the creation and development of nutrition awareness and knowledge, as well as the promotion of agriculture as a future career for youths.

WFP also partnered with the school health and nutrition and school garden units at the Ministry of Education to incorporate school feeding into the National Nutrition Strategy and associated action plan. WFP also initiated discussions with the nutrition division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health to support the development of a standard home-grown school feeding menu that incorporated locally produced commodities, such as beans, gari, palm oil, rice and leafy vegetables.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships are critical to WFP's success. In 2023, WFP collaborated with various partners to deliver its programmes effectively. These included traditional government donors, ministries and agencies, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, the private sector, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, the Rauch Family Foundation, and communities of people that received WFP assistance. The updated country office's partnership action plan informed the partnership engagements, emphasising the need for continuous consultative actions with critical national, regional, and global actors in the various sectors to ensure WFP programmes are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals, Government, and United Nations priorities.

Through strong partnership initiatives, WFP continued to support the Government in the identification and sourcing of solutions to Liberia's critical challenges of food insecurity, acute poverty, poor infrastructure, and limited basic social services. Working closely with partners, WFP provided support to enhance capacities of national institutions for the design and implementation of interventions that contributed to the priorities outlined in the Government's development plan, the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) 2018-2023, and overarching prosperity and development plans.

More specifically, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization, (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to initiate the development of Liberia's first post-war National Zero Post-Harvest Loss Management Strategy. With the Government providing the leadership for the process, WFP and sister United Nations agencies offered technical support and necessary resources to ensure a well-articulated strategy that was informed by inputs gathered from extensive consultations with key stakeholders in the sector. The development of the National Zero Post-Harvest Management Strategy was identified as a critical building block for strengthening the food systems in Liberia.

WFP and the Ministry of Education strengthened their partnership to improve Liberia's school feeding programme. Under their reviewed and updated agreement, WFP will further enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Education (School Feeding Division) for it to assume more accountability and oversight for the school feeding programme. The Ministry needs to develop a monthly monitoring plan that ensures a representative sample of schools is covered during each monitoring period. WFP will train the Ministry's school feeding staff and provide computers for regular and timely reporting of monitoring activities. Under the revised memorandum of understanding, the Ministry offered logistical support to facilitate the movement of the School Feeding Monitors to cover the agreed number of schools. Whilst WFP will continue to provide incentives for such monitors, these will be linked to the monitoring output achieved by individual monitors during the monitoring period.

To increase the government's support and ownership of the school feeding programme, WFP facilitated the participation of four government staff in one regional and one global school feeding initiative. With the facilitation of WFP, three government technical specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection participated in the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) conference on home-grown school feeding, held in Dakar, Senegal from 3-4 October 2023. This conference outlined key actions for countries wanting to implement and support home-grown school feeding (which leverages the demand for locally produced commodities in school meals to increase a country's agricultural production). WFP also enabled the participation of a senior Ministry of Education staff member at the first global meeting of the School Meals Coalition held in Paris, France, in October 2023. This meeting allowed national governments to commit to increased support for the School Meals Programme. From this, the Government of Liberia outlined six cardinal commitments, which included but are not limited to, programme expansion through national funding or resource allocation, and the inclusion of technical components within the school meals programme.

WFP and the Government, through the Ministry of Health, are partnering to strengthen the national health products supply chain. This aims to provide improved inventory management and security for pharmaceuticals and commodities (to maintain their viability), and to ensure the ongoing availability of commodities in all counties of Liberia. Following the signing of the grant agreement, WFP collaborated with partners, including the Ministry of Health and other NGO partners, to complete a joint inventory of the warehouse.

WFP and other United Nations partners collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection to implement activities aimed at mainstreaming gender in programmes and interventions. These included jointly celebrating International Women's Day 2023 and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP partnered with United Nations agencies to implement joint programmes funded through various mechanisms, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNHSTF), the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Fund.

WFP remained engaged with international financial institutions and other development partners to support the priorities of the Liberian Government.

