



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# LIBERIA

Agricultural livelihoods and food security  
in the context of COVID-19

Monitoring Report  
January 2021





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## Abbreviations

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>COVID-19</b> | Coronavirus disease 2019  |
| <b>FAO</b>      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                           |
| <b>FIES</b>     | Food insecurity experience scale  |
| <b>FIRST</b>    | Food security and nutrition impact, resilience, sustainability and transformation |
| <b>GDP</b>      | Gross domestic product  |
| <b>GIEWS</b>    | Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture               |
| <b>HHS</b>      | Household hunger scale  |
| <b>LRD</b>      | Liberian Dollar   |
| <b>NDVI</b>     | Normalized Difference Vegetation Index  |
| <b>SDG</b>      | Sustainable Development Goal  |
| <b>UNDP</b>     | United Nations Development Programme  |
| <b>USAID</b>    | United States Agency for International Development                                |

## Key highlights

- > Liberia has experienced an economic deceleration during the first half of 2020 due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the array of public policies designed to contain its spread. This has mainly led to employment and income losses, affecting around one-third of surveyed households, as well as increased food prices as a result of disruptions in the domestic food supply resulting from stringent containment measures.
- > One-fifth of farmers have cited an exacerbation of difficulties in accessing agricultural labour, inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) and finance and credit due to insufficient income and in light of higher market prices than usual. In turn, this has led to a reported reduction in the area planted (compared to last year) and in lower agricultural production.
- > A reduction in the number of animals owned by households compared to last year (during the same period) has been reported by two-fifths of breeders, mainly due to the sales of animals (as they were no longer able to feed them), higher mortality rates (due to lack of veterinary services) and distress sales for urgent cash needed.
- > The surveyed households reported an array of exceptional difficulties in marketing their produce due the restriction and lockdown measures taken by the Government to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, including:
  - high costs of transportation (38 percent of households);
  - constrained market access (26 percent of households);
  - lower demand than usual (13 percent of households); and
  - losses in household production, due to the aforementioned difficulties in marketing domestic production, in combination with insufficient storage capacities (41 percent of households).
- > Sales volumes and prices have been lower than last year at the same period, as reported, respectively, by two-fifths and by almost one-third of surveyed households.

- > The assessment results suggest that the counties most affected by COVID-19, the containment measures and other shocks are Lofa, Grand Kru, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Bong, Nimba and Gbarpolu, with farming and female-headed households among the most affected. In this context, 29 percent of surveyed households expressed a need for assistance focusing on livelihood support (mainly tools, machinery, seeds, fertilizers and advisory and extension services), as well as cash and in-kind food assistance.
- > Among key operational recommendations gathered from the assessment are the importance of prioritizing the support to the production and livelihoods of vulnerable population groups in areas with high food insecurity and poverty levels, in addition to targeting subsistence and small-scale producers, farmers and labourers along rural and urban value chains (especially women) and vulnerable agricultural households, fisherfolk and fishing communities.



## Methodology

With financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) leads the establishment of a data and analysis facility to monitor agricultural livelihoods, food security and production in the context of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and other shocks. The objective of the facility is to improve decision making in support of the food security and livelihoods of all actors in key agricultural, livestock and fisheries value chains in high-priority food crisis countries, with a focus on producers.

Within the monitoring system, data is collected every three months, mainly through computer-assisted telephone interviewing. At the core of the data facility is a household survey of the agricultural household population at Admin 1 (county) level. Target sample sizes (at least 150 respondents from each county) have been determined, aiming at 95 percent confidence intervals with a 10 percent margin of error, for an estimated prevalence of 50 percent and including a set quota of 90 respondents by county for farming households. The information from household interviews is triangulated with information obtained from a survey of key informants, such as extension officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority and agricultural inputs traders, using closed-ended questions.

The first round of this assessment was conducted from 7 July to 10 September 2020 by the Needs Assessment Team of the FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience, in collaboration with the FAO Liberia country team, with the technical support of the Policy Officer working under the framework of the food security and nutrition impact, resilience, sustainability and transformation (FIRST) programme, and through GeoPoll, a service provider of remote mobile-based survey and research throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America. The remote mobile data collection modality was necessary because of the stringent government restriction measures and preclusions enforced to stop the spread of COVID-19.

This first round results monitoring included a survey of 2 961 respondents, covering all 15 counties (Admin 1 level), as well as key informant interviews including 91 district agriculture officers, county agriculture coordinators, county livestock officers, extension coordination officers and the Chairman of the Collaborative Management Association of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority, as well as an agricultural input traders survey with 73 respondents (Table 1).<sup>1</sup>

Due to the small number of livestock producers and fisherfolk interviewed as part of the survey, the findings and information provided in this report related to livestock production are only statistically representative at the national level (not at the county level), while findings related to fisheries production are only indicative and should not be interpreted as representative, neither at the county nor national levels.

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<sup>1</sup> Key informants and agricultural input trader respondents are those from the sample frame (list of extension officers and agro-input vendors) provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, who were reached by GeoPoll within the timeframe allocated to the survey.

Table 1. County characteristics and survey samples

| County           | Population<br>(2020<br>projection) | Number of<br>rice-<br>producing<br>households | Household<br>surveys | Crop-<br>producing<br>households | Livestock-<br>producing<br>households | Fisherfolk<br>households | Key<br>informants<br>(extension<br>officers) | Agricultural<br>inputs<br>traders |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Bomi             | 112 891                            | 8 760   | 198                  | 88                               | 6                                     | 0                        | 7  | 1                                 |
| Bong             | 447 546                            | 30 260  | 179                  | 90                               | 7                                     | 0                        | 13   | 11                                |
| Gbarpolu         | 111 910                            | 10 630  | 203                  | 91                               | 9                                     | 2                        | 5  | 2                                 |
| Grand Bassa      | 297 521                            | 14 550  | 204                  | 91                               | 11                                    | 5                        | 3  | 3                                 |
| Grand Cape Mount | 170 541                            | 8 460   | 173                  | 88                               | 12                                    | 7                        | 8  | 1                                 |
| Grand Gedeh      | 168 101                            | 10 490  | 206                  | 93                               | 4                                     | 1                        | 4  | 2                                 |
| Grand Kru        | 77 721                             | 8 490   | 176                  | 88                               | 6                                     | 2                        | 3  | 2                                 |
| Lofa             | 371 562                            | 29 960  | 172                  | 92                               | 8                                     | 3                        | 9  | 7                                 |
| Margibi          | 281 726                            | 11 140  | 192                  | 89                               | 12                                    | 3                        | 7  | 3                                 |
| Maryland         | 182 434                            | 8 050   | 207                  | 92                               | 7                                     | 9                        | 3  | 2                                 |
| Montserrado      | 1 500 726                          | 11 400  | 269                  | 126                              | 14                                    | 8                        | 9  | 20                                |
| Nimba            | 620 058                            | 56 570  | 180                  | 92                               | 10                                    | 4                        | 9  | 14                                |
| River Cess       | 95 968                             | 6 320   | 210                  | 90                               | 9                                     | 3                        | 2  | 1                                 |
| River Gee        | 89 634                             | 7 240   | 195                  | 90                               | 4                                     | 3                        | 5  | 2                                 |
| Sinoe            | 137 413                            | 9 050   | 197                  | 91                               | 7                                     | 0                        | 4  | 2                                 |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>4 665 752</b>                   | <b>231 370</b>                                | <b>2 961</b>         | <b>1 391</b>                     | <b>126</b>                            | <b>50</b>                | <b>91</b>                                    | <b>73</b>                         |

Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

<sup>2</sup> The estimated number of rice-producing households was 231 370, constituting 84.4 percent of the total number of agricultural households surveyed. This result is consistent with the fact that rice is the most important food crop in Liberia. For more information, see <https://bit.ly/2Yhf4hh>.

## Background

Liberia ranks 175 out of 189 countries in the United Nations Development Programme human development index for 2020 (UNDP, 2020a), and its national poverty rate for 2020 is estimated at 52.2 percent (USD 1.9, in 2011 purchasing power parity) (World Bank, 2020). The Liberian economy heavily depends on agricultural, fisheries and forest-related production and exports, altogether constituting approximately one-third of the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

Nonetheless, heavy rains, flooding in coastal cities, especially in Monrovia, fall armyworm outbreaks and caterpillar infestations and other pests are some examples of the array of natural and environmental hazards that have impacted agricultural production in Liberia, which has been further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. In this respect, among the main drivers of food insecurity in Liberia are poverty, environmentally and financially unsustainable livelihoods, low agricultural production and productivity, land constraints, gender inequalities and inflation.

Domestic food prices have risen on a monthly basis by 37.3 percent in June 2020 compared to 30.4 percent during the same period a year ago. This is believed to have been as a result of the disruptions in domestic food supply chains induced by the stringent COVID-19 containment measures. In turn, high food prices have adversely impacted household welfare, with 66.4 percent of households reported as being in a “dire food situation,” according to the World Bank's High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey Report, launched in August 2020. In the same survey, 75.3 percent of households had reported job loss and 67.5 percent reported income loss (World Bank, 2020). Overall, economic activity in Liberia has decelerated during the first half of 2020 amid an unprecedented slowdown in global and domestic activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the public policies designed to contain its spread. As such, the country's real GDP is expected to have contracted by 2.9 percent in 2020 (Ibid.).

As such, FAO, through its draft 2020–2023 Country Programming Framework for Liberia, aims at matching the Organization's expertise with Liberia's development priorities by focusing on:

- establishing and enhancing sustainable and resilient food systems for improved food and nutrition security;
- enhancing smallholder access to information, technology and inputs for sustainable and inclusive agricultural livelihoods, production and productivity;
- improving the policy and institutional environment for accelerated agricultural sector investment and development; and
- establishing and strengthening inclusive natural resource governance systems at the national, local and community levels.

## COVID-19 and other risk factors in the country

The analysis and survey data collected showed that seven out of ten Liberian households have reported having been affected by shocks between April and September 2020.

Reported shocks predominantly included:

- loss of employment or income;
- sickness or death of household members; and
- increased prices and natural hazards (especially flooding and heavy rains or dry spells and/or droughts in some parts of the country).

In this respect, 27 percent of surveyed households reported having faced multiple shocks, with 6 percent of them facing three or more types of shocks over the past three months.

**Table 2. Main shocks experienced in last three months, as reported by surveyed households**  
(disaggregated by county, head of household's gender and livelihood activity, where n = 2 961)

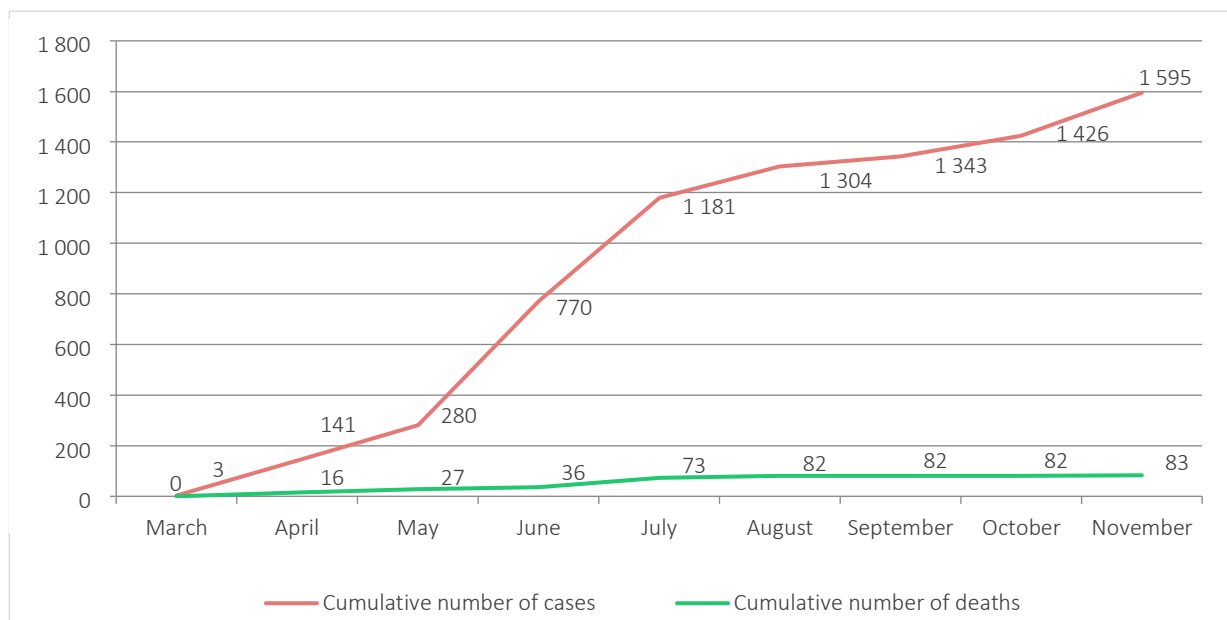
| County  | No particular shock experienced | Loss of employment or income | Sickness or death of Household members | Increased prices | Natural hazards |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of surveyed households   |                                 |                              |  |                  |                 |
| Bomi  | 23                              | 24                           | 38                                     | 34               | 10              |
| Bong  | 24                              | 32                           | 29                                     | 17               | 9               |
| Gbarpolu  | 25                              | 31                           | 22                                     | 39               | 7               |
| Grand Bassa   | 27                              | 32                           | 32                                     | 18               | 13              |
| Grand Cape Mount  | 23                              | 26                           | 36                                     | 33               | 7               |
| Grand Gedeh   | 38                              | 31                           | 10                                     | 32               | 4               |
| Grand Kru   | 21                              | 25                           | 34                                     | 38               | 3               |
| Lofa  | 18                              | 34                           | 30                                     | 26               | 8               |
| Margibi   | 28                              | 28                           | 29                                     | 23               | 12              |
| Maryland  | 35                              | 31                           | 24                                     | 22               | 4               |
| Montserrado   | 38                              | 39                           | 6                                      | 11               | 4               |
| Nimba   | 24                              | 32                           | 27                                     | 25               | 7               |
| River Cess  | 28                              | 31                           | 14                                     | 36               | 3               |
| River Gee   | 36                              | 25                           | 29                                     | 22               | 6               |
| Sinoe   | 27                              | 27                           | 41                                     | 36               | 8               |
| Disaggregated by head of household's gender   |                                 |                              |  |                  |                 |
| Female  | 33                              | 35                           | 20                                     | 23               | 5               |
| Male  | 29                              | 33                           | 22                                     | 20               | 7               |
| Disaggregated by livelihood activity <sup>3</sup>   |                                 |                              |  |                  |                 |
| Crop production (farmers)   | 23                              | 29                           | 30                                     | 30               | 8               |
| Livestock production (breeders)   | 30                              | 36                           | 20                                     | 25               | 12              |
| Fisheries/aquaculture production  | 29                              | 28                           | 30                                     | 25               | 10              |
| Forest-related production   | 21                              | 35                           | 45                                     | 34               | 21              |
| Non-agricultural production   | 33                              | 35                           | 17                                     | 17               | 6               |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>30</b>                       | <b>33</b>                    | <b>21</b>                              | <b>21</b>        | <b>7</b>        |
| Others shocks experienced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity/conflict (4%)</li> <li>• Reduction in own production (4%)</li> <li>• Sudden reduction in access to credit (2%)</li> <li>• Higher production costs (4%)</li> <li>• Delays in production (2%)</li> </ul> |                                 |                              |  |                  |                 |

Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

<sup>3</sup> Data for fisheries/aquaculture production is indicative only, as it is not statistically representative neither at the county nor national levels. As for data on livestock production, this is only statistically representative at the national level.

The first COVID-19 case in Liberia was reported on 17 March 2020. On 8 April 2020, President Weah announced a state of emergency and issued lockdown measures to take effect on 10 April, initially for a three-week period. The state of emergency was confirmed by Parliament and extended to 60 days on 19 April. The Legislature, in a joint resolution, also approved the President's USD 25 million stimulus package, which included food distribution to households, electricity and water expenses support, as well as the provision of loans under the Market Women and Small Informal Petty Traders Bank Programme and the President's Tax Policy and Administration Stimulus Programme. On 17 June, President Weah requested that the Legislature extend the state of emergency for an additional 30 days until 21 July, based on reports of a drastic increase in the number of COVID-19 cases, which peaked at over 650 daily cases (including 34 deaths) on 24 June (Figure 1).

