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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme - Sierra Leone (2013-2017)**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Sierra Leone, Republic of (SL)



**World Food Programme**

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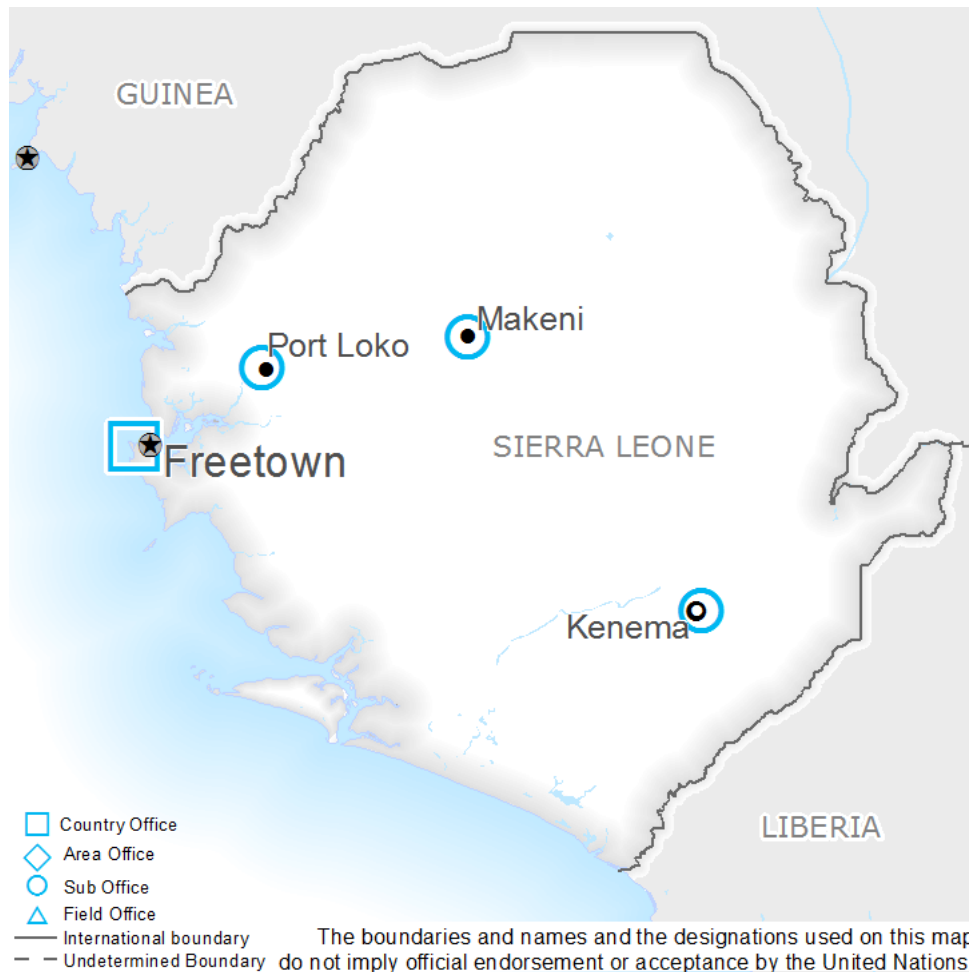
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

In line with the Government of Sierra Leone's Recovery Priorities to 'build back better' following on from the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak, WFP provided crucial support in addressing the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable communities. WFP addressed moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, irrespective of their nutrition status, and implemented a pilot programme for the prevention of stunting in collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition and Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab for Africa research unit of the University of Cape Town. WFP linked smallholder farmers to markets, furthering the economy, while supporting 42 farmer-based organizations and Agricultural Business Centres, reaching 11,000 participating farmers, of whom 55 percent were women.

As part of the Ebola recovery operation, WFP provided support to the Government of Sierra Leone to develop their disaster risk management capabilities. Under this mandate, WFP supported the Office of National Security (ONS) to improve capabilities to prepare for emergencies and mobilize a rapid response. This was done through training in commodity tracking, warehouse management and monitoring and evaluation. WFP conducted a simulation exercise which covered technical expertise areas (installation of prefabs and Mobile Storage Units, and information and communication technology) to improve the humanitarian community's rapid response capabilities. WFP's efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational disaster preparedness and response capacities of ONS were evident within WFP's response to the mudslide and floods which affected 12,000 households. The United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator tasked WFP with leading the humanitarian response.

In May 2017, WFP presented the technical findings of the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to government stakeholders, representatives from other UN agencies, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and academia. Findings from the ICA informed programmatic interventions for WFP and its partners. Under its livelihoods programmes, WFP engaged with partners at different levels by utilising the three-pronged approach (3PA) to strengthen asset creation activities.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

In January 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Sierra Leone's Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak to be over. This resulted in a national shift in focus towards systemic preparedness and ensuring early response capabilities. Sierra Leone set itself the challenge of regaining the ground lost during the Ebola outbreak within an 18-month period to 'build back better' by mid-2017. This was encapsulated in the President's Recovery Priorities which sought to transition the economy back to the Agenda to Prosperity (2013–2035) [1]. The economic costs of EVD outbreak were enhanced by the slump in commodity prices on the international markets. This negatively affected the country's economy, increased food insecurity for vulnerable households and triggered austerity measures aimed at reducing government spending.

Of Sierra Leone's seven million population, 70 percent of people live below the national poverty line of USD 2 per day. The country, ranked 179 out of 185 on the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index, faces significant food security and nutrition challenges with the 2017 Global Hunger Index indicating "alarming" levels of hunger (the country scored 117 out of 119). The 2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis indicated that half the population was food insecure, with levels of food insecurity exceeding 60 percent in some chiefdoms of every district. Key drivers of food insecurity include EVD-related shocks, low agricultural productivity, poverty, lack of resilience, poor infrastructure, lack of access to safe water, gender inequality, lack of educational opportunities and lack of income generation and diversification. Despite efforts by the government and partners, access to food remains a concern for sections of the population.

According to the 2015 population census, net primary school enrolment is 99 percent although drop-out rates remain high at 27.8 percent, especially among girls in their early teens [2]. The literacy rate is 32 percent [3]. In 2014, prior to the EVD outbreak, stunting levels in children aged 6-59 months exceeded 30 percent in seven districts and 4.7 percent of children nationally were wasted. According to the 2017 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, 31 percent of children in Sierra Leone currently suffer from chronic malnutrition with rates varying greatly between districts.

The HIV prevalence in Sierra Leone has remained at 1.5 percent since 2003 [4]. This stabilization means the country is rated as one of the least affected compared to others in the Sub-Saharan Africa. In a nationwide assessment of the nutritional status of all people living with HIV undergoing anti-retroviral therapy, the prevalence of undernutrition based on body mass index and mid-upper arm circumference was found to be 51 percent. According to the World Health Organization's 2017 Global Tuberculosis (TB) Report, there were 14,114 reported TB cases in 2016 which represents only six in ten TB cases. This means that an estimated 8,000 people living with TB are unaware of their status and currently not receiving the care they need, despite the fact that treatment is available free of charge in 170 centres across the country.

In 2017, efforts were underway to enhance the fragile health care system, weakened by EVD outbreak, through inter-agency support and the restoration of public confidence in government institutions. Health remains a key factor in development for Sierra Leone, particularly as prevalence of teenage pregnancies – already ranked among the highest in the region – spiked during and after the outbreak. To keep pregnant women and children safe and secure from future disease outbreaks, the Government rolled out an enhanced Community Health Worker programme that supported pregnant women to access services and delivered essential drugs including malaria treatment for children. This new programme had the goal of ensuring that no Sierra Leonean would find themselves more than 5 km from a health worker. ■ Under the recovery plan, the Government sought to strengthen health facilities' 'water, sanitation and hygiene' and 'infection prevention and control' procedures while improving data collection and surveillance systems to ensure that new disease outbreaks are quickly picked up and responded to.

Agriculture, the backbone of the country's economy, was another sector identified in the Presidential Recovery Priorities. The government's recovery strategy focused on improving the agriculture and livestock sectors' productivity, creating jobs to lift vulnerable households out of poverty and adding to the value of locally-grown products with an ultimate goal of achieving food self-sufficiency. Efforts were made by the Government to add value to Sierra Leone's agricultural produce and establish new markets by increasing the quantity of locally-sourced crops for security forces and other public institutions. The increase in business opportunities provided a boost to the economy. To further enhance the agricultural sector, over 1,000 km of feeder roads were earmarked for construction to help farmers to get their produce to markets while inland valley swamps were rehabilitated to

increase the production of staple and cash crops (rice, palm oil, cocoa, coffee and cashew) and to promote reforestation. The Government responded to an outbreak of the Fall Armyworm crop disease in 2017, which caused serious damage to crops including maize, by mobilizing farmers to use local innovations to tackle the outbreak. The scale of the damage is yet to be assessed, however the degree of presence was high in all districts across the country.

In recent years, Sierra Leone has witnessed a sharp increase, in both the frequency and severity of disasters resulting in loss of lives, disruption to social structures and a severe economic and psychological burden on vulnerable populations. The increase has been attributed to climate change, unplanned urbanisation, poor agricultural practices and conflict. The country lacks a comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy while the national and local governments lack the capacity to respond to disasters and civil society is not integrated into effective disaster management activities. After the August 2017 mudslide and floods, under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the United Nations (UN) system supported the Government in the development of a Risk Management and Recovery Action Plan drawing on sector-specific assessments, multi-hazards mapping and other relevant reports. The plan addresses immediate to long-term needs of those affected and at-risk, and provides a roadmap for settlement and national urban planning, to protect lives and livelihoods from future disasters.

[1] The President's Recovery Priorities magazine, July 2017.

[2] Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Education Country Status report, September 2013.

[3] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children report, 2017.

[4] Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey, 2013.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Since the declaration of the end of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak, WFP assistance in Sierra Leone has shifted from caring for the infected and supporting efforts to contain the spread of the virus to addressing malnutrition in vulnerable groups, supporting the government's National Ebola Recovery Strategy. WFP placed emphasis on supporting the government's preparedness for future emergencies through strengthening the infrastructures and logistics capacities established during the EVD outbreak. Furthermore, WFP resumed take-home rations to primary schools, assisting vulnerable households and individuals with the highest rates of food insecurity and illiteracy in meeting their food and nutrition security sustainably.

WFP interventions were aligned with the Government of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity and the President's Recovery Priorities. WFP, as the lead agency for Pillar 6 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the incident coordinator in the mudslide and floods response, supported the Government in strengthening social protection systems through increasing poor households' access to social safety nets, expanding access to livelihoods and improving nutritional status for vulnerable populations, including adolescent girls.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, WFP initiated the Zero Hunger Strategic Review process. This country-led exercise provides a comprehensive analysis of the challenges Sierra Leone faces in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 by 2030. It involves a wide range of government stakeholders as well as civil society, private sector, donors and international organizations.

WFP partnered with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat to enhance the availability of and access to quality health care services that address the diverse causes of malnutrition. Through the SUN movement, WFP continued to promote a multi-sectoral approach to preventing chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. WFP provided technical, logistical and procurement support for 'The Four Foods' study to assess the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of specific nutritious foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The study was undertaken by Tufts University, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the NGO Project Peanut Butter. Simultaneously, within the SUN partnership, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive programming to support smallholder farmers in increasing agricultural productivity to rebuild their livelihoods and build resilience.

Under the inter-agency framework and in support of global partnerships under SDG 17, WFP coordinated humanitarian assistance, including a joint distribution in which WFP provided food and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) provided dignity kits to affected households. Also in collaboration with UNFPA, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs to complete the registration of all affected households on WFP's

corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, SCOPE. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP partnered to support the Ministry of Health and Sanitation to screen and refer cases of MAM to local health centres.

To support the Disaster Management Department of the Office of National Security, WFP provided technical assistance to develop and utilise basic mapping tools to facilitate rapid humanitarian and disaster response planning. Moreover, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security to boost geospatial capabilities in support food price monitoring to augment early warning capabilities. In an effort to mitigate the impacts of seasonal flooding which typically begin in May, WFP worked with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Consortium and municipal authorities in Freetown to implement drainage cleaning activities in flood-prone areas.

WFP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) undertook a joint programme to provide social protection services to Ebola survivors, people living with HIV and their dependent from the risk of resurgence of Ebola and spread of HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections in Western Area and Bombali districts. Services include cash-based transfers to vulnerable children in targeted households to support their schooling, and households headed by women to enable them to access livelihood skills and vocational training.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

In 2017, the PRRO was 60 percent funded having received mainly directed multilateral funding to implement planned activities. Funding for the PRRO decreased in comparison to 2016 when the operation received 80 percent of overall project requirements. The decrease in funding did not result in any major shortfalls with the transfer of food from the Country Programme which ensured the implementation of the capacity strengthening activities. Shortfalls experienced were mainly due to the late arrival of some food items, however WFP mitigated the negative effects of such shortfalls through internal financing and loan mechanisms. The country office sought to address funding challenges through the development and implementation of a resource mobilization strategy.

The Immediate Response EMOP (IR-EMOP) was fully resourced. Resources for the response were initially borrowed from the in-country stocks under the PRRO in order to implement the immediate response. Funds were later repaid to the PRRO after the completion of the procurement process for food under the IR-EMOP. The IR-EMOP received cash contributions and Immediate Response Account funding to implement planned activities. The closure date of the project was extended to December to allow completion of distributions to affected households. The PRRO absorbed additional funds received for mudslide and flood response that could not be utilised under the IR-EMOP.

A fifth budget revision was initiated at the end of 2016 which extended the Country Programme through 31 December 2017. The budget revision increased capacity development and augmentation component to allow WFP to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to support implementation of the national school meals programme.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	31,931	36,409	68,340
Children (5-18 years)	33,116	40,560	73,676
Adults (18 years plus)	91,037	77,046	168,083
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>156,084</b>	<b>154,015</b>	<b>310,099</b>





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	142	9	21	23	2	197
Single Country PRRO	3,388	331	892	2,430	64	7,105
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>7,302</b>

## Supply Chain

Sierra Leone's air and sea ports are the main entry points for food into the country. The Queen Elizabeth II Quay port is the most important entry gate for goods into the country. Located within the busy and congested east end of the capital city, it serves as the main logistics hub for Sierra Leone's imports and exports. WFP occupies two storage sheds, provided as a contribution from the Government of Sierra Leone, at the port's container terminal with a total capacity of 8,000 mt.

Approximately 95 percent of WFP's cargo was delivered by road from Freetown to the provinces. Sierra Leone has a public road network of 11,700 km, of which 8,700 km are functionally classified in the National Road System. The other 3,000 km consists of local roads and unclassified roads and tracks. With support from external donors, the Government is rehabilitating major roads leading from Freetown to the provinces to enhance connectivity. Although these works have caused delays, in the medium and long term it is anticipated they will ease the overall flow of traffic. WFP often faces logistical challenges in accessing the most vulnerable and highly food-insecure communities especially during the rainy season (May to November).

Food items were transported using both contracted commercial transporters as well as WFP's own fleet. Using commercial transporters, WFP was able to move 11,406 mt of food. The WFP-manned fleet transported 8,427 mt. In 2017, the Logistics Unit updated and shortlisted the list of providers for services including transport, fumigation, handling, clearing and forwarding. The exercise increased the number of eligible companies available to partner with WFP and removed non-performing companies, thus improving the service quality and efficiency of logistics processes.

Under the PRRO, WFP recorded losses amounting to 67.222 mt of food, which represents below 2 percent of the total food procured. These losses were attributed mainly to prolonged storage in the warehouse and in transit leaving the food unfit for human consumption, and lack of due care by transporters. WFP recovered the value of the lost food from commercial transporters.

At the country level, a Supply Chain Task Force, consisting of staff from the logistics, programme, procurement, resources management and donor relations units, was set up at country office and sub-office levels to closely monitor WFP stocks on a weekly basis, and minimise post-delivery losses resulting from spoiled food. The Logistics Unit also ensured storekeepers inspect stocks on a daily basis and utilise a warehouse checklist.

In November 2016, a Government fuel subsidy was removed resulting in a 60 percent increase in fuel prices and, therefore, high transportation costs for WFP. As such, WFP sought ways to offset the increase without disrupting logistics processes. WFP was exempted from the national Goods and Service Tax and was granted a waiver that reduced the import tax by 40 percent for the Advance Cargo Declaration scheme. In September 2017, the Ministry of Finance and Development suspended all duty waiver privileges in the country. WFP's appeal to the Foreign Affairs Ministry for a 100 percent waiver was unsuccessful. This has affected the timely delivery of WFP food to beneficiaries.





## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	1	-	1
Peas	30	-	30
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	45	45
Rice	270	393	663
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>740</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	1,651
Rice	270
Split Peas	193
Vegetable Oil	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,340</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The country office did not undertake a decentralised evaluation in 2017. The PRRO will be evaluated in 2018. However, following the closure of the regional Ebola emergency operation and the special operation in December 2015, the National Ebola Response Centre (NERC) assessed lessons learned. NERC findings underscored the importance of multi-sectoral planning and preparedness for public health emergencies and the need for special considerations for operations in urban contexts. This guided implementation of the disaster response component of the PRRO.

WFP worked with partners, including the Rome-based agencies (RBA), to ensure complementarity and linkages in programming, particularly for livelihoods and community asset creation activities that achieve lasting impact. This is in response to the European Union Results Oriented Monitoring mission and WFP's internal exercise which found that asset creation activities planned before the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak were ambitious in scale, and anticipated complementary inputs from other agencies with inadequate involvement of stakeholders and communities in planning.

WFP's local food procurement activities under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) have stimulated agricultural and market development for smallholder farmers. WFP will use this tool to restore livelihoods and boost local markets by reinforcing the work of farmers' organizations and cooperatives working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the private sector entities, in line with lessons learned from the pilot project.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

Under the Country Programme, WFP planned to support the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to implement a targeted school meals programme. The Country Programme was established based on the outcome of WFP's 2016 interim take-home ration initiative, which targeted 370,000 children residing in highly food-insecure chiefdoms across 11 districts. Upon the completion of the take-home ration distributions in 2016, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology received technical assistance from a consultancy firm on the design and implementation of a new cash-based national school meals programme which promoted local purchasing of food and community managed school meals programmes. The Government's new programme was launched in December 2016.

To support the Government's new approach, WFP undertook a budget revision to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to strengthen their institutional capacity to deliver the school meals programme. Despite continuous engagement with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, this activity was not carried out under the Country Programme in 2017.

## Results

In 2017, the planned school meals programme and capacity strengthening activities for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology did not take place. However, in 2018, WFP plans to support the Government in conducting a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise to assess the national school meals programme. This SABER exercise will provide WFP with a snapshot of the Sierra Leone's policy framework and inform future programme implementation and sustainability.

WFP developed a monitoring strategy which included a project monitoring plan and established a monitoring calendar for all activities. However, as the planned activities did not take place in 2017, WFP did not complete monitoring.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Francis Boima

Children displaying toys made from WFP oil cans.

### Explanatory notes:

#### Project Indicator Figures

Baseline figures were not collected for Project Indicators in 2016 due to a change in the national school meals policy by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST). This policy differed from WFP's previous school meals plan. Also, latest values of the Project Indicators were not collected in 2017 by WFP as technical assistance that WFP intended to provide to MEST was instead provided by an independent consultancy firm who implemented and managed a new cash-based national school meals programme.

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, School Assessment</i>	>95.00	-	95.40	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.00	75.00	-1.00	-
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Enrolment check, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Headcount Exercise</i>	>6.00	-	-1.40	-
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Enrolment check, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, HeadCount Exercise</i>	>6.00	75.00	-1.70	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Attendance record check, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Head count exercise</i>	>90.00	55.00	81.40	-
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Attendance record check, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Head count exercise</i>	>90.00	55.00	82.00	-
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Enrolment check, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Headcount Exercise</i>	=1.00	1.20	0.98	-
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>WFP ASSISTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Interview with the Ministry staff and school teachers</i>	>3.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.2-MCH</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	<3.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	<5.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Monitoring Visits</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.05</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>TB Treatment Success Rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=85.00	-	-	-
<b>ART Adherence Rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Monitoring Visits</i>	=85.00	-	-	-
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=75.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, Project End Target: 2014.12, Monitoring Visits</i>	=85.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.3-Livelihoods</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>INTERVENED CHIEFDOMS IN ALL DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=35.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.4-Ebola transition</b>				
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.50	-	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	>4.50	-	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	=80.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, Project End Target: 2016.03, PDM</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION: ORPHAN (AND FOSTER HOUSEHOLD), Project End Target: 2016.03, Household Survey</i>	>4.50	-	-	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=50.00	19.20	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=30.00	39.40	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=20.00	41.50	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02</i>	>50.00	36.10	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>Training on food distribution includes a solid explanation for gender-sensitive food distribution (yes/no)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.2-MCH</b>				
<b>Training on food distribution includes a solid explanation for gender-sensitive food distribution (yes/no)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	=1.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.3-Livelihoods</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>WESTERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.4-Ebola transition</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=30.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=20.00	-	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-Comp.1-Education</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	62.70	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	98.20	-	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.4-Ebola transition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=70.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=70.00	-	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-Comp.1-Education</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>WESTERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.2-MCH</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=7.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=1.00	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.3-Livelihoods</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=12.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	-
<b>Commodity-Comp.4-Ebola transition</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=50.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>SIERRA LEONE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	-