Financial Overview

WFP extended its current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026 to better support Liberia's critical needs. The CSP was initially set to expire in December 2023 but has now been extended until February 2026. This aligned WFP's programmes with Liberia's National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which runs until December 2025.

The extension of the CSP increased its overall budget from USD 106 million to USD 140 million. In 2023, the CSP was 87 percent funded against requirements of USD 19.1 million. Of the available directed multilateral contributions, 28 percent were carried over from the previous year, while the remaining 72 percent were newly confirmed funds. Flexible funding allowed WFP to continue its support of primary students from Government-owned schools through the school meals programme.

Despite a substantial level of overall funding compared with WFP's needs, CSP expenditures in 2023 represented only 38 percent of total available resources for the year. One critical reason for the low expenditures seen in 2023 was that almost 70 percent of contributions received in 2023 were confirmed during the last quarter. The low expenditure rate was also attributed to operational obstacles, such as the inaccessibility of project sites in the country's northern, southeast and western counties during the rainy season, the inability of cooperatives to aggregate and deliver locally produced commodities to schools, and the slow pace of payments for some cooperatives who lacked the financial capacity to pre-fund the collection of commodities from smallholder farmers and their delivery to schools.

Funding for strategic outcome 1 came in at 63 percent of intended plans, with an overall expenditure of 52 percent of the total available resources. The low expenditure in this strategic outcome was partly due to the delayed reception of some contributions, which were confirmed towards the end of the year.

The funding allocated for strategic outcome 2 represented 42 percent. Throughout the year, all resources were fully utilized, except for the balance of approximately USD 1.17 million of the 2020 Government contribution designated for the COVID-19 response. WFP has received a request to process a reimbursement of the funds to the Government.

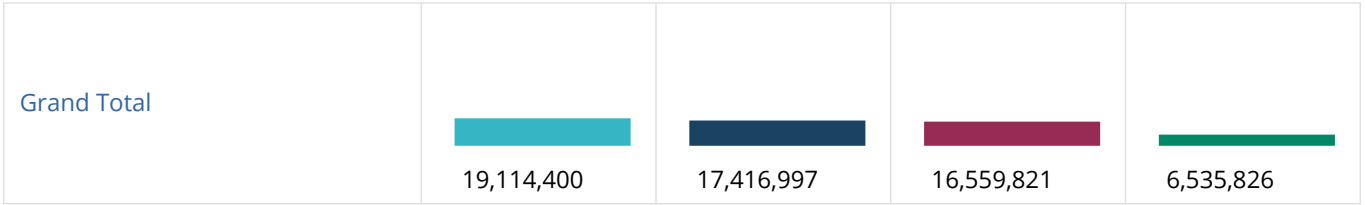
Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 49 percent, with 49 percent of expenditure going towards capacity-strengthening activities. The low expenditure level was due to the government's decision to postpone the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS) to 2024 given the 2023 presidential and legislative elections. This was one of the two activities covered by the contribution received from donors for strategic outcome 3. WFP still undertook all monthly market monitoring activities and produced 12 Monthly Market Bulletins.

Strategic outcome 4 appeared to be 320 percent funded. However, 80 percent of the available resources were received in the last quarter of 2023 and included multi-year funds. The 57 percent expenditure level compared to the total funding plan is due to multiple factors, including the late confirmation of funds. For example, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) agreement was signed in July 2023. Due to constraints on relevant implementations in 2023, recruitment, and critical electrical and water maintenance, works to upgrade the central medical store will only be conducted in 2024.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	13,304,272	12,977,829	7,335,766	3,640,150
SO01: Food-insecure populations including school-aged children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food including food produced locally by 2030	8,395,642	8,082,429	5,290,663	2,776,557
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)	8,395,642	8,082,429	5,290,663	2,776,557
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	4,908,629	4,895,399	2,045,103	863,592
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	4,908,629	4,895,399	2,045,103	863,592
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	340,508	163,179	166,027	81,536
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	340,508	163,179	166,027	81,536

