

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 12–16 November 2012

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

*For approval on a
no-objection basis*



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2012/8/5
31 July 2012
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME LIBERIA 200395 (2013–2017)

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, ODD*:	Mr T. Yanga	tel.: 066513-2792
Country Director, Liberia:	Mr G. Diriba	getachew.diriba@wfp.org
Senior Regional Programme Advisor, ODD:	Ms P. Di Sirio	Pasqualina.disirio@wfp.org

Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Senior Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Liberia ranks 182nd of 187 countries in the human development index. Since the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement it has been recovering from a 14-year civil war that destroyed national infrastructure and basic social services. An estimated 64 percent of Liberians live below the poverty line, of whom 1.3 million live in extreme poverty. Social safety nets are poorly developed. Agricultural production has improved since the end of the war, but the country still depends on food imports and is vulnerable to economic shocks. Agricultural markets are poorly integrated, especially in rural areas, exacerbating food insecurity and poverty. Food insecurity affects 41 percent of the population and chronic malnutrition is high.

The WFP country programme is aligned with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; it has three components:

- strengthen social safety nets through school feeding and nutrition support;
- promote productive safety nets and reduce food insecurity in vulnerable rural communities through sustainable livelihood options; and
- develop government capacity for sustainable management of social safety net programmes.

The country programme will reach 624,000 beneficiaries over five years. Its components reflect the recommendations of reviews of preceding operations and consultations with partners. It will contribute to Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 and Millennium Development Goals 1–7. Investments in government capacity development at the central and local levels will lay the foundation for a gradual hand-over to the Government.

DRAFT DECISION*

The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Liberia 200395 (2013–2017) (WFP/EB.2/2012/8/5), for which the food requirement is 33,235 mt at a cost of US\$17.6 million, the cash and voucher requirement is US\$7.4 million, and the direct technical and capacity transfer cost is US\$18.8 million, for a total cost to WFP of US\$80.9 million.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Economic and political context

1. Liberia is a least-developed and low-income, food-deficit country, with its population of 3.7 million concentrated in the north-west. Despite timber, iron ore, gold and diamond resources, it ranks 182nd of 187 countries in the human development index.¹ Widespread damage caused by the 1989–2003 civil war resulted in the collapse of the agricultural sector, production and most commercial activity; education and health facilities were destroyed and roads deteriorated.
2. The political situation has been stable since the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Annual growth in real gross domestic product has averaged 7 percent since 2006,² but the Government faces challenges in achieving pro-poor, inclusive growth. The civil war reduced institutional capacities, skilled workers fled the country and a minimal social protection mechanism is only now being rebuilt.

Food Security, Education and Livelihoods

3. Sixty-four percent of Liberians live below the poverty line;³ 68 percent of the rural population and 55 percent of the urban population are extremely poor, with the highest incidence in the south-eastern counties of Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee, where the average is 77 percent. In Grand Bassa, Margibi and River Cess the average poverty rate is 59 percent. Households spend 53 percent of their cash on food, primarily rice.⁴
4. Agricultural employment and output are the largest contributors to the economy, but crop yields are low⁵ because of low use of improved seed, inefficient tillage, pests and crop losses, resulting in a national food deficit. Limited access to markets, limited transport capacity and poor roads contribute to low market integration and high price differentials between Monrovia and remote areas.
5. The 2010 (CFSNS) showed that 41 percent of the population was food-insecure. Food insecurity is transitory in the central and north-western counties, where there is a need to rehabilitate the agricultural infrastructure to increase production. It is chronic in south-eastern counties as a result of isolation, limited market access, poor infrastructure and widespread poverty. Storms and flooding contribute to an “alarming” global hunger index score of 21.5.⁶
6. Counties with the lowest net school enrolment rates have high levels of food insecurity and poverty (see Table 1). Food-insecure households often keep children out of school to work.⁷ Net enrolment rates are low at 42 percent for both sexes at the primary level and even lower at 7 percent for grades 7–9.⁸ The primary-level completion rate is 37 percent.

¹United Nations Development Programme. 2011. *Human Development Report, 2011*. New York.

²International Monetary Fund. 2011. *World Economic Outlook (April)*. Washington DC.

³Liberian Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services. 2007. *Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire*. Monrovia.

⁴Ministry of Agriculture/WFP. *Liberia Market Price Monitor*, July 2010. Monrovia.

⁵For example, Liberia’s average crop yields are 1.5 mt/ha, while those for Ghana are 2.4 mt/ha.

⁶International Food Policy Research Institute. 2010. *Global Hunger Index*. Washington DC. Values between 20 and 29.9 are considered “alarming”.

⁷CFSNS, 2010.

⁸Ministry of Education. *National School Census, 2010*.

The gender parity index is 0.88 at the primary level and 0.75 at secondary level;⁹ 65 percent of women and 41 percent of men are illiterate.¹⁰

TABLE 1: LIBERIA VULNERABILITY INDICATORS BY COUNTY (%)

County	Geographic classification (Liberia Poverty Profile)	Prevalence of poverty ¹¹	Food insecurity	Net enrolment rate (grades 1–6)	Gender parity index (grades 1–6)
Bomi	North West	76.3	73.6	24	0.93
Grand Cape Mount			54.1	29	0.86
Gbarpolu			36.4	50	0.75
Bong	North Central	68.1	53.7	36	0.88
Lofa			36.5	46	0.86
Nimba			32.4	39	0.92
Margibi	Central	58.9	37.3	41	0.93
Montserrado			74.8	56	0.88
Grand Bassa			34.0	28	0.79
Grand Gedeh	SouthCentral	76.6	42.0	29	0.86
Sinoe			45.1	26	0.88
River Cess			54.5	20	0.83
Grand Kru	South East	67.2	78.2	56	0.76
Maryland			72.6	36	0.88
River Gee			82.5	22	0.86
NATIONAL		63.8	40.9	42	0.88

Sources: Ministry of Education (2010); CFSNS (2010); Liberia Poverty Profile (2007).