Figure 1. COVID-19 epidemiological curve (total cases)



Source: Liberia coronavirus pandemic country profile, Our World in Data, November 2020

In order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the Government has put in place a series of essential measures, including the closure of schools, businesses and borders (both internal and with other countries), and implemented movement restrictions for people and the transportation of goods. While critical to prevent the spread of the virus, these measures have had indirect negative impacts on other parts of society. Although certain exemptions were made in May regarding measures linked to production, distribution and marketing of food and medicine, the movement of essential workers and non-interruption of services offered by fuel stations, the agriculture sector has been significantly and negatively affected. Access of farmers to critical market centres, especially in Monrovia and other urban markets, has remained limited.

Moreover, as the majority of households (including agricultural households) rely on markets for their food consumption, the closure of markets negatively affected overall access to essential foodstuffs. This situation is likely to have been especially negative for poorer households and other especially vulnerable groups. Likewise, market closures further pushed the many petty traders – mainly women and youth – into unemployment, thereby affecting their sources of income. Coinciding with the planting season, land preparation activities and planting of rice (during April–June) were interrupted due to the limited availability of labour and inputs, both of which had been affected by the containment measures. Moreover, scarcity of seeds, fertilizers and machinery in several counties has caused delayed planting, which will likely affect production moving forward.

In order to overcome these shortages, many farmers managed to move and cross borders, but at the risk of a higher exposure to the virus. Moreover, the import of animals from neighbouring countries, as well as animal feed, was suspended due to health-related border closures, leading in turn to a shortage of meat and increase in prices. Poultry farmers suffered in particular from the lack of feed, usually imported from Guinea, as well as from disruptions to the import of day-old chickens, also usually brought in from neighbouring countries (FAO, 2020b).

Prior to the pandemic, market prices had already increased due to the depreciation of the Liberian Dollar (LRD). In March 2020, cereal prices were nearly 65 percent higher than the five-year average.<sup>4</sup> From March to May, food prices further increased for all key food commodities monitored during the observance of the restrictions, as well as farm gate prices from the beginning of May. Despite efforts to ease the transportation of food commodities, prices have not yet stabilized.

In addition, the marketing of cash crops, which are essential to farmer livelihoods, and the marketing of cocoa, coffee and rubber, have also been significantly disrupted. With commercial rubber farms employing an estimated 30 000 people and about 60 000 households engaging in smallholder rubber farming, 45 percent undesignated forest-serving border communities with energy, game, construction materials, wild fruits, and medicinal plants, and a third depend on forest resources for sustenance (Zinnah *et al.*, 2020). As such, a disruption to cash crop production has had significant implications on the incomes and livelihoods of many households. With the incomes and purchasing power of many of them affected, in particular among vulnerable farming households, and amidst the economic deterioration reported in early 2020 compounded by the effects of COVID-19 restrictions, the start of the lean season (June–September), and the limited expected outcomes from the main agricultural season, a significant deterioration in food insecurity in Liberia can be expected (FAO, 2020c).

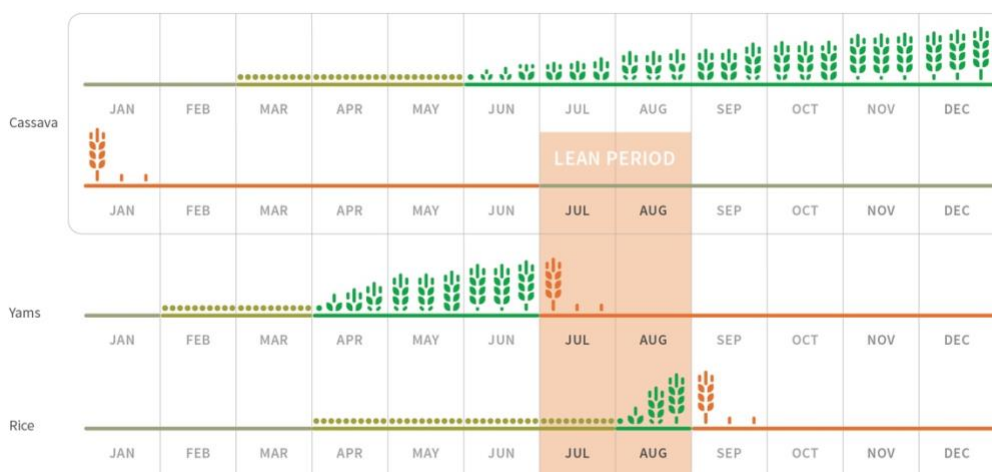
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<sup>4</sup> The increase in cereal prices did not benefit agricultural households as they sell their production at a lower price during the harvest period and then rely on markets for their food supply. They, in turn, end up buying food at a higher price due to marketing intermediary charges that cover transport and storage expenses, in addition to their profit margins added as premiums to the already higher prices.

## Agricultural production

The first round of data collection took place during Liberia's lean period of agricultural production, which starts in June and peaks during the period of July–August (Figure 2). It began when planting operations for paddy rice, the main cereal grown in the country, were still ongoing and the harvest was expected to start in September. At the same time, cassava was at the growing phase, and fruit vegetables, such as bitter balls, were being harvested.

Figure 2. Liberia crop calendar



Source: FAO GIEWS; May 2020

## Crop production

Smallholder subsistence farming is critical to food crop production and, thus, to food and nutrition security in Liberia. The labour-intensive nature of crop production and agriculture in Liberia, generally speaking, makes access to labour and critical inputs extremely important for nationwide crop production. Due to COVID-19 and other shocks, 56 percent of farmers faced unusual difficulties in their crop production, which proved especially significant for almost 29 percent of the surveyed households. Over the course of the previous three months prior to the survey, the most prevalent unusual difficulties experienced, as reported by the surveyed households, were as follows, with all difficulties reported shown in Figure 3.

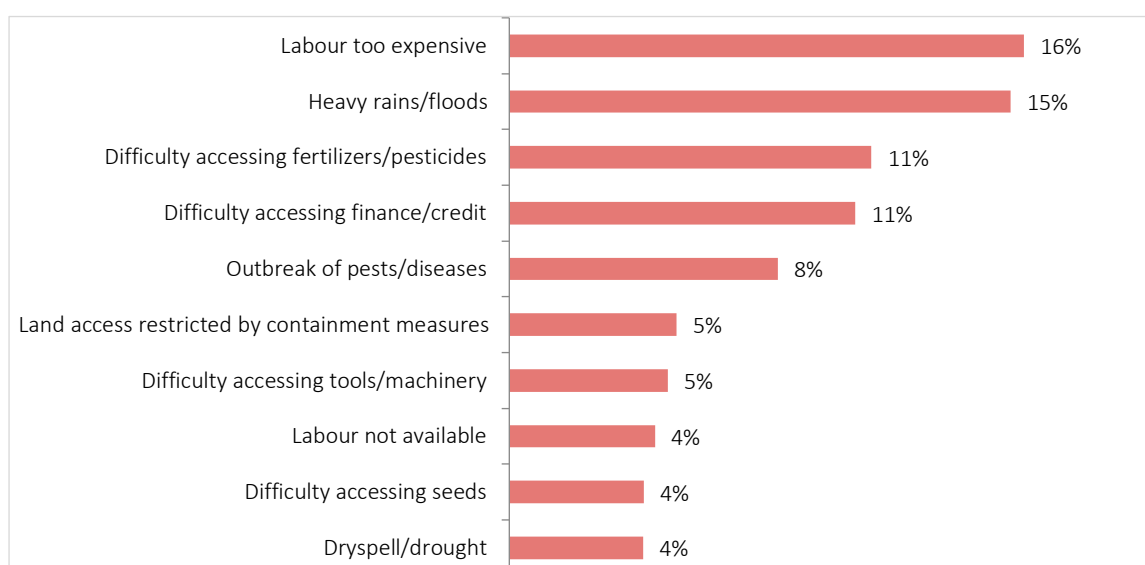
- Expensive agricultural labour costs or insufficient household income to hire labour, especially in the counties of Bomi (27 percent of surveyed households), Gbarpolu (26 percent), Grand Gedeh (24 percent) and Sinoe (21 percent).
- Heavy rains and flooding, especially affecting female-headed households (or 20 percent of all surveyed households), and in particular the surveyed households in the counties of Margibi (33 percent of surveyed households), Maryland (29 percent), Montserrado (29 percent), Grand Kru (26 percent) and Sinoe (24 percent).
- Difficulties in accessing agricultural inputs, especially in the River Cess county (18 percent of surveyed households).

- Difficulties in accessing finance and credit for farming, especially in the Lofa county (19 percent of surveyed households), given that the main sources of finance and/or credit for farmers are personal income and/or savings (for 47 of surveyed households), individual supporters or creditors (29 percent) and Susu credit<sup>5</sup> (14 percent), the latter being of particular importance to female-headed households.
- Pest and disease outbreaks, especially affecting the counties of Bomi (13 percent of surveyed households), Bong (12 percent) and Maryland (12 percent), which reflects the recent outbreak of caterpillars during the March–April 2020 period.
- Other unusual difficulties reported by the surveyed households have affected 5 percent or less of all households surveyed.

These findings at the household level are corroborated by key informants who indicated that access to seeds (according to 33 percent of interviewed key informants), tools and machinery (31 percent), fertilizers (13 percent) and marketing of farm produce (7 percent) remain the main challenges facing farmers in the country.

From this information, one of the key findings refers to the access to labour as a challenge to farmers. In turn, this is a manifestation of the limited agricultural technology and access to innovation, especially as farming is predominantly performed with simple tools that demand more time and energy-intensive manual labour. In addition, the disruptions to markets and to channels of agricultural inputs, coupled with the challenge of higher prices and lower income levels among farmers, has prevented farming households from being able to afford the same types and quantities of inputs as before. Similar limitations extend to the access to agro-chemical inputs, thereby reducing farmer capacities in fighting pests and diseases on their farms in a timely fashion.

Figure 3. Most prevalent unusual difficulties experienced by households over last three months  
(n = 689)



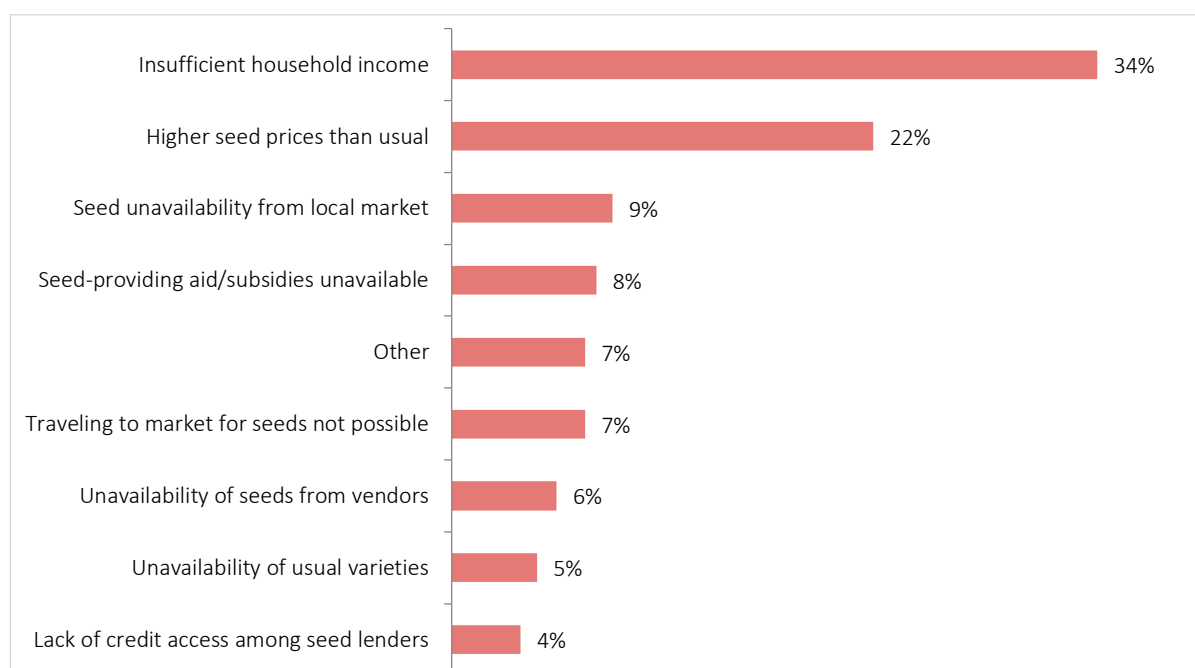
Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

<sup>5</sup> Susu credit is an Informal, small credit group of individuals.

The access to seeds is another major challenge to smallholder farmers in Liberia. Local capacities for seed production and multiplication is limited, and farmer seed needs are met through seed imports and personal seed stocks. However, the prices of seeds and their import costs are significantly higher in Liberia, compared to other West African countries. Findings revealed that two-fifths of farmers (or 38 percent of surveyed households) faced particular difficulties in accessing seeds, mainly due to the following factors (Figure 4).

- Insufficient household income to purchase seeds, which proved especially challenging for female-headed households (or 39 percent of all surveyed households), and in particular in the counties of Lofa (43 percent of surveyed households), Grand Cape Mount (41 percent), River Gee (40 percent), River Cess (39 percent) and Grand Kru (39 percent).
- Higher seed prices than usual, especially in the counties of Grand Gedeh (38 percent), Grand Kru (36 percent), Gbarpolu (33 percent), Montserrado (32 percent) and River Cess (30 percent).
- Unavailability of seeds from local markets, especially in the counties of Grand Cape Mount (23 percent), Grand Bassa (17 percent) and Gbarpolu (14 percent).

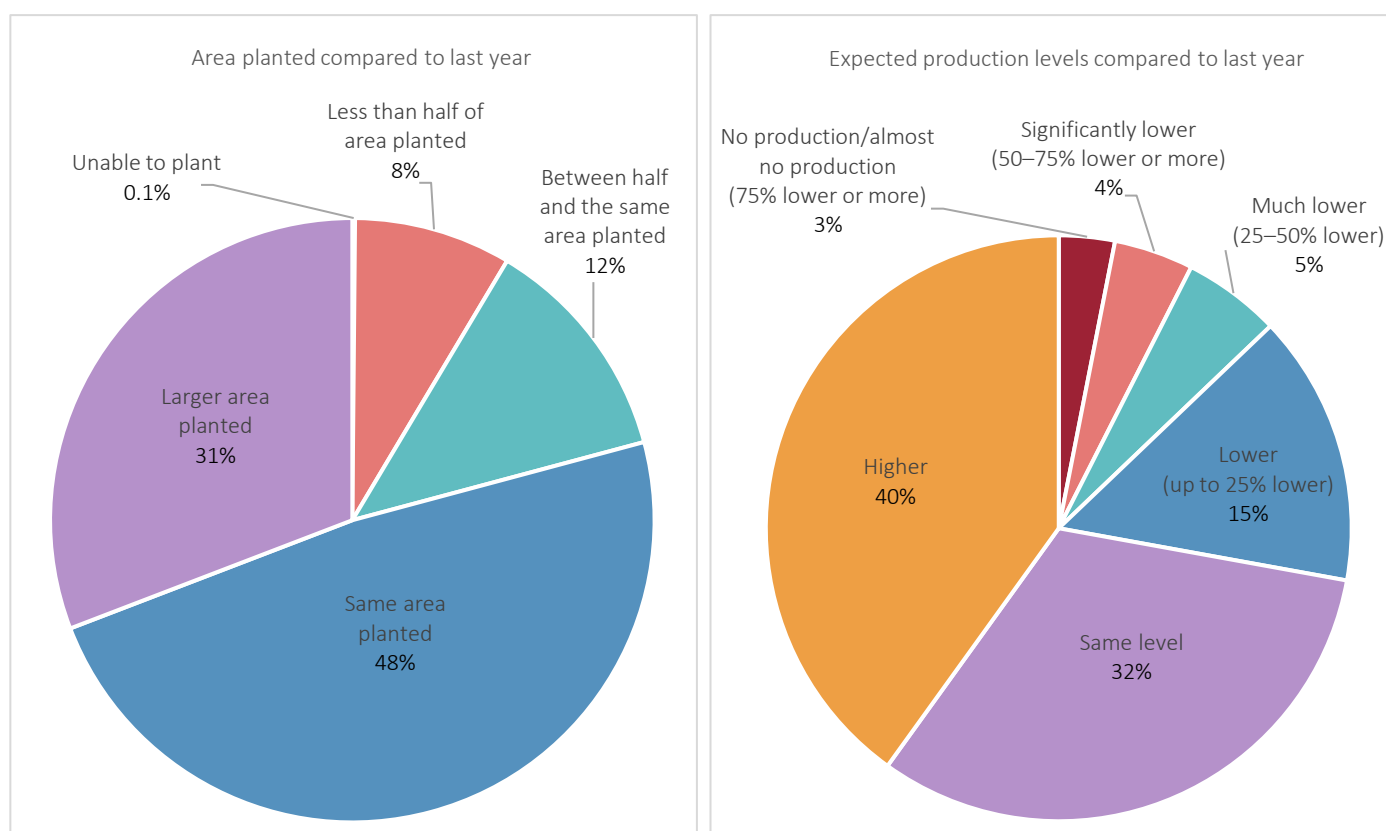
Figure 4. Most prevalent difficulties in accessing seeds over the last three months  
(n = 498)



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

As COVID-19 restrictions affected import and export flows, the findings from this assessment suggest that the access to seeds during the subsequent farming seasons need particular prioritization, including with respect to responding to the structural and institutional constraints currently affecting domestic seed production. As a result of these shocks and unusual difficulties reported by the surveyed households (Figure 5), there was a reported decrease in area planted by around one-fifth of farmers, predominantly in the counties of Bomi (28 percent), Bong (26 percent), Grand Kru (26 percent) and Gbarpolu (25 percent). Also, 27 percent of all surveyed farming households reported an expected lower crop production level (compared to last year), mainly in the counties of Bomi (34 percent of surveyed households), Lofa (34 percent) and Grand Kru (31 percent), as well as for female-headed households, who accounted for 32 percent of all surveyed households.