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	340,508	163,179	166,027	81,536
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,864,858	1,403,399	5,968,754	1,066,318
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	1,864,858	1,403,399	5,968,754	1,066,318
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	1,864,858	1,403,399	5,968,754	1,066,318
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,192,735	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	15,509,639	14,544,409	14,663,284	4,788,005
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,570,838	1,906,459	1,584,494	1,435,777
Total Direct Costs	18,080,477	16,450,868	16,247,778	6,223,783
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,033,922	966,128	312,042	312,042



Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP's information and transfer management platform manages the details of assistance for people in need.

Operational context

[1] United Nations Development Programme. 2017. Human Development Index 2017. GDP per capita, based on purchasing power parity, increased from USD 308.50 in 2004 to USD 796.50 in 2012 to USD 878 in 2013 (Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index. 2016. In 2017, per capita gross national income was USD 577 for females and USD 755 for males (131 percent).

[2] Liberia Demographic and Health Survey 2019/2020

[3] <https://www.undp.org/liberia/press-releases/multiple-global-crises-reverse-human-development-gains-worldwide-undp-report-finds>

[4] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

[5] <https://futures.issafrica.org/>

[6] <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cadre-harmonise>

[7] <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2986>

[8] Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey

[9] <https://www.unicef.org/liberia/basic-education>

[10] Education sector analysis: Republic of Liberia

[11] Global Nutrition Report, which can be found here-> <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/liberia>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 2023 HGSF follow-up survey. The baseline data was based on the secondary enrolment statistics provided by the Ministry of Education and the school assessment. Liberia Ministry of Education, Education Management Information System

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are at the core of the Paris Agreement, under which 191 countries, including Liberia, committed to limit global warming to "well below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels," and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. More detail on Liberia's NDC:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Liberia%27s%20Updated%20NDC_RL_FINAL%20%28002%29.pdf

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Data tools include Planning tracker and Dashboards

[2] WFP was unable to calculate its contribution towards its response in supporting the in-country HIV/TB response, by procuring, managing, storing and transporting GF commodities such as ART or TB treatment since this was not included in the planning phase in 2023. However, this will be included in the 2024 planning phase

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The Human Development Index (HDI) was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>

[2] The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a composite metric of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. A low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men, and vice-versa. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] A safe space is an initiative of UN Women and other UN partners. It is a facility for hosting survivors of GBV while they go through psychosocial counseling and other activities planned for their recovery

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	76,480	39,294	51%
	female	97,345	43,985	45%
	total	173,825	83,279	48%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,100	483	44%
	female	3,500	1,181	34%
	total	4,600	1,664	36%
24-59 months	male	2,600	5,454	210%
	female	5,900	5,751	97%
	total	8,500	11,205	132%
5-11 years	male	30,000	15,245	51%
	female	35,750	16,258	45%
	total	65,750	31,503	48%
12-17 years	male	31,950	13,768	43%
	female	38,750	16,031	41%
	total	70,700	29,799	42%
18-59 years	male	6,980	3,404	49%
	female	9,295	3,824	41%
	total	16,275	7,228	44%
60+ years	male	3,850	940	24%
	female	4,150	940	23%
	total	8,000	1,880	24%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	173,825	83,279	48%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	30,000	12,125	40%
School based programmes	60,000	58,997	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	43,825	0	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	12,165	30%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	28	1	3%
Rice	1,754	57	3%
Split Peas	249	20	8%
Vegetable Oil	278	12	4%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
Rice	480	8	2%
Split Peas	72	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	30	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,777,400	412,972	15%
Commodity Voucher	0	513,301	-
Value Voucher	0	172,500	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	0	536,580	-
Cash	13,680,000	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 2.3: 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
			USD		685,800