Health and Nutrition

7. Chronic malnutrition affects 42 percent of children under 5. In nine of the 15 counties, stunting rates exceed 40 percent.¹² Chronic malnutrition is the result of high levels of poverty and chronic food insecurity, lack of education among mothers, poor feeding practices, unsafe water, unsanitary environments and recurrent childhood illnesses. Vitamin-A deficiency affects 13 percent of children aged 6–35 months; 38 percent of pregnant women and 59 percent of children aged 6–35 months are anaemic.¹³ Undernutrition among women is highest in 15–19 year-olds – a concern given the high rate of teenage pregnancy.⁷ Infant mortality is 80 per 1,000 births, mortality

⁹ A Review of WFP Supported School Feeding Programme in Liberia 2011. Monrovia.

¹⁰ Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS). National Population and Housing Census, 2008. Monrovia.

¹¹ The 2007 Liberia Poverty Profile reports poverty incidence aggregated by geographic region not by county.

¹² Stunting prevalence between 30 percent and 39 percent is considered high and above 40 percent is very high. World Health Organization, 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance: www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en.

¹³ Ministry of Health and Social Welfare/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). National Micronutrient Survey 2011.

among children under 5 is 112 per 1,000 live births¹⁴ and maternal mortality is 990 per 100,000 births.¹⁵

Government Policies

8. The 2013–2017 Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) II articulates strategies to achieve rapid, inclusive and sustainable development. It is informed by the 2030 vision of Liberia Rising and covers: i) peace, security and rule of law; ii) economic transformation; iii) human development; iv) governance and public institutions; and v) cross-cutting themes of capacity development, environmental issues, gender equity, youth empowerment, employment, human rights, HIV/AIDS, child protection, and disabled and disadvantaged people.
9. The Government's National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (2008) prioritizes food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable groups, and brings together government actors and local and international partners to address their needs. PRS II also aims to increase the quality and accessibility of health and nutrition services at the community level. The Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP 2009) promotes sustainable agricultural growth by providing smallholder farmers with productive safety nets and builds community resilience to shocks by improving emergency preparedness and response and the establishment of grain reserves. Liberia has recognized the potential of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative to stimulate agricultural and market development in a way that maximizes benefits for low-income smallholder farmers, and has led the formation of a steering committee on P4P in 2012. The 2010–2020 Education Sector Plan is intended to ensure equal access to primary education and to increase school attendance by providing school meals.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

10. The United Nations country team (UNCT) adopted the Delivering as One approach in 2010. The 2013–2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is aligned with PRS II and is guided by the UNCT's five programming principles: i) a human rights-based approach; ii) gender equality; iii) environmental sustainability; iv) results-based management; and v) capacity development.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

11. WFP began operations in Liberia in 1968: recent interventions include development project (DEV) 107330 (2008–2012) and protracted recovery and relief operation (PRRO) 108210 (2009–2012). The DEV provided school meals and girls' take-home rations (GTHR) and helped the Government to develop national and regional school feeding coordination structures. The PRRO contributed to post-conflict recovery through livelihood asset rehabilitation, school feeding, direct nutritional support for vulnerable groups and government capacity development. The activities of the DEV and the PRRO are carried forward in country programme (CP) 200395.
12. The school feeding review found that activities were aligned with national policies and integrated into national institutions.¹⁶ School feeding had increased enrolment rates,

¹⁴UNICEF/United Nations Population Division, 2009. *The State of the World's Children 2009*. New York.

¹⁵World Health Organization/UNICEF. 2008. *The State of the World's Children 2009*. New York.

¹⁶WFP. 2011. A Review of WFP Supported School Feeding Programme in Liberia. Monrovia.

improved gender parity and developed capacities in the Ministry of Education.¹⁷ The review commended WFP's support for the Government in developing a national school feeding policy and recommended mainstreaming data collection into the ministry's management structures, improving parent-teacher association (PTA) coordination, and developing the ministry's capacity to train teachers and PTAs in school gardening.

13. The 2010 Purchase for Progress (P4P) review found that activities were relevant to beneficiaries' needs and aligned with national policies.¹⁸ It recommended awarding contracts separately to farmers and processing groups to enable economies of scale, increased efficiency, reduced delivery time and better compliance with WFP's controls.
14. Livelihood assets rehabilitation (LAR) helps food-insecure rural households to meet short-term food needs and rebuild agricultural assets through food for work (FFW) and cash for work (CFW). The LAR review¹⁹ noted the importance of these interventions in the social protection framework; this was also highlighted by a World Bank study.²⁰ The review recommended clustering interventions to improve coordination between beneficiaries and P4P, found the CFW pilot to be cost-efficient and highlighted the potential for WFP to scale up cash and voucher (C&V) interventions. It recommended interventions of three to five years' duration to reinforce complementarity with other activities.
15. The 2011 nutrition review reported integration of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6–59 months into the national scale-up plan, with a recovery rate for those children of 87 percent. The review recommended that WFP help the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to establish harmonized entry and exit criteria for the treatment of MAM, train health staff in screening and monitoring, and build its own capacity to support government-led nutrition activities.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

16. In line with the Country Strategy (2013–2017), CP 200395 envisages safety nets as a unifying principle to advance the Government's vision of a "hunger-free Liberia". CP 200395 is expected to be WFP's only project over this period: it will target an annual average of 238,000 food-insecure beneficiaries in 13 counties.²¹ Interventions will be aligned with Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5²² and will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1–7²³ through three components:

¹⁷ *Action contre la faim*, Statistics on Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP) Performance Indicators, 06/2009 and 05/2010.

¹⁸ For example, LASIP 2009; PRS pillar 2 – revitalizing the economy; and 2008–2012 UNDAF outcome 2 – equitable socio-economic development. P4P also supports two objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development: increasing agricultural productivity and integrating farmers into the market economy.

¹⁹ WFP.A Review of the WFP Livelihood Assets Rehabilitation Component. October 2011. Monrovia.