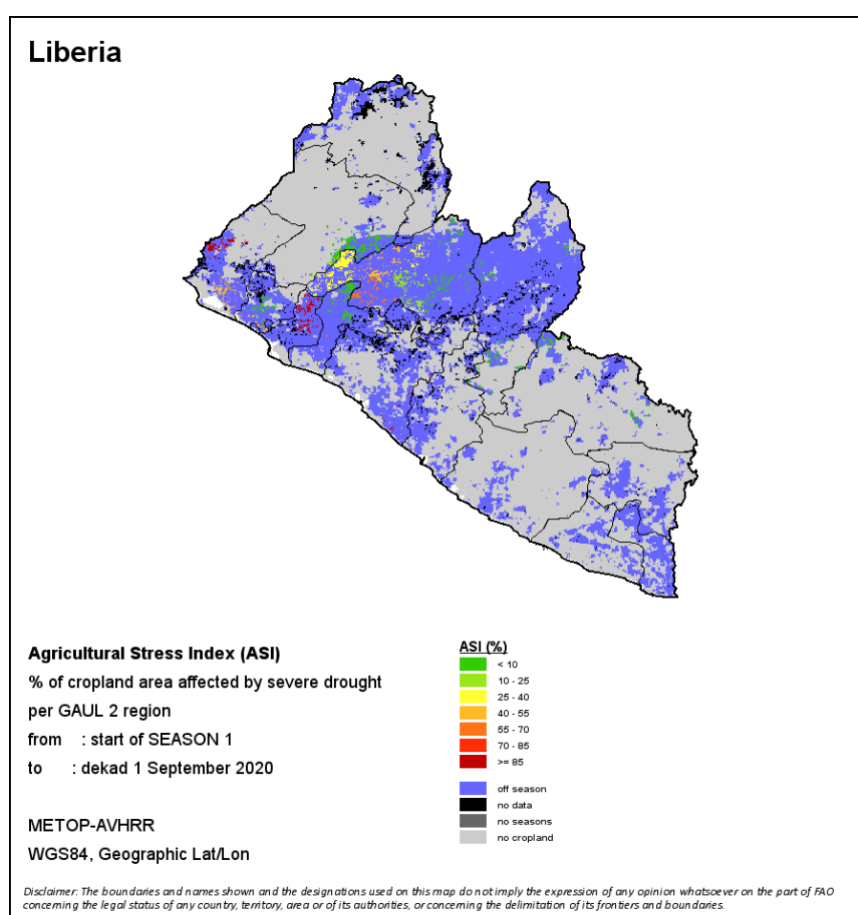
Figure 5. Change in area planted (n = 1 309)  
and in expected production (n = 1 164) compared to last year  
(percentage of surveyed households)



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

According to FAO GIEWS analysis and maps of Liberia's agricultural stress index, since the timely onset of the seasonal rains in late March, adequate rainfall amounts have been supporting soil moisture conditions for crop growth and development. However, the latest agro-hydro-climatic seasonal forecast in Sudano-Sahelian Africa pointed to below-average rainfall during the July–September period, with a likely negative impact on crop yields and on the availability of pasture and water for livestock. The FAO GIEWS map of Liberia's agricultural stress index for the first dekad<sup>6</sup> of September 2020 highlights widespread water stress in the Bong county as well as drought pockets in the Grand Cape Mount and Montserrado counties, where 17 and 28 percent of surveyed households, respectively, reported a decrease in the area planted and/or a lower production compared to last year (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Liberia agricultural stress index (first dekad of September 2020)



Source: FAO GIEWS; September 2020

<sup>6</sup> Dekad refers to a period of ten days. Each month is divided into three dekads: from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> day for the first dekad, from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> day for the second dekad, and from the 21<sup>st</sup> to the last day of the month for the third dekad. Each year has 36 dekads, numbered from 1 (for the first dekad of January) to 36 (for the last dekad of December).

## Livestock production

Livestock production has a potential for income generation and is a source for animal protein for balanced nutritional requirements in the Liberian context. As such, the livestock subsector can augment the population's protein needs of more than 80 percent of the Liberian population who currently relies on fish and imported chicken meat products for sources of animal protein. The potential for livestock production in Liberia, however, is currently underutilised due to numerous challenges facing the subsector, such as lacking services and inputs. Consequently, livestock production is on a minimal scale, limited to few commercial poultry farmers and largely free-range systems of domestic poultry and small ruminants, which are kept and treated as critical assets during times of distress.

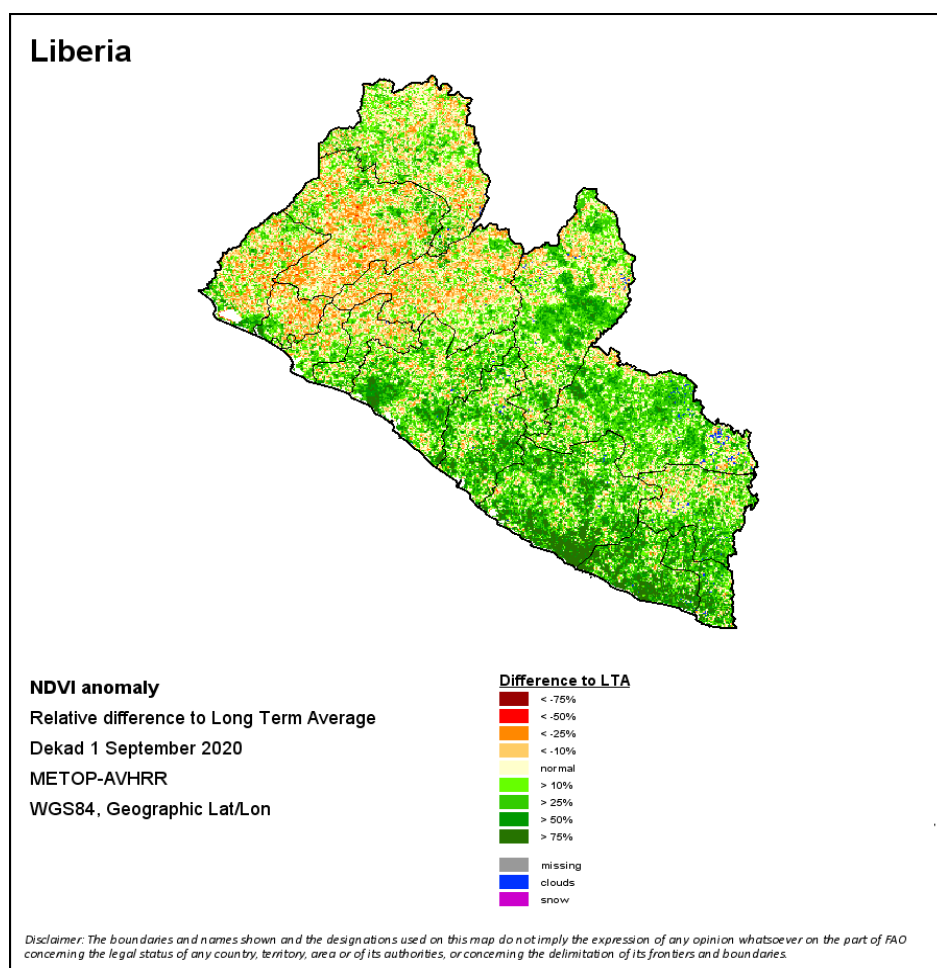
Survey findings show that the main animals households raise for income generation include pigs, poultry and small ruminants. Moreover, access to feed and veterinary inputs and services were cited as the main difficulties that households face in raising their animals. In turn, these difficulties are exacerbated by higher than usual prices for key inputs, insufficient income and the inability to access credit to purchase these essential inputs.

Compared to the same period of reference last year, 45 percent of surveyed animal breeders reported a decrease in the number of animals they owned as a result of:

- sales of animals due to their inability to feed them;
- higher mortality rates among animals due to a lack of veterinary services; and
- distress sales as a negative coping mechanism in order to obtain cash.

The FAO GIEWS map of Liberia's Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) anomaly for the first dekad of September 2020 highlights poor vegetation conditions in the North, namely in the Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, Gbarpolu and Lofa counties (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Liberia NDVI anomaly (first dekad of September 2020)



Source: FAO GIEWS; September 2020

## Fisheries production

The Liberian fisheries sector plays an important role in the national economy, contributing to at least 10 percent of the country's GDP. Liberia's coastal areas are home to approximately 58 percent of the country's population, and the fisheries sector provides full-time employment and livelihoods for about 11 250 people, with estimates pointing to hundreds of thousands more people employed in the sector on a part-time basis (World Bank, 2019).

Small-scale fisherfolk supply about 60 percent of the country's total fish catch to about 80 percent of the population, and, as such, small-scale fisheries are providing 15 percent of the total animal protein supply nationwide. Despite the country's fish stocks and marine resources, Liberia has an annual per capita fish consumption of only 5 kg, which is the lowest in the Mano River Union countries. These low levels of national per capita fish consumption may be interpreted against the 2016 Liberia Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, which indicates that only 19 percent of households are engaged in fishing activities, mainly in the River Cess (39 percent), Gbarpolu (33 percent) and Grand Bassa (33 percent) counties, thus pointing to limited domestic supply as well.

Among the 50 fisherfolk households who were surveyed, a total of 40 reported practicing fishing activities that include:

- coastal fishing (12 out of the 50 surveyed households);
- open-sea fishing (11 out of the 50 surveyed households);
- aquaculture (10 out of the 50 surveyed households); and
- lake, pond, and/or river fishing (7 out of the 50 surveyed households).

Over the past three months, a number of unusual difficulties in their fishing activities were reported by 25 of the 50 fisherfolk households surveyed, including the 11 households who faced significant difficulties, including:

- decreased demand for their catch (7 out of the 25 surveyed households);
- difficulties to market their fish products (4 out of the 25 surveyed households)
- concerns regarding restrictions related to COVID-19 (3 out of the 25 surveyed households);
- lack of fishing materials and inputs (3 out of the 25 surveyed households); and
- lack of labour and difficulties to pay for labour (3 out of the 25 surveyed households).

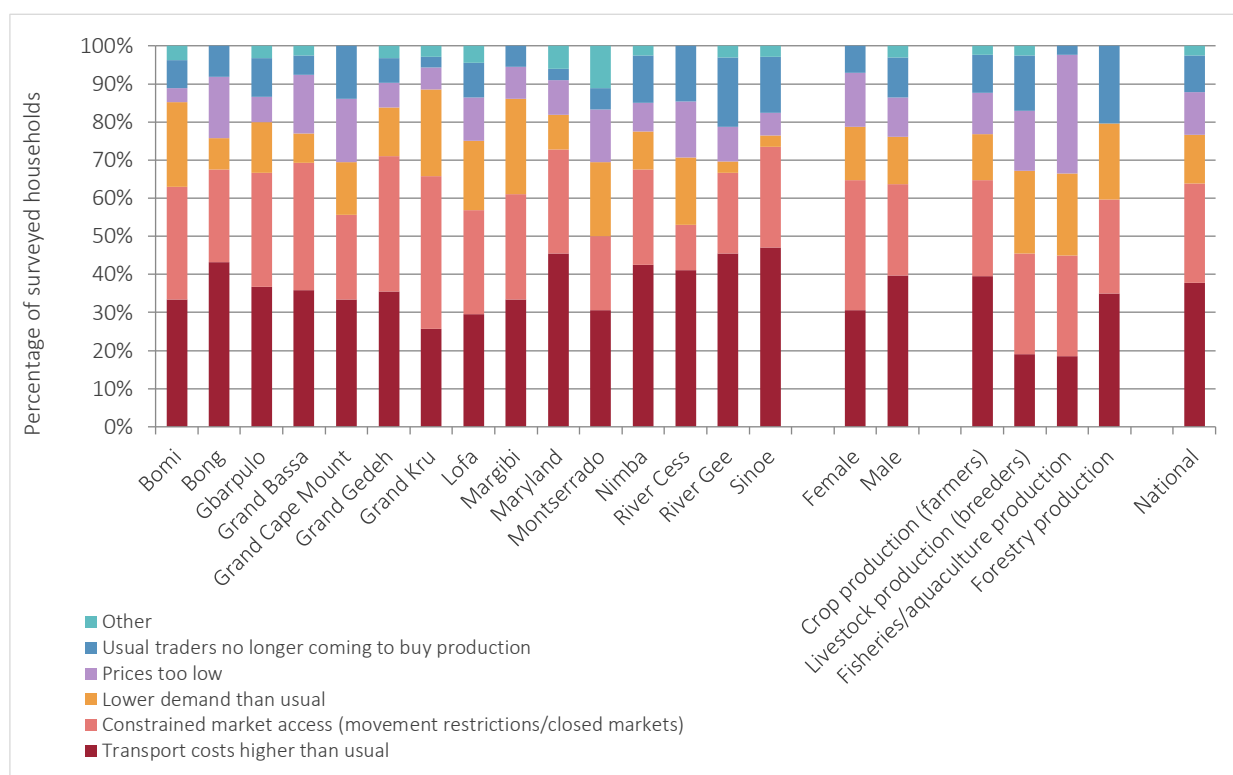
The remaining five surveyed households reported other types of unusual difficulties faced. In addition, 20 out of the 30 surveyed fisherfolk households reported a decrease in the number of fish caught during the last three months, compared to the same period last year.

## Food supply and markets

Household access to both urban and rural markets during the reporting period was limited in Liberia due to the closure of markets and movement restrictions imposed by the Government. The majority of households, in villages and cities alike, rely on the main city markets for their food supply. Moreover, Liberia is heavily dependent on food imports, hence the reason why border closures, limited trade movements and market closures have further hampered the food supply all over the country. This, in turn, has affected the poorest and most vulnerable groups, as well as the urban populations at large, due to increases in the prices of basic food commodities.

The assessment revealed that 56 percent of surveyed households who are engaged in agricultural activities faced “unusual difficulties” in selling their production in the last three months, as shown in Figure 8, including 15 percent of surveyed households for whom these difficulties were of significant nature.