	Students (primary schools)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	21,895 21,930 43,825	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	19,600 20,400 40,000	28,242 28,471 56,713
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	12,950 7,050 20,000	1,709 1,146 2,855
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	18,900 11,100 30,000	7,159 4,966 12,125
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,248	80.92
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	1,061	9.39
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,777,400	412,973
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	315,000	410,573
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,400,000	532,500
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	7,120,000	6,207,120
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	6,000,000	1,797,300
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7,120,000	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide an integrated, inclusive and gender-transformative school feeding package to food and nutritionally vulnerable school children including take-home rations to adolescent girls in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual Individual	15,000 125,000	19,900 89,919

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
			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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	100	42
			Number		85
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	
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	4
			Number	6	9
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	30,000	111,000
			US\$	30,000	0
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	20	
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	50	20
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	248.5

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	535

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 school	216 283	289 283
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	3,000	2,700
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	60
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)	%	19	19
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	70,260	70,260
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	200	283
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	1,500

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Counterparts - Location: Liberia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Houhseolds with Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	>61.7	40.8	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	39.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	>42.6	>42.6	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	>31.3	>31.3	43.2	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	>34.6	40.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	26.1	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	16	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	19.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.9	>51.9	>51.9	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	56.2	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	51.8	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	>44.4	>44.4	39.8	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	>30.5	>30.5	33.1	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	>34.6	>34.6	35.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	<3.7	<3.7	17	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<3.9	10.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	12.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	28.4	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	>39.8	27.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>36.3	27.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.8	>64.8	>64.8	64.8	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	>55.5	56.2	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	59.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	6.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	16.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	13.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Houhseolds with Adolescent girls benefiting from take-home ration - Location: Liberia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.24	≤6.24	≤5.24	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	4.27	≤4.27	≤3.27	8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.86	≤4.86	≤3.86	8.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.6	>55.6	≥55.6	25	WFP survey
	Male	72.7	>72.7	≥72.7	25.4	WFP survey
	Overall	67.6	>67.6	≥67.6	25.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	>22.2	≥22.2	25	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	>16.4	≥16.4	26.6	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	>18.1	≥18	26.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	50	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	47.9	WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	<14.3	<14	48.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Schoolchildren - Location: Liberia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	>20	>5	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>5	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	>5	4	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.69	≥98.69	≥98.7	87.5	WFP survey
	Male	96.63	≥96.63	≥98.8	90.6	WFP survey
	Overall	97.58	≥97.58	≥98.8	89.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmer - Location: Liberia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥4,000,000	≥850,000	869,354.78	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥4,000,000	≥850,000	869,354.78	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholders Farmers - Location: Liberia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	≤8	<12	11.36	WFP survey
	Male	10	≤7.5	<10	9.46	WFP survey
	Overall	9.31	≤7	<9.31	10.11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤6	<15	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤5	<12	12.42	WFP survey
	Overall	10.08	≤5	<10.08	12.45	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	≤10.5	<18	19.31	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤10	<16	14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	14.76	≤10	<14.76	15.95	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>75.5	>55	56.81	WFP survey
	Male	62	>77.5	>62	63.9	WFP survey
	Overall	65.83	>78	>65.83	61.47	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		536,580
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	24,000	7,229
			Male	16,000	4,936
			Total	40,000	12,165
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	587	8
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	13,680,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	25,200,000	2,008,350

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	4,783	4,783

CSP Output 08: Crisis-affected populations benefit from enhanced government's capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, coordination of humanitarian assistance in order to receive timely food and nutrition assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	50	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	25	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	0

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)	General Distribution	Individual	3,000	3,021

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.24		≤5.24	10.9	WFP survey
	Male	4.27		≤3.27	9.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.86		≤3.86	10.2	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.3	>83.3	>44	20.89	WFP survey
	Male	91.9	>91.9	>55.1	14.42	WFP survey
	Overall	81.5	>81.5	>48.7	64.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.6	>12.6	<20.3	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	>6.2	<19.2	20.83	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	<19.6	66.66	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	<4.2	<35.7	18.18	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<29.4	16.49	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.8	<31.7	65.31	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>28.6	65.6	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	>61.7	>35.3	57.7	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	>58.2	>32.8	60.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	<42.6	<36.5	34.4	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	<31.3	<31.8	42.3	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<33.6	39.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<34.9	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<32.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<33.6	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.9	>51.9	>34.9	83.3	WFP survey
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>44	85.1	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	>61.5	>40.6	84.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	<44.4	<42.7	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	30.5	<30.5	<38.3	14.9	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	<34.6	<40	15.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	<3.7	<22.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<3.9	<17.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<19.4	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	>27.8	>34.9	89.6	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	>39.8	>41.8	95	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	>36.3	>33.6	93.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.8	<64.8	<61.8	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	<55.5	<55.5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	58.2	<58.2	<57.9	6.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.4	<7.4	<3.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<2.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<3	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Liberia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	<12	<12	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	9.5	WFP survey
	Overall	9.31	<9.31	<9.31	10.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<15	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	<12	<12	12.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10.08	<10.08	<10.08	12.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	<18	<18	19.3	WFP survey
	Male	16	<16	<16	14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	14.76	<14.76	<14.76	16	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>55	>55	56.8	WFP survey
	Male	62	>62	>62	63.9	WFP survey
	Overall	65.83	>65.83	>65.83	61.5	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030					Resilience Building
Other Output					
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 09: Populations affected by natural disasters benefit from improved disaster management and response mechanisms in order to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the Government, WFP and partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	US\$	100,000	

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 12: Food insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from WFP Supply Chain services to humanitarian and development partners (output category H) in order to promptly receive life-saving food assistance (SR8)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	2,500	248
H.9: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.9.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 02: Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COVID-19 Vulnerable Households - Location: Liberia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Mamadou Jallow

Bong County: School children from Martha Tubman Public School being served hot meal sourced from locally grown produce under the HGSF programme.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

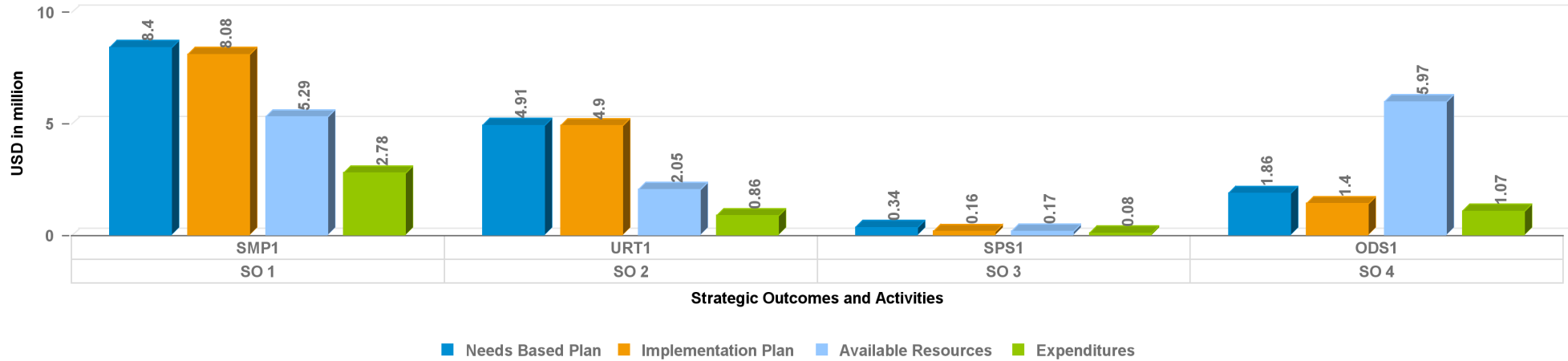
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	4,908,630	4,895,400	2,045,104	863,593
	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)	8,395,643	8,082,430	5,290,663	2,776,558
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,304,272	12,977,830	7,335,767	3,640,150
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	1,864,859	1,403,400	5,968,755	1,066,319
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,864,859	1,403,400	5,968,755	1,066,319