²⁰ World Bank. A Diagnostic of Social Protection in Liberia. August 2011. Washington DC.

²¹ Components 1 and 2 will provide direct food and cash assistance to beneficiaries in Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, River Gee and Sinoe.

²² Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; 5 – Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

²³ 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 5 – Improve maternal health; 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

- Component 1: Strengthen social safety nets (Strategic Objective 4);
 - Component 2: Promote productive safety nets and sustainable livelihoods (Strategic Objective 2);
 - Component 3: Develop national capacity for sustainable management of safety-net programmes (Strategic Objective 5).
17. In consultation with the Government, CP components have been aligned with national policies such as PRS II pillars 2, 3 and 5, LASIP priorities 1–4,²⁴ and UNDAF (2013-2017) outcomes 2 and 3 (see Annex II).

Component 1: Strengthen social safety nets

⇒ *Activity 1: Support for education*

18. The objectives of this component are to:
- promote access to basic education and develop human capital through school meals;
 - improve gender parity in primary schools through GTHR; and
 - develop national home-grown school feeding (HGSF).
19. With the Ministry of Education, WFP will provide primary schoolchildren with one daily fortified school meal. In the 2013/14 school year, WFP will target 234,000 children in ten counties with high food insecurity, low education indicators and high stunting rates.²⁵ WFP expects to phase out assistance in Nimba, where vulnerability indicators are relatively favourable, in 2014 and to transfer responsibility for management of the school feeding programme to the Government. From 2014, the annual average beneficiary number is planned to decrease to 127,000 schoolchildren in nine counties. The gradual hand-over of WFP's school feeding activities will be informed by a mid-term evaluation planned for 2015, and if necessary will be adjusted according to its recommendations.
20. WFP will provide a monthly take-home ration of rice and vegetable oil for an average of 4,800 girls²⁶ in Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Kru and River Cess, where primary-level gender disparities are highest.
21. School feeding will provide a platform for delivery of an essential package of complementary learning activities consisting of: i) classes on hygiene, water and HIV awareness, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF; ii) school gardens to foster agricultural knowledge and encourage dietary diversification, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and iii) environmental conservation and awareness, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
22. To promote national ownership of a sustainable school feeding policy, WFP will support HGSF by leveraging the purchasing power of school feeding to buy locally produced rice through P4P to account for 55 percent of GTHR requirements in 2013 and the full

²⁴ LASIP Priority 1 – Food and nutrition security; 2 – Competitive value chains and market linkages; 3 – Institutional development; 4 – Land and water resources development.

²⁵ Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Maryland, Nimba, River Cess, River Gee and Sinoe.

²⁶ This ration is intended to be shared by the student and four household members; an annual average of 24,000 people are expected to benefit from this intervention.

requirements by 2017. PTAs and communities will provide cooks, fuel and condiments, and will manage school gardens.

⇒ *Activity 2: Direct nutrition support*

23. The objective of this component is to end direct nutrition support for the treatment of MAM and the prevention of stunting.
24. In the first year of CP 200395, WFP and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will conclude nutrition activities under PRRO 108210. WFP will support the treatment of MAM for 12,000 children aged 6–59 months in 2013.²⁷ WFP’s phase-out of direct nutrition support for MAM treatment is aligned with the ministry’s aim of integrating community-based management of acute malnutrition into the health system under the Essential Nutrition Actions Approach. To facilitate hand-over, WFP will develop capacities in the ministry through technical assistance and by training health workers and managers.
25. WFP will continue to address the high prevalence of stunting in the final six months of a blanket complementary feeding intervention in Bomi, Grand Bassa, Maryland, rural Montserrado and Sinoe, where stunting exceeds the “very high” threshold. A complementary feeding ration will fill the nutrient gap during the May to October lean season and will target 10,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 22,000 children aged 6–23 months.²⁸
26. WFP and UNICEF will provide a daily ration until June 2013 for 1,600 caregivers of children aged 6–59 months receiving treatment for severe acute malnutrition.²⁹

Component 2: Promote productive safety nets and sustainable livelihoods

27. The objectives of this component are to:

- enhance the resilience of rural communities to economic shocks, food insecurity and natural disasters by promoting sustainable livelihoods and establishing community grain reserves (CGRs);
- stimulate agricultural production by repairing roads and bridges; and
- link farmers’ organizations to markets through P4P.

⇒ *Activity 3: Livelihood asset promotion*

28. Livelihood asset promotion activities will consist of FFW, CFW and CGRs to encourage complementary interventions among development partners, address local imbalances of food security and enhance linkages with markets through P4P. Targeting neighbouring P4P-supported smallholders will facilitate the logistics of paddy rice harvesting. Activities will be conducted in four counties with high food insecurity during the lean season – Bong, Gbarpolu, Lofa and Nimba – and four with chronic food insecurity – Bomi, Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee.
29. In the assisted counties, FFW will be provided during the lean season; CFW will support activities in the post-harvest period when food is more available. An alpha value of

²⁷ MAM treatment will be offered at ministry health centres in Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba and Sinoe.

²⁸ Action to prevent stunting will target PLW under 18 with a mid-upper arm circumference below 230 mm.

²⁹ A caregiver’s ration will be distributed to beneficiaries in Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba and River Gee.

0.75 demonstrates the efficiency of cash transfers in the counties targeted.³⁰ Cash will be distributed monthly under an agreement with a local bank.