**Figure 8. Unusual difficulties among households in selling their produce in last three months**  
(by county, head of the household’s gender and type of livelihood activity [n = 525])



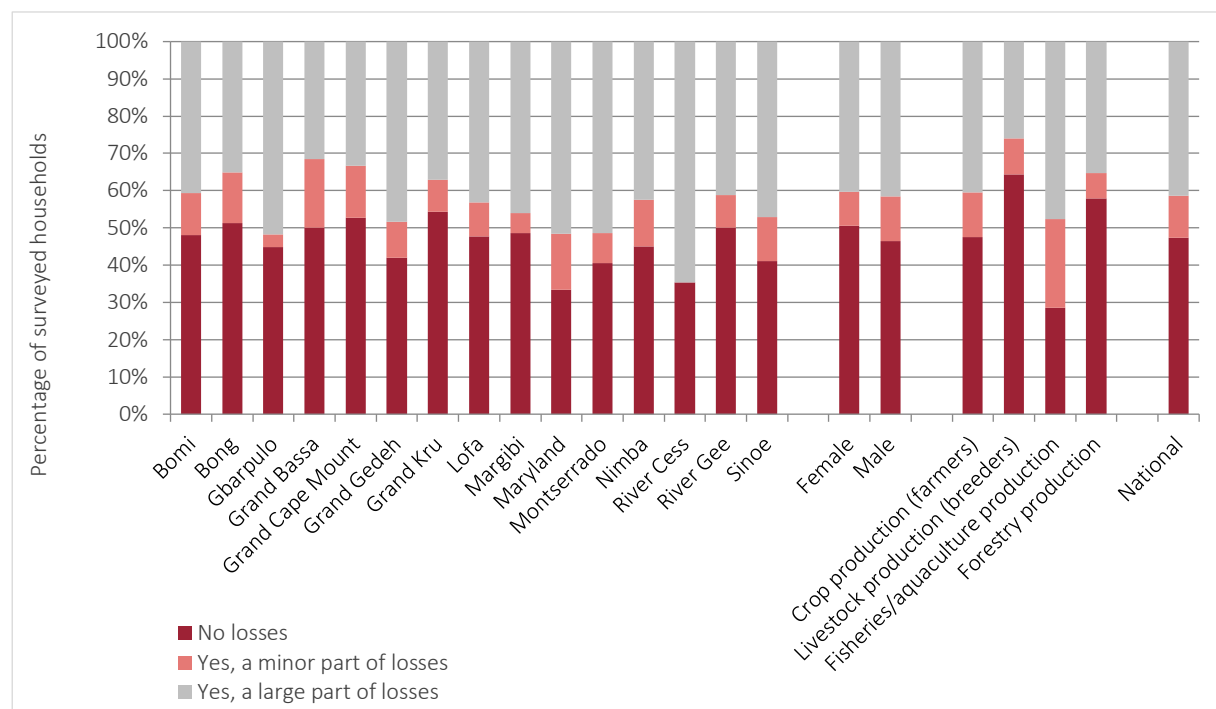
Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

The impacts of the COVID-19 restrictions and lockdown measures aimed at mitigating the spread of the pandemic led to the following difficulties in market access among the agricultural households surveyed.

- High transportation costs due to border closures, curfews, quarantine measures and movement restrictions for people and transportation of goods, as reported by 38 percent of agricultural households surveyed, mainly in the Sinoe (47 percent), River Gee (45 percent) and Maryland (45 percent) counties.
- Constrained market access, as reported by 26 percent of agricultural households surveyed, considering the closing of street markets (including for food) and Sunday markets, and the subsequent street sale allowance from 06.00 to 18.00 hours after the expiration of the state of emergency on July 21, mainly in the Grand Kru (40 percent), Grand Gedeh (35 percent) and Grand Bassa (33 percent) counties, as well as among female-headed households (34 percent) overall.
- Lower demand than usual, as reported by 13 percent of agricultural households surveyed, considering the loss of employment and/or income, mainly in the Margibi (25 percent), Grand Kru (23 percent), Bomi (22 percent), Montserrado (19 percent) and River Cess (18 percent) counties, as well as among households relying on livestock production (22 percent).

The lack of storage capacities was also reported as a noteworthy difficulty by 53 percent of surveyed agricultural households, who lost part of their produce over the past three months. This includes 41 percent whose losses were deemed large in nature (Figure 9), mainly in the counties of River Cess (where 65 percent of households reported large losses), Gbarpolu (where 52 percent reported large losses and 3 percent reported minor losses), Maryland (where 52 percent reported large losses and 15 percent reported minor losses), Montserrado (where 51 percent reported large losses and 8 percent reported minor losses), Grand Gedeh (where 48 percent reported large losses and 10 percent reported minor losses), Sinoe (where 47 percent reported large losses and 12 percent reported minor losses) and Margibi (where 46 percent reported large losses and 5 percent reported minor losses).

Figure 9. Extent of production losses over last three months due to marketing difficulties and lacking storage capacities  
(by county, head of household's gender and type of livelihood activity [n = 526])

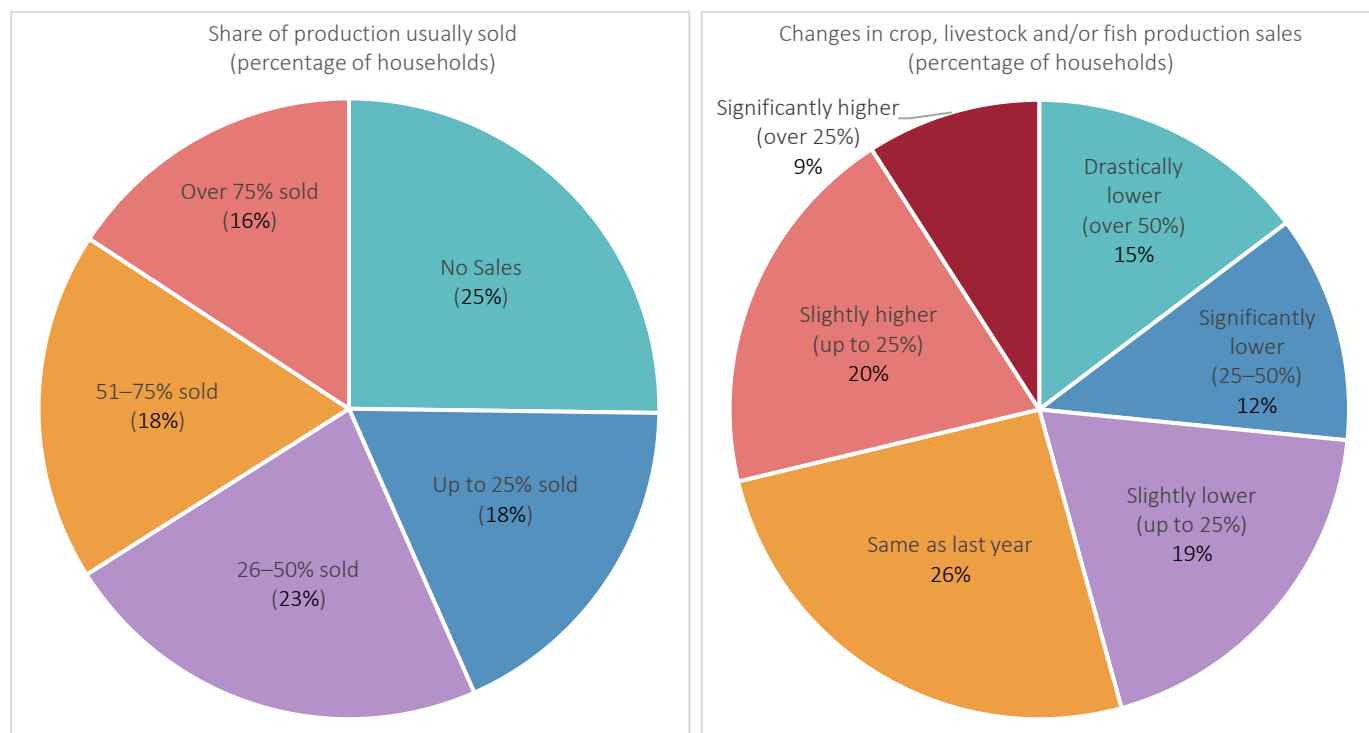


Source: FAO 2020; FAO assessment results

Over one-third (34 percent) of surveyed households usually sell more than half of their crop, livestock and/or fish production). This is especially the case for households in the Grand Cape Mount county (55 percent of households), as well as for male-headed households (37 percent).

Furthermore, significant changes were observed in production sales and price levels *vis-à-vis* the same period last year (Figure 10). For instance, 46 percent of surveyed households reported a decrease in sales levels, mainly those living in the counties of Margibi (56 percent), Gbarpolu (55 percent), Montserrado (53 percent) and Bomi (51 percent), as well as among female-headed households (51 percent). Likewise, lower than usual production sale prices were reported by almost one-third of surveyed households, mainly in the Margibi (44 percent), Montserrado (40 percent) and Gbarpolu (40 percent) counties (Figure 11).

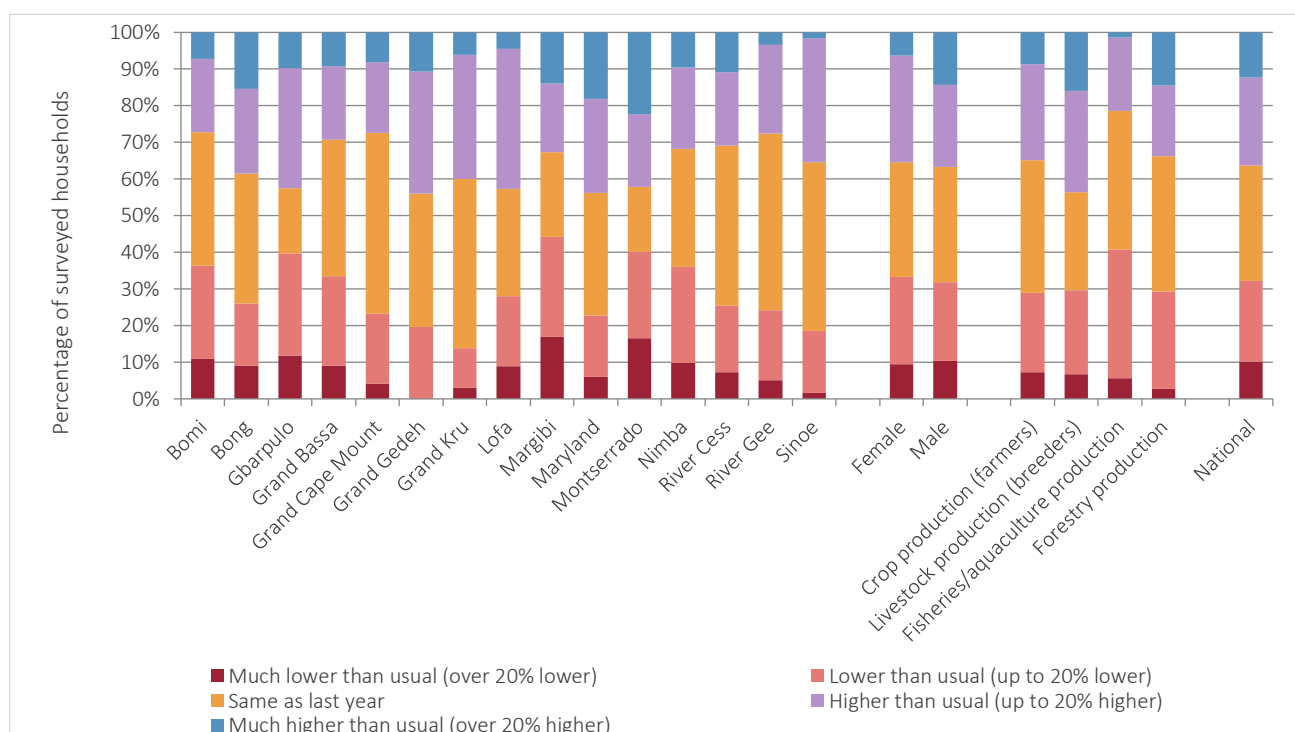
Figure 10. Share of crop, livestock and/or fish production usually sold (n = 1 430)  
and changes in sales over past three months (n = 1 054) compared to last year  
(percentage of surveyed households)



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

Figure 11. Change in production price and sales levels over last three months  
compared to last year

(by county, head of household's gender and type of livelihood activity [n = 996])



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

## Staple goods

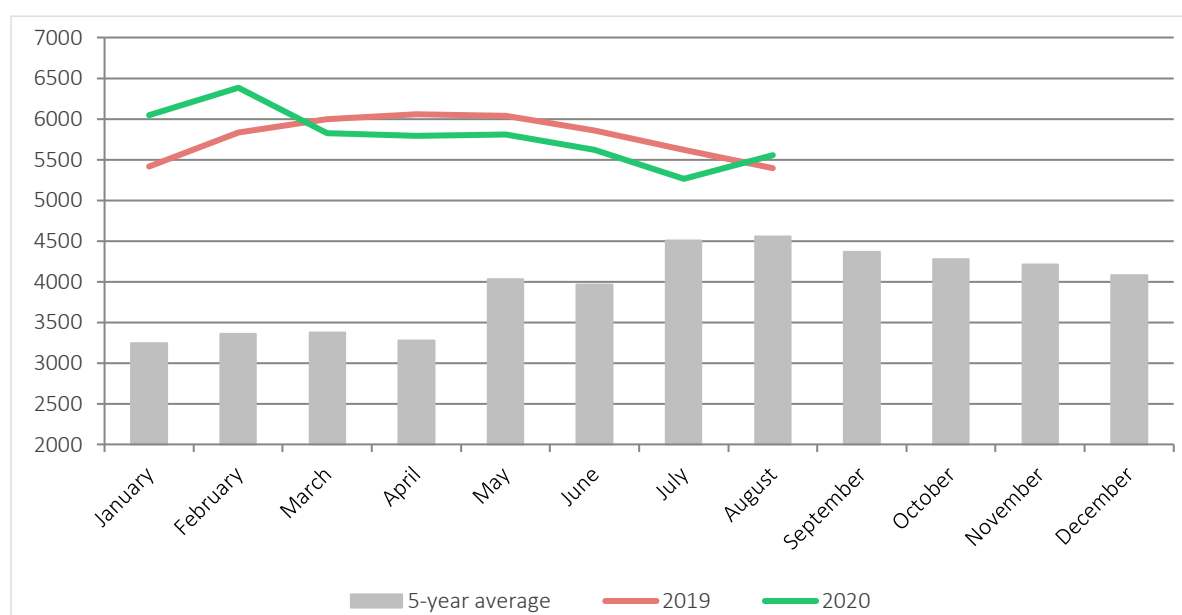
Although local cereal availability increased by 19 percent (from 168 000 tonnes in 2019 to 200 000 tonnes in 2020, or a 15 percent increase compared to the last 5-year average), with an estimated population of 5 million Liberia would have needed to import 678 000 tonnes to meet its domestic demand in 2020. This represents a 34 percent increase compared to last year and a 50 percent increase compared to the last 5-year average. In 2020, the yearly per capita cereal consumption was estimated at 125 kg.

FAO GIEWS price data shows that the price of an imported 50 kg bag of rice in 2020 was between 3 and 6 percent lower than in 2019, from March to July 2020, yet it remained 86 percent above the previous 5-year average in January and 22 percent above in August 2020 (Figure 12).

The increased difficulty among households in accessing food stems from reduced incomes and lower purchasing power, both of which are a consequence of:

- lower production sales levels and production selling prices in the context of COVID-19 for almost two-fifths of households; and
- loss of employment and increased food prices.

**Figure 12. Average price of imported rice (bag of 50 kg)**  
(in nominal LRD in the Buchanan, Monrovia and SaclePea markets)



Source: FAO GIEWS food (imported rice) price data, November 2020

Table 3. Assessment of agricultural input traders on the current situation (n = 73)

| Priority areas of difficulty, as identified by agricultural inputs traders        | Information from agricultural input vendor interviews per priority area of difficulty  |
|---|--|
| Market type and operations  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input traders have an own shop.</li> <li>• Input traders have a stand or table at daily markets.</li> <li>• Input traders still allowed to operate despite COVID-19 restrictions.</li> </ul>  |
| Main difficulties/challenges faced in running businesses (over last three months) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business restrictions due to COVID-19.</li> <li>• Lower sales (higher prices have lowered the purchasing power of clients).</li> <li>• Inability of clients in accessing markets and shops.</li> <li>• Insufficient supply of goods.</li> </ul>   |
| Agricultural inputs supply, demand and level of sales                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A majority of agricultural inputs traders cannot satisfy an increased demand due to insufficient stocks.</li> <li>• Changes in client demand, with new preferences in terms of product types, as well as much lower quantities purchased and some traders receiving more clients than usual.</li> <li>• More clients have requested purchase on credit, but the majority of traders have granted less credit than usual, thus leading to a significant decrease in trader sales.</li> <li>• Moderate change of trader supply and marketing channels for their products in the last three months.</li> </ul> |
| High level of transportation-related difficulties over last three months          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road conditions (especially during the rainy season) have been exacerbated by COVID-19 and travel and lockdown restrictions.</li> <li>• Increased need for cash leading given the higher transportation costs incurred.</li> </ul>   |
| Product packaging and storage difficulties in last three months                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not an unusual issue for the majority of traders, as the lack of storage space is a structural issue.</li> </ul>  |
| Workforce   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant difficulties experienced among input traders.</li> </ul>  |
| Changes in costs incurred   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading costs have increased compared to other years, leading to significant price changes for fertilizers, chemicals, seeds, farming tools and other equipment.</li> </ul>   |
| Assistance  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 7 percent of input traders surveyed reported that they have benefited from COVID-19-related assistance from the Government or aid agencies, in which case has mainly been in the form of labour and/or social assistance.</li> </ul>   |
| Financial difficulties  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major unusual difficulties experienced in accessing financial services and credit in the last three months.</li> </ul>  |
| Perspectives  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Half of surveyed input traders expect fewer difficulties moving forward while the other half expects more difficulties.</li> </ul>  |

Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

## Livelihoods, incomes and coping strategies

In terms of the type of livelihood activities identified among surveyed households, 68 percent are involved in non-agricultural activities only, while 25 percent work in farming only, 2 percent in forest-related activities only, 1 percent in livestock production only, 1 percent work on both crop and livestock production and another 1 percent on both crop and forest-related activities. In this respect, the main income-generating activities among surveyed households over the last three months are as follows.

- In terms of the 68 percent of households involved in non-agricultural activities only, 17 percent were self-employed, 15 percent carried out salaried work, 15 percent engaged in petty trade, 9 percent relied on humanitarian assistance, 3 percent engaged in skilled labour and 2 percent relied on other forms of assistance.
- In relation to the 25 percent of households involved in crop production activities only, 6 percent engaged in the sale of field crops, 4 percent carried out salaried work, 3 percent were self-employed, 3 percent engaged in petty trade, 2 percent relied on humanitarian assistance, 2 percent relied on the sale of cash crops, and 2 percent depended on the sale of vegetables.
- As for the 2 percent of households involved in forest-related production activities only, 0.5 percent engaged in petty trade, 0.4 percent had salaried work, 0.3 percent sold forest products, 0.2 percent relied on humanitarian assistance, 0.2 percent were self-employed, 0.1 percent engaged in non-agricultural wage labour and 0.1 percent sold cash crops.
- At the nationwide level of all surveyed households, 21 percent were self-employed, 19 percent relied on salaried work, 19 percent engaged in petty trade, 11 percent relied on humanitarian assistance, 6 percent sold field crops, 3 percent sold vegetables and 4 relied on their skilled labour.

It is worth mentioning that female-headed households are less involved in agriculture and more reliant on non-agricultural activities, such as petty trade or humanitarian assistance, compared to male-headed households. In addition, household incomes have decreased over the last three months for 47 percent of surveyed households compared to the same period last year. Among this group, the majority were involved in crop or forest-related production only (54 percent), sold field crops as their main source of income (63 percent) or were self-employed (52 percent).

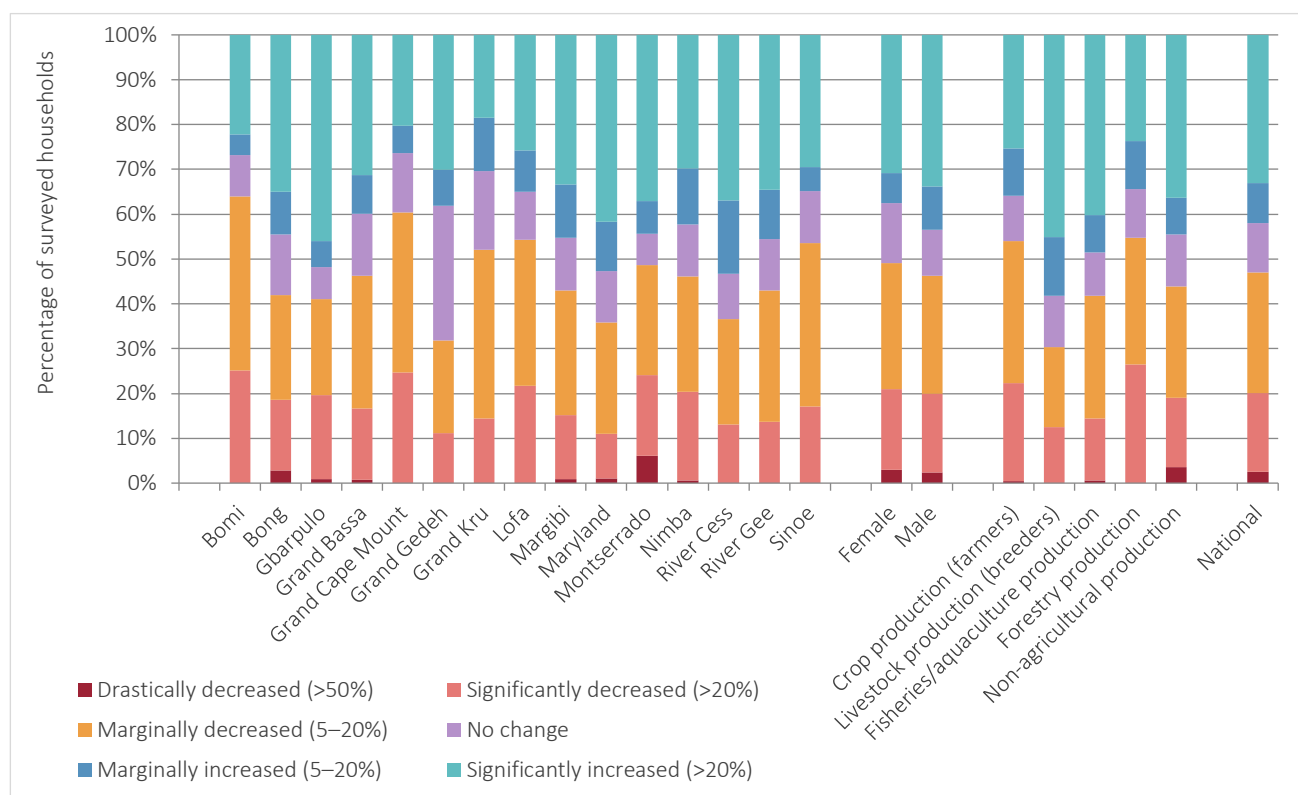
The counties with the highest prevalence of households facing decreased incomes were Bomi (64 percent), Grand Cape Mount (60 percent), Lofa (54 percent) and Sinoe (53 percent), as illustrated in Figure 13, reflecting the aggregate of households whose incomes had decreased drastically, significantly and marginally.

Nevertheless, a similar proportion of surveyed households nationwide (42 percent) reported an increase in their income during the past three months, mainly in the counties of Gbarpolu (52 percent), Maryland (53 percent) and River Cess (53 percent). As for households relying on livestock production, 58 percent reported an increase of their income.

Of the 42 percent of households reporting an increase in income, 33 percent of them reported an increase in income that was significant (more than 20 percent). This was especially the case for those households who reported an increase in income and who relied on salaried work (49 percent increase in income).

**Figure 13. Household income change**

(by county, head of household's gender and type of livelihood activity [n = 2 896])



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

Almost two-thirds of the surveyed households reported having resorted to coping strategies, half of whom reported having adopted multiple strategies in the last three months. In this respect, the livelihood coping strategies more frequently adopted, as reported by the surveyed households, include:

- incurring debt (51 percent of surveyed households), which was most acute (in terms of prevalence of indebted households) in the counties of Grand Cape mount (61 percent), Bomi (58 percent), Grand Gedeh (60 percent) and among farmers (60 percent);
- taking high-risk jobs or becoming involved in illegal activities (24 percent of surveyed households), which was most acute in the counties of Maryland (32 percent) and Lofa (30 percent), and among breeders (31 percent);
- selling household goods (19 percent of surveyed households), which was most acute in the counties of Margibi (26 percent) and Bong (25 percent) counties and among breeders;
- selling productive assets (11 percent of surveyed households), mainly in the counties of Margibi (18 percent) and Nimba (16 percent) and among breeders; and

- eating seeds (13 percent of surveyed households), which was most acute in the counties of Nimba (25 percent), Lofa (21 percent) and Bong (19 percent) and among breeders (30 percent) and farmers (26 percent).

It is also worth noting that even those surveyed households who reported having an increase in income during the past three months also incurred in debt (43 of surveyed households reporting an increased income), took up high-risk jobs (28 percent) or sold household goods (22 percent). This is a clear indication that even with increases in income households still struggle to meet essential needs and avoid negative coping mechanisms. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services in 2016, it is estimated that around 40 percent of Liberian salaried employees receive a monthly salary of between 6 000 and 15 000 LRD, which equals approximately to between USD 37 and 91<sup>7</sup> (LISGIS, 2016). A 20 percent increase in average monthly household incomes may lead to not more than USD 109, which means that household members, on average, are living with around USD 0.73 per day.<sup>8</sup> This, in turn, is 2.6 times below the international poverty rate (USD 1.9, in 2011 purchasing power parity).

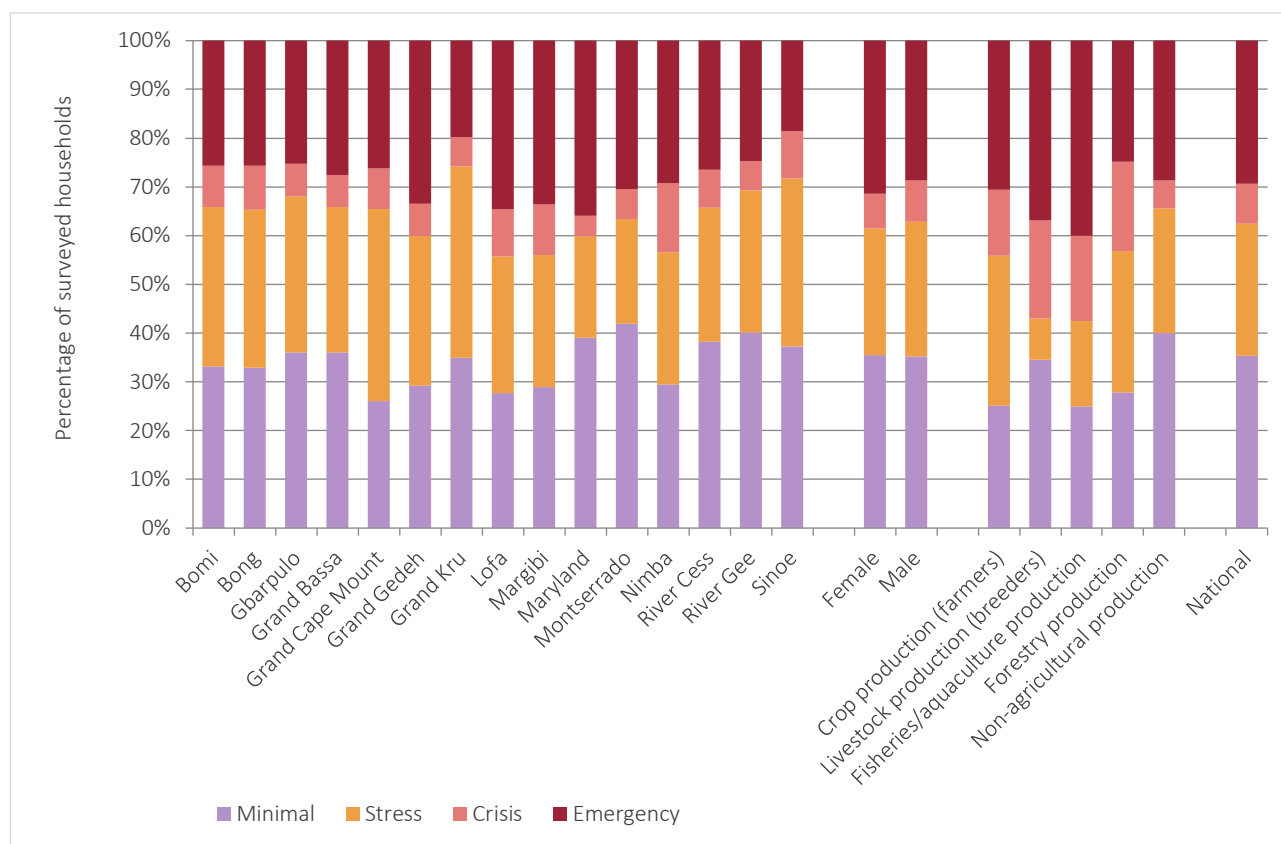
In terms of the livelihoods coping strategies index, and given the findings outlined above, 38 percent of surveyed households reported having resorted to crisis and/or emergency livelihoods coping strategies (Figure 14). This was especially the case for households in the counties of Lofa (44 percent), Margibi (44 percent) and Nimba (43 percent). Livestock-producing households (breeders) also reported resorting to coping strategies (57 percent), as well as crop-producing farmers (44 percent).

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<sup>7</sup> 1 USD = 164.5 LRD, as per the UN operational rates for exchange (at 29 November 2020). Available at <http://bit.ly/37oUYXp>

<sup>8</sup> Calculations are based on the total average salary wage.

Figure 14. Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index,  
by county, head of household's gender and type of livelihood activity (n = 2 955)



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

With respect to food-based coping strategies, the majority of surveyed households (94 percent) reported having reduced the quantity of some food items consumed over the past three months compared to usual times. Among the food items most commonly reduced, the surveyed households mainly reported cereals (46 percent) and, to a lesser extent, fruits (28 percent), milk-based products (24 percent), vegetables (23 percent) and roots and tubers (22 percent). This can be due to the fact that prices for cereals had increased during this reference period, as mentioned before in this report under the section on COVID-19 and other risk factors in the country, as well as a result of insufficient household income, two factors which affect household access to food.

## Food security

Table 4 presents the estimated values of the prevalence of recent food insecurity<sup>9</sup> in the population represented by the household survey, computed with integrated data from the food insecurity experience scale (FIES) and the household hunger scale (HHS).<sup>10</sup> The FIES and HHS items focus on self-reported food-related behaviours and experiences associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints.<sup>11</sup> Household-level measures are then used to estimate prevalence rates of recently experienced food insecurity at various levels of severity.

Likewise, Table 4 shows how the prevalence rates were computed using the categories that are typically used with HHS, according to which 54.36 percent of the households would be found having experienced either “moderate” or “severe hunger”, while 4.51 percent would be facing “severe hunger”. This demonstrates that the severity level corresponding to “moderate hunger” (as per the HHS) is higher than the one corresponding to “moderate food insecurity” (as per the FIES).

These findings reveal that, during the lean season, more than four-fifths of the surveyed households (83.6 percent) would be classified as “moderately or severely food insecure”, as understood in the context of the global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This means that these households have been facing high levels of uncertainty regarding their ability to obtain food and have been forced to compromise their food quality and variety and/or reduce the quantity of food consumed. This includes 28.3 percent of households estimated to be affected by severe food insecurity, where people have faced serious constraints in the quantity of food they are able to purchase, have experienced hunger and, in the most extreme of situations, have been forced to go without eating for one day or more.

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<sup>9</sup> The term *food insecurity* used in this report reflects the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets the target “by 2030, to ensure access to food to all [...]”. It thus refers to a household’s or an individual’s inability to access food.

<sup>10</sup> The FAO data collection and analysis facility adopts a version of the extended FIES module that integrates the questions that form the Household Hunger Scale.

For a description of the FIES module, see <http://bit.ly/3ppTIKp>.

For a description of the HHS methodology, see <http://bit.ly/3a4G0q4>.

<sup>11</sup> Through an application of the Rasch measurement model, FIES-HHS data are used to obtain, for each sampled household, a measure of the inability to access food on a quantitative scale of severity and an assessment of the associated residual uncertainty, that is, the measurement error.

