

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

LIBERIA

Country Programme - Liberia (2013-2017)

Project Number	200395
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	13 Nov 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2017
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,771,167
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	9,306,509
Direct Support Costs	28,719,107
Food and Related Costs	33,853,436
Indirect Support Costs	5,295,515
Total Approved Budget	80,945,734

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	33,235
Planned Commodities in 2015	5,686
Actual Commodities in 2015	2,136

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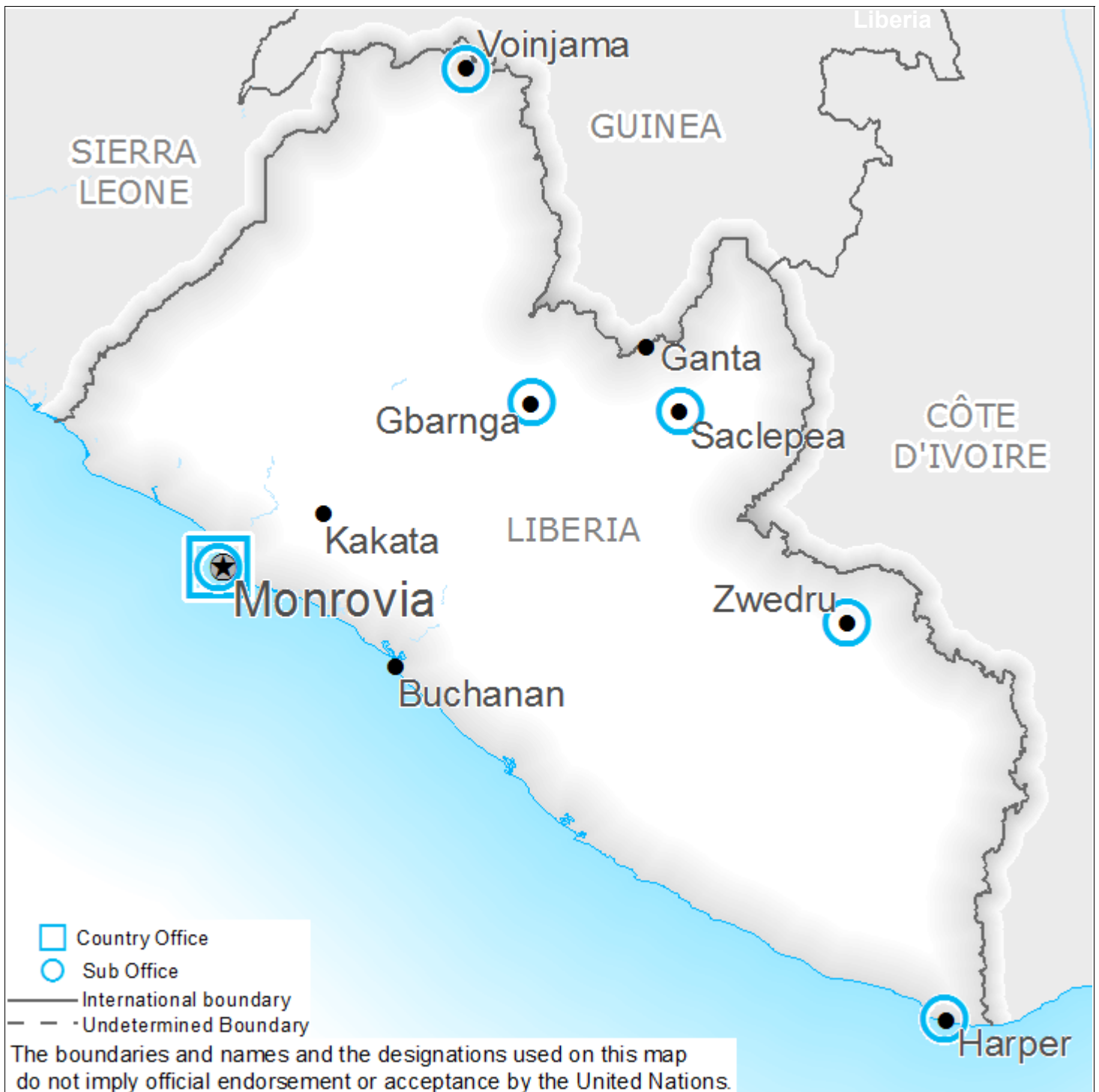
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Liberia is classified as a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country. Its population was put at 3.5 million in a 2008 national census, and is currently estimated at 4.4 million (World Population Review, 2014). The country suffered violent conflicts spanning more than 30 years (1979-2003), including a coup d'etat in 1980 and two subsequent civil wars. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been providing operational and other support to national institutions to maintain peace and security since 2003. From June 2016, the government is expected to assume full responsibility for security.

An outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in March 2014 claimed 4,800 lives in just over a year and highlighted Liberia's fragility. The World Health Organization declared the country Ebola-free in May 2015, but there were two resurgent - though localized - outbreaks by the end of the year. Owing to the Ebola crisis, economic growth for 2014 fell from a projected 5.9 percent to between 0.7 and 0.9 percent, a rate projected to continue in 2015. The cumulative loss of output was equivalent to 7.7 percent of the gross domestic product. World Bank forecast for agricultural output growth fell from 3.5 to 1.3 percent in 2014. Tax revenue declined by 20.5 percent from the pre-crisis projections for 2014. On a more positive note, consumer price inflation declined to 7.3 percent in March 2015 from 13.5 percent in September 2014.

Liberia ranks 177 out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Some 83.8 percent of the population lives below USD 1.25. Poverty is more pronounced and acute in rural and remote areas. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA, June 2015) found that food insecurity affects 16 percent of households, including 2 percent that are severely food insecure. The EFSA found that food expenditures share is beyond 65 percent of the total household expenditures for one fourth of Liberian households. Some 18 percent of households were using emergency coping strategies (mostly begging) to ensure bulk of food needs.

The most food insecure counties are located in the south-eastern part of the country (Grand Kru: 33 percent; River Gee: 32 percent) as well as in the northwest (Grand Cape Mount: 30 percent; Bomi: 30 percent), where physical access to markets is constrained, and economic activities disrupted or curtailed by the effects of the Ebola outbreak have not returned to pre-crisis levels.

Among the major underlying causes of poverty and food insecurity in Liberia is the low level of access to education, with official statistics showing a Net Enrolment Rate (NER) of only 26.7 percent in 2014. Although the NER for girls is 26.9 percent and 26.5 percent for boys, in several counties there is significant discrepancy (favouring boys) between the numbers of boys and girls that attend school. In Rivercess, Grand Kru, River Gee, Gbarpolu, Sinoe and Bong counties, over 55 percent of students are male.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

The objectives of WFP assistance in Liberia were three-fold: to support the national response to the Ebola outbreak, support the government's social and economic recovery efforts, and provide assistance to Cote d'Ivoire refugees in Liberia.

Support to the Ebola emergency response was provided through food assistance to Ebola-affected populations and logistics common services to Ebola emergency response partners. The Liberia component of regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200761 distributed food to patients in Ebola Treatment Units (ETUs), contact cases and their dependents, Ebola survivors and orphans, and households in communities with intense and widespread EVD transmission. The Liberia component of WFP's Special Operations 200767 provided essential transport and logistics support to other organizations involved in the emergency response. These operations helped to fly in medical equipment and supplies, set up logistics hubs and transported aid workers using a humanitarian air service. WFP provided common logistics services to enhance the efficiency of the Ebola humanitarian response. These included telecommunications support, transport and warehousing, supply chain management, air transport, and emergency preparedness and logistics coordination mechanisms to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

WFP supported the social and economic recovery aims of the government by implementing activities that contributed to strengthened safety nets through Country Programme (CP) 200395. Through the CP, WFP provided daily meals at school to primary school children in nine of the fifteen counties of Liberia, and take-home rations to girls in upper primary classes as incentive for families to keep girls in schools. Capacity building support to rural women engaged in the management of community grain banks also featured among the CP activities.

Through protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200550, WFP provided food assistance to Cote d'Ivoire refugees seeking asylum in Liberia since the 2010 post-election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire.

WFP implemented a Purchase for Progress (P4P) local food procurement initiative. A bilateral project supported creation and rehabilitation of lowland agricultural assets in Bong County.

Activities implemented under the above projects included:

- i) food assistance to schoolchildren to improve access to education and reduce disparity in access to education, contributing to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)1, MDG2 and MDG3;
- ii) food assistance to support resilience, agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation, contributing to MDGs1, MDG3, MDG4 and MDG7;
- iii) food assistance to meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including Ebola-affected persons and Ivorian refugees, contributing to MDGs1, MDG4, MDG5 and MDG6;
- iv) strengthening government capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes including local purchase, contributing to MDGs1 through MDG8.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	35,547	37,340	72,887
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	146,117	149,179	295,296
Number of adults	95,557	101,675	197,232
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	277,221	288,194	565,415
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	336,116	327,417	663,533
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	139,035	144,340	283,375

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	4,489	314	568	229	44	5,644
Regional EMOP	12,143	929	2,309	3,194	255	18,831
Country Programme	1,635	138	305		58	2,136
Total food distributed in 2015	18,267	1,381	3,182	3,423	357	26,610
Total food distributed in 2014	15,502	907	2,200	703	130	19,442
Total food distributed in 2013	9,665	734	1,805	382	169	12,754

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The activities under Country Programme (CP) 200395 are clustered under three components that include Component 1 (Strengthen Social Safety Nets), Component 2 (Promote Productive Safety Nets and Sustainable Livelihoods) and Component 3 (Develop national capacity for sustainable management of safety-net programmes). Together, these components are formulated to advance the government's vision of a "hunger-free Liberia".

The objectives of Component 1 are to promote access to basic education and develop human capital through school meals; improve gender parity in primary schools through Girls' Take Home Rations (GTHR); and develop national home-grown school feeding (HGSF).

The objectives of Component 2 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 Purchase for Progress (P4P).

The CP components were formulated in consultation with government and are aligned with national policies such as pillars 2, 3 and 5 of the second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II); and priorities 1 to 4 of the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP). These frameworks are themselves aligned with the Agenda for Transformation (AfT), the government's latest development strategy.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In order to ease the strain on educational access caused by hunger, WFP provided food to school children in food insecure counties in 2015. Beneficiaries of the project included primary and pre-primary school children attending government and community-run schools in counties with high food insecurity, low education indicators and high stunting rates. Girls in upper primary grades (4, 5 and 6) in areas with high gender disparity in primary education were targeted with take-home rations. The girls and their households benefited from take-home rations.

All children attending some 594 government primary schools in the counties targeted for school feeding were provided with daily school meals. Take-home rations were distributed to the girls who had attended at least 80 percent of classes in the previous month.

Liberia has enormous agricultural potential because of highly favourable agro-ecological conditions. This potential has remained largely unrealized due to a range of factors, including poor agricultural infrastructure, inefficient farming techniques and practices, and low sector investments. WFP planned, under the CP, to provide food assistance to smallholder rural farmers to increase their agricultural productivity and infrastructure through lowland asset rehabilitation for mainly rice cultivation. These activities did not take place under the CP in 2015. However, similar activities were carried out under bilateral project 200541 and trust fund 200510.

The planned figure for the number of adults was derived on the basis that roughly two adults (out of four others beside the recipient) would benefit from the rations received by each of the planned 5,000 beneficiaries of girls' take-home rations. However, only about 37 per cent of the planned number of girls actually received take-home rations in 2015. This accounts for the corresponding low achievement on number of adult beneficiaries. This trend also partly accounts for the low achievement on number of children under 5, although the high proportion of over-aged children in pre-primary classes is another factor. The low achievement on take-home ration beneficiaries was because only a relatively small number of girls were eligible for take-home rations in the four counties (Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Kru and Rivercess) targeted by the CP for this intervention. These counties are targeted because they are the ones where primary-level gender disparities are highest.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS									
Number of adults	5,320	5,320	10,640	1,733	1,733	3,466	32.6%	32.6%	32.6%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	67,792	51,072	118,864	68,874	66,218	135,092	101.6%	129.7%	113.7%
Number of children below 5 years of age	9,272	11,248	20,520	593	1,393	1,986	6.4%	12.4%	9.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	82,384	67,640	150,024	71,200	69,344	140,544	86.4%	102.5%	93.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	63,500	63,500	127,000	62,222	56,680	118,902	98.0%	89.3%	93.6%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	167,803	141,797	309,600	110,920	108,124	219,044	66.1%	76.3%	70.8%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT2 - PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS									
Number of adults	2,065	2,832	4,897	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	26,314	19,824	46,138	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	3,599	4,366	7,965	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	31,978	27,022	59,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	28,150	28,150	56,300	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	32,194	27,206	59,400	5,176	5,331	10,507	16.1%	19.6%	17.7%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS									
Children receiving take-home rations		5,000	5,000		1,852	1,852		37.0%	37.0%
Children receiving school meals	63,500	63,500	127,000	68,318	64,848	133,166	107.6%	102.1%	104.9%
ACT2 - PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS									
Participants in Food For Assets	2,400	1,600	4,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	17,500	17,500	35,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
ACT1 - STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS			
Bulgur Wheat	2,819	744	26.4%
Iodised Salt	94	58	61.3%
Rice	833	891	106.9%
Split Peas	822	305	37.1%
Vegetable Oil	285	138	48.5%
Sum	4,853	2,136	44.0%
ACT2 - PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS			
Rice	675	0	-
Split Peas	158	0	-
Sum	833	0	0.0%
Total for 2015	5,686	2,136	37.6%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	5,802	1,087	18.7%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	10,146	4,357	42.9%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	1,575,000		
Total for 2015	1,575,000		

'Story Worth Telling'

School feeding is implemented to address short term hunger and encourage school enrolment and attendance. For Juah Browne, a 16 year old sixth grade student at the James T. Chea Community School in Buchanan (Grand Bassa County), school feeding played a major role to keep her in school in 2015. Juah and her four siblings lost their mother to the Ebola Virus Disease in January 2015.

Her mother was the breadwinner for the family as her father is not working. Juah and three of her siblings had to move to an aunt in Buchanan who said that school feeding has been "very helpful to the family" when WFP staff talked to her about Juah.

The aunt also had this to say about school feeding: "I don't have to give money to Juah for food at school like I do for the other children because she can eat on campus. And when she brings her food home every month, I spend less money for a number of days to cook for the family".

Juah's aunt was talking about the Girls Take Home Ration, distributed each month to girls in grades 4, 5 and 6 to encourage their families to keep them in school.

Juah says she likes the food at school and would like WFP to continue the feeding programme: "I like the food. When I eat on campus, I don't eat elsewhere again until I get home. I want the people to continue giving us food".

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP has a corporate commitment to promote equality between men and women in making decisions about, and exercising control over, household resources. The CP contributed to gender equality through distribution of take-home rations to upper primary school girls, intended as an incentive to families to keep their girls in school until, at least, the completion of primary education. Although the net enrolment rate (NER) for girls is 26.9 per cent and 26.5 per cent for boys, in several counties there is significant discrepancy between the numbers of boys and girls that attend school. In Rivercess, Grand Kru, River Gee and Gbarpolu counties, over 55 per cent of students are boys. The girls take-home rations support the Liberian government's objective of gender equality, as stipulated in the 2006 National Girls Education Policy, to overcome barriers to female education. Similarly, WFP's distribution of girls take-home rations is complemented by sensitization to increase enrolment and attendance of girls in areas where girls' enrolment is very low.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP endeavours to be accountable to its beneficiaries and to ensure their safety is not compromised by food assistance activities. During the year, food distributions under the CP were carried out at schools. These distributions had no particular or additional safety concerns for beneficiaries.

Outputs

WFP provided daily in-school meals to children at nearly 600 primary schools in ten of 15 Liberian counties. WFP also provided monthly take-home family rations to girls as incentive for their families to keep them in school. WFP provided food for just over half the feeding days during the year.

WFP continued to provide institutional capacity development for government through provision of tools and equipment to the Ministry of Education, handing over 21 motorbikes to the Ministry of Education (MOE) to support monitoring and three computers for three members of the Ministry of Education central office monitoring team. WFP also trained 37 MOE School Feeding Coordinators in monitoring and reporting and gave them knowledge and skills to conduct commodity management training for school-level staff and PTA members. Some 1,700 of these PTA members received training in food management and hygiene. Moreover, 70 institutional fuel-efficient stoves were handed over to schools, and 210 PTA members were trained to maintain the stoves.

Due to the Ebola epidemic, the school schedule was more erratic than anticipated and remained closed for a better part of 2015 academic year. As a result, WFP provided food for just under two-thirds of the number of feeding days planned during the school year, and for just over half the number of months planned for distribution of take-home rations to girls.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
ACT1 - STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS				
SO 4: School Feeding				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	63	63.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	975	594	60.9%
Number of months THRs were distributed	month	9	5	55.6%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	68,580	68,318	99.6%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	127,000	133,166	104.9%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	58,420	64,848	111.0%
Number of PTA members trained in school feeding management or implementation	Individual	1,300	1,743	134.1%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	26	21	80.8%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	stove	100	70	70.0%

Outcomes

As a result of the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, the academic schedule was rather erratic during 2015. Contrary to the normal September to June cycle, one academic year was scheduled to run from February to November of 2015. Instead, it commenced generally in March and was cut short in June due to a government decision. A new school year did not commence until September in line with the regular calendar. This situation affected WFP's ability to collect appropriate data to compute realistic outcome indicator statistics. Updated statistics for these indicators are therefore not provided in this report.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	90		86.5	
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	90		86	
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Oct-2011, Ministry of Education, National School Census, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	90	83	86.1	
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	6		7.2	
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	6		6.6	
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	6		10.2	
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	6		7.1	
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	6		8.4	
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	6		7.8	
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Oct-2011, Ministry of Education, National School Census, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	1	0.88	0.89	
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	85		90.1	
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	85		88.7	
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: May-2014, Programme monitoring.	85		89.6	

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP has been promoting and supporting national ownership of the school feeding programme over the years through a number of measures. Some two years previously, WFP supported the government, through the Ministry of Education, to develop a national school feeding policy that was launched in July 2013. The policy outlines measures leading to government financing and managing the programme. Also, WFP has delegated monitoring responsibility to the government and continues to provide logistical and technical support to enhance government capacity to carry out effective monitoring and reporting. This support included the provision of motorbikes and trainings for government staff and parent-teacher association members. WFP is also working with partners to develop and eventually implement a home-grown school feeding pilot scheme.

WFP, UNDP and other partners are collaborating to strengthen government capacity in disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response. In 2015, WFP supported the government to re-establish County Disaster Management Committees in all 15 counties of Liberia.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

Directed contributions accounted for more than 95 percent of the project's resources in 2015. Some 67 percent of the directed contributions were for school feeding and the rest for livelihood activities. An in-kind donation accounted for more than half of the contributions for school feeding. All other contributions were cash. The contributions to the CP included a private sector contribution and another contribution for a joint programming intervention involving WFP and other UN agencies.

Local communities provided complementary inputs such as condiments and fuel for school feeding; and the government waived the duties on imports, providing an indirect cash contribution to the project as a result.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Japan		408	0
MULTILATERAL		339	461
Private Donors		152	0
Russian Federation		203	203
USA	3,490	2,580	4,130
Total:	3,490	3,682	4,793

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Nearly two-thirds of food purchases were either via international procurement or the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The rest was via local procurement -- comprising imported salt, cooking oil and locally produced rice. A significant quantity of rice was purchased from locally based suppliers out of imported stocks in bonded warehouses.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Bulgur Wheat	0	0	2,515	
Iodised Salt	54	0	0	
Rice	17	2,356	0	
Split Peas	0	0	1,363	408
Vegetable Oil	156	0	280	
Sum:	227	2,356	4,158	408

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

A bulk of the food commodities for the project were received in-country through the Port of Monrovia. About a third was purchased locally, mostly from imported stocks. Most of the commodities were temporarily stored in WFP warehouses in the port premises, and subsequently transported by WFP to extended delivery points around the country using own and commercial trucks.

Post-Delivery Losses

Restrictions on commodity use, lower distribution rate coupled with phase out of direct nutrition feeding accounted for losses of 1.495 metric tons of Super Cereal and 29.975 metric tons of sugar which underwent prolonged storage. As a corrective/preventive measure, the County Office has instituted a Supply Chain Committee comprising of Pipeline, Programme and Logistics Units to periodically review all issues relating to distribution and recommend about the best course of action.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education for the school feeding programme overall. WFP partnered as well with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO on a human security livelihood intervention under the CP. WFP provided support to government's emergency preparedness and response capacity working with the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There was one coordinating NGO partner for school feeding. WFP and this partner coordinated implementation of school feeding to avoid geographic overlap.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		1		4

Lessons Learned

The agricultural potential of Liberia makes home-grown school feeding (HGSF) an appealing alternative to the current model of relying on food imports for the school feeding programme. The strong donor interest in HGSF is another factor in favour of this alternative. However, WFP has had some challenges in recent years with procurement of locally produced food commodities due to limited infrastructure (farm-to-market roads, storage facilities, power supply, etc) and weak institutional and organizational capacity such as lack of a well-structured commodity market, and low processing and packaging capacity. These and other factors militate against a full-blown HGSF, even though there would be a potential to fund it. Therefore, WFP has decided to mobilize resources for a pilot implementation of HGSF in a limited geographic area in order to learn lessons that could inform the design and implementation of a larger scale home-grown school feeding programme.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission		Sugar			0
Germany		Sugar			0
Japan		Rice			0
Japan	JPN-C-00422-01	Split Peas		408	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Bulgur Wheat			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		304	17
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas			408
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		36	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-03045-03	Rice		152	0
Russian Federation		Split Peas			203
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00045-02	Split Peas		203	0
Switzerland		Bulgur Wheat			0
Switzerland		Vegetable Oil			0
USA		Bulgur Wheat			2,515
USA		Rice			0
USA		Split Peas			1,161
USA		Vegetable Oil			280
USA	USA-C-00982-03	Bulgur Wheat	2,530		0
USA	USA-C-00982-03	Split Peas	680		0
USA	USA-C-00982-03	Vegetable Oil	280		0
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Iodised Salt		54	54
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Rice		1,900	0
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Split Peas		506	0
USA	USA-C-01130-01	Vegetable Oil		120	120
Total:			3,490	3,682	4,793