30. Vulnerability assessments have found the following groups to be the most vulnerable to food insecurity: households headed by women, households with malnourished children, households with more than 15 members, and unemployed people aged 18–35. WFP will target these groups through an approach that encourages community involvement. WFP and its partners will assess vulnerability regularly with a view to adjusting targeting criteria as necessary.³¹
31. Planned support in areas affected by seasonal food insecurity includes rehabilitating lowland rice paddies, developing fishing and promoting diversified livelihoods to build household resilience. Fish ponds will be managed by women's groups, with training given in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO.
32. In chronically food-insecure counties, WFP will work with the Ministry of Public Works to repair roads and bridges to give farmers access to markets and increase the flow of food during the rainy season, which coincides with the lean season. WFP will coordinate its interventions with the Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Programme.
33. In the short term, WFP aims to consolidate the gains made under the P4P pilot. In line with corporate P4P guidelines, WFP envisions a scale-up of P4P activities in Liberia following a final evaluation to be conducted in 2014, with a view to establishing a sustainable home-grown hunger solution. To support the integration of farmers' organizations into agricultural markets, WFP will leverage the purchasing power of school feeding and CGRs to establish a predictable market.
34. The scaling up of P4P will focus on the highest-performing women's groups targeted under the LAR component of PRRO 108210. Training delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Development will foster capacity development in the ministry and among producers. By prioritizing women's groups, WFP will enhance the food security of vulnerable households, increase incomes and promote gender equality. These investments are expected to enhance market competitiveness and sustainability in the long term by preparing P4P producers for engagement with private- and public-sector actors.
35. Food from P4P will include beans, to create an additional market entry point for farmers. High-yield varieties will be distributed to farmers' organizations in collaboration with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture and FAO.
36. To offset seasonal fluctuations in food prices and reduce hunger during the lean season, WFP will pilot CGRs, from which community members can borrow grain during times of scarcity and high prices, repaying after the harvest in cash or in kind. The CGRs will be managed by women's groups trained in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Development. In areas of seasonal food insecurity, CGRs will be 25 mt of rice; in areas of

³⁰ The alpha value compares the cost of distributing in-kind food transfers with the local market value of the same food that could be accessed using cash or voucher transfers. An alpha value of 0.75 indicates that for each US\$1 of in-kind food delivered, beneficiaries would be able to purchase the equivalent of US\$1.33 if the US\$1 were given in cash. Calculations were made in the post-harvest period. See: WFP. 2010. *Implementing Complementary Cash and Food Transfers in Lofa, Bong and Nimba counties*. Liberia. Monrovia.

³¹ Different cohorts of beneficiaries will be targeted for CFW/FFW activities each farming season. Depending on levels of vulnerability, it is envisaged that beneficiaries would graduate from support after one year. In view of the high levels of need, WFP plans to reach 50,000–55,000 beneficiaries each year.

chronic food insecurity this will be built up with 15 mt of P4P rice in the first year and 10 mt in the second.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/ YEAR

	Component 1						Component 2			Total
	School meals	GTHR*	Prevention of stunting: children aged 6–23 months	Prevention of stunting: PLW	Treatment of MAM: children aged 6–59 months	Care-givers ration	FFW*	CFW	CGRs	
2013	234 000	30 000	22 000	10 000	12 000	1 600	30 000	20 000	9 400	369 000
2014	127 000	25 000	-	-	-	-	25 000	30 000	1 300	208 300
2015	127 000	25 000	-	-	-	-	20 000	35 000	4 000	211 000
2016	127 000	20 000	-	-	-	-	15 000	40 000	-	202 000
2017	127 000	20 000	-	-	-	-	15 000	40 000	-	202 000
ADJUSTED TOTAL**	259 400	34 500	22 000	10 000	12 000	1 600	105 000	165 000	14 700	624 200

* Household ration for five people.

** Accounts for overlap among activities and a 5 percent annual enrolment rate of new students in WFP-assisted schools.

37. Ration sizes are based on WFP guidelines and the preferences of targeted groups. Given the high prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, beneficiaries will receive fortified foods. The daily CFW rate is based on the minimum daily wage of US\$3 and the value of the food basket containing an equivalent nutritional value for the targeted group.

TABLE 3: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g and US\$/person/day)

Food type	Component 1: Strengthen social safety nets						Component 2: Promote productive safety nets and sustainable livelihoods		
	School meals	GTHR	Prevention of stunting: children aged 6–23 months	Prevention of stunting: PLW	Treatment of MAM: children aged 6–59 months	Care-givers ration	FFW	CFW	CGRs
Cereals	120	111	-	-	-	420	2 000	-	400
Pulses	35	-	-	-	-	50	400	-	-
Vegetable oil	10	7	-	25	-	30	125	-	-
Salt	4		-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Supercereal Plus	-	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	-
Supercereal	-	-	-	250	-	50	-	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Cash transfers (US\$/person/day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	169	118	200	295	200	555	2 525	US\$3	400
Total kcal/day	600	460	840	1 300	840	2 100	9 700	-	1 400
% kcal from protein	13.9	13.5	18	13.8	18	12.8	13.4	-	-
% kcal from fat	17.5	3.8	13.5	27.7	13.5	17.1	15.2	-	-
Feeding days/year	185	300	180	180	90	30	90	90	100

TABLE 4: TOTAL FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT (mt/US\$)

Food type	Component 1: Strengthen social safety nets						Component 2: Promote productive safety nets and sustainable livelihoods		
	School meals	GTHR	Prevention of stunting: children aged 6–23 months	Prevention of stunting: PLW	Treatment of MAM: children aged 6–59 months	Caregivers ration	FFW	CFW	CGRs
Cereals	16 472	3 996	-	-	-	20	3 150	-	350
Pulses	4 804	-	-	-	-	3	630	-	-
Vegetable oil	1 373	237	-	45	-	3	197	-	-
Salt	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supercereal Plus	-	-	792	-	216	-	-	-	-
Supercereal	-	-	-	360	-	2	-	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Cash transfers (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 425 000	-
TOTAL	23 198	4 233	792	441	216	28	3 977	7 425 000	350
% of total requirements (food only)	70	13	2	1.3	0.8	0.08	12	not applicable	1

Component 3: Develop national capacity for sustainable management of safety net programmes

38. The objectives of this component are to:

- develop government capacity to develop and manage the school feeding programme;
- develop capacities in the Ministry of Health and Social Work for nutrition surveillance, nutrition-based responses and behaviour-change initiatives;
- reinforce government capacity to conduct vulnerability analyses and price monitoring to support government-led food assistance; and
- extend and support emergency preparedness policies and institutional development.