**Table 4. Prevalence of recent food insecurity**  
(disaggregated by county, head of household's gender and main livelihood activity ([n = 2 961])<sup>12</sup>

|   | Prevalence of recent food insecurity (in last four weeks) |  |  |                               |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
|   | Moderate and Severe food insecurity (SDG threshold)       | Severe food insecurity (SDG threshold) | Moderate and Severe hunger (HHS threshold) | Severe hunger (HHS threshold) |
| County-level recent food insecurity (percentage of surveyed households) |   |  |  |                               |
| Bomi  | 87.99 (±5.21)   | 25.93 (±5.53)                          | 56.92 (±6.82)                              | 3.68 (±1.50)                  |
| Bong  | 87.72 (±5.46)   | 31.7 (±6.28)                           | 60.55 (±7.33)                              | 5.03 (±1.93)                  |
| Gbarpolu  | 87.84 (±5.91)   | 23.48 (±6.12)                          | 53.64 (±7.66)                              | 3.33 (±1.55)                  |
| Grand Bassa   | 87.65 (±5.59)   | 32.48 (±6.45)                          | 59.52 (±7.73)                              | 5.26 (±1.94)                  |
| Grand Cape Mount  | 90.63 (±4.87)   | 26.21 (±5.94)                          | 58.04 (±7.20)                              | 3.66 (±1.61)                  |
| Grand Gedeh   | 86.67 (±5.93)   | 21.92 (±5.31)                          | 52.26 (±7.41)                              | 2.70 (±1.27)                  |
| Grand Kru   | 87.5 (±5.48)  | 26.01 (±5.8)                           | 56.52 (±7.45)                              | 3.45 (±1.54)                  |
| Lofa  | 89.31 (±5.2)  | 26.61 (±6.13)                          | 54.67 (±7.52)                              | 4.10 (±1.72)                  |
| Margibi   | 88.46 (±6.19)   | 27.08 (±6.45)                          | 55.64 (±8.46)                              | 3.86 (±1.70)                  |
| Maryland  | 79.72 (±7.3)  | 23.52 (±6.53)                          | 48.88 (±8.46)                              | 3.61 (±1.66)                  |
| Montserrado   | 76.09 (±8.71)   | 29.42 (±7.52)                          | 50.67 (±9.61)                              | 5.12 (±2.00)                  |
| Nimba   | 87.11 (±5.33)   | 29.42 (±6.25)                          | 55.97 (±7.72)                              | 4.65 (±1.84)                  |
| River Cess  | 84.42 (±5.76)   | 29.82 (±5.81)                          | 57.77 (±6.98)                              | 4.76 (±1.73)                  |
| River Gee   | 86.84 (±5.69)   | 23.63 (±5.75)                          | 53.80 (±7.60)                              | 3.11 (±1.44)                  |
| Sinoe   | 85.05 (±6.37)   | 24.23 (±5.81)                          | 52.92 (±7.75)                              | 3.39 (±1.49)                  |
| <b>Total (national)</b>   | <b>83.6 (±3.2)</b>  | <b>28.3 (±2.8)</b>                     | <b>54.36</b>                               | <b>4.51</b>                   |
| Disaggregated by head of household's gender                             |   |  |  |                               |
| Female  | 85.31 (±6.42)   | 33.09 (±6.05)                          | 58.57 (±7.58)                              | 5.59 (±1.54)                  |
| Male  | 83.02 (±3.66)   | 26.78 (±3.11)                          | 52.96 (±4.05)                              | 4.15 (±0.75)                  |
| Disaggregated by livelihood activity                                    |   |  |  |                               |
| Non-agricultural labour   | 81.01 (±4.47)   | 27.12 (±3.87)                          | 51.20 (±4.97)                              | 4.40 (±0.95)                  |
| Crop producers  | 89.99 (±2.48)   | 31.06 (±3.04)                          | 62.25 (±3.52)                              | 4.68 (±0.83)                  |
| Livestock producers* <sup>13</sup>                                      | 80.96 (±13.58)  | 27.54 (±12.21)                         | 50.55 (±17.93)                             | 4.12 (±3.06)                  |
| Fisheries and aquaculture*  | 91.52 (±12.52)  | 40.12 (±21.53)                         | 70.01 (±20.44)                             | 6.58 (±6.87)                  |
| Reliance on forest products and/or natural resources*                   | 83.9 (±11.35)   | 30.96 (±12.07)                         | 53.45 (±14.60)                             | 5.68 (±3.23)                  |

Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

<sup>12</sup> To facilitate the correct interpretation of the results, the prevalence rates reported are based on four different thresholds levels, which correspond to the two categories used for SDG monitoring (e.g. "Moderate or Severe food insecurity" and "Severe food insecurity") and to the two categories defined within the HHS (e.g. "Moderate hunger" and "Severe hunger"). When HHS data are used in the context of an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, these last two categories are the ones that most closely correspond to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency–Catastrophe/Famine (Phases 4–5), respectively. For more information, refer to page 35 in <https://bit.ly/36h13EG>.

<sup>13</sup> Results marked with an asterisk are indicative only due to small sample sizes, as reflected by the large margins of error.

In looking at the disaggregated data, those surveyed households with the highest prevalence estimates of food insecurity were female-headed households, such that 85.3 percent of them were in a state of moderate or severe food insecurity, while 33.1 percent of them were experiencing severe food insecurity. Disaggregated by type of livelihood activity, the highest levels of food insecurity among the surveyed households were found among those working in fisheries and aquaculture (91.5 percent for households facing either moderate or severe food insecurity and 40.1 percent for those facing only severe food insecurity). The counties of Montserrado and Maryland had a relatively lower number of households facing difficulties in accessing food compared to the other counties, while the counties with the highest prevalence of severe recent food insecurity were Grand Bassa and Bong, where about one-third of surveyed households found themselves experiencing hunger.

Figure 15. Meaning of food insecurity (based on the FIES module)



Source: FAO, 2021; Voices of the Hungry Project

## Most affected population groups and needs

The findings from this COVID-19 monitoring assessment point out that during the third quarter of 2020, COVID-19-related measures and other shocks have impacted a wide array of populations segments, as reported by the surveyed households.

Most noteworthy is the fact that in the counties of Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount, which account for almost half of Liberia's counties and 2.6 million (56 percent) of the country's population, have 28 percent of its population having recently reported a state of severe food insecurity (based on the FIES module). This figure can be extrapolated to some 737 141 people.<sup>14</sup> In addition to this, farmers, households who rely on forest-related production, as well as female-headed households across different types of sources of income and types of livelihood activities, have been especially affected and face particular vulnerabilities.

Against this backdrop, food distribution to households, electricity and water support and the provision of loans as part of Market Women and Small Informal Petty Traders Bank programme and the President's Tax Policy and Administration Stimulus Programme were implemented as supportive measures led by the Government and aid agencies. These efforts are part of a USD 25 million plan for affected counties, as announced by President Weah at the onset of the pandemic.

Table 5 provides an overview of the most affected counties and the categories of households (disaggregated by gender of the head of household and type of livelihood activity), based on the higher magnitude of shocks and related effects/impacts. Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Kru, Lofa and Margibi are the five most impacted counties (in terms of prevalence) by six to eight shocks or related effects (out of the 14 types considered).

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<sup>14</sup> Nationwide, 28.3 percent of Liberians were recently severely food insecure (based on the FIES module), which can be extrapolated to 1 320 408 people.

**Table 5. Summary of higher magnitude of shocks and related effects/impacts**  
(disaggregated by county, head of household's gender and type of livelihood activity)

|                  | Shocks | Decrease of area planted<br>(compared to last year) | Expected lower<br>production<br>(compared to last year) | Spread water<br>stress/some drought<br>pockets | Poor pasture/<br>vegetation conditions<br>(NDVI) | High transport costs | Constrained<br>market access | Lower demand<br>than usual | Production losses | Lower sales<br>(compared to last year) | Lower prices<br>(compared to last year) | Decrease in income | Crisis/Emergency<br>livelihoods coping<br>strategies | Recent food insecurity | Number of higher<br>magnitude of shocks and<br>related effects/impacts |
|------------------|--------|---|---|--|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| <b>County</b>    |        |   |   |  |  |                      |                              |                            |                   |  |   |                    |  |                        |  |
| Bomi             | X      | X   | X   |  | X  |                      |                              | X                          |                   | X                                      |   | X                  |  | X                      | 8  |
| Bong             | X      | X   |   | X  |  |                      |                              |                            |                   |  |   |                    |  | X                      | 4  |
| Gbarpolu         | X      | X   |   |  | X  |                      |                              |                            | X                 | X                                      | X                                       |                    |  | X                      | 7  |
| Grand Bassa      |        |   |   |  |  |                      | X                            |                            |                   |  |   |                    |  | X                      | 2  |
| Grand Cape Mount | X      |   |   |  | X  |                      |                              |                            |                   |  |   | X                  |  | X                      | 4  |
| Grand Gedeh      |        |   |   |  |  |                      | X                            |                            | X                 |  |   |                    |  |                        | 2  |
| Grand Kru        | X      | X   | X   | X  |  |                      | X                            | X                          |                   |  |   |                    |  |                        | 6  |
| Lofa             | X      |   | X   |  | X  |                      |                              |                            |                   |  |   | X                  | X  | X                      | 6  |
| Margibi          |        |   |   |  |  |                      |                              | X                          | X                 | X                                      | X                                       |                    | X  | X                      | 6  |
| Maryland         |        |   |   |  |  | X                    |                              |                            | X                 |  |   |                    |  |                        | 2  |
| Montserrado      |        |   |   | X  | X  |                      |                              | X                          | X                 |  | X                                       |                    |  |                        | 5  |
| Nimba            | X      |   |   |  |  |                      |                              |                            |                   |  |   |                    | X  | X                      | 3  |
| River Cess       |        |   |   |  |  |                      |                              | X                          | X                 |  |   |                    |  |                        | 2  |
| River Gee        |        |   |   |  |  | X                    |                              |                            |                   |  |   |                    |  |                        | 1  |
| Sinoe            |        |   |   |  |  | X                    |                              |                            | X                 |  |   | X                  |  |                        | 3  |

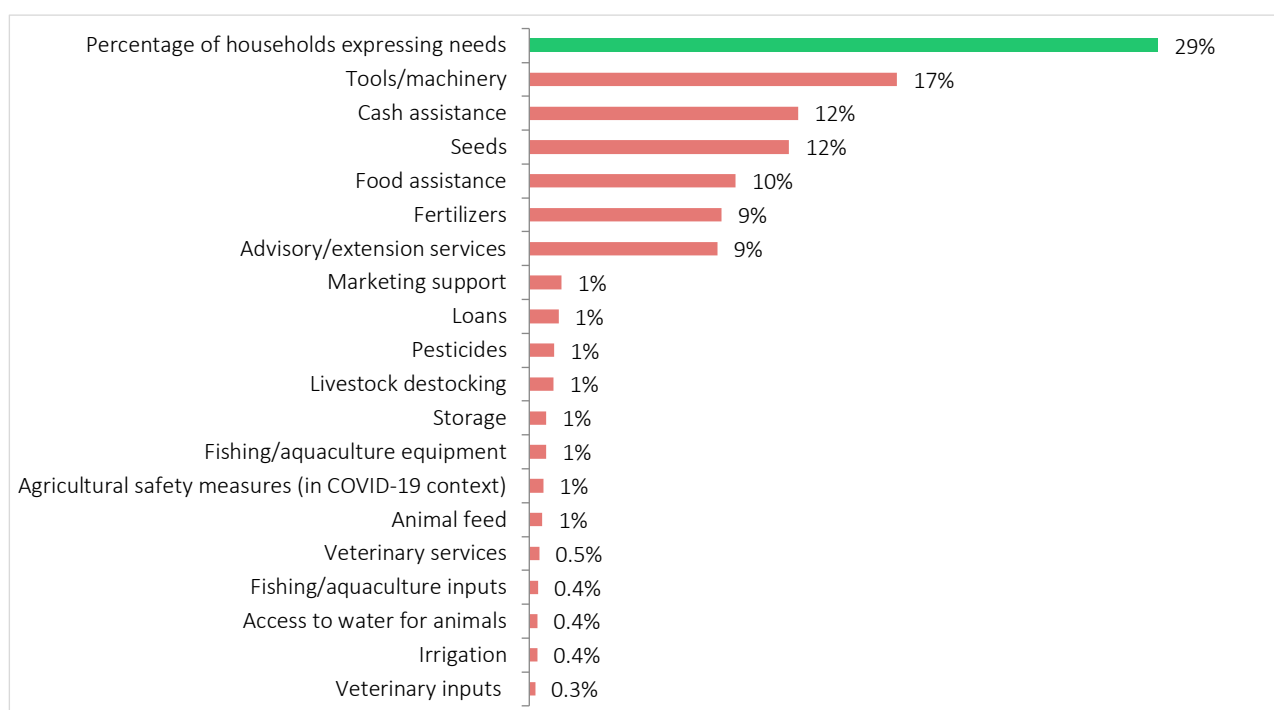
| Disaggregated by head of household's gender        |   |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Female   |   |  | X |  |  |  | X |   |  | X |  |   |   | X | 4 |
| Male   |   |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |   | 0 |
| Disaggregated by livelihood activity <sup>15</sup> |   |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |
| Crop production (farmers)                          | X |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   | X | X | 3 |
| Livestock production (breeders)                    |   |  |   |  |  |  |   | X |  |   |  |   | X |   | 2 |
| Fisheries/aquaculture production                   |   |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   | X | 1 |
| Forestry production                                | X |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  | X |   | X | 3 |
| Non-agricultural production                        |   |  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |   | 0 |

Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

<sup>15</sup> Data for fisheries/aquaculture production is indicative only, as it is not statistically representative neither at the county nor at the national levels, while data for livestock production is statistically representative only at the national level.

Twenty-nine percent of the surveyed households have clearly expressed their need for assistance for livelihoods support, mainly on tools/machinery, seeds, fertilizers and advisory and extension services, as well as for cash and in-kind food assistance (Table 5 and Figure 16).

Figure 16. Household assistance needs and priorities (n = 1 418)



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

## Conclusion

During the third quarter of 2020, COVID-19-specific restriction measures taken by the Government to mitigate the spread of pandemic in the country led to the following negative outcomes, as reported by the surveyed households:

- One-third of surveyed households reported employment or income losses.
- One-fifth of surveyed households reported facing an increase in food prices resulting from the disruption to domestic food supply due to the lockdown measures.
- One-fifth of surveyed households reported unusual difficulties in accessing agricultural labour, inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) and finance or credit as a result of their insufficient income and because they faced higher prices than usual, thus leading to a reduction of the agricultural area planted (compared to last year) and, as such, a lower production this year.
- Two-fifths of livestock breeding households reported a reduction in the number of animals owned compared to the same period last year, mainly due to the selling of animals as a negative coping mechanism (as they were no longer able to feed them), the higher mortality rates among animals (due to a lack of veterinary services) and distress sales in order to obtain much-needed cash.

In addition to the above, the surveyed households also reported an array of exceptional difficulties in marketing their production, mainly:

- higher costs of transportation (reported by 40 percent of surveyed households);
- constrained market access (reported by 25 percent of surveyed households); and
- lower demand than usual (reported by 10 percent of surveyed households) which, combined with a lack of storage capacity, led to the loss of a large part of their production (reported by 40 percent of surveyed households).

Taking into account the implications of the COVID-19 restriction measures on the surveyed households, the lower volume of sales (as reported by 40 percent of households) and the lower sale prices (as reported by almost one-third of households) in relation to the same period last year were accompanied by a reported decrease in income by 40 percent of households. Of these, one-third reported having experienced a significant decrease in income (of more than 20 percent in relation to the same period last year). Against this backdrop, the most affected households were those involved only in crop or forest-related production, those whose sales of field crops represented the main source of income and those who reported being self-employed. In terms of the geographical distribution of these households, those most affected were located in the Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa and Sinoe counties.

Consequently, almost two-thirds of the surveyed households reported having resorted to some form of coping strategy, with half of them adopting multiple coping strategies, such as indebtedness, taking high-risk jobs or involving themselves in illegal activities and selling household goods and/or productive assets, among others). In addition, 40 percent of households reported having resorted to crisis and/or emergency livelihood coping strategies.

In terms of food-based coping strategies, the majority of households (94 percent) reported reducing the quantity of some food items consumed over the past three months compared to usual times. These mainly included cereals (46 percent) due to their higher prices, which was compounded by a decreasing trend in household incomes, thus making household access to cereals, on average, more difficult than usual.

Based on the FIES module, during the 2020 lean season 28.3 percent of Liberians were recently severely food insecure (over 1.3 million people). The counties most affected by severe recent food insecurity were Grand Bassa and Bong, with around one-third of households facing hunger.

As for the most urgent needs identified and the types of assistance necessary moving forward, 29 percent of surveyed households requested livelihood support, which mainly included tools and machinery, seeds, fertilizers and advisory and extension services, as well as cash and in-kind food assistance. In this regard, key operational recommendations for advocacy and/or programming purposes are as follows:

- Supporting the agricultural production and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations in areas with high food insecurity and poverty levels, targeting subsistence and small-scale producers, farmers and labourers along rural and urban value chains, especially women, as well as targeting vulnerable agricultural households, fisherfolk and fishing communities.
- Supporting a market system development approach, which can address the market challenges of the agriculture sector. With survey findings revealing that respondents faced challenges in marketing their farm produce, including transportation challenges to access markets, this approach should target both food markets and the development of input markets that are innovative and resilient to shocks and disruptions. In this respect, the Ministry of Agriculture has introduced Movement Control Passes to facilitate the movement of food commodities and providing the access to market. These types of initiatives that also address challenges in market and food access, as highlighted by the assessment, should be strengthened alongside appropriate strategic and policy level actions.
- Incorporating relief, livelihood protection and food and nutrition security support in all interventions, especially those relevant to the immediate post-COVID-19 period, is essential in order to provide relief support to rebuild livelihoods, including input and income support in the short term. These interventions should be gender-sensitive and target family farming households who have been suffering from moderate and severe levels of hunger. As such, the relief support should target the counties and households (especially female-headed households) who have been hardest hit, such as Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount.
- Ensuring the mechanization of agriculture as a key driver to increasing smallholder production, productivity and resilience in the long run, given the critical importance that mechanization represents in reducing labour-driven agricultural activities to scale-up production and productivity. This would therefore ensure that land preparation and other farming activities are undertaken without requiring large gatherings of people.

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# Annex 1

## Household questionnaire

| Q # | Q Name            | English  |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| NA  | Optin             | Optin  |
| NA  | CallDispo         | Phone number: #CATI_MOBILENUMBER#<br>1)Someone answers                      2)Answering machine                      3)No Answer<br>4)Hang Up/Refusal                      5)Call Back                      6)Under Review<br>7)Disconnected   |
| NA  | Introduction      | Hello sir/ma'am, my name is #OPERATOR#, and I am calling from GeoPoll Polling Agency on behalf of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Currently, FAO is conducting a survey in your community to understand Covid-19 impacts on food security, agricultural production and livelihoods. Sir/ma'am, we remind you that all the information will be strictly kept confidential and be used only for the purpose of the survey.<br><br>The survey will take about 20-30 minutes of your time.<br><br>1)CONTINUE   |
| NA  | Agree             | Are you interested in participating in this survey?<br><br>1)Yes                      2)Not now but another time in the week                      3)No   |
| NA  | WhenCallBack      | When would it be a good time to call back you back?<br><br>[RECORD HH/MM/DD/MM OF CALLBACK]  |
| NA  | CallbackMessageEN | Thank you, we will call you back at #WhenCallBack# you requested. Thank you again and have a great day!<br><br>[OPERATOR: ENTER CALL NOTES BELOW, WHO YOU SPOKE TO AND WHAT THEY SAID]   |
| NA  | Ineligible        | You are ineligible for this survey. Thank you for your time and please look out for future GeoPoll surveys! For more information visit GeoPoll.com   |
| NA  | Refusal           | Thank you for your time, you will be removed from today's survey.  |
| 1   | RESPName          | What is your name?<br><br>[OPERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONDENT'S NAME. ENTER 99 FOR REFUSED]   |
| 2   | RESPAge           | How old are you?<br><br>[OPERATOR: RECORD THE AGE IN YEARS – ROUND UP TO NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER. IF THE RESPONDENT GIVES BIRTH YEAR, REPEAT THE QUESTION. ENTER 00 for DON'T KNOW]   |
| 3   | ADMIN1Name        | Currently, which County does your household reside in?<br><br>[OPERATOR: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE SELECTION]<br><br>1)BOMI                      2)BONG                      3)GBARPULO                      4)GRAND BASSA<br>5)GRAND CAPE MOUNT                      6)GRAND GEDEH                      7)GRAND KRU                      8)LOFA<br>9)MARGIBI                      10)MARYLAND                      11)MONTSERRADO                      12)NIMBA<br>13)RIVER CESS                      14)RIVER GEE                      15)SINOE<br>16)DON'T KNOW                      17)REFUSED |
| 4   | ADM1_Name         | Currently, which County do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE SELECTION]<br><br>1)BOMI                      2)BONG                      3)GBARPULO                      4)GRAND BASSA<br>5)GRAND CAPE MOUNT                      6)GRAND GEDEH                      7)GRAND KRU                      8)LOFA<br>9)MARGIBI                      10)MARYLAND                      11)MONTSERRADO                      12)NIMBA<br>13)RIVER CESS                      14)RIVER GEE                      15)SINOE<br>16)DON'T KNOW                      17)REFUSED     |
| 5   | ADM2_Bomi         | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Dowein                      2)Klay                      3)Senjeh                      4)Suehn Mecca<br>5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED  |

|    |                       |   |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 6  | ADM2_Bong             | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Boinsen                      2)Fuamah                      3)Jorquelleh                      4)Kokoyah                      5)Kpaai<br>6)Panta                      7)Salala                      8)Sanoyeah                      9)Suakoko                      10)Tukpahbllee<br>11)Yeallequelleh<br>12)DON'T KNOW                      13)REFUSED   |
| 7  | ADM2_GBARPULO         | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Belleh                      2)Bokomu                      3)Bopolu                      4)Gbarma                      5)Gounwolaila<br>6)Kongba                      7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED   |
| 8  | ADM2_GRAND BASSA      | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Commonwealth                      2)District # 1                      3)District # 2                      4)District # 3<br>5)District # 4                      6)Neekreen                      7)Owensgove                      8)St. John River City<br>9)DON'T KNOW                      10)REFUSED   |
| 9  | ADM2_GRAND CAPE MOUNT | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Garwula 2)Golakonneh                      3)Porkpa                      4)Commonwealth                      5)Tewor<br>6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED   |
| 10 | ADM2_GRAND GEDEH      | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)B'hai                      2)Cavala                      3)Gbao                      4)Gboe-Ploe                      5)Glio-Twarbo<br>6)Konobo                      7)Putu                      8)Tchien                      9)Gbarzon<br>10)DON'T KNOW                      11)REFUSED  |
| 11 | ADM2_GRAND KRU        | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Barclayville                      2)Bleebo                      3)Bolloh                      4)Buah                      5)Dorbor<br>6)Dweh                      7)Felo-Jekwi                      8)Fenetoe                      9)Forpoh                      10)Garraway<br>11)Gee                      12)Grand Cess Wedabo                      13)Kpi                      14)Lower Jloh<br>15)Nrokwia- Wesidow                      16)Trenbo                      17)Upper Jloh                      18)Wlogba<br>19)DON'T KNOW                      20)REFUSED |
| 12 | ADM2_LOFA             | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Foya                      2)Kolahun                      3)Quardu Boundi                      4)Salayea                      5)Vahun<br>6)Voinjama                      7)Zorzor                      8)DON'T KNOW                      9)REFUSED  |
| 13 | ADM2_MARGIBI          | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Firestone                      2)Gibi                      3)Kakata                      4)Mambah Kaba<br>5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED  |
| 14 | ADM2_MARYLAND         | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Gwelekpoken                      2)Harper                      3)Karlway #1                      4)Karlway #2                      5)Nyorken<br>6)Pleebo/Sodoken                      7)Whojah                      8)DON'T KNOW                      9)REFUSED  |
| 15 | ADM2_MONTERRADO       | Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Careysburg                      2)Commonwealth                      3)Greater Monrovia<br>4)St. Paul River                      5)Todee                      6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED   |

|    |                 |  |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 16 | ADM2_NIMBA      | <p>Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Boe &amp; Quilla                      2)Buu-Yao                      3)Doe                      4)Garr Bain<br/> 5)Gbehlay- Geh                      6)Gbi &amp; Doru                      7)Gbor                      8)Kparblee<br/> 9)Leewehpea-Mahn                      10)Meinpea-Mahn                      11)Sanniquellie Mahn<br/> 12)Twan River                      13)Wee-Gbeh-Mahn                      14)Yarmein<br/> 15)Yarpea Mahn                      16)Yarwein Mehnsonnoh                      17)Zoe-Gbao<br/> 18)DON'T KNOW                      19)REFUSED</p>   |
| 17 | ADM2_RIVER CESS | <p>Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Beawor                      2)Central RiverCess                      3)Doedain                      4)Fen River<br/> 5)Jo River                      6)Norwein                      7)Sam Gbalor                      8)Zartlahn<br/> 9)DON'T KNOW                      10)REFUSED</p>   |
| 18 | ADM2_RIVER GEE  | <p>Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Chedepo                      2)Gbeapo                      3)Glaro                      4)Karforh                      5)Nanee<br/> 6)Nyenawliken                      7)Nyenebo                      8)Potupo                      9)Sarbo                      10)Tuobo<br/> 11)DON'T KNOW                      12)REFUSED</p>   |
| 19 | ADM2_SINOE      | <p>Currently, which District in #ADMIN1Name# do you cover in your work?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Bodae                      2)Bokon                      3)Butaw                      4)Dugbe River<br/> 5)Greenville                      6)Jaedae                      7)Jeadebo                      8)Juarzon<br/> 9)Kpayan                      10)Kulu Shaw Boe                      11)Plahn Nyarn                      12)Pynes Towns<br/> 13)Sanquin District # 1                      14)Sanquin District # 2                      15)Sanquin District # 3<br/> 16)Seekon                      17)Wedjah                      18)DON'T KNOW                      19)REFUSED</p> |
| 20 | VillageName     | <p>Currently, in which Clan in #Admin2Name# does your household reside in?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: RECORD THE RESPONDENT'S VILLAGE NAME. ENTER 88 FOR DON'T KNOW &amp; 99 FOR REFUSED]</p>   |
| 21 | Quota_Reached   | <p>[OPERATOR: DO NOT READ. ANSWER QUESTION BELOW.]</p> <p>THIS RESPONDENT REPORTED THEY LIVE IN:</p> <p>#ADM1#<br/> #ADM2#</p> <p>1)THE GOAL FOR THIS LOCATION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED - END SURVEY<br/> 2)THE GOAL FOR THIS LOCATION IS OPEN - CONTINUE SURVEY</p>  |
| 22 | RESPSex         | <p>WHAT IS THE GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: LISTEN TO THE VOICE AND CHECK THE BOX WHETHER THE RESPONDENT IS MALE OR FEMALE.]</p> <p>1)MALE                      2)FEMALE                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
| 23 | HHHSex          | <p>Is the head of your household male or female? [Household: people who have been eating from the same pot for the past 6 months. The head of household is the person who makes most of the decisions and generally is the main earner of the household.]</p> <p>[OPERATOR: CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION]</p> <p>1)MALE                      2)FEMALE                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
| 24 | HHHEdu          | <p>What level of education do you have?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION]</p> <p>1)No education                      2)Elementary                      3)Junior high                      4)Senior high                      5)Higher<br/> 6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>   |
| 25 | HHSIZE          | <p>How many members in your family eat from the same kitchen?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: RECORD THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT EAT FROM THE SAME KITCHEN. ENTER 88 FOR DON'T KNOW or 99 FOR REFUSED]</p>  |

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| 26 | AgricActivityInvolved | <p><b>Which of these agricultural activities (if any) are you involved in?</b></p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Crop production                      2)Livestock production                      3)Fisheries/aquaculture<br/> 4)Reliance on forest products/natural resources                      5)None<br/> 6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>  |
| 27 | MainAgricActivity     | <p>Which of these productions is the most important for your household, in terms of food consumption and/or income generation?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)DON'T KNOW                      2)REFUSED</p>   |
| 28 | MainIncomeSource      | <p>What has been your main source of income over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Sale of field crops                      2) Sale of vegetables                      3)Sale of orchard products                      4)Sale of cash crops<br/> 5)Sale of livestock and livestock products<br/> 6)Sale of fish and sea products                      7)Sale of forest products                      8)Agricultural wage labour<br/> 9)Non-agricultural wage labour                      10)Skilled labour [artisan]                      11)Petty trade<br/> 12)Self-employed                      13)Remittances                      14)Salary<br/> 15)Humanitarian assistance [cash for work and other forms of cash-based assistance]<br/> 16)Other forms of assistance [begging / charity]                      17)Other<br/> 18)DON'T KNOW                      19)REFUSED</p> |
| 29 | TotalIncomeShare      | <p>What share of your total income, <b>in percentage</b>, has come from this source of income?</p> <p>1)The totality or almost [over 75%]                      2)The large majority [50 to 75%]<br/> 3)A significant part [25 to 50%]                      4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 30 | MainIncomeSource2     | <p>What has been your 2ND main source of income over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Other                      2)No second income source                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>  |
| 31 | IncomeChangeP30D      | <p>Has your total income in the past three months changed compared to the same period last year? Would you say it has...</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Not changed                      2)Significantly increased [&gt;20%]                      3)Marginally increased [5-20%]<br/> 4)No change                      5)Marginally decreased [5-20%]                      6)Significantly decreased [20-50%]<br/> 7)Drastically decreased [&gt; 50%]                      8)DON'T KNOW                      9)REFUSED</p>  |
| 32 | AcessCreditFinance    | <p>What source do you normally get credit/finance from for farming?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Personal income/savings                      2)Susu credit                      3)Individual supporter/creditor                      4)Remittances<br/> 5)Bank or MFI loan                      6)Other                      7)I don't usually use credit for farming<br/> 8)DON'T KNOW                      9)REFUSED</p>   |
| 33 | UsualCredit           | <p>Are you able to obtain your usual credit for farming this season?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes - as usual                      2)Some credit - but less than usual<br/> 3)Not able to access credit this season                      4)Have not asked for credit this season<br/> 5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED</p>  |
| 34 | ShockP1M              | <p>Have you faced any particular shock over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Sickness or death of household member[s]                      2)Lost employment or income losses<br/> 3)Restriction measures                      4)Increased prices                      5)Reduction in own production<br/> 6)Delay in production                      7)Higher production costs                      8)Sudden reduction in access to credit<br/> 9)Natural hazard                      10)Insecurity / conflict                      11)Other [specify]<br/> 12)No particular shock                      13)DON'T KNOW                      14)REFUSED</p>  |

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| 35 | MainCrop                  | <p>What is the main crop you grow?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Rice                                      2)Cassava                                      3)Maize                                      4)Millet                                      5)Plantain<br/> 6)Tubers [potatoes/yam]                                      7)Ground nut                                      8)Pepper                                      9)Bitter ball/okra<br/> 10)Other vegetables [tomatoes/ squash/ cucumbers/ cabbage/ carrots/ leafy vegetables]<br/> 11)Beans                                      12)Rubber                                      13)Cocoa                                      14)Coffee                                      15)Oil palm<br/> 16)Cashew                                      17)Other [specify]                                      18)DON'T KNOW                                      19)REFUSED</p>  |
| 36 | CropStage                 | <p>What is the stage of this crop now?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Not in season                                      2)Land preparation                                      3)Planting                                      4)Early growing<br/> 5)Growing                                      6)Maturing                                      7)Harvesting<br/> 8)DON'T KNOW                                      9)REFUSED</p>   |
| 37 | AreaPlanted               | <p>What is the area planted or you are planning to plant with this crop compared to last year?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Larger                                      2)Same                                      3)Between half and the same                                      4)Less than half<br/> 5)Has not been able to plant this season                                      6)DON'T KNOW                                      7)REFUSED</p>   |
| 38 | CropProductionDifficulty  | <p>Have you faced any unusual difficulty with your crop production in the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes significant difficulty                                      2)Yes minor difficulty                                      3)No unusual difficulty<br/> 4)Not applicable - no crop production in past three months<br/> 5)DON'T KNOW                                      6)REFUSED</p>   |
| 39 | CropProductionDifficulty1 | <p>Which of these unusual difficulties have you faced THE MOST in the past three months with your crop production?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Dryspell / drought                                      2)Heavy rains / floods                                      3)Hail / storms / strong winds<br/> 4)Outbreak of pests or diseases                                      5)Difficulty to access seeds                                      6)Difficulty to access fertilizers or pesticides<br/> 7)Difficulty to access tools/machinery                                      8)Difficulty to access finance/credit<br/> 9)Labour not available                                      10)Labour too expensive or income insufficient to hire labour<br/> 11)Access to land restricted by containment measures<br/> 12)Lower irrigation than usual<br/> 13)Household members sick<br/> 14)Lack of perspective on possibility to sell products or on prices<br/> 15)Other                                      16)DON'T KNOW                                      17)REFUSED</p> |
| 40 | CropProductionDifficulty2 | <p>Which of these unusual difficulties have you faced THE 2ND MOST in the past three months with your crop production?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Other                                      2)No other difficulty faced                                      3)DON'T KNOW                                      4)REFUSED</p>  |
| 41 | Pests/Diseases            | <p>Which pests or diseases affected your crop production in the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: RECORD THE PESTS OR DISEASES GIVEN. ENTER 88 FOR DON'T KNOW &amp; 99 FOR REFUSED]</p>  |
| 42 | SeedsAccessDifficulty     | <p>Have you been facing any particular difficulty accessing seeds over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)No - not in planting season so no need for seeds                                      2)No - currently accessing seeds without difficulty<br/> 3)Yes - facing difficulties                                      4)DON'T KNOW                                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 43 | SeedAccess1               | <p>What has been the main difficulty in accessing seeds over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Seeds are not available from vendors<br/> 2)Seeds are not available from local market<br/> 3)Seed varieties usually used are not available<br/> 4)Seeds usually provided by aid or subsidies are not provided anymore<br/> 5)Prices of seeds are higher than usual<br/> 6)Household's income is insufficient to buy seeds<br/> 7)Not able or not allowed to go to the market to buy seeds<br/> 8)Seed lenders don't have seeds to credit<br/> 9)Other<br/> 10)DON'T KNOW                                      11)REFUSED</p>  |

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| 44 | SeedAccess2               | <p>What has been the 2ND main difficulty in accessing seeds [over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Other                      2)No second difficulty 3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
| 45 | ProductionComparison      | <p>What is or what do you expect your production to be compared to last year/a normal year? Do you think it will be...</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Higher    2)The same<br/> 3)Lower [Up to 25% lower]                      4)Much lower [25 to 50% lower]<br/> 5)Very much lower [50 to 75% lower]                      6)No production or almost [over 75% lower]<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>   |
| 46 | AnimalsRaised             | <p><b>What is the main animal</b> you raise for income generation?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Cattle                      2)Small ruminants [goat/sheep]                      3)Poultry [chicken/duck]<br/> 4)Pigs                      5)Rabbits                      6)Other<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>   |
| 47 | AnimalsRaised_Num         | <p>How many #AnimalsRaised# do you have now?</p> <p><b>[OPERATOR: RECORD THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS RAISED. ENTER 8888 FOR DON'T KNOW &amp; 9999 FOR REFUSED]</b></p>   |
| 48 | AnimalsUnusualDifficulty  | <p>Have you faced any UNUSUAL difficulty with these animals in the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes significant difficulty                      2)Yes minor difficulty 3)Not unusual difficulty<br/> 4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 49 | DifficultyRaisingAnimals1 | <p>Which of these unusual difficulties (if any) have you faced THE MOST in the past three months to raise your animals?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: INSIST ON THE UNUSUAL CHARACTER OF THESE DIFFICULTIES. STRUCTURAL DIFFICULTIES SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Difficulty to access feed                      2)Constrained access to pasture<br/> 3)Constrained access to water                      4)Difficulty to access veterinary services<br/> 5)Difficulty to access veterinary inputs                      6)Other<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p> |
| 50 | DifficultyRaisingAnimals2 | <p>Which of these unusual difficulties (if any) have you faced THE 2nd MOST in the past three months to raise your animals?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: INSIST ON THE UNUSUAL CHARACTER OF THESE DIFFICULTIES. STRUCTURAL DIFFICULTIES SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)No second difficulty                      2)DON'T KNOW                      3)REFUSED</p>   |
| 51 | DifficultyAccessFeed      | <p>Why have you been facing difficulties to access feed for your animals over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Prices higher than usual                      2)Not available from usual vendor<br/> 3)Not able to access market to purchase                      4)Income insufficient / unable to get credit to purchase<br/> 5)Other                      6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>  |
| 52 | DifficultyAccessVet       | <p><b>Why have you been facing difficulties to access veterinary services for your animals over the past three months?</b></p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Prices higher than usual                      2)Not available from usual service provider<br/> 3)Not able to access service provider                      4)Income insufficient to access service<br/> 5)Other                      6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>   |
| 53 | DifficultyAccessVetInput  | <p><b>Why have you been facing difficulties to access veterinary inputs for your animals over the past three months?</b></p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Prices higher than usual                      2)Not available from usual vendor<br/> 3)Not able to access market/shop to purchase                      4)Income insufficient to purchase<br/> 5)Other                      6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>  |

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| 54 | AnimalNumComparison      | <p>Compared to the same month last year, do you have more or less animals?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Much more                      2)A bit more                      3)The same                      4)A bit less                      5)Much less</p> <p>6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>   |
| 55 | ReasonAnimalLess         | <p>Why do you have fewer animals now compared to the same month last year?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Higher mortality due to lack of veterinary services                      2)Better sales than usual</p> <p>3)Distress sales for urgent cash needed                      4)Sold animals because unable to feed them</p> <p>5)Culled animals for household consumption                      6)Other [specify]</p> <p>7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>   |
| 56 | Fishing/Aquaculture      | <p>What type of fishing activity do you practice?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Coastal Fishing                      2)Open sea fishing                      3)Fishing in lakes ponds and rivers</p> <p>4)Aquaculture                      5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED</p>   |
| 57 | FishChange               | <p>Has there been an increase/decrease in the amount of fish caught during the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Increase over 50%                      2)Increase between 25-50%                      3)Increase up to 25%                      4)No change</p> <p>5)Decrease up to 25%                      6)Decrease between 25-50%                      7)Decrease over 50%</p> <p>8)DON'T KNOW                      9)REFUSED</p>   |
| 58 | FishingUnusualDifficulty | <p>Have you been facing UNUSUAL difficulties in your fishing activities over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes - major difficulties                      2)Yes - minor difficulties                      3)No unusual difficulties</p> <p>4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 59 | FishingDifficulty1       | <p>What is the HIGHEST difficulty you have faced over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Difficulties to market fish                      2)Difficulties to store or process fish</p> <p>3)Decreased prices of fish                      4)Decreased demand</p> <p>5)Fish are more difficult to find                      6)Concerns and restrictions related to COVID-19</p> <p>7)Lack or high prices of fuel                      8)Lack of fishing material or inputs</p> <p>9)Lack of labour or difficulties to pay for labour</p> <p>10)Lack of training                      11)Other [specify]</p> <p>12)DON'T KNOW                      13)REFUSED</p> |
| 60 | FishingDifficulty2       | <p>What is the 2ND HIGHEST difficulty you have faced over the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)No second difficulty 2)Other                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
| 61 | FishingInputsDifficulty  | <p>Have you been facing UNUSUAL difficulties to access fishing material or inputs in the past three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes - major difficulties                      2)Yes - minor difficulties                      3)No unusual difficulties</p> <p>4)I haven't been needing any material or input in the past two months</p> <p>5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED</p>  |
| 62 | WhichInput               | <p>If yes, which material or input have you been having difficulties to access?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: MULTIPLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Bait                      2)Gear                      3)Ice                      4)Fuel                      5)Boat repairs                      6)Other</p> <p>7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>  |
|    | AgricSales               | <p><b>How much of your [crop/livestock/fish] production do you usually sell?</b></p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)No sale                      2)Up to 25%                      3)26 to 50%                      4)51 to 75%                      5)Over 75%</p> <p>6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED</p>   |

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| 63 | SalesLevelComparison     | <p>How would you compare the level of your sales over the past three months with the same period last year?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Significantly higher [over 25%]                      2)Slightly higher [up to 25%]                      3)The same<br/> 4)Slightly lower [up to 25%]                      5)Significantly lower [25 to 50%]                      6)Drastically lower [over 50%]<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>               |
| 64 | AgricSalesDifficulty     | <p>Have you faced unusual difficulties to sell your <b>#MainAgricActivity#</b> in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes - significant difficulties                      2)Yes - minor difficulties                      3)No unusual difficulty<br/> 4)Not applicable [no production to sell at this time of the year]<br/> 5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED</p>   |
| 65 | MainAgricDifficulty      | <p>What is the HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your <b>#MainAgricActivity#</b> in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Constrained access to market [movement restrictions or closed market]<br/> 2)Demand is lower than usual<br/> 3)Usual traders are not coming to buy the production anymore<br/> 4)Cost of transportation is higher than usual<br/> 5)Prices are too low<br/> 6)Other<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p> |
| 66 | 2NDMainAgricDifficulty   | <p>What is the 2ND HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your <b>#MainAgricActivity#</b> in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Other                      2)No second difficulty                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
|    | AgricSalesDifficulty_2   | <p>Have you faced unusual difficulties to sell your crop production in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes - significant difficulties                      2)Yes - minor difficulties                      3)No unusual difficulty<br/> 4)Not applicable [no production to sell at this time of the year]<br/> 5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED</p>  |
|    | MainAgricDifficulty_2    | <p>What is the HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your crop production in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Constrained access to market [movement restrictions or closed market]<br/> 2)Demand is lower than usual<br/> 3)Usual traders are not coming to buy the production anymore<br/> 4)Cost of transportation is higher than usual<br/> 5)Prices are too low<br/> 6)Other<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>            |
|    | 2NDMainAgricDifficulty_2 | <p>What is the 2ND HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your crop production in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Other                      2)No second difficulty                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>  |
|    | AgricSalesDifficulty_3   | <p>Have you faced unusual difficulties to sell your Livestock production in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes - significant difficulties                      2)Yes - minor difficulties                      3)No unusual difficulty<br/> 4)Not applicable [no production to sell at this time of the year]<br/> 5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED</p>   |
|    | MainAgricDifficulty_3    | <p>What is the HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your Livestock production in the last three months?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Constrained access to market [movement restrictions or closed market]<br/> 2)Demand is lower than usual<br/> 3)Usual traders are not coming to buy the production anymore<br/> 4)Cost of transportation is higher than usual<br/> 5)Prices are too low<br/> 6)Other<br/> 7)DON'T KNOW                      8)REFUSED</p>       |

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|    | 2NDMainAgricDifficulty_3 | What is the 2ND HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your Livestock production in the last three months?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Other                      2)No second difficulty                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
|    | AgricSalesDifficulty_4   | Have you faced unusual difficulties to sell your Fisheries/Aquaculture production in the last three months?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Yes - significant difficulties                      2)Yes - minor difficulties                      3)No unusual difficulty<br>4)Not applicable [no production to sell at this time of the year]<br>5)DON'T KNOW                      6)REFUSED  |
|    | MainAgricDifficulty_4    | What is the HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your Fisheries/Aquaculture production in the last three months?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Constrained access to market [movement restrictions or closed market]<br>2)Demand is lower than usual<br>3)Usual traders are not coming to buy the production anymore<br>4)Cost of transportation is higher than usual<br>5)Prices are too low<br>6)Other<br>7)DON'T KNOW<br>8)REFUSED              |
|    | 2NDMainAgricDifficulty_4 | What is the 2ND HIGHEST unusual difficulty you faced to sell your Fisheries/Aquaculture production in the last three months?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Other                      2)No second difficulty                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 67 | DestroyProduction        | Have you had to give away or destroy part of your production due to lack of marketing and storage capacity in the last three months?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Yes - a large part                      2)Yes - a minor part                      3)No                      4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED   |
| 68 | ProductPriceComparison   | At what price are you selling your products compared to last year at the same period? <b>Would you say it is...</b><br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Much higher than usual [over 20% higher]                      2)Higher than usual [up to 20% higher]<br>3)Same or around the same                      4)Lower than usual [up to 20% lower]<br>5)Much lower than usual [over 20% lower]                      6)DON'T KNOW                      7)REFUSED |
| 69 | FIES                     | Now I would like to ask you some questions about food.<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)NEXT  |
| 70 | FIESInadequateFood       | During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household were worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money or other resources?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 71 | FIESNoHealthyFood        | During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of lack of money or other resources?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 72 | FIESLimitFoodKinds       | During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of lack of money or other resources?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED   |

|    |                   |   |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 73 | FIESSkipMeal      | <p>During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because of lack of money or other resources to get food?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>  |
| 74 | FIESEatLess       | <p>During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>  |
| 75 | FIESExhaustFood   | <p>During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household ran out of food because of lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
| 76 | FIESExhaustFood1  | <p>How often did this happen in the past 30 days?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Rarely [1 or 2 times]                      2)Sometimes [3-10 times]                      3)Often [more than 10 times]<br/>4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 77 | FIESHungryNoFood  | <p>During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>  |
| 78 | FIESHungryNoFood1 | <p>How often did this happen in the past 30 days?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Rarely [1 or 2 times]                      2)Sometimes [3-10 times]                      3)Often [more than 10 times]<br/>4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 79 | FIESStayHungry    | <p>During the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)NO                      2)YES                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |
| 80 | FIESStayHungry1   | <p>How often did this happen in the past 30 days?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Rarely [1 or 2 times]                      2)Sometimes [3-10 times]                      3)Often [more than 10 times]<br/>4)DON'T KNOW                      5)REFUSED</p>   |
| 81 | FoodLessConsumed  | <p>Which food items have you consumed in lesser quantity over the past three months compared to usual for the same period?</p> <p>1)Cereals such as bread/rice/pasta/maize/etc.<br/>2)Roots &amp; tubers [any potatoes or any other foods made from roots or tubers]<br/>3)Vegetables [any type: Okra/Eggplant/Cauliflower/Squash/spinach/green beans/etc.]<br/>4)Fruits [Apple/apricot/banana/peach/mango etc.]<br/>5)Meat/Poultry [Any beef/lamb/goat/rabbit/chicken/duck/or other birds/liver/kidney/heart/or other organ meats.]<br/>6)Eggs<br/>7)Fish &amp; Seafood [Any fresh or dried fish]<br/>8)Pulses/nuts [Any foods made from beans/peas/lentils/or nuts]<br/>9)Milk &amp; milk products [Any cheese/yogurt/milk or other milk products]<br/>10)Oil/fats [Any foods made with oil/fat/or butter]<br/>11)Sugar/honey [Any sugar or honey]<br/>12)Condiments [salt/garlic/spices/yeast/baking powder/tomato/sauce/meat or fish as condiment/coffee/tea.]<br/>13)DON'T KNOW<br/>14)REFUSED</p> |
| 82 | CopingStrategies  | <p>Over the past 30 days, were you ever in a situation when you had to resort to strategies that you would otherwise avoid because you had not enough food or money to feed the household members?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED</p>   |

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| 83 | TakeDebt           | Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to <b>take on debt or buy food on credit</b> because of lack of food or money?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 84 | SoldHouseholdGoods | Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to <b>sell household goods</b> because of lack of food or money?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 85 | SoldProdAssets     | Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to <b>sell productive assets (tools, land, equipment, reproductive animals)</b> because of lack of food or money?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED   |
| 86 | EatPlantingSeeds   | Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to <b>eat seeds that would otherwise have been kept for planting</b> because of lack of food or money?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 87 | MigrateHousehold   | Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to <b>migrate with entire household</b> because of lack of food or money?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED   |
| 88 | HighRiskJob        | Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to <b>accept high risk, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs</b> because of lack of food or money?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)YES                      2)NO                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED   |
| 89 | Assistance         | Do you need assistance for your [crop/livestock/fisheries] production over the next 3 months?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Yes                      2)No                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED  |
| 90 | Need1              | What is your HIGHEST need for assistance?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Seeds                      2)Fertilizers                      3)Pesticides                      4)Tools/machinery<br>5)Irrigation                      6)Animal feed                      7)Access to water for animals                      8)Veterinary services<br>9)Veterinary inputs                      10)Livestock destocking<br>11)Fishing or aquaculture equipment                      12)Fishing or aquaculture inputs<br>13)Marketing support                      14)Storage<br>15)Advisory and Extension services                      16)Cash assistance<br>17)Food assistance                      18)Loans<br>19)Information on safety measures to carry agricultural work in context of Covid epidemic<br>20)Other [specify]                      21)DON'T KNOW                      21)REFUSED |
| 91 | Need2              | What is your SECOND HIGHEST need for assistance?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Other [specify]                      2)No second need                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED   |
| 92 | Need3              | What is your THIRD need for assistance?<br><br>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]<br><br>1)Other [specify]                      2)No third need                      3)DON'T KNOW                      4)REFUSED   |
| 93 | ActivePhones       | How many active phones numbers are currently being used by your household?  |

|    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 94 | CallBack  | <p>Your answers will help us to understand and respond to your community needs. May we call you back again in the near future?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: DO NOT READ OPTIONS. CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION]</p> <p>1)YES                      2)NO</p> |
| 95 | Close-Out | Thank you for your time. The interview has come to an end.   |



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