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	340,508	163,180	166,027	81,537
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			340,508	163,180	166,027	81,537
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,192,736	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,192,736	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,509,639	14,544,409	14,663,284	4,788,006
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,570,838	1,906,460	1,584,494	1,435,777
Total Direct Costs			18,080,477	16,450,869	16,247,779	6,223,783
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,033,923	966,128	312,043	312,043
Grand Total			19,114,400	17,416,997	16,559,822	6,535,826



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

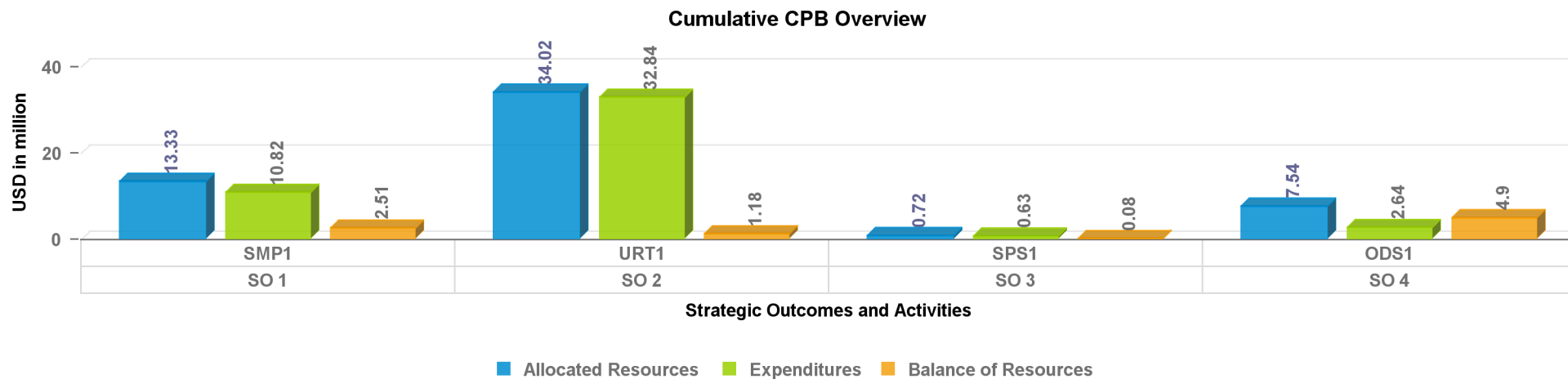
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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 2023 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated emergency food and nutrition assistance package to vulnerable households affected by disasters and/or other disruptions	47,728,657	33,708,226	314,718	34,022,944	32,841,433	1,181,511	
		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)	33,956,551	13,331,978	0	13,331,978	10,817,873	2,514,106	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			81,685,208	47,040,204	314,718	47,354,922	43,659,305	3,695,617

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Annual Country Report

Liberia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to design and manage food security and nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management systems by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government and its partners to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and information management and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition, and disaster risk management	2,239,711	718,265	0	718,265	633,774	84,491
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,239,711	718,265	0	718,265	633,774	84,491
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	7,758,969	7,541,244	0	7,541,244	2,638,808	4,902,436
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			7,758,969	7,541,244	0	7,541,244	2,638,808	4,902,436
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,192,736	0	1,192,736	0	1,192,736
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,192,736	0	1,192,736	0	1,192,736
Total Direct Operational Cost			91,683,888	56,492,448	314,718	56,807,166	46,931,888	9,875,278
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,452,918	4,730,250	78,429	4,808,679	4,659,962	148,717
Total Direct Costs			100,136,806	61,222,698	393,147	61,615,845	51,591,850	10,023,995
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,951,993	2,542,279		2,542,279	2,542,279	0
Grand Total			106,088,800	63,764,977	393,147	64,158,124	54,134,129	10,023,995

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures