



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

WFP EVALUATION

# LIBERIA WFP COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (ACSP) 2019-2026 EVALUATION

FULL  
REPORT

SUMMARY  
REPORT

## WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

'Serious' level of hunger  
(**31.9** score on the 2024  
Global Hunger Index)

Growing number of  
counties facing '**crisis**'  
**level food insecurity**

**38.9%** malnutrition

Challenges to **health  
supply chain**

Low **primary  
school enrolment**

May 2026

## WHAT IS WFP DOING?

CSP areas of focus:



Home-grown school feeding (HGSF)



Emergency response



National and subnational capacity strengthening



Common services  
(added in 2020 to support COVID-19 response)

CSP budget



**141** USD million | **53%** funded

## WHO IS SUPPORTING WFP IN LIBERIA?

Key donors include:

- The Government of Liberia (primarily through funding for the COVID-19 response)
- the UN peacebuilding fund
- the United States
- China
- private donors
- Japan



## WHAT DID THE EVALUATION FIND?



### Was the CSP strategically relevant and coherent?

The CSP was well grounded and coherent but limited integration across its components prevented full achievement of CSP aims.

- Grounded in evidence
- Aligned with national priorities and UN system frameworks
- Relevant and coherent (long-term resilience as a priority complemented by short-term emergency response)
- Leveraging organizational strengths
- Ad hoc programme linkages between agricultural production and provision of school meals
- Limited integration across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus



### What did the CSP achieve?

WFP activities in HGSP, agricultural resilience and crisis response interventions supported local markets, education, nutrition and adequate food consumption in emergencies. Structural and programme challenges limited the scale of progress.

#### SCHOOL FEEDING



- Positive effects on local market development, education and nutrition
- Purchasing through cooperatives boosted productivity and farmers' resilience at lower operational cost for WFP
- School feeding is gradually becoming more institutionally and financially sustainable, but support still needed for national capacities in food safety, procurement and policy frameworks
- Results constrained by limited cooperative processing and production capacity, and unpredictable distribution planning by WFP

#### RESILIENCE



- Increased farmers' capacities and production
- Scale of interventions still small relative to WFP procurement activities and national production levels
- Project durations often too short to effectively rehabilitate/build productive assets, galvanize group cohesion and build organizational and management skills in farmers' organizations

#### CRISIS RESPONSE



- Prevented further deterioration of food security among vulnerable households during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Improved food consumption scores in subsequent emergencies (primarily localized caterpillar infestations)
- Progress hindered by implementation challenges (e.g.,
- Inaccurate registration, poor retailer coverage, transport challenges and lack of WFP field staff)

#### SUPPLY CHAIN SUPPORT



- Enabling role in Liberia's health and humanitarian response, (support to distribution of medical supplies, improving the national health supply chain's forecasting, storage and delivery systems, and building local staff capacity)



## How did the CSP perform on cross-cutting priorities?

### WOMEN



- Some gains in women's economic roles and leadership
- Some women reported increased unpaid workload
- Equal access and participation of women across programmes
- Missed opportunities to address structural inequalities between men and women

### ENVIRONMENT



- Some activities (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, fuel-efficient stoves) supported environmental objectives
- Environmental considerations not systematically integrated into programme designs

### HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES



- Safe and impartial access to assistance and respectful treatment of most beneficiaries
- Accountability to affected population undermined by limited and uneven communication, with limited understanding of targeting criteria, entitlements and feedback mechanisms



## Were resources and staffing adequate?

Delivery improved, but staffing and funding constraints limited efficiency.

- Improved delivery over time
- Delays caused by operational challenges (limited staff capacity, coordination issues, ration negotiations, unfavourable external factors)
- Trade-offs between pursuit of broader development outcomes via HGSP and operational efficiency, timeliness and cost-effectiveness
- Significant resource and staffing constraints



## WHAT SHOULD WFP DO?

# 1

Refine and consolidate HGSF model, improving planning and supporting cooperatives to build integrated smallholder resilience

# 2

Strengthen support to national and community capacities, systems and structures where WFP brings distinctive value

# 3

Strengthen strategic partnerships, joint resource mobilization and policy development across education sector

# 4

Strengthen organizational capacity and operational systems to support effective delivery against CSP ambitions

WFP/Richard Mbouet