39. The Ministry of Education became WFP's sole partner for school feeding in 2011, the first step towards hand-over. WFP will advocate for an increased budget for school feeding and will help the Government to mobilize resources. With the divisions of agriculture and environment, school feeding and school health, WFP will encourage the development of an HGSF strategy. WFP will support the ministry's decentralization policy and train school principals, teachers and PTAs in monitoring to develop monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting capacities.

40. WFP will adopt a phased approach to handing over nutrition activities treating MAM. County health teams will be trained in community-based management of acute malnutrition using training of trainers: attention will be given to screening, monitoring and harmonization of entry/exit criteria to increase the detection of malnutrition. WFP will also

help to develop a monitoring system to identify nutritional needs, guide national nutrition policy formulation and improve targeting. When the Government's technical and monitoring capacities are adequate, WFP and UNICEF will augment the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to design and implement evidence-based nutrition interventions. WFP will help the Government to apply for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) funding to augment government resources for MAM treatment and provide access to up-to-date nutrition and knowledge tools.

41. WFP will integrate nutrition education and communication into all activities, to encourage long-term behaviour change and empower households to improve their nutrition status. Schools will communicate nutrition messages as complementary learning activities. Community health volunteers will be trained to advise on mother-and-child health and nutrition.
42. WFP and FAO will work with the Government to extend smallholder farmers' links to the rice market, improve rice quality and develop a pricing system. Technical inputs and capacity transfer will focus on: i) the national agricultural extension system; ii) the Cooperative Development Agency; and iii) the rural women's secretariat of the Ministry of Gender and Development. WFP and FAO will support transport alternatives to enable smallholders to harvest rice in remote areas.
43. To respond to the lack of storage and equipment for post-harvest processing, warehouses, drying floors, milling equipment and training centres will be provided for farmers' groups. Inputs will be managed on a cost-recovery basis to cover maintenance and replacement costs.
44. WFP will support the Government and partners in policy dialogue on food fortification and processing to enhance micronutrient intake. WFP will help the Government to prepare guidelines, and P4P producers will be integrated into food fortification schemes.
45. WFP will invest in government capacity for food security and price monitoring, and will work with the Ministry of Agriculture to identify areas where synergies can be maximized.
46. Liberia's vulnerability to disasters requires the development of government emergency preparedness and response (EPR) capacity. WFP will help the Ministry of Internal Affairs to increase institutional, policy and operational EPR capacity, and will identify a sustainable private-sector transport solution to support EPR. WFP, UNDP and other partners will help the Government to address the challenges identified in the 2009 UNDP capacity needs assessment in disaster risk reduction and will increase the ability of the National Disaster Relief Commission to:
 - develop a disaster information early-warning system;
 - raise public awareness of disaster risk reduction (DRR);
 - integrate DRR into national, sectoral and local policies; and
 - enhance national contingency plans, stock management and coordination mechanisms.
47. Information about activities, milestones and primary partners in capacity development focus areas is provided in Annex III.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

48. WFP will manage CP 200395 from its country office in Monrovia and sub-offices in Gbarnga and Zwedru, guided by national and county authorities. WFP has a warehouse in Monrovia and extended delivery points in Gbarnga, Harper, Saclepea, Voinjama and Zwedru.
49. Country Programme 200395 will support the expansion of P4P, including rice and beans for school meals, GTHR and CGRs. WFP's Logistics Execution Support System is being piloted in Liberia and will enhance the accountability and efficiency of food delivery.
50. Cash payments will be made by a local bank under a contract to ensure the transparency and effectiveness of CFW. Security escorts will be provided by the United Nations Mission in Liberia to ensure safe delivery of cash. WFP, its partners and community leadership committees will monitor cash distributions at the time of payment. CFW partners will be trained by WFP to monitor and report on cash transfers.
51. WFP's M&E system will focus on: i) fortnightly monitoring of market prices in target areas; ii) project monitoring using standard checklists; and iii) regular food security assessments. Baseline outcome indicators will be established through surveys by the Government, with support from WFP. Output and outcome data will be captured in a database for management and reporting. A mid-term evaluation in 2015 will adopt a qualitative approach to inform possible corrective actions; a final evaluation will be conducted in 2017.
52. Collaboration with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will support the monitoring of programme outcomes. WFP will participate in joint monitoring missions with NGO and United Nations partners; M&E will be coordinated with other United Nations agencies to report on progress in UNDAF outcomes.
53. Staffing and technical capacities will be assessed to ensure that human resources are consistent with the needs of CP 200395. Where necessary, experts on short-term secondment will train existing staff, or new staff with the required skills will be recruited.
54. Contextual risks include international food and fuel price volatility, and political and social instability in Liberia and the sub-region. To address these risks, WFP will monitor national, regional and international developments and adapt activities accordingly, focusing assistance on the neediest areas and implementing emergency measures as appropriate.
55. An institutional risk is lack of funding to maintain a stable level of staff with the required skills. To mitigate this risk, WFP will prepare a strategy to seek continued funding from existing donors and engagement with emerging donors and the private sector.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)			
	Component 1	Component 2	Total
Food (<i>mt</i>) ¹	28 908	4 327	33 235
Food (US\$)	15 034 325	2 572 731	17 607 056
Cash transfers (US\$)	-	7 425 000	7 425 000
Total by component (US\$)	15 034 325	9 997 731	25 032 056
External transport			3 558 270
Landside transport, storage and handling (<i>total</i>)			10 729 837
Landside transport, storage and handling (<i>per mt</i>)			322.85
Other direct operational costs			7 610 949
Total direct operational costs			46 931 112
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			28 719 107
Indirect support costs ³ (7.0 percent)			5 295 515
TOTAL WFP COSTS			80 945 734

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	9 513 420
Local staff - national officers	1 691 643
Local staff - general service	4 109 718
Local staff - temporary assistance	1 704 419
International consultants	1 394 997
United Nations volunteers	290 000
Staff duty travel	1 224 838
Subtotal	19 929 035
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	752 280
Utilities	1 067 400
Office supplies and other consumables	202 500
Communications services	698 555
Equipment repair and maintenance	97 114
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	1 165 320
Office set-up and repairs	324 000
United Nations organization services	1 031 498
Subtotal	5 338 667
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	1 836 000
Communications equipment	486 152
Local security costs	1 129 251
Subtotal	3 451 403
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	28 719 107

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>UNDAF outcomes (2013–2017)</p> <p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Sustainable economic transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved sustainable natural resource utilization and food security <p>Food insecurity. Baseline (Liberia): 41%; Target (Liberia): 20%</p> <p>Domestic production of staple foods</p> <p>Baseline: Paddy rice, 296,090 mt; fresh cassava tubers, 493,000 mt</p> <p>Target: Paddy rice, 495,000 mt; fresh cassava tubers, 800,000 mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rural and urban Liberians have improved equal access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities in an innovative and competitive private sector <p>% post-harvest loss of staple cereal crops disaggregated by type and geographic area.</p> <p>Baseline: 40%; Target: 10%</p> <p>Improved access to sustainable basic infrastructure</p> <p>Evidence-based policies to maintain a stable and inclusive macro-economic environment</p> <p>Proportion of official household survey and census reports containing data disaggregated by sex, age, education, etc. and at national, sectoral and county levels</p> <p>Baseline: 70%; Target: 100%</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Sustainable food security remains a priority in government development strategies</p> <p>Infrastructure development, including for transport and marketing, meets PRS II targets and leads to lower production costs</p> <p>Land tenure system supports agricultural production</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Insufficient government and private-sector investment in agriculture</p> <p>Inflation and increasing food prices</p> <p>Adverse weather affects production</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of the Government and local communities to implement agriculture and food security strategies and programmes</p>
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Human development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The population has increased access to and utilization of equitable, affordable, and quality health and nutrition services ➤ School-aged girls and boys and youth have increased access to quality inclusive early child development (ECD), basic, post-basic and alternative basic education (BE), especially in counties with education indicators below the national average <p>Proportion of official household survey and census reports containing data disaggregated by sex, age, education, etc. and at national, sectoral and county levels</p> <p>Baseline: 70%; Target: 100%</p> <p>Gross enrolment rate (ECD, BE). Baseline: 106%; Target: 110%</p> <p>Gross completion rate (ECD, BE). Baseline: 83%; Target: 90%</p> <p>Net enrolment rate. Baseline (ECD): 47%; Target: 65%</p> <p>Baseline (BE): 42%; Target: 70%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social welfare systems and services are improved and utilized, especially by the most vulnerable groups and individuals ➤ Vulnerable households and groups benefit from appropriate social protection services and systems ➤ % of food-insecure population in targeted areas. Baseline: 41%; Target: 30% 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Increased resources allocation for implementation of basic package of health services</p> <p>National Health human resource plan implemented</p> <p>Supply chain and logistics management system effective</p> <p>Road map for maternal and newborn health is fully implemented</p> <p>Maternity legislation and breastmilk substitutes code enacted</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Lack of fulfilment of donor commitments</p> <p>Food security, food prices and livelihood situation deteriorates</p> <p>Planning, management and monitoring capacity not adequately enhanced</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
Component 1: Strengthen social safety nets		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Outcome 1 Increased access to education and human capital development in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in no. of girls and boys enrolled Baseline: 12%; Target: Increase by 6% annually ➤ Attendance rate: no. of school days on which girls and boys attend classes as % of total no. of schooldays Baseline: 83%; Target: 90% ➤ Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in targeted primary schools Baseline: 0.88; Target: 1 for 95% of targeted schools 	Assumptions: Adequate resources allocated for sustainable school feeding Education remains a national policy priority Efficient collaboration with other development partners in education Risk: Insufficient government capacity to manage hand-over
Output 1.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted children and adolescent girls in primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual no. of women, men, girls and boys receiving WFP food assistance by category, activity, age group, sex and as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed by type and as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ No. of schools assisted Target: 1,000 	Assumptions: Access remains possible for remote schools Communities and schools are committed to supporting school feeding Sufficient local rice available through P4P Risks: Insufficient funding to secure commodities School feeding commodities are mismanaged or diverted by school authorities
Outcome 2 Improved nutritional status of targeted PLW and children aged 6–23 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %) Baseline CFSNS 2010: 46% for children aged 18–29 months, nationally. Target: below 40% by 2013 ➤ Recovery rate Target <95% ➤ Death rate Target <3% ➤ Defaulter rate Target <15% ➤ Non-response rate Target <5% 	Assumption: Community health volunteers support community-based supplementary feeding project Risk: Insufficient availability of fortified foodstuffs for nutrition interventions



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>Output 2.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted children and PLW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual no. of women and children aged 6–23 months receiving food by category and as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed by type as % of planned Target: 100% 	<p>Assumption: The community health trainer and community health volunteer fulfil their roles</p> <p>Risk: Insufficient availability of fortified food products for nutrition interventions</p>
Component 2: Promote productive safety nets and sustainable livelihoods		
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
<p>Outcome 3 Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets increased for 80% of projects 	<p>Risks: Targeted communities unable to produce a surplus to replenish CGRs Targeted women's groups lack the capacity to manage CGRs</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Disaster mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of assets built or restored (such as area of lowland fields rehabilitated for rice cultivation; CGRs; fish ponds; feeder roads and bridges), created or restored, by type as % of planned Target: 100% 	<p>Assumption: Communities are motivated to undertake livelihood rebuilding activities</p> <p>Risk: Shocks such as increases in food prices erode the livelihoods of communities</p>
<p>Outcome 4 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of acute hunger in areas of seasonal and chronic food insecurity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Baseline: 41% with inadequate score in areas with seasonal food insecurity and 70% in areas with chronic food insecurity Target: <20% of targeted groups with inadequate score in all areas 	<p>Assumption: Adequate community resources and commitment to overcome food insecurity</p> <p>Risk: Recurrent shocks that further deplete communities' coping mechanisms and plunge them into food insecurity</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>Output 4.1 Food, cash and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Tonnage of food, cash and non-food items distributed, by type and as % of planned Target: 100% 	<p>Assumptions: Continued Ministry of Agriculture support to livelihood programmes Stability in price conditions</p> <p>Risks: Misuse and diversion of food and non-food (cash) transfers Inflationary pressures</p>
<p>Outcome 5 Increased marketing opportunities at the national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in country Target: 20% 	<p>Risk: Arbitrary increase in the price of locally produced cereals making WFP P4P price uncompetitive</p>
<p>Output 5.1 Food purchased locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type and country classification: Baseline: 800 mt; Target: 4,700 mt 	<p>Risk: Insufficient availability of local cereals in terms of quality and quantity at competitive prices</p>
<p>Component 3: Develop national capacity for sustainable management of safety net programmes</p>		
<p>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase</p>		
<p>Outcome 6 Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions through targeted productive and social safety net programmes, nutrition, school feeding, disaster risk reduction, asset creation and livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Capacity Index, by country programme component target, met for 80% of CP components 	<p>Assumption: Partnership with Government is ongoing and effective</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>Output 6.1 Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions/training by programme component</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of WFP-managed programmes, systems and tools handed over to the national government <p>Target: 4 - nutrition, school feeding, food security monitoring, M&E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of WFP, national government and partner staff trained in: needs assessments, targeting, food management, market analysis, information management, local tendering processes; disaggregated by gender ➤ No. of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to develop national capacity ➤ WFP expenditure for technical assistance to develop national capacity ➤ No. of Ministry of Health and Social Welfare staff trained in mainstreaming nutrition in development, Liberian Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services staff trained in food security monitoring systems (FSMSs) and Ministry of Agriculture staff trained in livelihood programmes and FSMS as % of planned ➤ No. of PTAs benefiting from sensitization and management training as % of planned ➤ No. of PTAs actively participating in the management of school feeding 	<p>Risks: Collaborating ministries lack the human resource capacity to absorb WFP projects Government resource mobilization attracts insufficient support Political instability affects hand-over process Insufficient government and community contribution to support HGSF activities</p>



ANNEX III: TECHNICAL INPUTS AND CAPACITY TRANSFERS BY FOCUS AREAS

Capacity development focus areas	Technical input and capacity transfer activities	Partner Institution and level of engagement	Indicators and milestones	Resource requirements ¹
School feeding: advance nationally owned and managed school feeding including HGSP programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitate and strengthen decentralized school feeding programme as part of the overall decentralized education system ➤ Formulate and enact school feeding policy ➤ Pilot and expand school gardening ➤ Enhance programme design and management including M&E ➤ Enhance institutional and governance structures for the management of school feeding programme 	Ministry of Education at national, county and school levels; school feeding unit of Ministry of Education, PTA	By end-2017, Ministry of Education assumes responsibility for school feeding programme in the design and management of school feeding Sustainable school gardening National school feeding policy approved by legislators	US\$6 700 000
Nutrition: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's capacity in nutrition surveillance, nutrition responses and behavioural change initiatives improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formulate nutrition strategies and guidelines ➤ Enhance design and implementation of nutrition programmes especially on an Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, stunting prevention and integrated package for nutrition sensitive social protection measures ➤ Develop nutrition surveillance system (information system) ➤ Develop government capacity in communication and advocacy on optimal nutrition practices 	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare at national, county and community levels (Nutrition Division at Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, county health teams, community health workers)	By 2017, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has institutional capacity to manage nutrition programmes with well-defined protocols Basic institutional knowledge, functional nutrition information system and resource mobilization strategy is put in place	US\$500 000
Productive safety net (livelihood asset promotion): Increase and support government ownership of productive safety net programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Help develop national safety net policy, strategies, guidelines and programming procedures ➤ Create a viable productive safety net technical design including cash or food transfer modalities ➤ Support participatory planning to ensure community ownership of inputs or activities that are introduced ➤ Develop institutional capacity of farmer organizations ➤ Improve skills for diversified sustainable livelihoods through improved technical know-how ➤ Support rural infrastructure development for crop extraction, storage and processing ➤ Enhance programme design and management of safety programmes 	Ministry of Agriculture at national, county and district levels (Food Security and Nutrition Unit [FSNU], county and district agricultural coordinators) Ministry of Gender and Development at national, county and community levels (FSNU, women's groups) Ministry of Public Works at national and county levels (road engineering units)	By 2017, safety net policies, programmes are adopted and owned by national and local institutions By 2017, Ministry of Agriculture and partners adopt appropriate production methods (including intercropping, irrigation methods) for increased crop production and productivity	US\$1 900 000



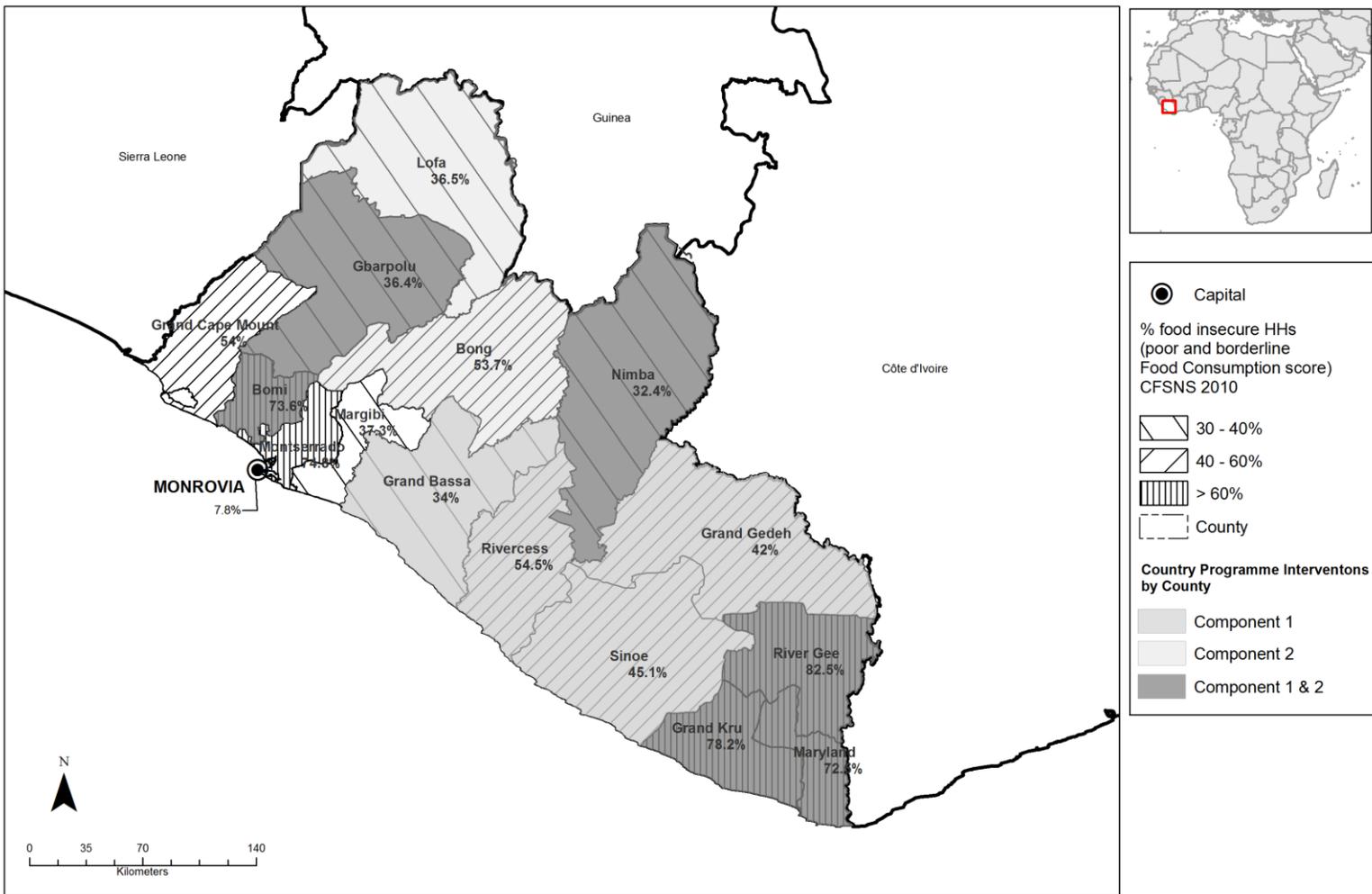
¹The resource requirements take into account direct and indirect support costs for WFP staff supporting capacity development initiatives.

ANNEX III: TECHNICAL INPUTS AND CAPACITY TRANSFERS BY FOCUS AREAS

Capacity development focus areas	Technical input and capacity transfer activities	Partner Institution and level of engagement	Indicators and milestones	Resource requirements ¹
Market development – re-establish market links to promote agricultural productivity, enhanced food security and rural value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance understanding of market dynamics by farmers and marketers ➤ Enhance post-harvest management of farm produce ➤ Strengthen entrepreneurship in management of value-chain systems e.g. rural credit access ➤ Develop national /partner capacity in programme design and management ➤ Promote public and private sector engagement in the procurement and marketing of local rice ➤ Support local transport alternatives, such as motorcycles, as innovative and cheaper methods of aggregating paddy rice from remote areas 	Ministry of Agriculture at national and county level Food processing groups at county level Public and private sector players in market chain at national and sub-national levels	By 2017, sufficient no. of functioning rural producers' enterprise and market systems in place throughout the project area Increased no. of market players connected with local market function signalling existence of markets for farm produce Improved skills in food processing and post-harvest management	US\$3 800 000
Food Security Analysis: national capacity to manage functional FSMS is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support system, procedure and corresponding policy for a strong nationally led FSMS including market price monitoring ➤ Put in place institutional and policy framework for a functioning food security system including robust database ➤ Skills training of selected staff in priority technical area 	Ministry of Agriculture at national level (FSNU) Liberian Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services at national and county level (Price analysis division, county statistical officers) Ministry of Commerce and Industry at national level	By 2017, Government has reliable, timely accurate and regular food security monitoring and information to support food security programming By 2017, Government has institutional capacity in food security analysis supported by a pool of trained personnel and necessary tools and equipment	US\$2 600 000
EPR capacity: develop government institutional, policy, and operational response capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Help develop integrated disaster risk reduction into national, sector and local policies and programmes ➤ Assist in the development of tools and guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction programmes/activities into sector development policies, strategies and plan ➤ Develop an EPR communication and reporting protocol for coordination mechanism among institutions and stakeholders ➤ Enhance government capacity to design and manage disaster preparedness activities 	Ministry of Internal Affairs at national, county, district and community level	By 2017, Ministry of Internal Affairs has an institutionalized EPR framework with a robust food EPR component supported by an effective early warning system EPR policy is approved by legislators	US\$3 300 000



Liberia Country Programme 2013-2017: Food Insecurity and Areas of Intervention by County



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ANNEX IV

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BE	basic education
CFSNS	comprehensive food security and nutrition survey
CFW	cash for work
CGR	community grain reserve
CP	country programme
DEV	development project
DRR	disaster risk reduction
ECD	early child development
EPR	emergency preparedness and response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	food for work
FSMS	food security monitoring system
FSNU	Food Security and Nutrition Unit
GTHR	girls' take-home rations
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
HH	household
LAR	livelihood assets rehabilitation
LASIP	Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program
LISGIS	Liberian Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRS II	Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2012–2017)
PTA	parent-teacher association
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund