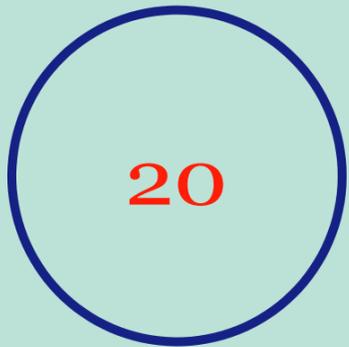
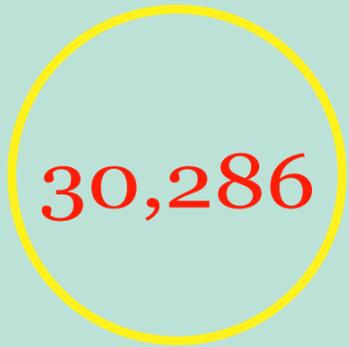


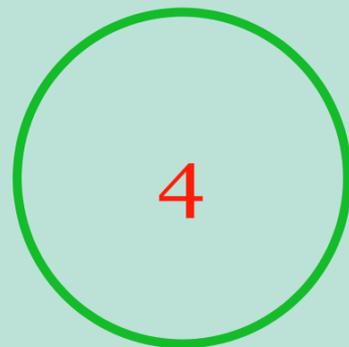
IREDD "COHFSP" Community Distribution MONITORING Findings



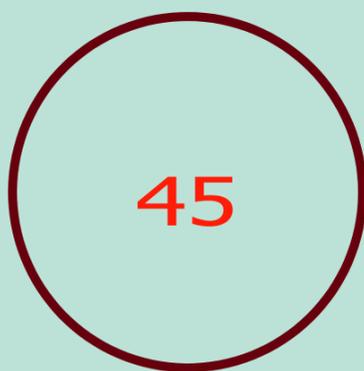
Total Communities monitored by IREDD



Total Household Monitored



Districts Covered in Montserrat



Distribution sites monitored

Complaints from Communities

Community leaders complain of not receiving stipend from WFP or its partners for the support they provide in the distribution Process.

---Clara Town/Doe Community

LISGIS staffs may have left out portion of Doe Community during the enumeration due to flood in those areas; residents in parts of the community were not served food ration

---Doe Community

Criminals are robbing beneficiaries of their food as they leave the distribution center.

---Doe Community

Community reported over 150 bags of rice got wet while being transported to the warehouse; the food was however distributed to households.

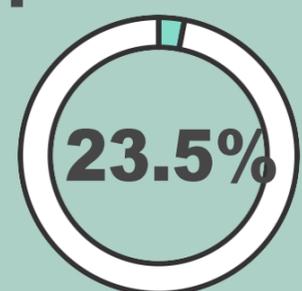
----- Hope Community Block A

Most complaints cut across all communities monitored

Completed Community Distribution per District



Liberia



Montserrat

Of 17 Districts in Montserrat, only in 4 districts food has been distribution amounting to 23.5 percent of total districts in Montserrat. With 73 districts across the country and 4 being served, just 5.5 percent of total districts have been covered in over three months. At this pace, it may take 12 months to serve communities in Montserrat and 54 months to complete Distribution in Liberia.

IREDD "COHFSP" Community Distribution MONITORING Findings

Achievements

- Over 30, 000 households have directly benefited from the food distribution
- Local NGOs contracted by WFP have gained relevant experience and skills in delivering food assistance, an asset we could leverage on in the future

Challenges

- Limited information sharing from Government and the World food program due to fundamental bureaucracies restricting the release of information
- Some homes were skipped by LISGIS during the enumeration in communities disqualifying those households from receiving food ration
- Social distancing remains a challenge for the Distribution team due to over crowdedness at distribution sites
- Reported incidents of violence and criminal activities at distribution sites leading to the arrested of some criminals
- Some qualified households are not receiving tickets.

Lessons learned

- If not careful, the gains made from ongoing food distribution could be interpreted as a political game to influence voters in the upcoming election with political primaries being held in the midst of food distribution.
- With the slow pace of the food distribution, citizens are losing confidence and the enthusiasm

Recommendations

- The Government must provide information/update to citizens on the status of ongoing food distribution in Communities including budget expenditure so far projected plan of action.
- LISGIS should improve its enumeration process by providing adequate logistics for its team to reach vulnerable communities while we encourage WFP and its partners (CHS, VOSIEDA, LISGIS) to speed up the food distribution by deploying more staffs in the field
- GOL should strengthen partnership with the Liberia National Police to increase security personnel at distribution centers

Conclusion

IREDD's monitoring finding shows limited efforts made by GOL and WFP to promote transparency and accountability in the roll-out of GOL COHFSP

Project Background

In response to Covid-19, the government made policy announcement to provide minimum food assistance to vulnerable household with an investment of US\$30M (\$25M from IMF in loan and \$5M from the world bank in Grant). Historically though, such policy pronouncements and implementation have left a lot to be desired as reports of corruption and mismanagement have plagued government's provision of social services in the country. This project proposes to strengthen transparency and accountability in government's rollout of the stimulus package by performing site monitoring visits to food distribution centers, to assess how readily the centers are accessible to citizens, whether COVID-19 health protocols are been observed and whether the distributions are provided citizens as planned. However, monitoring and reporting on fiscal governance and implementation can be extremely challenging especially where there are clashes of interest. It is no different for this project as the team faced challenges in the field.

Who We Are

The Institute for Research and Democratic Development is a leading human rights, governance, and policy research organization with over 15 years' experience in undertaken ground-braking monitoring initiatives that place spotlight on public financial management in Liberia.

DONOR

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Disclaimer:

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